LAST EDITION

The London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

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OPEN WAR DECLARED BETWEEN MR. BECK AND HIS COLLEAGUES

Other Members of Hydro-Electric Commission Vote Against the Chairman—Stinging Comment by Mr. McNaught.

What may come to be the critical moment in the career of Hon. Adam Beck is intensified by the striking statement of W. K. McNaught, M. P. P., and Mr. Beck's associate on the hydro-electric commission of Ontario, in Toronto, Friday night.

Speaking to the members of the North Toronto Conservative Association, Mr. McNaught said:

"Any person who opposes the proposition to purchase the Toronto Street Railway Company and the Toronto Electric Light Company, in the present stage of the negotiations, is not worthy of the implicit trust of the people."

Mr. McNaught introduced the bill for the joint purchase of the two companies in the private bills committee of the Legislature. The committee, to a certain extent, agreed with the demands of Mr. Beck, and the bill was passed for the separate, instead of joint purchase of the companies, with the provision that the agreement must be satisfactory to the hydro-electric commission.

Colleagues Vote Against Mr. Beck.

The action of the committee was a defiance of an overwhelming majority of Toronto's city council. But it was remarkable that two members of the Whitney cabinet voted against Mr. Beck. Not only that, but the only two other members of the hydro-electric commission, Mr. McNaught and Hon. J. S. Hendrie, voted against the proposal, both being of the opinion that the companies should be purchased together. The mayor of Toronto in vain sought to point out that all hope of securing single fares for Toronto workmen would be lost if the Legislature took such an arbitrary attitude, as the owners of the companies would not sell their holdings separately, because the two companies were under the same administration.

The situation at present finds both Mr. McNaught and Col. Hendrie committed against Mr. Beck's position. They are the only two members of the hydro-electric commission, save Mr. Beck. The bill must be brought to their attention and they can down Mr. Beck if they see fit.

Means Open War.

Mr. McNaught's speech of Friday night is taken to mean open war upon Mr. Beck.

The member for North Toronto spoke on the one subject "which is of vital interest to the citizens at this period." He censured the unthinking opposition to the proceedings in the Legislature this week.

"Nobody knows just what the actual figures will be," said he, "and nobody need feel concerned over the matter yet. All the city council wanted was permission to purchase if the figures quoted by Sir William Mackenzie were satisfactory; if not, they could turn the proposition down.

Agreement Not Broken.

"The objection to the proposed purchase of the Toronto Electric Light," said the speaker, "is supposed to be on the ground that it interferes with our agreement with the other municipalities, but I want to tell you that if there is a grain of truth in that I would begin to fight the bill tomorrow, but I am assured that it will give the hydro an added impetus."

"The Ontario Power Commission's contract is for 100,000 horsepower. The province is at present using 37,000, and Toronto 17,000 of the latter amount. We have at present contracts for the supply of 50,000 horsepower more of that amount, after being in operation for only two years, and inside of ten years we shall be For the past two months the commission has been negotiating with another company for the supply of from 10,000 to 15,000 more horsepower.

More Power Needed.

"The city of the future will need 50,000-horsepower itself outside of the requirements of the Toronto Street Railway and the Toronto Electric Light. These two concerns are using 35,000-horsepower themselves. These facts alone make it imperative for us to seek outside sources of supply. If we wait until the Toronto Street Railway franchise falls into the hands of the city a special trunk line will have to be built at least to Dundas. But if we could open up the contract now instead of 1912 (meaning with an outside source) you can see for yourselves how much better we would be off."

At Actual Value.

Mr. McNaught declared that the price offered for the Toronto Electric Light is the same as Sir William Mackenzie paid for it ten years ago, plus improvements, and the reason why it cannot be easily disconnected from the Toronto Street Railway is because of the construction of the steam plant, which is used to give them power during the rush hours. He is firmly convinced that the service will not be improved from now on, as it is evidenced that the railway company will not spend more money than it possibly can help in improving the rolling stock for the next eight years. Besides the company cannot go outside of the city limits of 1891. He predicted that approximately half of the population of Toronto will be living north of Bloor street within the next few years, and civic stub lines will have to be run at a loss in order to give them transportation facilities.

BEES ARE IN FINE FETTLE

Withstood Hard Winter and Prospect Is For Good Season.

NOTED KEEPERS HERE

The annual spring meeting of the Middlesex Beekeepers' Association was held in the county council chambers today, with a large number of the members in attendance. President E. T. Balnard, of Lambeth, presided.

As is the custom at the spring meetings the morning session was given over to the reception of reports by the members as to the manner in which the bees wintered. The reports presented this morning showed that the past winter was unusually good from the beekeeper's standpoint, and the losses occasioned by the sever weather were slight. The bees throughout the county were stated to be in excellent condition, and as the prospects for the clover crop are bright, the apiarists expect that the approaching season will be a record one for this section of the province. While the supply this fall will be large, there will not be any decrease in the prices, as the owners of apiaries state that the demand will be large.

At the afternoon session addresses were given by prominent beekeepers of the province, among them being Mr. Sibble, of Toronto.

Young Gardener Drives a Goat

Leonard Deer, 840 Queen's avenue, is one of the enterprising young businessmen of East London. He is 13 years of age, and one of the bright pupils of Lorne Avenue School. Outside of school hours he raises vegetables and poultry, and this morning with "Billy," the companion of his playhours, he brought to market a load of Columbian Wyandottes. "Billy" is the usual black, shaggy-coated garden variety of goat, but Leonard would not part with him for a good deal. Hitched to a big express wagon, "Billy" will draw to market this summer, squash, peas, butter-beans, early "taties, and other garden products. On the market square this morning Master Deer readily disposed of his chickens, and "Billy" submitted graciously to the petting and attention which he received.

Issuing Draymen's Licenses. — The police department has been busy the last few weeks issuing licenses to draymen and teamsters about the city. A number of teamsters have not yet applied for their licenses, and the police wish to warn them that any failing to do so by the end of this month will be proceeded against.

TOO MUCH OF "OLD GLORY" IN MOVING PICTURE FILMS

British Public Weary of the American Wild West Scenes.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, April 26.—A cable to the Tribune from London says:

"Tired of the Stars and Stripes" are the words used in announcing a combination of manufacturers, agents and exhibitors of British moving picture films organized to try to substitute in England and the British colonies pictures of English scenery and waterfalls for the dashing, animated story-telling films supplied by American and continental firms. The announcement continues:

Weary of Wild West.

"The British public is admittedly tired of American wild west scenes and peculiarly continental domestic scenes. The lack of British films is giving the inhabitants of the colonies who have never seen England totally erroneous impressions of the mother country. If they see a battleship it flies the Stars and Stripes; if they see a fire brigade at work the background is New York."

The complaint is made that the United States supplies Canada with 90 per cent. of the films exhibited in the Dominion.

"Winnipeg alone, with its 200,000 inhabitants, speaking twenty or thirty languages, throngs the picture palaces every night to see picture after picture of American production."

One-third of the exhibitors of the United Kingdom are joining in the agreement. At present, against one hundred manufacturers in the United States, there are only about ten in England and only $10,000,000 is invested here.

GRAVE ANXIETY OVER DUCHESS

Improvement That Followed the Operation Has Not Been Maintained.

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 26.—Grave anxiety is caused by the condition of the Duchess of Connaught, wife of the Governor-General of Canada, who underwent an operation for appendicitis on April 10.

The bulletin issued by the surgeons in attendance this morning says:

"The Duchess of Connaught passed a somewhat restless night. The improvement observed during the past few days has not been maintained."

TURTLE CURE IS NOT A SUCCESS

Hinted That That Is Report on Montreal Patients of Dr. Friedman.

TO REVISIT CANADA

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, April 26.—Though he has announced in New York that he intends to revisit Canada next week, Dr. Friedman, discoverer of the alleged tuberculosis cure, nothing has been heard by local doctors from the German physician.

A report on all the cases treated by Dr. Friedman in Montreal has been made and will be submitted to him. While this report has not been published it is hinted that it will contain the announcement that none of the local cases have so far been benefitted by the turtle cure.

FIRE SYSTEM FOR NEW DISTRICT TO COST NEAR $8,000

This Will Provide for Only Six Months' Maintenance.

Mayor Displeased at "Supplementary Estimates" of Fire Chief Aitken.

Supplementary estimates prepared by Chief Aitken show that the cost of giving the new districts annexed last January fire protection for six months of 1913, will be very close to $8,000, and this amount will only allow for one fire alarm, to be centrally located in each of the four villages, Knollwood Park, Pottersburg, Ealing, and Chelsea Green.

Alterations to the Rectory street fire hall will cost $1,800. Two extra horses, extra harness, blankets, fodder, shoeing and veterinary service, for the extra horses, and uniforms, accoutrements and sleeping accommodation for the extra men, required, will cost $1,215; salaries for six extra men for six months will amount to $2,190, making a total of $5,165 for No. 2 fire hall.

Three-Horse Hitches.

No. 4, the nearest hall to Knollwood Park and No. 5, the nearest to Chelsea Green and Ealing, will each require $920 for one extra horse each, the salary of one extra man for six months, harness, feed and veterinary service for the horses, uniforms for the men and a three-horse hitch at each station. The total amount required for the three halls from midsummer, when it is expected to have all the alterations made and water laid to the suburbs, to the end of the year, will be $7,005.

Twenty-two extra hydrants at a rental of $15 a year will require an extra $330 for the new districts, and four fire alarms centrally located in each will cost not less than $400. To provide a complete fire alarm service such as exists in the downtown sections would cost in the neighborhood of $20,000, but the department hopes that with a central alarm in each village, and the telephone service, a fairly reliable protection service can be offered until the new districts are built up more closely.

The total water service for 1913 will cost the city $10,095, 673 hydrants being required for the entire city.

Mayor Displeased.

Mayor Graham evinced considerable displeasure this morning when his attention was called to a copy of Chief Aitken's supplementary estimates for six months required for the new district for fire protection.

"Why does he do that?" he asked? "Take the auto fire truck, for instance; that is not for the suburban districts alone; it is for the whole city."

But the amount of $7,005 does not include any items connected with the purchase of the new auto truck, which is not mentioned under Chief Aitken's tabulation of the "approximate cost of equipment and maintenance of Nos. 2, 4 and 5 fire halls in conection with the new district."

Death of William Elliott.—William Elliott died at his residence, 93 Askin street, on Friday. Mr. Elliott had been ailing with Bright's disease for some years. He was 69 years old. He is survived by his wife. The funeral will be held on Sunday at 4 o'clock from his late residence to Woodland Cemetery. Rev. Dean Davis will conduct the services.

LEFT penniless through husband's tragic death by fall, Mrs. Wm. Rodgers appeals for aid.

EMBANKMENT at the rear of Mr. George McCullough's and other houses on the east side of Ridout street, south of Victoria Bridge, which is being washed away by the river. Only a few feet separate one back door from the edge of the river bank, and unless something is done by the city council immediately serious damage will result to six fine residences on street.

Photographed by Edy Bros. for The Advertiser.

WORKINGMAN IN THE INDUSTRIAL BANNER DECLARES AGAINST ELECTRIFICATION PLAN

"I Cannot See Anything In It But Spending Good Money That Is Urgently Needed for Necessary Works," He Writes—How About the Tax Rate if Scheme Doesn't Pan Out?

Canada's foremost labor paper, the Industrial Banner contains the following letter this week:

London, April 18, 1913.

To the Editor of the Industrial Banner:

Sir,—In reference to the electrification of the L. and P. S. Railway, myself with other workingmen of London would like to know how the advocates of electrification expect to pay a dividend after providing for interest and sinking fund on the investment of $890,000. As to the Hon. Adam Beck's proposition of July 5, 1912, they intend to grant running powers to the P. M. R. and the M. C. R., which we can hardly expect they will pay more for than the M. C. R. is at present paying, namely, $5,000, and which would be an income from two roads of $10,000.

Little Local Business.

These two lines are closely connected with all the steam roads running out of St. Thomas and London, both as regards freight and passenger business, and they have tariffs in effect that must be adhered to, and will certainly restrain them if they pay for running rights over the system, and, as is well known, there is very little local business to pick up between London and Port Stanley, and as there is not an industry on the road, where do they expect to get business to pay the magnificent sum they quote in Beck's report. **I cannot see anything but spending good money that is urgently needed for necessary work in the city, because it suits somebody's whim.**

"A Bone-Headed Scheme."

We are advocates of municipal ownership, so that the whole city may be benefited by it, but in this case they are asking the ratepayers to finance a bone-headed scheme that but a few manufacturers would benefit by, just those who enjoy a cheap rate on coal. Now that the Montreal boats have been withdrawn from the route, the merchants get no benefits, and as the Dominion railway board will control rates, they cannot put them up unduly on us.

Time to Pause and Think.

I think that an alternative should be put before the people when this electrification scheme is being voted upon, to sell the road to the highest bidder, and there is no doubt the city would receive a handsome sum from its sale.

Perhaps the London and Port Stanley Railroad board could tell us why they have not asked some steam road to make an offer for the lease and operation of the line as a steam road? Why do they discourage such a proposition? It certainly looks as if the board is going to try and force this pet scheme through and make the people pay for it whether or no. The tactics of the present incumbents is enough to cause the electors to pause and think—Are we to hand them over another cool million to spend on a proposition about which absolutely nothing is known, and for which its promoters give only garbled and misleading figures?

Out for "Passes."

There are not two men on the entire board that knows anything about either a freight or passenger traffic, or could make more headway on it than they could from a Chinese puzzle. All they apparently care for is to get all the business, "annual pass" over the Canadian division of the Pere Marquette Railway. Whoever saw one of them inspect the road until the fishing season starts, or their cottages at the Port are opened? Surely the citizens are not enamored of the idea or desire to see this class of material utilized to manage a municipally operated railway?

This is a pretty close million-dollar expenditure, and if it doesn't pan out right, where is the city coming in, and how about the tax rate for the next few years to come, especially when storm sewers, breakwaters, etc., which are more urgently required, are thrown in? It is a question of dollars and cents, and it is not a case of handing over the money and getting from under if it does not happen to go right either. Probably this is enough at this time. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your space, I will sign myself as

MOVEMENT GOES ON DESPITE BISHOPS

Anglican Clergymen Who Are in Favor of Church Union Proceeding With Plans.

FOR CLOSER RELATIONS

Meeting of Ministers of All Donominations To Be Held at Toronto.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, April 26.—In spite of the fact that the bishops of the Church of England in Eastern Canada have expressed their belief in a public letter that the efforts now being made by a number of Anglican clergymen for Christian unity will inevitably hinder the very cause of unity, the clergymen responsible for the movement are planning to go forward with the work they have begun.

The Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, is the recognized head of the movement for Christian unity in the Anglican Church in Canada.

"It is not likely," said Dr. Symonds today, "that there will be any change in the plans of the signatories to the appeal for holding a meeting for organization into a society for the promotion of Christian union and better relations between the Anglican and other great Protestant communions at Toronto next month."

In spite of the fact that the bishops of Eastern Canada have frowned publicly upon the movement, two western bishops have expressed their approval of it.

Only seven Anglican clergymen in Montreal signed it in Ottawa, but in Toronto it was signed by a large proportion of the clergy and approved by four vestries.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND COOL

Toronto, April 26—8 a.m.

Today—Moderate to fresh northerly to westerly winds; showers, and much colder.

Sunday—A few scattered showers, but mostly fair and cool.

Temperatures.

The following were the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours previous to 8 a.m. today:

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
Victoria	58	42	Cloudy
Calgary	58	28	Cloudy
Winnipeg	34	20	Cloudy
Port Arthur	54	28	Clear
Parry Sound	76	40	Cloudy
Toronto	77	50	Cloudy
Ottawa	82	50	Clear
Montreal	82	60	Clear
Quebec	80	50	Cloudy
Father Point	62	42	Rain

Weather Notes.

The weather is cold and wintry in the West; elsewhere in Canada it is fair and warm, except in Southwestern Ontario, where rain is now falling

MAINTENANCE EXPENSES IN SEVERAL CITY DEPARTMENTS WILL BE HEAVY THIS YEAR

Leaving out of the total the cost of cement walks and pavements for the Market Square, the new weigh scales building and improvements to the meat market, the estimates for No. 3 committee, as submitted by the city engineer Friday night total $44,372. The estimates for the fire department submitted by Fire Chief Aitken for the maintenance of the fire department amount to $52,311.54. In addition to $52,311.54 the rental of 673 hydrants at $15 each, will amount to $10,095, making a total of $62,406.54, exclusive of the supplementary estimates for additional expenses at the three east end firehalls in connection with the new districts, and a new alarm system for these districts.

Last year's fire estimates totalled $46,546.06, the increase for 1913 being accounted for by the necessity of purchasing 1,000 feet of additional hose, which will be required in case of fires in the annexed districts, the installing of a Bowser gasoline tank at the Central fire hall, and a new automobile for the chief of the department. Last year the water for fire service amounted to $9,765, making a total for fire purposes of $56,311.06.

The annexation of the new districts will largely increase the water requirements for 1913, and Chairman Rose expressed the hope that water mains would be extended to Pottersburg by midsummer.

Street watering this year will cost the city $12,026, street lighting $29,714, general expenses of the city market $558, improvements to the butter and egg shed $565, and the public lavatory on the Market Square will, it is estimated, require for completion and maintenance, the remainder of the year, $1,509.

Last year market expenses were $683, the street lighting estimates were $25,000, and street watering $9,382, the total estimates for No. 3 committee, including $56,311.06 for the fire department, amounted to $91,376.

When they are completed the estimates for this year will no doubt be above the $100,000 mark.

Street lights for the annexed districts will be $2,143.15, and additions to existing lights will cost $533.34. The cost of existing lights will be $27,038 this year.

No. 3 committee will meet on Monday at 2 p.m. to look over the market situation and the new public lavatory. The question of heating the latter institution will be looked into. The proposal to plant flower beds around it and to have palms shading the cement walks to be laid to it was mooted on Friday night, and will be considered. Chairman Rose, Building Inspector Piper and City Engineer Ashplant will interview the architects, Watt & Blackwell, in regard to changes to be made for the steam heating of the building. The old lavatory will be torn down and a new end will have to be built into the weigh scales building unless a new building is erected. The latter, it has been estimated, would cost $1,800. Repairs would cost $550. Inspector Piper will submit new estimates.

Charged With Theft From Dr. McGrady a Former Londoner

Charged with the theft of a diamond ring, wallet and several letters of credit from Dr. McGrady, of Port Arthur, Harry Williams, a colored train porter, was placed under arrest Wednesday afternoon. The police had received a report of the theft last March. Dr. McGrady was coming from Port Arthur to North Bay. When he left the train at Port Arthur he noticed that the wallet, ring and letters of credit were missing. According to Inspector of Detectives Kennedy, Williams was attempting to dispose of the ring when arrested. The wallet and letters of credit have not yet been recovered.

Dr. McGrady is a London Township boy, and a graduate of Western Medical School. He will be remembered as the winner of the medal for being the most popular student at the Collegiate Institute in his year.

Few Old Rubbers For Campaign In Playgrounds Aid

Indifferent success attended the campaign under the auspices of the Mothers' Club, whereby it was expected to realize considerable money to augment the playgrounds' fund by the collection of old rubbers by the children of the various city schools. The collection, which started on Monday last, was brought to a close on Friday and today several boys are assembling the accumulations of old rubbers at a central point, where they will be weighed and sold.

"Our campaign has not met with very great success," said Mrs. M. F. Irwin, representative of the Mothers' Club, of the Playgrounds' Association. "We found that churches and other causes had been drawing upon the supply of old rubbers, and that there were not many left for us. But they have been used to good purpose, so we are not complaining."

BOARD OF TRADE IN FAVOR OF SHARING PUBLICITY EXPENSE

At Annual Meeting Propose to City That Secretary be Commissioner.

Ask City to Provide Office for Board and Industrial Department.

Pursuant to a notice of motion given at the last meeting Mr. A. W. White moved, at the annual meeting of the board of trade on Friday evening, that a committe be appointed to interview the city council and suggest that the board be given rooms in the new city hall and that the offices of publicity commissioner and secretary of the board of trade be held by the same man, the city and board to pay a share of the salaries and costs of the offices. The motion was carried and the council will also be asked to provide quarters for the board of trade in any building temporarily fitted up for city hall purposes.

To Prevent Overlapping.

The mover stated that he had given the matter much thought and study. The scheme was in use in Western Canadian cities, and had proved a success. It brought the board of trade into closer relations with civic affairs. In past years the publicity commissioner and the board of trade had several times been working against one another to secure the same industry.

Mr. Philip Pocock said that the board should show more interest in the effort to bring new industries to the city.

The officers and committees nominated at the last meeting were declared elected, as follows: President, John I. A. Hunt, vice-president E. C. Mitchell; secretary-treasurer, Ed H. Nelles.

The Financial Report.

The financial report for the year, read by the treasurer, showed the receipts to be $2,539.04, of which $1,220.32 was the balance carried forward from the previous year. The disbursements totalled $1,498.26, leaving a balance of $1,040.78. The assets were declared to be $3,390.78, with no liabilities.

Mr. E. C. Mitchell moved that each member of the board be given a framed membership certificate and requested to hang it in a prominent place in his office. The matter of having the certificates framed was left to the president and vice-president.

Retiring President's Address.

Retiring President Dr. H. T. Reason thanked the members of the board and the executive for the assistance rendered him during his term of office. During the year the board inaugurated a campaign for harbor improvements at Port Stanley, and at the present time extensive work is being done there, that will result in Port Stanley having the best harbor on the north shore of Lake Erie. He requested that London merchants route as much merchandise as possible via that port. The local board co-operated with other boards to have the waterways leading to Port Stanley improved, with the result that the Welland Canal is now being deepened.

Many Speakers Here.

During the year many addresses have been heard, among the speakers being Mayor Hopewell, of Ottawa; C. A. Howe, Mr. Leake, of Toronto, and F. H. Wentworth. The president also referred to the banquet tendered to Mr. John McClary, London's pioneer manufacturer.

He suggested that the board consider the question of getting the retail merchants of the city to join the board of trade and form a retail section. The need of assistance for the Western University was also brought to the attention of the members.

Need of Railways.

A radial railway to the north of London is much needed in his opinion if London is to retain the retail trade of that section. At present buyers in this north find it more convenient to go to Toronto than to come to this city. Several contemplated roads are routed away from the city. He advocated that the board make an effort to have such a road built with as little delay as possible.

Vice-President Mitchell took the chair in the absence of President Hunt, and in a brief address stated that London should be brought more prominently before the public notice. Efforts should be made to increase the population of the city, as other cities in Western Ontario are forging ahead. The association should try and make the membership of the board at least 500 during the year.

Thanks For Retiring President.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring president upon the motion of Messrs. A. W. White and A. B. Greer.

A communication was read from the secretary of the Federation of Progressive Associations, asking that the board of trade appoint three representatives to the executive of the federation. Messrs. Wm. Heaman, U. A. Buchner and Dr. Reason will attend the meeting on May 1.

The request of the South London Progressive Association asking that the board of trade assist them in getting representation on the Western Fair board was filed.

The executive was given power to appoint a delegate to the Imperial Motor Transport Conference in London, England, from July 18 to 26.

Denies Insinuation in Evening Insinuator

The Industrial Banner in its last issue denies that the articles written against electrification by a man who signs himself "Kettle Creek" were written by Ald. Bennett, as was insinuated in a recent issue of the Evening Insinuator.

The story printed by the Free Press was merely another of the many insinuations which that paper has thrown out about Ald. Bennett, one of the three Labor representatives on the city council, who has had the temerity to oppose Adam Beck's scheme for electrifying the London and Port Stanley Railroad, because he is a practical railroadman with twenty years' experience on the line, realized the fact that it would not be a paying proposition.

After telling who the writer of the articles is, the Banner says:

"There is no necessity on the part of the Banner to refer to this matter at all, but as there is an evident attempt to try and knock a representative of the organized workers of the Forest City, we desire to combat such an erroneous statement."

Personal Influence a Marvellous Power in Business and Society

The Rev. James Stanley Wentz writes eulogistic letter to discoverer of new and remarkable system for developing the mental powers, controlling thoughts and actions of others, curing disease without drugs and reading the secret desires of people though thousands of miles away.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN PHYSICIANS UNITE IN INDORSING EXTRAORDINARY METHOD.

WONDERFUL BOOK DESCRIBING THIS STRANGE FORCE, AND A CHARACTER DELINEATION POST FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The National Institute of Sciences of London, England, has appropriated $25,000 toward a fund for the free distribution of Prof Knowles' new book, "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of Eastern Yogis, and explains a wonderfully simple system for the development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic Powers, and the curing of diseases and habits without drugs. The subject of practical character reading is also extensively dealt with, and the author describes a simple method of accurately reading the secret thoughts and desires of others though thousands of miles away. The almost endless stream of letters requesting copies of the book and character delineations indicate clearly the universal interest in Psychological and Occult Sciences.

That Prof. Knowles' system is exciting the interest of the brightest intellect of the present day is clearly shown by the scores of recommendations, among which the following, from representative British publications, the clergy and the medical profession are striking examples:

The Christian Age — "Professor Knowles' System has cured disease, corrected bad habits, strengthened memory, and proved highly beneficial in the cultivation of personality and Personal Influence."

The London Weekly Times. — "Professor Elmer E. Knowles' Complete System of Personal Influence and Healing provides the embryo enthusiast with just such knowledge as could be adapted to his own personal circumstances and inclinations."

The London Mail.—"Professor Knowles' System embraces a great deal of erudition in a form which can be readily grasped by all who have the ability to read and understand simple prose. No better help towards success in life could be desired.

Modern Society.—"No modern investigator along psychological lines has received so large an amount of praise as that accorded to Professor Elmer E. Knowles for his marvellous System of Personal Influences and Healing. Here at last is a man who is at once a great scholar, a born teacher and a practical helper—for the instruction papers reveal a nature which is sympathetic and of good fellowship for an ambitious, yet largely misguided population."

Prof. Elmer E. Knowles, author of the new book, "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces."

The Rev. James Stanley Wentz says: "No one can give the system a careful perusal without becoming satisfied that in giving this knowledge to the world Prof. Knowles is actuated by the earnest desire to uplift and benefit mankind. I heartily recommend this course to all who desire to develop and cultivate their inner forces."

A Leading London Physician, Dr. R. N. Pickering, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., in a letter to Prof. Knowles, says: "I consider your system the most complete and accurate literature upon the subject. You have treated the science with much ability."

A Prominent American Physician, A. W. Fisher, M.D., Ph.D., M.E., Principal of the Douglas Institute, writes: "Your system is very useful to me in my practice."

"Rich and poor alike benefit by the teachings of this new system," says Prof. Knowles, "and the person who wishes to achieve greater success has but to apply the simple rules laid down." That many wealthy and prominent people owe their success to the power of Personal Influence there is not the slightest doubt, but the great mass of people have remained in utter ignorance of these phenomena. The National Institute of Science has therefore undertaken the somewhat arduous task of distributing broadcast, without regard for class or creed, the information heretofore possessed by the few. In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof Knowles.

If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look,
Please read my character
And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address (state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss), write plainly, and address your letter to:

National Institute of Sciences, Dept. 843A., No. 258, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S. E., England. If you wish you may inclose 10 cents (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc.

WALKS FLOATING ABOUT SIDETHE STREETS OF PORCUPINE

South Porcupine, April 25. — The entire northern end of the town facing on Porcupine Lake is under water today as a result of the high water in the lake, and if it does not recede shortly much damage may result.

Railway street is under two feet of water, and the entire corduroy road has been undermined and destroyed, while the bridge over Porcupine Creek has been condemned and no traffic is allowed over it.

Sidewalks are floating around the streets, while nearly 75 business stores and houses are under from one to three feet of water and canoes must be used in some of the streets nearest the lake.

All train service to Timmins has been at a standstill since Monday owing to a washout on the shores of the creek, which can not be repaired at high water mark.

At Golden City the water reaches the City Hotel on King street, but the town is higher than South Porcupine and will not suffer the same amount.

The new Government wharf is badly damaged by the high water.

"COURT MARTIAL" FOR SUFFRAGETTE

Militants Charge a Member With Treasonable Acts.

SISTER CALLED TRAITOR

And Broke a Rule in Talking of Specific Acts of Militancy.

London, April 25.—A rift between the Women's Social and Political Union, the organization of the militant suffragettes, and its American members, was indicated today by the summoning of a "court-martial," composed of "General" Mrs. Drummond, acting as judge advocate, and the "cabinet" of the Women's Social and Political Union, sitting as judges, to try Mrs. Mary Ford, of New York, on a charge of alleged treason. The military features of the court were all in quite correct form, with one exception—there was no means of compelling the attendance of the accused, who failed to appear.

The Charges.

Mrs. Ford later said she knew nothing of the charge and didn't expect to appear before the court. The charges against Mrs. Ford, as prepared by Mrs. Drummond, were three:

First—Failing to inform the Women's Social and Political Union as to the exact hour of the release of Miss Zelie Emerson, of Jackson, Mich., which fact was within Mrs. Ford's knowledge, and, being valuable to the organization, she was in duty bound to reveal it.

Second—The allegation that Mrs. Ford had told the American Press representative in London that the Women's Social and Political Union planned the kidnapping of Miss Zelie Emerson from her mother.

Broke a Rule.

Third—That Mrs. Ford had contravened a strict rule of the union by announcing publicly that she had committed specific acts of militancy.

In court today it was explained that this rule was a very important one, and the record was pointed out showing that the only suffragettes who had been caught were captured red-handed, while the others went scot free. This, it was said, indicated that the perpetrators of militant acts, while glorying in their jail records, did not talk about their specific deeds.

"General" Drummond denounced the American woman as a traitor.

"General" Drummond declared that the militant organization is filled with spies, no less than six of its members, one of whom is an American woman, being agents of the Scotland Yard.

PREFERS PARIS TO JAIL

Hint That Mrs. Pankhurst Will Join Christabel in French Capital.

London, April 25. — Christabel Pankhurst, who is in Paris, states openly that her mother will not return to prison to serve out her term after she recovers from her present illness, which resulted from her hunger strike in Holloway jail. Meanwhile, the authorities are keeping a day and night vigilance outside of the Nursing Home in which she is being taken care of. A posse of detectives is stationed at various points about the building.

TOO MUCH MARRIED

Peter Schram Will Spend Six Years in Kingston Penitentiary.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Chatham, April 25.—Peter Schram, tried in county court yesterday on a charge of bigamy, was sentenced by Judge Dowlin this morning to six years in Kingston Penitentiary. Schram has been a much-married man, and has three wives living and one dead.

At the trial, two of the wives testified against him. The charge was laid in connection with his marriage in January last in Grand Rapids, Mich., to a Mrs. Fraser, of Highgate. He was deported from Chicago.

THAMESFORD.

Thamesford, April 25. — Mrs. John Newton, who underwent a serious operation successfully at St. Joseph's Hospital recently, is expected home tomorrow.

Dr. Babb was in Toronto yesterday attending an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Reavely were in Ayr yesterday looking at a business that is for sale there.

Mrs. Ezra McLellan has gone on a visit to her sister and two nieces at Erie, Pa., and expects to remain for some time, as her sister is very ill.

Mrs. Adam Flath and children are visiting Mrs. Cawthorpe at Sunnyside.

Miss Cole, of Verschoyle, spent a few days with Mrs. F. O. Kester this week.

Miss Jessie Mercer, of Dutton, is home for a while. Mr. Mercer, sen., is very ill.

Mr. Filmore is building a large cottage on Washington street.

Mr. Alex. Hossack and Mr. McFarlane have returned from their trip to the Northwest, with horses, having been delayed for several days on account of snow. It took sixteen days to make the trip, that should have [illegible] half the time.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Will purify your blood, clear your complexion, restore your appetite, relieve your tired feeling, build you up. Be sure to take it this spring.

Get it today. Sold by all druggists [illegible]ere. 100 Doses $1.

COCHRANE ASKS FOR WIDE POWERS

Wants to Secure Control of All Branch Lines of Intercolonial.

IS PROROGATION NEAR?

One Ottawa Report Says There Will Be a Special Session in September.

Ottawa, April 25.—The House dispatched a good deal of business today, advancing every Government bill brought up for consideration, including the highway act, which now stands for a third reading. So zealous indeed were the Liberals in expediting the business of the House that the Government found time to consider public bills introduced by private members, something almost without precedent at this stage of the session. Beginning Wednesday the House will sit in the forenoon, which is one of many signs to combine with the hot weather in foreshadowing an early prorogation.

Session in September.

Perhaps it is on this account that the talk is revived of a special session to be called in September, which will deal with redistribution, the rules of the Houses, and the naval aid bill in case the latter is thrown out at this session by the Senate.

The Senate, by the way, returns on Tuesday, when a joint caucus will be held composed of Liberal senators and M. P.'s. The House will not sit on Thursday as it is Ascension Day, and the naval aid bill may therefore not pass through the Commons until week after next. The bank bill is pretty well through committee and Finance Minister White stated today that it would be reported to the House by Wednesday next.

Power to Acquire Railways.

Hon. Frank Cochrane this afternoon presented a resolution authorizing the Minister of Railways and Canals, subject to the majority of the Governor-in-Council, to construct, purchase, lease or otherwise acquire, in whole or in part, any railway, railway bridge, railway station, railway terminal, railway ferry or other railway works and that any such railway or other work shall become a part of the Government railway system.

Hon. George P. Graham said the resolution was a most remarkable one. Under its terms the Minister of Railways might purchase the entire Canadian Northern Railway system, and there was a rumor to the effect that the Canadian Northern might be absorbed by the Government.

Applies Only to the I. C. R.

Mr. Cochrane said that the resolution was intended only to authorize him to acquire, improve and operate branch lines of the Intercolonial.

Mr. A. K. Maclean (Halifax): "You might contract to buy or build a railway from Ottawa to Edmonton."

Mr. Cochrane: "I might, but where would I get the money?"

The Prime Minister said that it was not an unusual thing for the Dominion Government to enter into contracts involving huge sums of money without first consulting parliament.

For instance, the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, the Drummond County Railway agreement and other contracts. The House holding the purse strings would in any event have the final say.

The resolution was considered for some time without being finally passed upon, and a number of other Government bills were then advanced.

At the evening session the highway bill was taken up and reported from committee with some verbal amendments, which were accepted by the Government. It now stands for third reading.

By consent of the House public bills and orders were then called, and Mr. Bradbury (Selkirk), moved the second reading of his bill to prohibit the pollution of navigable streams of waters.

After some discussion, during which the Ottawa water supply was vigorously denounced, the bill was given its second reading and referred to a special committee, together with the bill of similar import which recently passed the Senate.

This committee is composed of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Hon. Martin Burrell, Hon. Dr. Beland, Chas. Murphy, Baker, Bradbury, Crocket, Kyte, McCoig, McCraney, McCurdy, Malloy, Northrup, Sevigny, Warnock and H. Wilson (Wentworth).

To Fight On.

The Opposition will resist to the utmost any attempt in the Commons to apply the gag in order to force through either the naval bill or supply without constitutional warrant, without adequate discussion, and contrary to what Liberals believe to be the real will of the people. They believe that the only way to finally solve the two big issues now before the country is to appeal to the people. If this cannot be forced in the Commons, then the last resort will be to the Senate, whose chief function is to safeguard the interests of the people against arbitrary or hasty legislation in the Commons. The fight is by no means over. Next week it will simply enter another and probably an even more dramatic stage.

Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, will bring down his budget speech the week after next. He will announce no tariff changes of any importance. There will be no renewal of the steel bounties. There will be a few minor changes in the duty, probably along the line of a remission of duty on raw material for manufacturers. The real tariff revision is postponed until next year, with a view to keeping the Government's high tariff allies still in line and ready to help put the Government back in power in case an election is forced by the Liberals in the meantime.

THE ADVENTURES OF JOHNNY MOUSE

He Takes a Punch at His Bean.

STRATFORD TAX RATE.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Stratford, April 26.—Stratford's tax rate will be 27 mills this year, an increase of half a mill over last year. All the committees have increased estimates, and also the school board.

MOTHER THERESE DEAD.

Levis, April 25.—Marie Nemoine, in religion Mother Therese, one of the founders 40 years ago and for many years superior of Hotel Dieu, is dead, aged 61 years.

Recipes for Wrinkles and Bad Complexions

(From Art and Nature.)

Of all the beauty recipes in my scrap book, here are two that have always given complete satisfaction:

Wrinkle Remover—One ounce powdered saxolite, dissolved in ½ pint witch hazel. Use as a wash lotion. It brings instantaneous results.

Face Peeler—Pure mercolized wax, applied at night like cold cream, only not rubbed in; wash off in the morning. It causes the worn-out scarf skin to come off in tiny, almost invisible flakes, a little each day, until the fresh young under-skin is wholly in evidence. The beautiful rose-tinted complexion thus obtained is not to be compared with one made over with cosmetics. If the old skin is marred with freckles, pimples or other blemishes, these defects are of course discarded with the skin itself. An ounce of the wax is sufficient in any case.

The ingredients named are inexpensive and can be found in any drug store.—Louise LeBlanc.

PAPER LACE DOILIES, 3 Dozen in Package, 25c to 40c Package.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, Limited

GET THE BIG BAR PURE FRENCH CASTILE SOAP, FRESH STOCK, FULL WEIGHT, 22c BAR.

Orders Taken Now Finished for the Holiday, May 24

IF YOU anticipate a trip on the holiday and would like a new outfit for the occasion, our Ladies' Tailoring Department with its large staff, is in a better position this season than ever before to execute your orders quickly. If you order now we will guarantee to deliver your suit within two to three weeks' time, and are also in a position to fill emergent or mourning orders on shorter notice if necessary.

Beautiful New Materials for Ladies' Outing Suits

Black, Cream and Navy Blue Worsteds

THIS is the clean-wearing, dust-resisting material, admirably suited for summer wear. French and English manufacture, in light and medium weight, smooth twill, soft and hard finish. In black and navy these are shown in fine variety, and many qualities imported direct from the makers, offering exceptional values.

Black and Navy Worsted Suitings, 50 to 56 inch widths, yard... $1, $1.25, $1.50 to $2.50
Two-Tone Black and White Diagonal Worsteds, very stylish, yard..... $1.25 to $2.00
Two-Tone Black and White Bedford effects, very smart style, yard..... $1.00, $1.50
Black Worsted with chalkline stripe in two styles, yard $1.00, $1.25

ORDER YOUR OUTING SUIT NOW, AND HAVE IT FOR THE HOLIDAY, MAY 24TH.

54-Inch Tweed Suitings at Popular Prices, 75c and $1.00 Yard

GRAY tweed, fine smooth finish, light and dark shades. Good dollar value for summer suits or odd skirt for general wear, 54-inch. Yard ..... 75¢

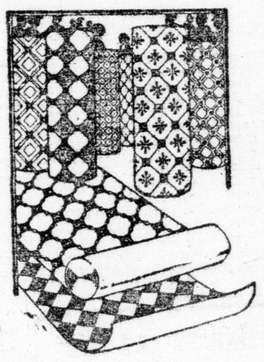
Brown tweed, invisible pattern, for separate coat or odd skirts, very serviceable for summer wear. Special, 54-inch. Yard..... $1.00

Tweed coating, tan or black stripe effect, new and stylish for coat or skirt. Special, 54-inch, yard ..... 85¢

Heavy dark gray tweed, invisible pattern, for boys' suits or girls' school coats. Very serviceable, 54-inch. Yard ..... 75¢

Main Floor.

New 4-Yard Wide Linoleums



We have just put into stock about 1,500 yards of Imported Cork Linoleum in 12-foot widths, suitable for bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, hall or vestibule. The designs include some pretty floral effects, and some entirely new light tile patterns. The Linoleums are all thoroughly seasoned, and we guarantee their wearing qualities. Price, per square yard.... 48¢, 55¢, 60¢

New Inlaid Linoleums

We have never shown a larger or better assortment of Imported Inlaids than we show for spring, 1913. Every piece is in the best possible condition to insure satisfactory wear. Designs for kitchen, hall, pantry or bathroom. Price per square yard .....85¢, $1.10, $1.25, $1.50

Bedroom Linoleums

Designs that are made by a firm in England that specializes in bedroom decorations. If your thoughts run to a bright, sanitary, dustless bedroom, we would suggest these new bedroom floor coverings. Prices, square yard..... 45¢, 50¢, 55¢, 60¢

LINO-SHINE—Beautifies and increases the wearing quality of your linoleums by filling up the pores of the fabric and giving it a smooth and easily cleaned surface. Easily applied. Try it on your old linoleum. Per tin ..... 30¢, 60¢, 80¢

Children's Gloves

2-dome, lisle, in white, black, tans and browns. Pair .. .. 25¢

Frame made silk, Jersey wrist, white only. Pair ...50¢

Long lisle, in white or tans. Pair. ..... 25¢

Long white silk, a pair ..... 50¢

Long frame made lisle lace arms, white only. Pair... ..... 50¢

Long lace nets, white only. Pair.... ..... 35¢

2-dome fine Kid Glove, pique seams, tans and champagne. A pair ... . 75¢

Main Floor.

Your Opportunity for a New Silk Dress, Yard-Wide 95c Eglantine Paillette

A CONTRACT with a Swiss manufacturer has been filled for over 200 yards of special heavy quality Eglantine Paillette Silk. Bright, bristling, new, pure silk, for summer street dresses. This quality is not the usual weight shown at $1.00 a yard, but of superior make and wearing quality in rich satin de chine finish, and in comparison with anything previously shown worth at least $1.25 yard, and should make quick selling at 95¢. About 31 colors, comprising the newest tints, Nell rose, paddy green, helio, wistaria, alice blue, saxe, Dutch and king's blue, reseda, coffee, tan, gold, brown, nile, navy, etc., also cream, white and black. All yard wide. Special, yard..... 95¢

On sale Monday. Samples to out-of-town customers on request.

THE DESIGNER

IN THIS NUMBER 4 SPLENDID ARTICLES 4 SPLENDID STORIES

STANDARD FASHION COMPANY, N. Y.

The Biggest Value in Women's Magazines

CONTAINS everything every woman wants to know: the latest styles, newest fashions, home helps, menus, recipes, entertaining stories, etc.

Special Offers:
1 Year (Value $1.20)—75c

Order to-day at our Pattern Counter.

If mailed, $1.00.

Boys' Raincoats Today, $3.95. Regular $5.00 to $6.50 Coats.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Sale of Men's Suits Today, $8.75. Regular Values Up to $20.00.

ARE YOU GOING WEST THIS SPRING?

If so, exceptional opportunities are now being offered by the **Grand Trunk Railway System** in connection with Homeseekers' and Settlers' Excursions.

The **Settlers'** excursions apply from stations in Ontario to points in Alberta and Saskatchewan, April 15, 22 and 29, at low rates.

Homeseekers' round trip tickets are issued at very low rates from stations in Canada to points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, each Tuesday until Oct. 28, inclusive, via Chicago and St. Paul, and will also be on sale on certain Tuesdays during above period via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company, and are good returning two months from date of issue.

Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars are operated every **Tuesday** in connection with Settlers' and Homeseekers' excursions, leaving Toronto 11 p.m., and running through to **Winnipeg** via Chicago and St. Paul without change. Reservations in Tourist cars may be secured at a nominal charge on application to Grand Trunk Agents.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Elmonton, with smooth roadbed, electric-lighted sleeping cars, through the newest, most picturesque and most rapidly developing section of Western Canada. Through tickets sold and reservations madee by all Grand Trunk agents. Costs no more than by other routes. Trains now in operation Winnipeg to Saskatoon and Regina, Yorkton and Canora, Sask., Camrose, Mirror and Edson, Alta., also to Fitzhugh and Tete Jaune, B. C.

Before deciding on your trip consult any agent of the Grand Trunk Railway for descriptive literature, time-tables and particulars, or write C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

R. E. Ruse, C. P. and T. A., "Clock Corner," London. Steamship tickets for sale via all lines. 91h tvw.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York—San Guglielmo, Carmania.
London—Minnesota.
Antwerp—American.
Queenstown—Baltic.
Glasgow—Scandinavian.
Cherbourg—Grosser Kurfurst.
New York—Sant Anna.
Rotterdam—Ryndam.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

RESORTS, ATLANTIC CITY.

The Wiltshire, Virginia avenue and Beach. Ocean view. Greatly improved. Capacity 350. Private baths. Running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. Special, $12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all the year. Booklet. Ap.28 SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH, Virginia Ave. and Boardwalk. Elevator. Sun Parlor. Orchestra. European plan. Special American plan, $2.50 and up daily. $12.50 up weekly. No charge for sea or fresh water baths. Booklet. ywvt-A.2?

THE Marlborough-Blenheim ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. APRIL

The most attractive month of Atlantic's Great Spring Season is this year free from the Easter interruption, and is in consequence particularly attractive

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

82tf-xs

COMFORT SOAP

"IT'S ALL RIGHT"

The Oftener You Use It—the Better You Like It.

POSITIVELY the LARGEST SALE in CANADA

THE JUST AND THE UNJUST

By Vaughan Kester

Author of The Prodigal Judge

Copyright, 1912, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

"I'm expecting to hear it hinted I didn't!" replied Mr. Shrimplin darkly. "I'm expecting to hear it stated by some natural born liar that I set in my cart and hollered for help!"

"But you didn't, and nobody says you did," insisted the boy.

"Well, I'm glad you don't have to take my word for it," said Shrimplin. "I'm glad them facts is a matter of official record up to the court house. I don't know, though, that I care so blame much about being held up as a public character; if I hadn't a reputation out of the common, maybe I wouldn't be misjudged when I stand back to give some one else a chance!"

He laughed with large scorn of the world's littleness.

The epic of William Shrimplin was taking to itself its old high noble strain, and Custer was aware of a sneaking sense of shame that he should have doubted even for an instant; then swiftly the happy consciousness stole in on him that he had been weighed in the balance by this specialist in human courage and had not been found wanting. And his heart waxed large in his thin little body.

They were jogging along Mount Hope's deserted streets when Marshall Langham roused from his stupor.

"Where are you taking me?" he demanded of the boy.

"Home, Mr. Langham—we're almost there now," responded Custer.

"Take me to my father's," said Marshall with an effort, and his head fell over on Custer's small shoulder.

He did not speak again until Bill came to a stand before Judge Langham's gate.

"Are we there?" he asked of the boy.

"Yes—"

"Don't you think we'd better get help?" said Shrimplin.

And Marshall seeming to acquiesce in this, the little lamplighter entered the yard and going to the front door rang the bell. A minute passed, and growing impatient he rang again. There succeeded another interval of waiting in which Shrimplin cocked his head on one side to catch the sound of possible footsteps in the hall.

"He says try the knob," called Custer from the cart.

Doing this, Shrimplin felt the door yield, it was not locked; at the same instant he made this discovery, however, he heard a footfall in the street and so, hurried back to the gate. The newcomer halted when he was abreast of wild Bill, and stared first at the cart and then at Shrimplin.

"Is anything the matter?" he asked.

It was Watt Harbison.

"Young Mr. Langham has fell off the high iron bridge," said the little lamplighter, with a dignity that more than covered his lapse from grammar.

"Why—are you badly hurt, Marsh?" cried Watt, going close to the cart.

"I don't know, I'm in most infernal pain," said Langham slowly.

"Do you think we can lift him?" asked Shrimplin. "The judge don't seem to be at home."

"Your boy would better go to my uncle's; Judge Langham may be there," said Watt.

And Custer promptly slid out of the cart and sped off up the street.

Langham met the delay with grim patience. A strange indifference had taken much moment any more. Presently in the place of fear, nothing seemed of his stupor he heard the sound of quick steps, then Colonel Harbison's voice, and a moment later he was aware that the three men had lifted him from the cart and were carrying him along the path toward the house. They entered the hall.

"Take me up-stairs," he said, and without pause his bearers moved forward.

They saw now that his face was pinched and ghastly under the smear of blood that was oozing from an ugly cut on his cheek, and Watt and the colonel exchanged significant glances. When they reached the head of the stairs Custer pushed open the first door; the room thus disclosed was in darkness, and the colonel, with a whispered caution to his companions, released his hold on Langham, and striking a match, stepped into the room where, having found the chandelier, he turned on the gas. As the light flared up, Shrimplin and Watt advanced with their helpless burden. It was the judge's chamber they had entered and it was not untenanted, for there on the bed lay the judge himself.

It was Langham who first saw that recumbent figure. A hoarse inarticulate groan escaped him. He twisted clear of the hands that supported him and by a superhuman effort staggered to his feet, he even took an uncertain step in the direction of the bed, his starting eyes fixed on the spare figure. Then his strength deserted him and with a cry that rose to a shriek, he pitched forward on his face.

The colonel strode past the fallen man to the bedside, where for an instant he stood looking down on a placid face and into open eyes. As his glance wandered he saw the judge's nerveless fingers still grasped the butt of a revolver.

White-faced he turned away. "Is he dead, Colonel?" asked the little lamplighter in an awe-struck voice. "Was he murdered?" and visions of future notoriety flashed through his mind.

The Colonel and Watt exchanged shocked glances.

"Here, Shrimplin, help me with Marsh!" said Watt. "We must get him out of here at once!"

They lifted Langham in their arms and bore him into an adjoining room. As they placed him upon the bed he recovered consciousness and clutched Watt by the sleeve.

"I've been seeing all sorts of things to-night—it began while I lay in that ditch with the pigs rooting about me! Where is my father, can't you find him?" he demanded eagerly.

"Then that was not a dream—you saw iyt ,too?" said Langham huskily. He dropped back on his pillow. "Dead—Oh, my God!" he whispered, and was a long time silent.

Harbison dispatched Shrimplin and Custer in quest of a physician, and he and Watt busied themselves with removing Marshall's wet clothes. When this was done they washed the blood-stains from his face. He did not speak while they were thus occupied; his eyes, wide and staring, were fixed on vacancy. He was seeing only that still figure on the bed in the room adjoining.

There was a brisk step on the stairs and they were joined by Doctor Taylor.

"I declare, Marsh, I am sorry for this. You must have had quite a tumble, how did you manage it?" he said, as he approached the bed.

Langham's eyes lost something of their intentness as they were turned toward the physician, but he did not answer him. The doctor moved a step aside with Colonel Harbison.

"Had he been drinking?" he asked in a low tone.

"I don't know," said the colonel.

"Shrimplin has gone for Mrs. Langham—I think they are here now. Don't let her come up until I have made my examination. Will you see to this?"

And the colonel quitted the room and hurried downstairs.

As he gained the floor below, Evelyn entered the house.

"How is Marsh, Colonel Harbison?" she asked.

Her face was colorless but her manner was unexcited; her lips even had a smile for the colonel.

To Be Continued.

BUSINESSMAN GETS GREAT BENEFIT

JAMES EGGAN, MGR., Merchants Distributing Association.

"It is the best tonic a man can take for a rundown condition," he says of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.

Men of positions of importance are not free with testimonials of indorsement as a rule, and when they do speak it is generally because they are deeply impressed.

We find this is especially so in matters pertaining to health.

Men as a rule pass over trifling ailments, but when they find themselves seriously ill they see in a new light where those dependent upon them stand.

When men recover from conditions of serious illness, they are thankful and wish to help their fellow-men. It is in this generous spirit that Mr. James Eggan, Manager of the Merchants Distributing Association, of Boston, Mass., so highly indorses

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

There are thousands of hard working men and women who do not break down altogether, but who are near it, who can profit by Mr. Eggan's advice. At first they are merely run down and tired out. Perhaps you are one of these. If you are, begin today to use the greatest tonic stimulant known. It will improve your appetite and digestion, which will help make new rich blood and rebuild the wornout tissues and feed your starving nerves, which are sending out warnings.

All ruggists, hotels, and dealers, $1.25 a large bottle. Medical booklet and doctor's advice sent free on application The Duffy Malt Whiskey Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Eggan's Letter.

"I have been taking Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey for the last six months and find it a grand tonic to build up a person who is run down as I was. I find it is the best tonic a man can take for a rundown condition."

JAMES EGGAN, Mgr. Merchants Distributing Association 255 Dover St., Boston, Mass.

Scandrett Bros., 175 Dundas street; P. J. Watt, 356 Richmond street; Edward Shea, 8-10 Dominion Savings Building; A. Hockin Bros., 112 Dundas street; E. B. Smith, 131 Dundas street, Local Distributors.

LONDONER'S BROTHER WAS A GREAT ORGANIZER

Notable Career of Late Samuel Lee Bapty, Brother of Mr. Harry Bapty, of This City.

The Manchester City News contains a reference to the death in that city of Mr. Samuel Lee Bapty, eldest brother of Mr. Harry Bapty, of this city. The News says:

Mr. Samuel Lee Bapty, who died at Moss Side yesterday week, will be remembered by the older generation of Manchester citizens as the manager of the Royal Jubilee Exhibition at Old Trafford in 1887. He was made a chevalier of the National Order of the Legion of Honor in 1886. Many interesting reminiscences will be recalled by Mr. Lee Bapty's death.

When the Manchester Exhibition was drawing to a close in 1887 the Journal of Fabrics and Textile Industries wrote as follows:

"Mr. Bapty appears to be a gentleman born with a special faculty for filling such a position as the one he has occupied as general manager of the Manchester Exhibition with such marked success. This is not by many the first exhibition which Mr. Bapty has piloted to a successful issue. His first experience was gained in the exhibition instituted by the Royal Dublin Society in 1864, and the Dublin International in 1865 again found him at his post. At the Naval and Submarine Exhibition in London in 1882 he had the entire management of the exhibition, whilst his assistance at the Engineering and Metal Trades Exhibition in London in 1883 gained for him unqualified praise. With regard to his management of the Liverpool Exhibition held in 1886 much might be said, but it is sufficient to show the appreciation in which his services were held to state that a banquet was given in his honor, and a very substantial testimonial was presented to him by a large number of subscribers.

"That his selection as general manager of the Manchester Exhibition by a unanimous vote from a large number of candidates was a wise choice is abundantly shown by the result."

Mr. Bapty was born in Leeds in 1847. He received his education at the school of the Mechanics' Institute in that town, his father, Mr. Frederick Bapty, being one of its life members. Here he distinguished himself in examinations held in connection with the Oxford and Durham Universities, and upon one occasion, when the late Lord Palmerston presented the prizes, Mr. Bapty and his two younger brothers made their mark by carrying off most of the first-class prizes. The exhibitions organized by Mr. Bapty were as follows:

International Exhibition, Liverpool, 1886; Royal Jubilee Exhibition, Manchester, 1887; Great International Exhibition, Brussels (British Empire section), 1888; Anglo-Danish Exhibition, London, 1888; International Domestic Exhibition, Cologne (British Empire section), 1889; Waterloo Exhibition, London, 1889; Alexandra Palace Exhibition, London, 1889; International Exhibition, Edinburgh, 1890; International Exhibition, Jamaica, 1891; Theatrical and Musical Exhibition, Vienna, 1892.

NEW BOOKS AT THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following new books have been added to the shelves of the public library:

General Literature.

Boutroux, Historical Studied in Philosophy; Wallace, Logic of Hegel; Moore, Ethics; Bacon, Making of the New Testament; Creighton, Missions; Braithwaite, Beginnings of Quakerism; Davids, Buddhism; Rauchenbusch, Christianizing the Social Order; Chapman, Political Economy; Ogg, Social Progress in Contemporary Europe; Hobson, Science of Wealth; Alden, Democratic England; King, Social Aspects of Education; Graves, Great Educators of Three Centuries; Phelps, Teaching in School and College; King, Handbook in Woodwork and Carpentry; Conklin, Conversation; Kapp, Electricity; Gregory, Making of the Earth; Gamble, Animal World; Fabre, Life of the Spider; Hodgson, Practical Cabinetmaker; Sills, Common-Sense Homes; Odell, Hardwood Floors; Trent & Erskine, Great Writers of America; Ward & Waller, Cambridge History of English Literature; Galsworthy, Inn of Tranquility; Spears, Master Mariners; Adcock, Famous Houses and Literary Shrines of London; Comeau, Life and Sport on the North Shore of the Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf; Davis, Mediaeval Europe; Cantlie & Jones, Sun Yat Sen and the Awakening of China.

Fiction.

Allen, Heroine in Bronze; Buckrose, The Browns; Douglas, White Blackbird; Erskine, Joyful Heatherby; Schauffler, Goodly Fellowship; Stephens, Crock of Gold (two copies).

Children's Literature.

Altsheler, Texan Star; Barnes, Rifle and Caravan; Paine, Campus Days.

A CLOSE CALL

Ingersoll Workman Was Struck By a Piece of a Countershaft.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, April 26. — At the Morrow screw works yesterday Harry Petrie, sen., was painfully injured when a counter-shaft broke. Petrie as almowst directly under the shaft working at a machine, and he received a glancing blow on the head from a large piece. It was necessary to stitch the wound inflicted, but had he been directly under the heavy piece he might have been fatally hurt.

DIED OF BLOOD-POISONING.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Chatham, April 26. — Alexander Glenn is dead at his home here from blood-poisoning which followed a small scratch which he neglected because it seemed so trivial.

"Planted anything this spring, Dubblewaite?" "Yes, I planted both feet and swore I would never try to have another garden."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Dorothy had been with her aunt to an exhibition of modern paintings, and she was describing what she had seen. "What kind of paintings did you say they were, dear?" asked her mother. "They were thrse impressionless paintings," said the child.—Boston Transcript.

"Shall I print this poem by Browning, or this one by Mehitable Wombat?" "Print the one by Mehitable," decided the editor of the Plunkville Bazoo. "Browning is the better poet, but Mehitable is a subscriber."—Washington Herald.

Clean Pots & Pans This New Easy Way

Housewives dread washing pots and pans in the ordinary way. The pots are so hard to clean. And the hands get so soiled. But why not clean your pots and pans this easy NEW way? Just put a little Snowflake Ammonia in the pot or pan you desire to clean. Leave it on the stove until it commences to boil. Now the grease and grime will wash off easily. No scraping or hard labor required, and you need not put your hands in the water.

Unlike other washing compounds, Snowflake Ammonia contains no "grit." Thus it will not mar any polished surface—metal, wood or glass—as other compounds do.

Get a package of Snowflake from your grocer. Follow the directions—and save 90 per cent. soap. 12

$500 GUARANTEE that Lawrason's Snowflake Ammonia is fully equal in cleansing power to any similar compound at double the Snowflake Price.

Lawrason's SNOWFLAKE Powdered Ammonia

Five Cents a Giant Package

PUT BRITISH GUNS ON AMERICAN LINERS?

Nationality of Ships Should Be Beyond Doubt, Declares London Times.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

New York, April 26. — A London cable says: In view of the movement now in progress to equip British liners with guns supplied by the admiralty for the purpose of defence in war time, the Times this morning discusses the position of the White Star Company, which, though registered in this country, is controlled by the International Mercantile Marine Company of America. The Times says:

"In this question of armament there is no room for doubtful nationality. If the White Star Line is thoroughly British then it should be one of the first lines to be approached by the admiralty with an offer of guns. If the line is not thoroughly British—and, frankly, on the facts known, it is impossible to see how it can be so regarded—then how can the admiralty lend the guns? Then, if the line does not fall in with the scheme because of its nationality, it would seem paradoxical for its ships to continue to fly the British flag and work under British conditions.

"The only satisfactory solution to the difficulty would seem to be for the British financiers to acquire the whole of the Morgan interests. Otherwise, since under the new circumstances doubtful nationality is out of the queston, it would hardly be surprising to find the whole fleet transformed to the American flag."

As the Times further points out, similar conditions point to the Atlantic Transport, Dominion and Leyland Lines.

DIED AT KINCARDINE

W. Findlayson Had Only Been Ill For a Short Time.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Kincardine, April 26.—W. Findlayson, formerly of Ashfield, but more recently of Calumet, Mich., is dead at his home here after a brief illness. He was 49 years old, and besides his wife, leaves nine children.

The officials with the Government public health car gave a most interesting and practical lecture in the town hall last evening. It was well attended, and the audience thoroughly enjoyed the lecture and illustrations.

James McKenzie, who returned recently from college in Montreal, has left for the West to accept a position.

William FitzGerald has sold his farm to Alfred Reid.

SEAFORTH.

Seaforth, April 25.—Mrs. Geo. B. Scott, of Chicago, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stewart, High street.

Mr. James McIntosh has moved his house from McKillop to his lot next Mr. Frank Devereaux on John street, and intends coming to town to live as soon as the house is ready.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Town received word yesterday of the death of their eldest son, Henry, at Oconomowac, Wis.

Mrs. Wm. McLeod, who moved to Calgary about two years ago, has returned, the west not being to her liking. Mr. James Dick, who has occupied her residence on Jarvis street, has removed to the Broadfoot house on the same street.

The new street sweeper has arrived, and is already in operation.

Fidelity Lodge, No. 55, I. O. O. F., accompanied by the Citizens' Band, will attend divine service in St. Thomas' Church on Sunday evening. The rector, Rev. T. H. Brown, past grand chaplain of the order, will preach.

Commencing on May 1, the drygoods and variety stores will close at 6 o'clock every evening, excepting Saturday, and during July and August will take a half-holiday every Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Archie Scott, son of Mr. James Scott, who has been seriously ill with pleuro-pneumonia at Toronto hospital, is recovering, and without a relapse will soon be around again.

Mr. Frank Kling, hotelkeeper, who has been seriously ill, has taken a turn for the better. His mother and father have arrived from Dayton, O., and will stay until he has completely recovered.

Mr. H. A. Kelly, of Edmonton, formerly ledger-keeper in the Dominion Bank, is visiting friends here.

A Windsor Lady's Appeal

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhoea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H 12, Windsor, Ont.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Berlin, April 26.—Tommy Rudell, aged 7, son of Dr. Rudell, was accidentally killed by being run over by an auto which knocked him down when he ran in front of it and passed over his neck.

Wiarton Citizens Want a New Train

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wiarton, April 26.—The board of trade and council are trying to get an evening train from Wiarton and Owen Sound at 4 or 5 o'clock to make connections with all the late trains to Goderich, Southampton and Toronto.

The Ladies' Aid of St. Paul's Church will give a mock trial in the town hall May 19.

Messrs. C. E. and W. Parke have returned from Hamilton, where they went to attend the funeral of their father, Edmund Parke. Deceased was well known here, as he had lived at Colpoys for some time. He is survived by a widow and three sons and four daughters. Mr. S. J. Parke is a brother.

J. P. Newman intends to extend his business by the addition of a plant to make novelty works in connection with his mill.

Andrew Brown, who has been seriously ill for the past week, is recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. McLachlan, New York, are visiting Mr. Moore, at Oliphant.

LOUDEN—RESTAN

Miss Emily Restan Becomes rBide of Mr. James Louden.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, April 25. — The home of Mr. James Louden, King Hiram stret, was the scene of a quiet wedding on Thursday evening, when his son James was united in marriage to Emily Alice Restan, Rev. R. J. M. Perkins officiated in the presence of only the members of the families and intimate friends. Among the gifts to the happy couple was a mantel clock from the employees of the Ingersoll Nut Company. Mr. and Mrs. Louden will reside on Carnegie street.

SHILOH quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

A savings account in the bank is a reserve fund that may be conveniently drawn upon in time of distress, or whenever the opportunity arises to take advantage of some promising investment. Establish your reserve fund with the Home Bank. Full compound interest paid on savings deposits of one dollar and upwards.

PERSONAL RESERVE FUNDS.

Head Office, TORONTO, James Mason, General Manager.

Branches in Middlesex County:

London, Komoka, Delaware, Ilderton, Thorndale, Lawrence, Melbourne.

394 RICHMOND STREET. W. J. HILL, MANAGER.

CANADA CLUB LAGER

The true value of Carling's Canada Club Lager is only fully appreciated after a careful comparison with other light beers. It stands absolutely alone as the standard of scientifically brewed lagers and its delicate flavor and wholesome tonic qualities have given it this enviable position. Costs no more than other brands and is within the reach of all fastidious consumers. A LIQUID FOOD, cool, refreshing and healthful.

CARLING, LONDON

De Jong's Gloria Cocoa

IS A GLORIOUS BEVERAGE

DE JONG'S COCOA FACTORY, WORMERVEER, HOLLAND

FRUI TGROWERS ORGANIZE.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Forest April 26. — The Forest Fruit Growers Association has been incorporated with the following officers:

President—Mr. Clark.

Vice-President—Mr. Rogers.

Secretary-Treasurer—Alex. Jamieson.

Directors—A. J. Clark, Isaac Frayn, Wm. Kernohan, Walter Rogers, Arthur Vance.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

Lake Manitoba (Montreal)	May 1
Empress of Ireland	May 1
Empress of Britain	May 15
Empress of Ireland	May 29
Lake Manitoba	June 2
Empress of Britain	June 12
Empress of Ireland	June 26
Lake Manitoba	July 4

Tickets and all information from any steamship agent, or W. Fulton, C. P. A., C. P. R., London.

ALLAN LINE

TO LIVERPOOL.

	From Montreal.
Tunisian	Saturday, May 3
Victorian	Thursday, May 8
Corsican	Saturday, May 17

TO GLASGOW.

Pretorian	Saturday, May 3
Grampian	Saturday, May 10
Scandinavian	Saturday, May 17

TO LONDON.

Ionian	Sunday, May 4
Pomeranian	Sunday, May 11
Scotian	Sunday, May 18

For tickets and full particulars of rates, etc., apply to local agents or

THE ALLAN LINE, 77 Yonge Street, Toronto.

ywt

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*3:52 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:45 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*12:14 a.m., 3:48 a.m., 8:50 a.m., *11:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the East—*12:19 a.m., *3:48 a.m., 7:20 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the West—*3:57 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:20 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:23 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 8:05 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—11:15 a.m., 1:59 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.

Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:20 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East—*11:42 a.m., 6:50 p.m., *8:15 p.m., *11:12 p.m.

Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., 11:20 a.m., *12:15 p.m., *5:45 p.m., 6:15 p.m.

Depart for the East—*4:33 a.m., 7:00 a.m., *12:25 p.m., *5:55 p.m.

Depart for the West—8:00 a.m., *11:50 a.m., 7:00 p.m., *8:23 p.m., *11:20 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 4:55 p.m., 9:40 p.m.

Depart—7:20 a.m. 2:20 p.m., 5:20 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:50, 1:50, 5:10, *10:10 p.m.

Depart—5:40, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 2:30, *4:20, †7:00 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except trains marked with star. †To St. Thomas only All trains week days only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Homeseekers' Excursions TO MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA,

Each Tuesday until Oct. 28, inclusive.

Winnipeg and Return.....$35.00

Edmonton and Return.....$43.00

Proportionate low rates to other points. Return limit, two months.

SETTLERS' EXCURSIONS

To Alberta and Saskatchewan, every TUESDAY until April 29 inclusive, from stations in Ontario, Port Hope, Peterboro and West, at very low rates.

Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars are operated to WINNIPEG without change, leaving Toronto 11:00 p.m., via Chicago and St. Paul on above dates.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway is the shortest and quickest route between Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton.

Berth reservations and particulars from Grand Trunk agents

R. E. RUSE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock Corner," London. Steamship tickets for sale via all lines.

EUROPE

EFFICIENCY and SERVICE

The White Star Dominion Line has a record for service and efficiency that covers more than forty years' successful effort for the travelling public.

Experienced travellers will tell you that we aim to please.

SAILINGS TUESDAYS by THE LARGEST CANADIAN LINERS

'LAURENTIC' 'MEGANTIC' 'TEUTONIC' 'CANADA'

Ask the nearest Agent for Particulars

WHITE STAR DOMINION LINE

CANADIAN PACIFIC

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS —TO— MANITOBA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN.

Each Tuesday until Oct. 28, inclusive.

Winnipeg and Return.....$35.00

Edmonton and Return..... 43.00

Other Points in Proportion.

Return limit, two months.

HOMESEEKERS' TRAIN leaves Toronto 2:00 p.m. each Tuesday, May to August inclusive. Best train to take, as Winnipeg is reached early morning, enabling passengers to make all branch line connections.

Through Trains, Toronto to Winnipeg and West.

AROUND THE WORLD, via "Empress of Asia," leaving Liverpool June 14, calling at Madeira, Cape Town, Durban, Colombo, Singapore and Hong Kong, arriving Vancouver Aug. 20. Vessel remains 14 days at Hong Kong. "Rate for entire cruise, $639.10." Exclusive of maintenance between arrival time in England and departure of "Empress of Asia," and stopover at Hong Kong.

Particulars from Canadian Pacific Agents, W. Fulton, 161 Dundas street, London, or write M. G. Murphy, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

TRACTION COMPANY

Commencing Monday, April 14th, the Summer Service will go into effect between London and Port Stanley, cars leaving London and Port Stanley hourly on the HALF HOUR after 6:30 a.m. See time cards at all stations.

Going Abroad?

Travel by the American Line New York, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.

Atlantic Transport Line. New York-London direct.

New York, Dover, Antwerp. RED STAR LINE.

E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke or R. E. Ruse, Agts.

London Advertiser

Founded in 1863.

ADVERTISER BUILDING, Dundas Street. London, Ont.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One week by carrier	10c
One year by carrier	$5 00
One year by mail, outside city	$2 00
One year, delivered, outside city	$3 00
Weekly Edition	75c

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

3670 { Private Branch Exchange, Connecting All Departments.

NIGHT CALLS:

6 p.m. to 8:30 a.m. and Holidays.
3670—Business Department.
3671—Editors.
3672—Reporters.
3673—Job Printing Department.
To call night numbers used the word "ONLY" after giving the number.

[Entered at London Postoffice for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.]

The London Advertiser Printing Co., Limited.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 26.

THE PROUDFOOT CHARGES.

But for the Proudfoot charges, the Ontario Legislature would have been prorogued by this time, after a sterile session, in which the Government had steadily blocked practically every move for reform. If the Ottawa Opposition has done some obstructing, it is nothing compared with the perennial obstruction by the Toronto Government of any modern legislation. But suddenly the charges against Premier Whitney and his secretary have managed to make the Seven Sleepers interesting and interested.

The Premier has only himself to blame if these charges have been formulated and brought in. He can have no grievance against Mr. Proudfoot, who tried first to get at the bottom of a certain transaction by the ordinary, normal means of inquiry before the Public Accounts Committee. At Ottawa a man was sent to jail and is there yet, because he refused to answer questions before the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament. In Toronto the chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, backed by the Premier, would not allow Mr. Proudfoot's questions to be put, and even went to the length of having them expunged from the official record of proceedings. Mr. Proudfoot had, therefore, no alternative to what he did except to drop the matter.

The charges are referred not, as the accuser desired, to a Royal Commission of two judges, but to a partisan committee of the Legislature, that on Privileges and Elections, composed of 29 Conservatives and 7 Liberals. Is it likely that such a committee would in any event bring in a report adverse to the Premier and Secretary? The evidence will be weighed, of course, by the public, as well as by the committee. To some extent the public will be enabled to draw conclusions of its own. But unless a freer procedure is permitted than some days ago in the Public Accounts Committee, it is doubtful whether the thing will be fully threshed out. If the doors of evidence are not opened wide, the inquiry will be a farce.

THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC REVOLT.

"Any person who opposes the proposition to purchase the Toronto Street Railway Company and the Toronto Electric Light Company in the present stage of the negotiations is not worthy of the implicit trust of the people."

In these words, Mr. McNaught, M. P. P. of North Toronto, has thrown down the gauntlet to his fellow-member of the hydro-electric commission, Mr. Adam Beck.

The third member of the commission, Hon. Mr. Hendrie, voted with Mr. McNaught against Mr. Beck in favor of the application of the city council of Toronto for the submission of a bylaw to purchase the two Mackenzie concerns.

The proposal of purchase came from Mayor Hocken, not from Sir William Mackenzie. As the Toronto Street Railway Company and Toronto Electric Light Company use the same power station and employ the same general staff, it was reasonable that Sir Wm. Mackenzie should refuse to sell one without the other. The decision of the private bills committee that the two proposals must be voted upon separately had no rational ground; it was merely intended to provide a soft cushion for Mr. Beck to fall on after his high and mighty attitude toward the Toronto board of control. The two proposals hang together; if one is rejected the other goes with it. To uncouple them merely puts an unnecessary handicap on the city council's project.

The revolt of Mr. Beck's two colleagues may have been brewing for a long time. The member for London is not a comfortable yoke-fellow, and his brother-commissioners may be paying off old scores.

THE GRAND TRUNK'S LONDON PLANS.

President Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk, says that his company is considering plans for lines from London to Port Burwell and London to St. Thomas. Both lines would be additional competitors of the London and Port Stanley Railway. They would have the advantage of feeding and being fed by a great trunk system. On the other hand, the L. and P. S. R. as a civic enterprise would be practically marooned. The promoters of the scheme started out with the assumption that the city as a railway corporation would carry all the traffic that is now hauled over the road by the Pere Marquette and the M. C. R. But if these companies retain their connections with London, they will insist on running their own trains over the L. and P. S. R. and will be active competitors for every pound of freight carried between London and St. Thomas. With the Grand Trunk also bidding against the city for business to the lakeside, and cutting into the coal traffic, a municipal railway would be more than ever isolated.

Mr. Chamberlin's assertion that steam is more economical than electricity as a motive power for railways handling all classes of freight is illustrated by the fact that the great railway systems stick to steam. Wherever an electric railway exists in connection with a steam road it is used as a tributary, and leans on the parent system. Where an electric road is an independent concern it relies upon passenger and not upon freight business.

Dispatches say that the Mexican situation is assuming grave aspects. It must be getting normal again.

Their followers gave Sir James Whitney and Mr. Hanna ovations after Mr. Proudfoot laid his charges. What would be thought of a jury that gave three cheers for the defendant before the case was opened?

"Lloyd George's announcement that a large subsidy is to be granted by the Asquith Government to a cotton-raising enterprise in the Soudan is interesting and significant. Such a subsidy is directly contrary to free-trade doctrine"—Hamilton Herald.

Not at all; it is contrary to the laissez faire doctrine, which kept company too long with free trade and which has been divorced from it by the present British Government.

"The reciprocity pact sold us out to Canada," cries Congressman Hammond of Minnesota. "The reciprocity pact sold us out to the United States," cried the Conservative party two years ago. What a pity the opponents of the pact on both sides of the line could not have been brought together. Their arguments might have neutralized one another and produced a balance of common sense.

Mr. Bryan is speeding to California in the hope of taking the sting out of anti-Japanese legislation. It is an errand worthy of the great pacifist, but it may be in vain. The California Legislature is politically opposed to the Washington Administration, and may be disposed to play a party game. Sir Richard McBride, in similar circumstances, did everything possible to prevent the Laurier Government settling the Japanese question by courtesy and diplomacy.

The Montreal Star is trying to enlighten the Liberals by urging the rather stale argument that Mr. Borden's proposed contribution to Great Britain is not his permanent policy; it is only a single contribution. When this has been disposed of, in due time, the permanent policy will be brought down. Then it will go to the people; and if the Liberals do not like it they can oppose it. Then the Star goes on to express the hope that the Liberals will not be in favor of the forthcoming permanent policy, "if their views are the same as they are now." Well, their views now are that there should be a Canadian navy; and they are not likely to change. So that Mr. Borden's permanent policy will not take this shape. And, if not, then his permanent policy can be nothing else than further contributions. That is what we have been saying all along.

An amusing exhibition of blind partisanship was the vote of censure passed by a Conservative association in North York on their representative, Mr. W. F. Maclean, in connection with the Government's naval policy. Mr. Maclean is a Conservative, though he does talk a little independently at times. But he supports the "emergency" contribution, and one would think that ought to satisfy his Conservative supporters. But it evidently does not. The only reason would seem to be that Mr. Maclean, while favoring a present contribution of $35,000,000, would like to have a Canadian navy in the future. The inference is that the Conservative Association referred to does not want a Canadian navy in the future, any more than at present. But that does not matter. When the future comes Mr. Maclean need not support a Canadian navy. Mr. Borden advocated this a few years ago, but he had no difficulty in changing his views. Do Mr. Maclean's Conservative constituents fear that he will have any scruples about being as inconsistent as his leader?

At an anti-home rule meeting held at Portadown, in Ireland, a Mr. J. J. Dobson declared that once in the history of England they had been compelled to call in a foreign prince, William of Nassau, to rescue the country, and, "thank God, there was one man in the world today, the German Emperor, who, if they were put to it, they might have to call in to deliver them." The audience applauded Mr. Dobson; then they all joined in singing "God Save the King." So, here is an opportunity for that German invasion we have been hearing about from Col. Sam. Hughes, and other ultra-loyalists of Canada. But if it does take place, it will be as the result of an alliance between Germany and Ulster. How will this suit the Canadian Minister of Militia and his bellicose friends? They would, possibly, be glad of a chance to fight Germany, but how can they undertake to fight Ulster? Rather embarrassing for them. Still, we do not suppose anybody will worry about it. The Kaiser will not risk a fight with the valiant colonel, even with the help of Ulster.

AN OLD DODGE.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Already there is talk from disgruntled manufacturers about closing up their factories and starting foreign plants if the tariff is revised on the lines proposed. Two small concerns in Connecticut claim to have already secured factories abroad in anticipation of this event. Perhaps they prefer Belgium, where some 500,000 workers are expected to go on a strike today, or England, which has gone far beyond this country in legislation, providing insurance and old age pensions for employees, allowing proper compensation for injured workmen, fixing minimum wages, etc. Or possibly they have selected France or Germany, where business is in a perpetual state of unrest because of the talk of war and the imposition of new taxes. When the present little flurry is over we predict that the Connecticut manufacturers will be found right where they are now, as prosperous as ever. This old bluff has been played many times, and it is about time that it was called.

LIFE IN A COUNTRY TOWN.

[Greenwood, B. C., Ledge.]

Two roosters recently had a duel, almost to the death, on the front steps of our office. Such terrible events tend to break the monotony of life in a country town, and we could live for ages in Montreal before we could witness such a sight, except in a cellar.

ADAM'S DICTATION.

[Stratford Beacon.]

Hon. Adam Beck, the chairman of the hydro-electric commission, is assuming to dictate whether Toronto shall purchase the local electric and street railway plants, while Mr. W. K. McNaught, M. P., another of the hydro-electric commissioners, is the father of the bill authorizing Toronto to make the purchase. Who shall win out? Toronto is intensely Tory, but it does not like interference with its own business. It is just as well that Hon. Adam Beck has come out in the open and stated that he and not the municipalities of the Province shall conduct their affairs. Had he told the municipalities entering into the hydro-electric contract that a few years ago there are a few of them who would have never entered into it.

BEGINS TO HATE IT.

[St. Thomas Times.]

As daughter grows older she doesn't think much of that picture for which she posed in a wash-bowl.

CONCLUSIVE EXPERIMENTING.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

In Lawrence, Kansas, an experiment is being made to see if cold storage eggs are good. A squad of men are being fed raw eggs two years old, and the effect is being carefully watched. If the men live the eggs are good, if they die they are bad.

A PHILOSOPHIC TOUCH.

[Baltimore News.]

Joel Chandler Harris, the author of Uncle Remus, was at his desk one night when an old-time reporter looked over and said, "Joe, how do you spell 'graphic'? With one 'f' or two?"

"Well," said the kindly Uncle Remus, who was too gentle to hurt even a common adjective, "if you are going to use any, Bill, I guess you might as well go the limit."

MILITARISM UNVEILED.

[Montreal Witness.]

Like the wand of disenchantment that revealed the repulsiveness of many a proud, well-seeming monster of romance—like the undoing of dazzling royal trappings that turned the splendid beauty of the false Fidessa of the Faery Queen into loathsomeness — like the spear of Ithuriel, which, in Paradise Lost, changed Satan from an angel to a toad, an exposure at the hands of the Socialist leader, Dr. Liebnecht, has shown the militarism of today to be something the reverse of patriotic, and has shown the retired officers and the princelings who are the active promoters of militarism in Germany to be the unwitting puppets of treasonable greed. There is nothing new in this unfolding to those who chose to open their eyes, but to some at least of those who peferred to be led, has come, let us hope, disillusionment.

WARNED IN TIME.

[Hamilton Times.]

Mr. Beck will cut another year or two off his life if he doesn't cool off.

PEOPLE WORTH WATCHING.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

It is well to shun those people who like to tell how "tough" they "used to be." They are liable to suffer a relapse.

FINE GAS WELL AT WYOMING

Splendid Flow on Property of Dr. Kidd—New Cannery Likely.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wyoming, April 26. — Dr. J. E. Kidd is the latest resident fortunate enough to secure a gas supply. This well showed signs of passing through gas pockets from a depth of 200 feet until the contracted depth was reached, when the supply was obtained in such quantity that shooting was considered needless.

Dr. Kidd is having the necessary piping and fixtures installed to utilize the fluid in two stoves in his residence, and he expects enough to allow a lighted torch at his front entrance also.

John Jolly, driller, now moves his outfit to the farm of Mr. George Anderson ,townline, where either gas or oil in paying quantities is hoped for. As Mr. Anderson has pumped oil from a couple of wells on his farm for several years his chances are considered very good.

Expect a Cannery.

Wyoming people are entertaining high expectations of the establishment of a canning factory here. Favorable results have so far followed negotiations.

The municipality and Mr. Nelson, who is agitating the enterprise, came to an amicable agreement and await interestedly further developments.

Mr. Wm. Dyke, who spent the winter at his old home in Somerset, England, has returned to his home here. He noted with surprise the rapid growth of towns familiar to him in the old land and remarked that the name of Lloyd George is on every lip.

Dr. W. E. Norton, Toronto, provincial secretary of Baptist missions, gave an able and instructive address in the Baptist Church here on Sunday.

Dr. Norton was principal of the local public school here over 25 years ago and was warmly greeted by many former friends.

Changes Hands.

The local newspaper has changed hands. It will be conducted in future by Mr. Horace Kedwell, formerly of Petrolea, who has fitted up an office in the Kedwell block.

The young ladies of the Methodist League gave a banquet last evening in their church parlors. This has become an annual affair and was much enjoyed by the members.

Mrs. P. Y. Anderson and daughter, Miss Mabel, who have been spending the winter months with relatives in Cleveland, have returned.

A Witty Irish Sketch

[By Special Arrangement With the Winnipeg Telegram.]

The priest, the rector, the saloon-keeper, the contractor, t he principal landlord, and the doctor—these were the leading citizens of Ballintra, a small Irish town on the coast of Connaught. Of all these important personages, the last mentioned, young Dr. Whitty, was the most energetic. If you want to know how capably the doctor managed men and affairs read G. A. Birmingham's new book, "Dr. Whitty" (Bell & Cockburn, Toronto.) In each chapter we have a humorous incident of which Dr. Whitty is the central cause. All these stories are natural, and show just what an interesting thing it is to be a citizen in a small place, and especially an Irish village, where the picturesque and the mirthful still live together.

* * *

Let me give an idea of the laughable contents of this book. The Ballintra band was in a bad way for lack of new instruments. Dr. Whitty realized that it was impossible to get further contribution from the people of the town, so he urged his friend, Col. Bereford, the principal landlord of the place, to write to Lord Allington for a subscription. His Lordship sent back a frosty refusal to the effect that he could not conscientiously support the band, because the only time he had ever heard it play, the tune chosen was "God Save Ireland." The doctor was not to be beaten this way. He told the colonel to write again, asking his lordship to drive over to Ballintra on the day of the sports and hear the band play "God Save the King." "I don't believe you'll work it, doctor," said the colonel. "Thady Glynn and the league boys would smash up every trumpet the band possessed." Father Henaghan said the same thing. "There will be no row," said the doctor. "There aren't ten men in Ballintra that would know that tune from any other if they heard it. Would you know it yourself, now, Father Henaghan? Tell the truth." The priest had to admit that he had never heard it. To make sure of his ground, however, the doctor strolled into the hotel that night and whistled "God Save the King" loudly and clearly. "That's a fine tune," he said, when he had finished, "it's good enough," said the unsuspecting leaguer, Thady Glynn. The doctor then informed Thady that this tune had only been discovered lately; it had been hid away in an old book that was buried in a bog near the hill of Tara. It was an ancient tune that was sung by Malachi, the high king of Ireland at the time he was driving the English out of the country. Thady swallowed all this and approved of the suggestion that the band should learn it. Dr. Whitty had to copy out the music for the bandsmen. On the day of the sports the enthusiastic band played "The Song of King Malachi" six times, and kept Lord Allington and his friends standing bareheaded all the time. It was a great success, and his lordship sent a check for fifteen guineas in support of the band. But, when a few days later Thady Glynn and the patriots of the town heard of the King Malachi trick that the doctor had played on them, there was a violent outburst of anger. However, the band was saved from going on the rocks of bankruptcy.

* * *

One of the most enjoyable of all the enjoyable stories in this book describes how Dr. Whitty worked up a meeting for Mrs. Challoner, the colonel's daughter from London. The doctor heard her talking about her cause and her work among the women, and naturally came to the conclusion that she was out for "votes for women." He had great difficulty, in persuading the rector, Mr. Jackson, to introduce the speaker, and greater difficulty in getting Father Henaghan's consent to take the chair. Neither of these men believed in woman suffrage, but they wanted to oblige the colonel. The meeting came off all right. The priest and rector made speeches on woman's suffrage, but when Mrs. Challoner came to the platform she startled them all by announcing that she belonged to the anti-suffragist camp. The quick conversion of the doctor, the priest and the rector makes a most laughable conclusion of this brilliant sketch. Altogether, this is a book which ought to bring delight not only to Irishmen, but to all men everywhere who love the comical side of life.

Ivanhoe.

PLAYING THE GAME.

[St. John Telegraph.]

Alfred Noyes, the English poet, addressing the Philadelphia Ethical Society a few days ago, asserted that the United States could, if it would, bring about universal peace. "Let the United States," he said, "lift the sublime torch of peace above the world and the nations of Europe will turn their eyes to it. To America will go the homage and reverences of all ages." Mr. Noyes said that war is "the game of half-witted children, a stupendous modern financial gambie, a mathematical problem of slaughter" and "a thing absolutely without the faith of the people." "Nation X adds 50,000 to its army," he said. "Then nation Y removes the cigar from its mouth and raises him 25,000. So it continues about the table. The nations are running in a vicious circle. Finally they are all dissolved and the game begins all over again."

AN ORIENTAL VERSION.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Mr. Kipling's often quoted lines, "For east is east, and west is west, ner ever the twain shall meet," are nearly negativated in the address of China's first parliament to the world. The document is a picturesque wedding of the orient and the occident. The verbal garment is Chinese, the thought-body it clothes is western, not to say American. "The will of heaven is manifested through the people." What is this but "Vox populi, vox dei" with a queue and fan?

SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME.

[Toronto Star.]

Some men are so devoted to their duties to the empire that they overlook the town, county, province, and Dominion.

EVEN SO.

And sometimes, too,
It happens that
A rich man's a
Poor diplomat.

* * *

Why should Hiderow, 1:17, be permitted to live, when the small boys need baseball covers?

* * *

Better be polite to the old-fashioned garbage man for a few weeks, Mr. Householder.

* * *

"WAR MUST BE ——!"

"Jim, I'm glad to see you're back from the front."

"Gosh, I know'd I was thin, but I didn't think you could see my back from the front."

* * *

What's a Good Laugh Worth to You?

Charles Lamb once said: "A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any market."

"No man who has once heartily and wholly laughed can be altogether or irreclaimably bad," said Carlyle.

"What was talked of as the golden chain of Jove was nothing more than a succession of laughs, a chromatic scale of merriment reaching from earth to Olympus," declared Douglas Jerrold.

And Laurence Sterne maintained that "every time a man smiles—but much more when he laughs—adds something to his fragment of life."

* * *

Isn't it time, sensible citizens, to put that "drunken sailor" scheme on the Indian list?

* * *

IN BONNY SCOTLAND.

She stood close to the blazing pile,
But got no burns or blisters—
"One race-track less," she cried, with joy—
"A grand-stand play! Oh, sisters,
We'll show them that they can't confine
The right to vote to Misters."

* * *

The ratepayers of London should never forget the influences that banged the door of the city in the face of a great railway system and a great steamship line.

* * *

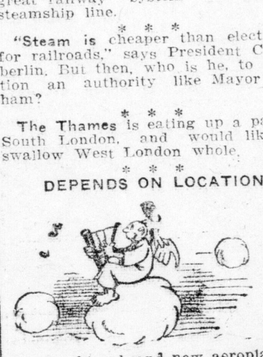
"Steam is cheaper than electricity for railroads," says President Chamberlin. But then, who is he, to question an authority like Mayor Graham?

* * *

The Thames is eating up a part of South London, and would like to swallow West London whole.

* * *

DEPENDS ON LOCATION.



He bought a brand-new aeroplane,
With wings spread like a mammoth bat.
His friends hope he may still use his wings
In that far land he's stopping at.

* * *

Our worthy mayor talks so feverishly at times that one is tempted to thrust a thermometer in his mouth.

* * *

FISHERMAN'S LUCK.

It's now the man goes forth to fish,
And, to his great surprise,
It takes a worm as long as this
To get a fish this size:

* * *

Dramatic Criticism.

[Everybody's Magazine.]

Kin Hubbard, the Indiana humorist—one of them, that is to say—once was assigned to cover a performance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Hubbard had his heain-child, old "Abe Martin," report the play: This was the critique: "'Uncle Tom's Cabin' played down t' Melodeon Hall las' night. Th' dogs was good, but they had poor support."

* * *

The picture theatres may have their faults, but they keep many men out of the saloons.

* * *

Climbing a steeple is one assignment a reporter doesn't dare fall down on.

* * *

Did you notice that the new Advertiser bulletin boards are red

Suffragettes Fire On Emoty Train

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 26.—A militant suffragette, "arson squad," set fire to an empty train standing on a siding of the Southwestern Railway at Teddington, on the Thames, just outside of London, at an early hour this morning. Little damage was done, however, and no arrests were made. Quantities of oil and other combustibles, suffragette literature and postcards addressed to members of the House of Commons, were found in the car where the fire had been started.

ORDEMAN THREW CUTLER TWO STRAIGHT

Now Claims American Heavyweight Wrestling Championship.

[Canadian Press.]

Minneapolis, Minn., April 26.—Henry Ordeman, the Minneapolis heavyweight wrestler, defeated Charles Cutler, of Chicago, in straight falls here last night. The first was made in 41 minutes, and the second in eleven minutes. By defeating Cutler, Ordeman claims the American championship in the heavyweight class.

The average freight train load in the United States is, or was in 1910, 380 tons. In England the average is only about 85 or 90 tons — except on the Northeastern Railway. This railway, by introducing American methods, has, a railway journal asserts, increase its average train load to nearly 134 tons.

New Jersey has passed a law requiring hatpins and similar devices to be provided with tips or guards to prevent "lacerations upon the flesh of another person" than the wearer. Travellers from other states are subject to the law's provisions.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JEAN WALKER, TEACHER OF elocution. Concert engagements accepted. Studio, 242 Dundas street. t

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 498 King. zxt

BLANCHE I. MUNROE, TEACHER OF piano. Pupils prepared for exams. Studio, 917 Colborne. xt

GWENDOLYN C. ANTHISTLE, ELOCUTIONIST—Teacher of reading and dramatic art. Studio, 264½ Dundas street. Phone 698. ywt

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church—Instruction in organ, piano, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. 64tf

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING—Thorough work. George Flory, 256 Grosvenor street. Phone 3856.

SIGNS.

"THE SIGNRY," MARLEY & WEEKES—Electric signs and fine show cards our specialty. 272 Dundas street. Phone 1845

INSURANCE.

G. M. GUNN & SON (GEORGE C. Gunn)—Established 1859. Fire, life, accident and automobile insurance.

J. A. Nelles & Son

Fire, Life, Accident, Marine, Plate Glass, Rent and Automobile Insurance.
380 RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 343. xt

P. M. MILLMAN
INSURANCE AGENT.
Archibald McPherson Insurance
E. J. MacRobert Insurance
AGENCY.
Agency, Phones 745 and 1800.
Office, 107 Masonic Temple.
Fire, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance.

PATENTS.

P. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, Central avenue, London, Ontario, Canada. Phone.

GARMENT CUTTING.

STUDY DESIGNING LADIES' GARMENTS—A fascinating employment and lucrative business. Our method is modern, practical and accurate. Cutting School, 257 (formerly 243) Dundas street.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. MARIE H. HARKINS, DR. REBECCA Harkins—Graduates American School of Osteopathy, St. George's Apartments, south court, ground floor, Wellington street. Phone 1560.

DR. R. C. BARKLIE, GRADUATE Osteopath. Offices and residence, 505 Talbot street. Phone 2565. Eight years' success, natural methods. Excellent modern electro-therapeutic equipment.

DR. A. F. BROWN, KIRKSVILLE graduate, London Loan building; phone 3662. Residence, 827 Richmond; phone 3843.

E. S. DETWILLER, D.O., GRADUATE American School of Osteopathy. 225 Queen's. Phone 3378.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE OSTEOPATH—Nine years' practice in London. 570 Richmond. Telephone 1573.

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER, Surveyor—Edge Block. Phone 262.

CITY OF LONDON

Tenders for the Supply of 2½-Inch Rubber Hose

Sealed tenders, addressed to the "Chairman and Members, No. 3 Committee," will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 5 p.m. on Wednesday, April 30, 1913, for the supply of best quality 2½-inch rubber hose, for street watering purposes.

Further particulars may be obtained from the office of the City Engineer.

No tender will be considered unless made on the form furnished by the City Engineer.

Contractors must inclose a marked check for ten per cent (10%) of the amount of their tender.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept any bid.

W. N. ASHPLANT,
City Engineer.

G. E. ROSE,
Chairman No 3 Committee.
1u-24,26

TENDERS

Tenders, whole or separate, will be received by the undersigned for the different trades required in the building of the Canada Trust Building, London.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the architect, C. F. Martin, Toronto, or at the office of J. Vicar Munro, architect, London.

Tenders to be received not later than noon on Wednesday, April 30, 1913. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CANADA TRUST COMPANY.
99c-ywt

AUCTION SALE

Household Furniture. Jos. Brown will sell for Mr. Chas. Miner Thursday, May 1, at 10 o'clock, 72 Becher street, parlor in odd pieces, large chairs, rugs, blinds, curtains, carpets, linoleum, extension table, chairs, sideboard, hall mirror, secretary, contents three bedrooms, dressers, stands, beds, mattresses and springs, couch, kitchen table, cook stove, refrigerator, gas plate, tools, dishes, cans, etc. 3u-ty

Auction Sale

Household effects, No. 720 Dundas street, one small pedestal table (walnut), one antique chest drawers, 5-piece parlor suite, rocker, curtains, carpets and kitchen furniture, and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale Tuesday, April 29, at 2:30 o'clock. Bert Lawson, auctioneer. Phone 1012. b

Executor's Sale
Of a Beautiful Residence

The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, will offer for sale by auction on Tuesday, May 6, at 2:30 p.m., the residence of the late William Percival, being No. 36 Grosvenor street, having a frontage on Grosvenor street of 84 feet, or thereabouts. It is a commodious frame house, on stone foundation, 2 stories, cellar and attic, slate roof, two fireplaces and complete plumbing, exceedingly well equipped and finished, and in the most desirable residential part of the city. Further particulars on application to the London and Western Trusts Company, Limited, executors.

IVEY & DROMGOLE,
Solicitors.
26, M5

AUCTION SALE.

Of good house and lot, 36x300, 788 Elias street. Saturday, May 3, at 4 o'clock, on the premises. House in good repair, high and dry; fine locality. Terms reasonable. For other information apply to J. Lightfoot & Sons, Auctioneers. 3u tv

Auction Sale

Monday, April 28
At 568 Piccadilly St

Parlor suite, carpets, curtains, rockers, sideboard, extension table, chairs, dishes, bedroom suites, dressers and stands, iron bed, springs and mattresses, range, kitchen utensils, tubs, wringer, garden tools, mower, barrow, lot of lumber and bricks, other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock. NEIL COOPER, Auction Room, opposite McCormick's. Phone, store 1332, house 2520. Take Oxford car north. b

Auction Sale

On Tuesday, April 29, at 457 King Street, comprising carpets, linoleum, rockers, tables, 2 sewing machines, bedroom suites, gas stove, Garland range, sundry other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock. NEIL COOPER, Auction Room, 278 Dundas street 3u

AUCTION SALE.

Wednesday, April 30.

Egerton street, south of Hamilton road, farm and garden implements, household furniture, comprising in part market wagon, plows, buggy, harrows, cultivators, mowing machine, large kettle, cutting box, harness, lot of chickens, bedroom suites, chairs, tables, sideboard, range, heaters, sewing machine, new organ, pictures, books, sundry other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock sharp. Terms of sale, $10 and under, cash; over that amount, four months credit, joint note. H. Finch, proprietor. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. Take Oxford car south. 3uty

AUCTION SALE.

Thursday, May 1, at 552 Hamilton Road. Contents of a well furnished house, comprising in part parlor suites, tables, china cabinet, carpets, oak dining-room set, chairs (leather seated), leather couch, Morris chair, secretary, pictures, curtains, inlaid English linoleum, walnut wardrobe, oak bedroom suites, brass-mounted beds, large mirror, modern steel range, Jewel gas stove, baby chair and cradle, refrigerator, dinner and tea service, oilcloth, Ideal washer, wringer, sealers, kitchen utensils; also top buggy, McLaughlin make Mikado buggy, delivery sleigh, 75 well-bred laying hens. Sale at 2 o'clock. Good sale. Come. NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 3utx

AUCTION SALE

Friday, May 2, on Dundas street east, near Ashland street. Parlor suite, carpets, chairs, dining table and sideboard, hall rack, iron beds, range, sealers, chickens, outdoor effects. Sale at 2 o'clock, NEIL COOPER, Auctioneer. 3utw

AUCTION SALE.
OF CHOICE FURNITURE, NEARLY NEW.

At 14 Christie street, Tuesday, April 29, 2 p.m.: Parlor suite, table, 2 rugs, pictures, drop-head machine, extension table, leather seated chairs, sideboard, couch, baseburner and coal cook, linoleum, 3 bedrooms complete, kitchen furniture, lawn mower, garden tools, vice, Rhode Island red hens, etc. Leaving city. Everything to be sold. Take Wellington car north. Terms cash. Positively no reserve. W. Cooper, proprietor. John Lightfoot & Sons, Auctioneers. b

AUCTION SALE

AT NIGHTINGALE AVENUE.

Rear of Empire Brass Works, Friday, May 2, at 2 p.m. sharp, of parlor and dining-room furniture, contents of four bedrooms complete, two stoves, kitchen utensils, all of outside effects, a lot of fowls, etc. The property is sold. Everything to be sold. Splendid furniture. No reserve. Terms cash. J. Lightfoot & Sons, Auctioneers. 3u tw

AUCTIONEERS.

J. TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER, KOMOKA, agent for Knott & Gangster, real estate brokers, 101 Masonic Temple, London. Telephone Lobo Central.

City of London

Tenders for General Supplies and Construction of Sewers

Sealed tenders, addressed to the "Chairman and members, No. 2 Committee," will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 5 p.m. on Thursday, May 1, 1913, for the following supplies and work:

(a) For the blacksmith's supplies of hardware, oil, etc.
(b) For the supply of gravel and broken stone.
(c) For the supply of tile and cement.
(d) For the supply of coal.
(e) For the supply of lumber.
(f) For the supply of iron castings.
(g) For the supply of oil for street oiling.
(h) For the construction of cement sidewalks.
(i) For the construction of cement curbs and gutters.
(j) For the construction of tile sewer on College avenue.
(k) For the construction of tile sewer on Erie avenue.
(l) For the construction of tile sewer on Nelson street.
(m) For the construction of tile sewer on Dreaney avenue.

Plans, specifications and other particulars may be seen at and obtained from the office of the City Engineer.

No tender will be considered unless made on the form furnished by the City Engineer.

Contractors to inclose a marked check for each item, as stated in the specification.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept any bid.

W. N. ASHPLANT,
City Engineer.

B. W. BENNETT,
Chairman No. 2 Committee.
1c-24,26,28

Correspondence Column
Helps for Home-Keepers
Recipes and Style Notes

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

Bright Articles Daily on
Women's Interests and
Activities Here and There

KATHERINE LESLIE'S HOME CHAT

Hints From the Manicure

These instructions as to how to manicure the nails without the aid of a manicure will be of interest to the girl whose income is too limited to go to the specialist in nails, yet who loves to have her nails well cared for. In the first place soak the nails for several minutes in soap suds made from pure castile soap. A small pinch of borax or a few drops of simple tincture of benzoin may be added to the water. After wiping the hands with a soft towel the nails should be trimmed to an oval shape with a proper nail file. Unless they have become very long, it is better not to use nail scissors. If there are any discolorations on the nail, a nail bleaching or cleansing fluid may be applied with a tiny piece of medicated cotton, wrapped around an orange stick. This will remove all foreign matter that may have lodged under or round the edge of the nail. In well-kept nails the half-moon at the base of the nail is always in evidence. If the half-moon is covered by cuticle, the best way to bring it to sight again is by gently pushing back the skin with the towel each time the hands are washed. Supposing, however, that the skin has grown over the half-moon, it will be necessary to gently loosen all round with the flat of the orange stick. This is done by inserting the flattened end of the orange stick very gently under the cuticle so as not to cause pain or bleeding. The loosened skin may now be scraped away with the cuticle knife, or carefully cut with fine nail scissors having curved points. Cutting the cuticle, however, is not advocated unless it be tough, and has grown very high up on the nail, as soreness and hang nails may result. In all cases after treating the nail in the above way a little cold cream should be rubbed around and over the nail. Allow this to remain on a short time, then wipe off and apply a little nail polishing powder. A chamois leather nail polisher should now be moved back and forth across the nails. This will produce a highly burnished surface. Ridged or fluted nails are said to be due to malnutrition. This may be cured, says the manicure in conclusion, by rubbing into the nails a little lanoline each time the hands are washed, or before retiring at night.

PROBLEMS OF THE FAIR SEX SOLVED BY CYNTHIA GREY

[Correspondents are requested to make their inquiries as brief as possible, and to write on one side of the paper only. It is impossible to give replies within a stated time, as all letters have to be answered in turn as they are received. No letters can be answered privately.]

Makes $80 a Month.

Dear Miss Grey,—I am 19 and very much in love with a man of 24. I want to marry him, but he is only making about $80 a month and his position is by no means a settled one. Should I take a chance? He has changed his position and vocation a great many times, rarely staying in one place more than a few months. He is not enthusiastic about his present position, but promises to stick if I marry him. What shall I do?

ANXIOUS.

A.—You had better wait until he has a permanent position. In the meantime you might try to make him see the necessity of taking up a line of work with a view to making it his life work. A man of 24 ought to be established in some definite line of work if he ever hopes to make anything of himself.

Geraniums and Asters.

Dear Miss Grey: I come once more for help.

1. Which needs the most sun for an outdoor bed, asters or geraniums?
2. I was wanting to make over a black silk skirt. What would be the best thing to do to help take out the stitch marks? It is real good silk.
3. What are the names of two of Detroit's best hospitals?
4. I have a real good navy blue suit. It was a French wool, and the skirt has a couple of black spots. It's not grease or fruit. I have tried to sponge them out, but can't. What do you think would help?

BLUE EYES.

A.—1. They both require considerable sunlight to develop and bloom properly, and I have known both to do fairly well in shady places, I think, though, that it would be best to give the geraniums the sunniest spot.

2. After ripping the skirt and carefully removing all threads, hold the lengths one at a time over the steam of a kettle, then place at once on the ironing table and brush with a stiff clothes brush dipped in ammonia water. The steaming and brushing combined usually produce good results.

3. Grace Hospital and the General Hospital.

4. This method has sometimes succeeded where others failed. Place a thickness of brown paper both over and under the stain and press with a moderate iron, then while the cloth is still warm remove the paper and sponge thoroughly with turpentine, followed by clear water. A second treatment invariably removes the stain.

To an Interested Reader.

Dear Miss Grey: I am a very interested reader of your column and I have obtained very good advice from you before, and now I am going to trouble you again:

1. Do you know of any way to clean a white stiff felt hat? It has some black velvet on the edge of the brim, which I do not want to remove.
2. Do you know any method to make a black felt look fresher, it having got rather brown looking?
3. Is it correct or not, when out with your young man, to bow and speak to his acquaintances when passing on the street, when you do not know them, as he always acknowledges mine?
4. What ought a person to say when being introduced, and the lady or gentleman says, "I am pleased to meet you"?

Hoping I have not taken up too much space, and shall be pleased to see this letter in print when its turn comes. Thanking you in advance,

HAZEL EYES.

A.—1. If the hat is not rain-spotted you should be able to clean it fairly well with powdered starch or French chalk. Protect the velvet by pinning a towel or clean cloth around it. Shake the starch or chalk liberally over the hat and rub in well with a piece of cotton. Place the hat in a drawer and let it lie there for several days. Then shake and brush off all the loose powder. A second treatment will probably be necessary and this should result in the hat looking much better in appearance.

2. Good results have been obtained by use of this cleaning compound: 1 drachm alcohol, ½ drachm chloroform, ½ drachm sulphuric ether, 1 pint deodorized benzine; mix and add a little cologne to give a pleasant odor. It pays to have a little of this in the house for it comes in handy for treating grease spots and the like at any time.

3. It is neither necessary nor good form to speak upon such an occasion.

4. A simple "Thank you" is all that is required, or merely bow and smile.

CARD ETIQUETTE.

A married woman's cards should be engraved with her husband's full Christian name and surname.

A man's cards should bear just his full name, for social uses, and for business, have the firm name, or title, engraved in the lower left-hand corner

Daughters of a family should have the word "Miss" before the Christian name, except the eldest, who has "Miss."

When away from home, it is permissible to write a temporary address upon one's cards.

For the Tall Girl

Although you do not see very many white blouses worn without coats, yet their being uncommon, makes them stylish on the tall girl. The one shown today is of red moire with a darker red taffeta belt and a white net bodice This blouse also has the short sleeves, which are rather uncommon this year. However, as it grows warmer one may look for the annual baring of the summer girl's arms.

HAVE YOUR PIANO TUNED.

The Callaghan Piano House has engaged the services of Mr. Alec B. Stein for their tuning and repairing department. Mr. Stein is a thoroughly competent man, and all his work will be guaranteed by Callaghan—'phone 708. Write or call at 613 Wellington street.

The Story of "Willow" China

[Published by Request of Mrs. G. B. F.]

Willow-pattern china was first made in England in 1780 at Caughley, in the county of Shropshire. The pattern, which is thoroughly Oriental, was designed and engraved by Thomas Minton for Thomas Turner, a well-known manufacturer of pottery.

In order to understand the romantic Chinese story connected with the willow pattern plate, it is well to have a piece of the plate to refer to, so that you may see for yourself the mandarin's house, the fleeing lovers, and the boat in which they escaped. It is said that the story is to the Chinese what "Robinson Crusoe" or "Jack the Giant Killer" is to Canadian children.

"Li Chi, or Kong Shee, as she is sometimes called, was the only child of a wealthy mandarin, and she loved Chang, her father's poor but honest secretary. Her father had other plans for her, however, and was desirous of marrying her to an old but wealthy suitor. He was then greatly shocked and annoyed when he learned that she fondly loved poor Chang and would hear of no other lover. In order to prevent any communication between the two, so he thought, he shut her up in a room on the terrace by the sad sea waves in the house seen in the pattern on the plate. From her prison, Li Chi watched the willow tree blossom and for a time moped and wrote love sonnets, in which she expressed her hope to be free once more when the peach bloomed.

At last, greatly to her joy, Chang managed to communicate with her by means of a cocoanut shell, to which was attached a miniature sail, and in which was a letter full of protestations of love. Li Chi replied in these words: "Do not wise husbandmen gather the fruits they fear will be stolen?" and Chang, being no laggard in love, acted upon the gentle hint, hurried across the sea, donned a disguise, entered the mandarin's garden, and succeeded in carrying off his true love.

The three figures on the plate represent Li Chi with a distaff, Chang carrying a box of jewels, and the mandarin following with a whip. The stern parent on hearing of his daughter's elopement is following hastily in her footsteps. He failed to overtake them, however, for she and her lover carefully concealed themselves in the gardener's cottage, where they lie hidden until dark, when they got into the little boat and sailed away to Chang's distant island home.

The end of the romance is told differently by different people. Some say they lived happily ever after, but another ending is that the old father and jilted suitor followed hard upon the runaway couple, and put Chang to death. Li Chi, upon seeing this, rushed into her house, set it on fire, and perished in the flames. The gods (so the story runs) cursed the ones who had caused their death, and ordered it so that they, too, died in a horrible and violent manner. The lovers, however, were changed into a pair of immortal doves, as a token of the constancy which had made their lives beautiful. The doves, too, may be seen upon the plate.

The Children's Hour

A QUARRELING ROOM.

The twins ran in together, and at the same moment they began:

"Mother, Mattie won't let me——"

"Moth, Edna took my——"

"Now, little girls," said mother, "I've told you that in this room we have no conveniences for quarrelling; you will simply have to go up to the quarrelling-room."

They looked at each other in sudden wonder, and then, with beating hearts, followed their mother upstairs. In the room to which she led them the plasterers had just finished their work; there was no carpet on the floor, and no furniture—nothing but a small box and an empty nail keg. "You may sit here, Mattie," said mother, pointing to the box at one end of the room. "And you here, Edna."

Edna seated herself on the overturned nail keg. With breathless interest they watched their mother. She took a piece of blue chalk that the carpenters had left, and drew a circle round each child.

"Now," she explained, "you must not step outside your circles until the quarreling is over, and the quarreling must all be done here."

As she closed the door they looked at each other and trying to laugh. laughing.

"I don't know how to begin," said Edna.

They sat for awhile longer looking at each other any trying to laugh.

"Oh, sister," exclaimed Mattie, at last, "let's go back and build houses. It's more fun!"

"Is the quarrel over so soon?" mother asked. "It looks, then, as if we should not need the quarreling room after all."

"It isn't much fun," returned Mattie.

"Well," mother went on, "father and I thought if we did not really need it, we might change its name and call it the playroom. You could have all your books up there then and use that room for your very own.

"Oh, mother!" shouted the two small voices.—Selected.

NOTICING THINGS.

The famous South African diamond mines were discovered by a man who casually went into a cottage and there noticed some children playing with what appeared to be brilliant stones, which they said they had picked up from a stream near the cottage.

TO LEARN BY HEART.

Have courage! Keep good cheer!
Our longest time is brief,
To those who hold us dear,
Bring no more grief.

But cherish blisses small,
Grateful for least delight,
That to our lot doth fall,
However slight.

—Celia Thaxter.

GIANT BUTTERFLIES.

In the northern part of New Guinea there are butterflies so large that the natives hunt them with the bow and arrow. They belong to the species Troides chimoera, and they are not only among the largest, but among the rarest butterflies in the world. Some specimens measure 11½ inches across the wings. The males, which are very shy, are found only at certain hours of the day, and at the top of lofty blossom-bearing trees. The natives sometimes shoot the butterflies with four-pronged arrows, sometimes capture them in nets made of spiders' webs.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

THORNDALE

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. J. Orchard on Thursday, May 1. A good program will be given; also there will be the election of officers, and report of the year's work. All members are requested to be present. Everybody welcome.

Miss Jean McPhee, honor graduate of household science, McDonald Institute, Guelph, an expert demonstrator, will demonstrate bread and pastry making to the ladies of Thorndale in Harding's Hall on Tuesday, May 6, showing how easy it is to make the nicest and lightest bread in four hours, also showing easy methods of pastry making.

Miss McPhee comes highly recommended from all parts of Canada. Every lady in the town and surrounding country should take advantage of this demonstration, and hear some of the latest and most approved methods of cookery.

Meeting to open at 2:30 p.m. sharp under the auspices of the Women's Institute members, and non-members heartily welcome. Admission 10 cents.

WARDSVILLE

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute, held April 24, was well attended.

The election of officers took place, with following results: President, Mrs. Belton; vice-president, Mrs. Branton; assistant vice-president, Mrs. Snell; secretary-treasurer, Miss M. Martyn; directors, Miss Archer, Mrs. Petch, Mrs. W. Munina; auditors, Mrs. Dowswell, Mrs. Douglas; program committee, Mrs. H. A. Wilson, Mrs. C. Wilson, Mrs. O'Malley; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Dykes.

Mrs. Patterson, president of Newbury Institute, was present on behalf of their society to confer with the members of the Wardsville Institute, and urge Wardsville to co-operate with Newbury re the improvement of the conditions of the cemetery. The matter was taken up and Wednesday, April 30, was the day selected.

The question of light-weight bread was next dealt with, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the council and ask that an inspector be appointed to weigh the bread coming into the village and seize any that is not of standard weight, one and a half pounds.

Caroline Coe Says

For a sluggish liver eat "greens" once a day for a week.

If you are nervous eat onions.

If you have diabetes eat asparagus.

If you are bilious eat watercress.

If your complexion is bad eat carrots, cooked or raw.

The Poets' Corner

TO A FLOWER.

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies;
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.

—Tennyson.

Allow me to express my appreciation of the poems published on your page of The Advertiser each night in "The Poet's Corner."

I especially enjoyed "The Light of Other Days" and "Moonset," but I notice a line has been omitted from the second stanza of the latter poem, and I am writing to ask if you could find the missing line, and possibly have the whole reprinted, as I should like to have the poem for my small collection.

Trusting I am not asking too much, and again complimenting you on your fine selections of poetry, I remain,

UNPOETICAL.

We are glad that the selections of poetry are being appreciated. While space scarcely permits republishing the entire poem, we give you the entire second stanza, which can readily be pasted in between the first and third verses of the clipping you already possess:

"The troubled night-bird calling plaintively,
Wanders on restless wing;
The cedars chanting vespers to the sea,
Await its answering.
That comes in wash of waves along the strand,
The while the moon slips into shadow land.

HOME REMEDIES.

Two very simple remedies for toothache are bathing the cheek and gum in hot vinegar and keeping cotton wet with camphor against the aching tooth.

Burns caused by lime, caustic and other alkalies will not bear ordinary treatment. To remove the substance apply something that will form a harmless combination with it. Vinegar diluted with water or the acid of lemon juice will answer. Powdered sulphurs is a fine dressing.

There is no greater purifier of air than open windows, but sometimes in sick rooms this method of changing the air is impossible. Have you ever tried overcoming closeness by carrying a rolled burning newspaper through a sick room? Equally good is a tablespoonful of vinegar ignited over an alcohol lamp.

A naval seaman has once every day to salute the quarter-deck of his ship, even if no officer is upon it. "Salada" Tea is in such popular favor that many people feel like saluting a packet wherever seen.

A Bulgarian Costume

The young girl has taken very quickly to Bulgarian designs, and for one who is slender the Oriental sash, tied about the hips, worn with an Oriental turban in the hair, makes a very charming costume, provided the young lady has dark eyes and hair. Premet hos designed such a model of flowered chiffon with an embroidered silk sash draped shawl fashion about the hips. If you can have many evening dresses, one would be very pretty like this.

The Birthday Calendar

IF THIS IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

Be careful of your relations with others. Some unpleasant complication looms on your horizon and especially guard your health. You will have much to enjoy in the coming year, and your best judgment will show you how to make it a successful one.

Those born today will have talents and will know how to use them to attain high positions. In youth they should be taught to discuss differences without anger and to look for causes before forming judgments of results.

IF THIS IS YOUR BIRTHDAY

Every-day affairs will prevail as usual with you with no great events, but among those dear to you some trouble of disappointment threatens. You can foresee this trouble and possibly avert it.

Those born today will be careless of their belongings and will waste them in idle whims, causing infinite trouble for those on whom they depend, and later on themselves. These tendencies can be changed by teaching them when young to earn things and to suffer inconvenience from the lacking things which they destroy.

Daily Healthogram

THE BEST HAIR TONIC in the world is persistent care. Occupations or environment which disturb the nervous system are likely to show a direct effect upon the hair. If YOU are doing that kind of work or are in that sort of environment look out for your hair. Take care of it.

A man takes desperate chances when he buys a horse covered with a blanket or gets married.

A widow can forget a great deal more than she ever knew.

Girls study one another and then they have learned men.

Don't spare the rod if you expect to get any fish.

The BEST SUITS We've Ever Seen at $15.00 and $20.00

Best in Style, Fabric, Fit and Finish

If you've still to buy your suit, here's a chance which is most unusual, and many women who have bought suits will buy another when they see these unusual values.

Our buyer secured these 42 Suits from Canada's best maker. Every one is this season's make. They are all correctly styled and perfectly tailored from fashionable fabrics, tweeds, serges, cheviots, whipcords and novelty suitings. In Norfolk, plain-tailored and cutaway models. Coats are satin-lined. All sizes in the lot, tans, browns, grays, etc. Plenty of blues and blacks. Come and try on one of these suits. Most unusual values at **$15, $20**

Kingsmill's

PARKER'S DYE WORKS TORONTO

Fragile Laces — Woollen Clothes—Quilted Silks—White Hats—White Furs—Silk and Satin Scarfs—Opera Cloaks—are only a few of the many things we clean.

If you have something unusually nice—that is stained or spotted—send it to us. We'll clean it.

OTTAWA BRANCH, - 211 SPARKS ST.
London Branch—211 Dundas St.

Veils Are Real Germ Collectors

The beauty specialists ask their customers sometimes whether they change their veils frequently and have them cleaned, just as they would other items of their attire, and when the answer is in the negative, they explain that veils are dust and germ collectors, and should really be changed very often.

The white veil gets a bath frequently, for it shows soil so readily that there is no evading it, but everyone does not know that other veils need ablutions now and then.

The veil should be squeezed in soapsuds several times and rinsed in two waters, using a little blueing in the last rinsing for black or blue veilings. Then a little cold starch should be mixed, in the proportion of a teaspoonful of powdered starch to a pint of lukewarm water; squeeze the veil twice loosely through this solution, shake it out and roll it in a cloth for about fifteen minutes.

Meanwhile lay a mat on a table and cover it with newspapers. Then pin the lower edge of the veil straight along the edge of the table, stretching the rest of the veil as smoothly as possible and pinning it to the table. Iron with a hot iron, and the net will have the crispness of a new veil.

Chiffon veils or scarfs may also be washed, but should be ironed on the ironing board and need no starch. Tulle bows may also be done up freshly in the same manner as a mesh veil.

Special Values
—IN—
Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses and Millinery

Navy and Black Serge Suits, from ..... **$12.50 up**
Dresses ..... **$3.95 up**
Coats ..... **$5.90 up**

H. Wolf & Sons
Homefurnishers and Clothiers
263, 265, 265½ DUNDAS STREET,
Near Wellington Street.
Open Evenings.

A man has to work pretty hard to get money, and very hard to keep it.

Most men boast of what they are going to do, but few boast about what they have done.

If, as some writers say, a man acquires wisdom through marriage, it is no wonder the late Mr. Solomon had wisdom to throw at the birds.

Break the Habit

Having drank Red Rose Tea at a friend's house or having seen it advertised, you believe it is "good tea" and have been intending to try it for some time, but from force of habit you have just kept on using another tea. Why not Break the Habit and order RED ROSE next time.

RED ROSE TEA IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

308

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

"DUCK" NICHOLLS REPORTED TO MANAGER DENEAU YESTERDAY

Wyandotte Twirler Is Husky Fellow, and He Will Become Popular With Fans—Is in Good Condition and Ready to Jump Into Game.

[BY JINX.]

Big Herman ("Duck") Nicholls, the Wyandotte Windupper, ambled into town yesterday afternoon wtih a smile on his face as wide as a wash boiler, and sought out William Randolph Hearst Deneau (we call him William Randolph because he was once taken for that gentleman, the facial features of each being somewhat similar), and announced that he had come to stay.

Beat Mullin Last Fall.

Nicholls is a big fellow, and London fans are going to like him. He is the pitcher that Deneau grabbed up after George Mullin had queered a sale in which Nicholls would have gone to Detroit. Said queering was done after Mullin had been beaten by Nicholls last fall when that famous troupe composed of big league stars, and collected by one Frank Bowerman, who was once known in these parts, were touring the hamlets of Michigan. Mr. Nicholls held Mr. Bowerman's satellites to three hits and no runs, while the Wyandotte team got five runs off Mr. Mullin.

Since then, Mr. Mullin has had a feeling for Mr. Nicholls akin to that which a little lambkin bears toward a wolf, and when the Detroit Club started to negotiate for Mr. Nicholls, who also trimmed Mr. Dubuc and Mr. Blanding, Mullin got in some deadly work, and queered the deal by calling Mr. Nicholls several varieties of dubs and other kinds of things, which, to use the office boy's lingo, Mr. Nicholls ain't.

The Meeting.

The meeting of Mr. Deneau and Mr. Nicholls in this city yesterday afternoon was really touching in the extreme. The writer happened to be present at the time. Mr. Deneau was proceeding up Dundas street hill on his way from the ball park when Mr. Nicholls approached from the port side and stretched out a paw the size of a young ham.

"Hullo, Rube," says Mr. Nicholls.

"Hullo, Kid," says Mr. Deneau. "Just got here in time. Was going to tie the can on you for certain if you didn't show up today. What did you do, walk up from Detroit."

"No, I came in on the Grand Punk," says Duck, and went on to explain that he got his eyes so full of sand on the way that he felt like he was crossing the Sahara.

Broke His Cheekbone.

Nicholls appears to be in fine shape. He has been playing quite a bit of ball this spring, and has been keeping in good condition since he got out of the hospitalafter having his cheekbone broken. The accident happened when he was dumping a firebox on an engine last winter, the drawbar, which usually stuck, slipping out easily and striking him on the cheek.

Manager Deneau thinks in Nicholls he will have one of the best twirlers in the Canadian League, and the big fellow's appearance would bear out this belief.

London Tecumsehs, Baseball Champions of the World in 1876, Drew Crowds From All Over Ontario, Excursion Trains Running From Many Points East and West of This City

Top row, reading from left to right—Joe Hornung, Tom Brown, Tom Gillean, "Buckie" Ledwith.
Bottom row—Mike Dinnen, Fred Goldsmith, George Latham, Phil Powers, Billy Hunter.

The Tecumseh baseball club of London, and the Maple Leafs of Guelph, the latter having held the amateur championship of Canada for several seasons, stepped out of the amateur ranks in 1876 and became full-fledged professionals. On May 24 of that year, the first of a series of games for the championship of Canada was played at London, and the nine whose portraits are given above were the men who took the field for the Tecumsehs that day. The diamond was then in the old exhibition grounds on Richmond and Central avenue, just north of the present park, which was at that time a military parade ground. On the Tecumseh nine, there were three players natives of London—Brown, Gillean and Hunter, filling the outfield positions. The infield was made up of players selected from the States. George Latham, captain and first base, was from Utica, N.Y., and had had experience as a professional on the Boston Nationals and New Haven team. Phil Powers, catcher, was a Brooklyn, N. Y., amateur. Mike Dinnen, second base was from Oswego, and had played semi-professional ball in his own home and in Kingston, Ont. Joe Hornung, a mere youth, was from Utica, where his skill as an amateur was fully recognized, and "Buckie" Ledwith's home was Troy, N. Y., and he had amateur experience only.

Reported in April.

These men had been engaged during the winter and they assembled at London about the middle of April. The pitcher's position was still vacant, being temporarily filled by a London boy named Smith. His team-mates found that he was too young and inexperienced for the position, and if London desired to stand a fair chance of winning, it would be necessary to get a more experienced pitcher. Harry Gorman, one of the three managing directors of that year, the other two being E. M. Moore and John Plummer, was sent east in search of a suitable man to fill the position. His search led him to Syracuse, New York, Boston and Lowell, where he interviewed likely players, but failed to get one. At New Haven, Conn., he was fortunate in finding Fred Goldsmith, disengaged, and was not long in inducing him to sign a contract. He had made a great reputation the previous year with the semi-professional "T. B.'s" of Bridgeport, Conn., and had been engaged by the New Haven professionals as "space" pitcher. In those days the most pretentious of the professional teams had only ten or eleven men and the manager on the payroll, and it was the custom for both pitcher and catcher to play day after day, unless laid off by injury or illness. Goldsmith grew tired of warming the players' bench or guarding the turnstile, and had resigned a day or two before Mr. Gorman arrived in New Haven. To that circumstance he owed his success in securing Goldsmith for the Tecumsehs.

A Great Battery.

It proved to be the making of a championship team. He and Phil Powers formed a battery that few of the professional teams of that day could equal, and none could excel. Goldsmith was a master of curve pitching, then only making its appearance in baseball, and Powers was one of the surest backstops and most accurate throwers to bases ever seen behind the bat. Latham, at first base, was also a tower of strength. The other players were not much, if any, above good amateur class, and several changes were made as the season progressed. But they were good enough to win the opening game, which required ten innings to complete, and was full of anxious excitement to both nines and their numerous backers, who crowded the field as it has seldom been crowded since. Fully ten thousand persons passed through the gates. Excursion trains from all points west of Toronto brought people anxious to witness the struggle for the championship. Much of Goldsmith's effectiveness was destroyed on the occasion by the umpire's lack of knowledge of the peculiarities of the curve, and his calling of balls and strikes was so much astray on that account that Goldsmith had to rely upon his swift, straight pitching to which the Guelph men were well accustomed.

Two Players Moved Up.

There were numerous changes in the make-up of the team during these years. Of the original players whose portraits appear with this there remained only Goldsmith, Powers and Hornung. Tommy Gillean rendering efficient service as an outfielder to fill a vacancy when the team played on the home grounds. Of these, Goldsmith for several years was the star pitcher for the Chicago Nationals, and Hornung made himself famous as left fielder for the Boston Nationals. A severe illness put an end to Phil Powers' career as a professional ball player. The old Tecumsehs carried the name of London, Ont., east and west through the United States, and they were known wherever they went as a team that played the game honorably and clean and above suspicion, as gentlemen should.

No Gloves in Those Days.

Players in those days wore neither masks, gloves, or pads, or protectors of any kind. Overhand throwing was not permitted, but the underhand throw was delivered with a speed very little less than is attained at the present day, when full freedom is allowed the pitcher. The distance between pitcher and catcher was less then than it is now, and the ball came to the batter and catcher with lightning speed.

Having won the first game of the championship series, the Guelph nine never more became dangerous as opponents of the Tecumsehs. During the three years—1876-7 and 8, that they were rivals for the Canadian and international Guelph failed to win a single game from the Tecumsehs.

In 1877 the International League was formed, that included the two Canadian professional nines, Syracuse, Lynn, Lowell, Manchester, Pittsburg, Columbus and Indianapolis, the championship of that year being won by the Tecumsehs. In 1878, it was won by Pittsburg. The directorate of the Tecumsehs was increased by the addition of J. L. Englehart as president, Wm. H. Birrell and W. J. Reid, and so continued until the Tecumsehs disbanded at the close of the season of 1878.

Bleachers Collapsed.

An incident of the day that might have proved a serious disaster, but which fortunately passed off without serious mishap, was the collapse of the temporary "bleachers," erected for the accommodation of the expected crowd. There were about 4,000 occupants on them when they slowly slid down to the ground, the toe supports of the timbers on which the seats rested having given way. The scores of the game may prove interesting to present-day fans.

TEC.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	M.	L.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Ledwith, 3	4	1	1	1	3	0	T.Smith, lf.	4	1	6	0	1	
Goldsmith, p.	4	2	0	3	3	1	Latham, cf.	4	1	2	0	0	1
Dinnen, 2	4	0	2	2	2	1	Keery, s	4	0	1	1	2	1
Hunter, rf	4	1	0	1	0	0	Maddock, c.	2	1	5	2	7	
Hornung, s.	2	2	2	3	1		Myers, l	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gillean, lf	4	1	0	2	0	0	Emery, rf	4	0	1	2	0	2
Brown, cf	4	1	0	1	0	0	Brannock, 3.	4	0	1	0	3	2
Powers, c	4	0	0	10	3	2	Hewer, 2	4	0	1	5	4	1
Latham, 1	4	1	1	11	1	0	W.Smith, p.	2	2	0	1	1	
Totals	38	8	30	15	8		Totals	37	10	30	12	17	

London	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—8
Guelph	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0—7

Earned runs—Guelph 1, London 2. Umpire, W. McPherson, Toronto.

TY COBB SIGNS CONTRACT FOR LESS THAN $15,000

Says He Is Through With Hold-Out Stuff For All Time to Come —Agreement Reached Shortly After He and President Navin Got Together.

Detroit, April 26.—Entirely immune, from now on, from the hold-out habit, Tyrus R. Cobb returned to the fold yesterday. He signed a contract for one year, after a conference with President Navin that lasted less than two hours, and most of whose time, it was told after the talkfest ended, was taken up in explanations of misunderstandings that had resulted from long-range repartee and recrimination. When the two men really got down to business it took only a few minutes' time to settle details, and the contract signed, and on its way to President Johnson, long before the gong rang for the afternoon game.

Nothing was given out as to the sum for which Cobb signed, but it is understood that the figure is either $10,500 or $11,000. The first named is the price that the club originally proposed to pay the player, in order to meet his request that he be given more money than any other ball player, not a manager, ever had drawn. It was stated by the club, in advance of the conference, that it was not prepared to hunch this figure any. It may have boosted the price a trifle, but not more than $500, inasmuch as Cobb himself was off any $15,000 proposition as soon as the men got down to business, and the pen and ink were produced.

Cobb Will Pay the Fine.

Apart from the matter of salary, there were two important points to be considered in the dicker between player and club owner. One was the fine that the national commission will impose. The other was the loss of salary that the player may expect as a result of reporting after the season had started. Prior to Cobb's arrival the club had said that he must stand the fine. The player has agreed to pay this as soon as notice is received as to the sum involved. He will lose his pay for the time that he has missed, as the contract that he has signed "stipulates that salary shall start "on or about May 1."

Penitent prodigal was Tyrus, as the facts set forth above would suggest. He signed his contract as soon as he and President Navin had concluded their explanations of misunderstandings, and had had a little time to talk over the agreement for 1913. The contract, as stated, is for but one year. That, however, under existing circumstances is as good as an instrument drawn for several seasons. The player, after signing, said that he is done with the hold-out stuff for all time. He does not believe that it pays, and is convinced that organized ball, as at present conducted, is the sole salvation of the game.

TY COBB.

SENATORS RALLIED AND BEAT RED SOX

O'Brien Who Pitched Good Ball in Early Innings Weakened in the Eighth.

NAPS BLANK THE TIGERS

Philadelphia Won From New York, Plank Pitching Shutout Ball—One Game Postponed.

Washington, April 25. — After pitching sensational ball, O'Brien weakened in the eighth inning today and Washington, by a great finish, batted out a victory, winning the last game of the series with Boston, 5 to 4. O'Brien struck out 12 men, taking six in the first two innings. The first three men to face O'Brien in the eighth hit, and Hall was sent to the rescue. He was touched for three hits and allowed a base on balls. Boston hit Gallia hard for four runs. Boehling, who went in in the sixth, was relieved by Johnson, after Washington took the lead. President Wilson was in the grand-stand again today. The score:

BOS.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	WASH.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Hooper, rf	4	1	1	1	1	Moeller, rf.	4	1	3	1	0
Ball, 2	3	0	1	0	2	Milan, cf	4	1	3	1	0
Speaker, cf.	4	1	2	1	0	Engle, 3.	3	1	0	1	2
Lewis, lf	4	1	3	1	0	Gandil, 1.	4	1	2	11	0
Gardner, 3	4	0	0	1	1	Morgan, 2.	4	0	0	1	3
Engle, 1	4	2	2	5	0	Shanks, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Wagner, s	4	0	1	1	3	Shanks, lf.	4	0	1	3	1
Nunamaker, c	3	0	1	13	0	McBride, s.	4	0	1	2	5
O'Brien, p	3	0	0	0	1	Gallia, p	1	0	0	1	3
Hall, p	0	0	0	1	0	Boehling, p.	0	0	0	0	0
1Henriksen	1	0	0	0	0	Johnson, p.	0	0	0	0	0
2Yorkes	1	0	0	0	0	Williams	0	0	0	0	0
						4Shaefer	1	1	1	0	0
Totals	35	4	11	24	8	Totals	33	5	12	27	14

1 Batted for Nunamaker in the ninth.
2 Batted for Hall in the ninth.
3 Batted for Gallia in the sixth.
4 Batted for Boehling in the eighth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	*—5

Errors—Moeller.

Summary: Two-base hits—Lewis, Hooper, Ball, Gandil, Moeller. Three-base hit—Speaker. Home run—Engle. Stolen bases—Moeller, Milan, Shanks. Double plays—Ball to Wagner to Engle, Morgan to Bride to Gandil 2. Bases on balls—Off O'Brien 1, off Hall 1, off Gallia 1. Struck out—By O'Brien 12, by Johnson 1, by Gallia 2, by Boehling 1. Hits—Off O'Brien 9 in 7, off Hall 3 in 1, off Gallia 8 in 6, off Boehling 1 in 2, off Johnson 2 in 1. Wild pitch—O'Brien. Left on bases—Boston 5, Washington 6. Umpires—Hart and Dineen. Time of game—2:05.

DETROIT SHUT OUT.

Detroit, April 25. — Blanding, pitching his first game of the year, held Detroit to five singles, and Cleveland shut out Detroit today 3 to 0. Five of Cleveland's seven hits were for extra bases, Johnson starring with the stick with a double and triple in three times at bat. The Tigers got two hits in the opening inning and two in the ninth, but with men on bases Blanding was at his best. Ty Cobb quietly entered the Detroit dugout early in the game, and although he sat on the bench chatting with his team mates for some time, no one in the stands knew of his presence. The score:

CLEV.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.	DET.	A.B.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Johnston, l	3	2	2	17	0	Bush, s	4	0	0	2	4
Chapman, s	4	0	0	1	4	High, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Olson, 3	3	0	0	1	5	Crawf'd, rf	4	0	1	1	0
Jackson, rf	3	1	2	2	0	Veach, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Lajoie, 2	4	0	2	1	7	Gainer, 1	4	0	1	10	0
Birnham, cf	4	0	0	2	0	Moriarty, 3.	3	0	0	4	0
Graney, lf	4	0	0	1	0	Vitt, 3	1	0	0	0	2
Land, c	3	0	0	2	0	McKee, c	3	0	0	3	2
Blanding, p	3	0	1	0	0	Mullin, p	3	0	1	0	3
Totals	31	3	7	27	16	Totals	32	0	5	27	11

Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Errors—Olson, Land, Veach.

Summary: Two-base hits—Jackson 2, Johnston. Three-base hits—Johnston and Blanding. Stolen bases—Vitt, Jackson. Double plays—Olson and Johnston. Bases on balls—Off Blanding 2, Mullin 2. Wild pitch—Mullin. Left on bases—Cleveland 4, Detroit 6. Umpires—Evans and Hildebrand. Time—1:56.

CHANCE LOSES AGAIN.

Philadelphia, April 25. — Splendid pitching by Plank and hard hitting by Collins featured Philadelphia's victory over New York by 4 to 0 today.

										R.	H.	E.
New York.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	3	1
Phila.	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	x—4	9	0

Error—Hartzel. First base on errors—Philadelphia 1. Two-base hits—Collins 3. Three-base hits—Barry. Sacrifice hit—Oldring, Plank. Stolen bases—Hartzel, Collins 2, Baker. Double plays—Collins to Barry to McInnis.

LEAFS DROP FIRST TO DONOVAN'S GREYS

Loose Fielding and One Bad Inning Turned the Trick.

MONTREAL LOST ONE

Rochester Beaten Out by Jersey City in Ninth—Buffalo Lost Another to Baltimore.

Providence, April 25. — Toronto dropped the first game of the series to the Grays today by a score of 8 to 4. The visitors hit Mitchell hard all the way, but fast fielding kept the runs down. The score:

PROV.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	TOR.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
McDer't, rf	4	1	1	1	0	Shaw, cf	4	1	1	3	0
Enz, 2	4	1	0	0	5	O'Hara, lf	4	1	2	5	0
Shean, 2	3	0	2	4	0	Northen, lf	3	2	3	0	1
Bauman, lf	4	0	1	5	0	Schultz, 1	4	0	2	7	0
E.Onslow, l	4	0	0	8	0	Bradley, 3	4	1	2	0	2
Dugan, cf	3	0	1	0	1	Fitzp'k, 2	4	0	2	4	1
O'Mara, s	4	1	2	1	1	Holly, s	3	0	0	1	7
J.Onslow, c	3	2	2	7	3	Graham, c	4	0	0	4	1
Mitchell, p	1	2	0	0	3	Lush, p	3	0	0	0	1
						1Bemis	1	0	0	0	0
						2Trout	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	30	8	8	27	12	Totals	35	5	12	24	13

1 Batted for Lush in the ninth.
2 Batted for Shaw in the sixth.

Errors—O'Mara 2, Shaw, Bradley, Holly 2, Graham, Lush.

Providence	1	0	0	2	4	0	0	*—8	8	2
Toronto	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0—5	12	6

Summary: Two-base hits—McDermott, Northern 2, Shultz, Bradley, O'Hara. Sacrifice hits—J. Onslow, Enz, Mitchell, Holly. Stolen base—O'Hara. Double plays—Holly to Fitzpatrick to Shultz; Graham to Holly; J. Onslow to Shean. Struck out—By Mitchell 4, Lush 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell 1, Lush 4. First on errors—Providence 4, Toronto 1. Left on bases—Providence 6, Toronto 7. Time—1:50. Umpires—Bierhalter and Mullen.

ROYALS BEATEN.

Newark, April 25.—Cy Barger, who was with Brooklyn last year, was in great form today, and it was through his pitching that the locals defeated the Montreals, who did not make a hit off Barger until the sixth inning. The score was 4 to 1. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	*—4	8	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	5	3

Barger and Higgins; Mason and Burns. Umpires—Nallin and Hayes.

BALTIMORE WON.

Baltimore, April 25.—Buffalo made a game attempt at a garrison finish today and almost won out in the ninth inning. The third and second bases were occupied with two out in the ninth, but Truesdale was not equal to the occasion, going out at first. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	*—4	11	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3	6	0

Roth and Egan; Frill, Cadoire and Gowdy. Umpires—O'Toole and Carpenter.

SKEETERS WON IN THE NINTH.

Jersey City, April 25.—Strengthened through the acquisition of Perry and McCabe, outfielders secured in a trade with Buffalo, Jersey City rushed through a garrison finish in the windup of the game today with Rochester, and nosed out the victory by a score of 2 to 1 in the ninth inning. Rochester gained a lead of one run off Doescher's pitching in the first inning, and maintained it until the Skeeters' last whack at the ball. The score: R. H. E.

Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	8	2
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—2	7	1

Hughes, Wilheim and Jacklitsch; Doescher, Brandon and Tee, Crisp.

MORROWS AND NOXONS LEAD AT INGERSOLL

Football Fans Are Enthused Over Soccer League.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, April 25.—The football fans are already becoming enthused. Only two games have been played, the winners being Morrow Company and the Noxons. The Morrows appear stronger than previously, and the Noxons, winners of the Coulter trophy for two successive years, have managed to retain the majority of their old players. At the present time these two teams can be relied upon to furnish some exciting contests before the championship has been decided.

JOE KEENAN'S PLAYERS ROUNDING INTO SHAPE

Fred Bramble Is Latest Arrival at Berlin—Good Pitching Staff.

Berlin, April 25.—Twenty-one players had two workouts here today under the guidance of Manager Keenan, who will commence the weeding-out job tomorrow. The latest arrival is Fred Bramble, star pitcher of the team for the last two seasons. This afternoon the regulars played the Yaggigans and won by a close score. "Jo-Jo" Keenan has succeeded in landing excellent battery material judging from the showing made today. In Bramble, Bradshaw, Kehoe, late of Rochester, and Johnston, of the Three I. League, Berlin will have four strong pitchers with others to draw from.

In the catching department "Bill" Strob, Argus and "Cy" Reidy are fighting for places. Morrissey at first, Keenan at second, Bullock at third, look like fixtures. There are five infielders trying for shortstop position. "Biddy" Burns, Jack Miller, Kavanagh and Steiney are working hard for places in the outfield. Large crowds of fans are watching the practices.

AL. PALZER DONE FOR, OPERATION NECESSARY

Fighting Career Has Misplaced His Internal Organs.

New York, April 25. — Al Palzer, "white hope," may never again be able to strive for the world's heavyweight boxing championship. His fighting career has so misplaced internal organs that it is necessary for him to undergo an operation.

NATIONAL COMMISSION TO MEET.

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, April 26.—President B. B. Johnson of the American League has received notice that a special meeting of the national baseball commission will be held here next Wednesday. Chairman Herrmann will be here that day with the Cincinnati team, while President Lynch of the National League will be on a tour of the western cities of the circuit.

Sharp-Shooting Sodbusters

Stevenson, April 25.

Sporting Editor of Advertiser:

Dear Sir,—Having read about the Kettle Point Twenty-Twos' in your paper, and the way they can shoot. I would say that it is only natural for them to be sharpshooters, as they are at the "Point" all the time.

Now, I think I can get together eight sodbusters here who can drop the plow handles and pick up their "twenty-twos" and give those gentlemen from Kettle Point a very amusing day's sport at all round shooting. Hoping you will publish this letter, I am yours,

A READER.

JOHNSON PROTESTS PAYING OF COSTS

Bill for $740 Costs in Necklace Case Presented to Him.

Chicago, April 25. — Jack Johnson, pugilist, appeared before United States Commissioner Charles A. Buell yesterday afternoon to pay a fine of $1,000 imposed upon him on the charge that he had concealed a necklace which had been smuggled into the United States.

When the pugilist learned that the costs amounted to $740 he protested, and asked for a delay to see if a compromise arrangement could not be reached. The request was granted.

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EARL POWELL AGAIN REFUSED

Tried Once More to Secure His Release From London.

CLUB MAY TRADE HIM

Cincinnati, O., April 25.—The national baseball commission today dismissed the appeal of Player Earl E. Powell for a reversal of a ruling of the national board, and affirmed the decision of that body that the London Club of the Canadian League is entitled to his services.

Powell, apparently, does not want to return to London, and it is likely that the London Club will try and dispose of him through a trade of some kind, or sell him outright. This is the second time that he has made application to get his release from the local club, and it certainly looks as if he did not want to come back.

Just at present there is no place on the London team for Powell. Bierbauer is making a remarkable showing at first base, and it is doubtful if Powell would be able to beat him out for it. Besides, Manager Deneau thinks Bierbauer is a much better man on the initial corner than Powell. As Powell does not seem to be able to play any of the other positions on the club with any success, he would be of little use to London this season.

WALTER JOHNSON IS GOING TO GET MARRIED

[Canadian Press.]

Boston, April 26.—Walter Johnson, pitcher of the Washington Senators, is soon to take a bride, in the person of Miss Anna B. Scully, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick J. Scully, of Cambridge, according to an announcement made here today.

The date of the wedding is not given out, but Johnson is said to have asked for a two-weeks' leave of absence following the series between the Red Sox and the Senators here next week. Miss Scully is 19 years old.

American League Batters Get Hits on Fielders' Choice

[Canadian Press.]

Chicago, April 26.—Hereafter American League batters will be credited with hits on certain plays hitherto scored as fielders' choices, according to a notice sent out by President B. B. Johnson, to official scorers in his organization. His letter in part follows:

"Official scorers of the American League, are requested to credit the batsmen with hits in the following cases:

"When, with one or more runners on bases, the batsman reaches first base on a play to retire the runner nearest to home plate, and no out results provided that the play be made without error by an opponent.

"Example: With runners on first and second, the batsman hits to pitcher or infielder, who makes a perfect attempt to retire the runner going to third, but the runner beats the play, and the batsman reaches first."

Think—that sticky solution cannot cleanse or soothe the face!

SEELY'S AFTER SHAVE

Is Specially Made for the Purpose the Name Implies. Antiseptic, Healing, Soothing—Dries Quickly—Never Sticky. 25c and 50c at ALL druggists

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	6	2	.750
Baltimore	6	3	.667
Buffalo	4	4	.500
Providence	4	4	.500
Jersey City	4	4	.500
Rochester	4	5	.444
Montreal	3	5	.375
Toronto	2	6	.250

Yesterday's Results.
Providence 8, Toronto 5.
Baltimore 4, Buffalo 3.
Newark 4, Montreal 1.
Jersey City 2, Rochester 1.

Games Today.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

Games Sunday.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Newark.
Rochester at Jersey City.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	8	2	.800
Washington	7	2	.778
Cleveland	10	4	.714
Chicago	7	7	.500
St. Louis	6	8	.429
Detroit	5	9	.357
Boston	4	8	.182
New York	2	9	.182

Yesterday's Results.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 0.
Washington 5, Boston 4.
Philadelphia 4, New York 0.
St. Louis at Chicago—Rain.

Games Today.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

Games Sunday.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost	P.C.
New York	7	2	.778
Pittsburg	8	3	.727
Chicago	7	4	.636
Philadelphia	4	3	.571
Brooklyn	5	5	.500
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Cincinnati	2	7	.222
Boston	2	8	.200

Yesterday's Results.
Brooklyn 7, Boston 1.
Pittsburg 6, Chicago 3.
New York 0, Philadelphia 0.
Called at end of eleventh inning.
Cincinnati at St. Louis—Rain.

Games Today.
New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

Games Sunday.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

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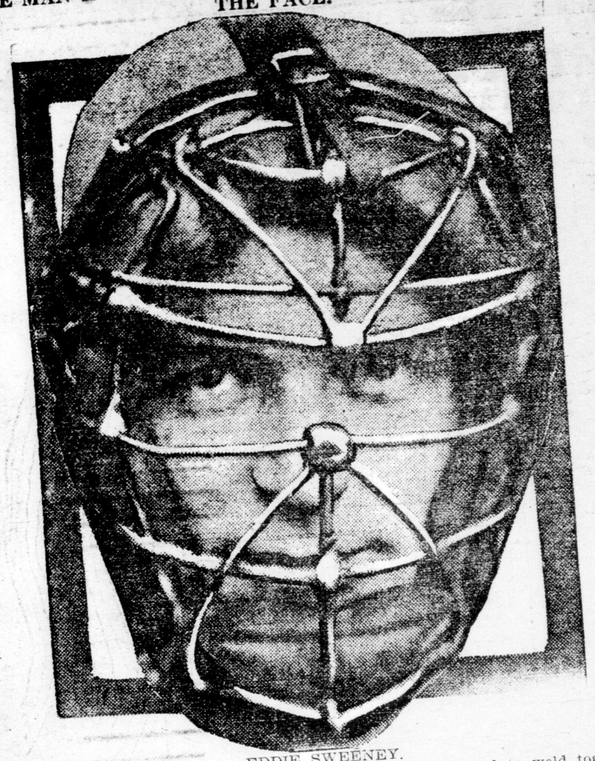


EDDIE SWEENEY.

Upon no one man does Manager Frank Chance depend to weld together and build up his team of Yankees more than upon Eddie Sweeney, the sterling catcher, whose countenance is shown here through his catcher's mask.

SEVERAL PLAYERS WILL BE RELEASED THIS EVENING

Manager Deneau Will Chase Some of the "Rabbits" Back Home Tonight—Regulars Beat the Yans Yesterday—Players Getting Rid of Kinks.

BY JINX.

Following the game with the Windsor Border League club this afternoon Manager Deneau will pass out the little blue slip to a number of players who have been trying out with the local club this week.

Several will not make good, and it will be unnecessary to keep them any longer. Exhibition games are billed for every day next week, in fact, beginning today the London club plays every day from now until the season opens, with the exception of Sunday. Manager Deneau expects to only carry about fifteen players next week, counting the pitchers. At present there are over 20 players in the city, and more are due tonight and the first of the week. About half a dozen will be let out tonight.

The team had another good day yesterday, and the players are fast getting the kinks out of their arms. Manager Deneau divided the squad into two teams, Regulars and Yannigans. The Regulars, consisting of Bierbauer, Deneau, Myers, Marshall, Fox, Clickenger, Foye, Talbot, Higgins and Furssedonn, won easily. Just what the score was nobody took the trouble to ascertain. It was enough, anyway.

Fitzpatrick and Chaput were in the box for the Yannigans, and both were using some hot stuff on the ball. However, poor support and hitting in the pinches lost for them.

None of the players seem to be suffering from stiffness or sore muscles to any great extent. The ideal weather of the past week has been just right for spring training, and if it continues next week the team will be in splendid shape for the opening.

"Looey" Bierbauer is suffering from a corn on his foot, and it causes him to limp a little. He is treating it with somebody's "reliable remedy," and expects to get rid of it soon.

Harry Myers is making a good impression on the rabbirds at second base. He covered a heap of territory yesterday in the game with the yannigans, and he got about everything that came his way. Linneborn will certainly have to show something to beat him out.

Clickenger is being watched with a great deal of interest. The big fellow is a hard hitter, and when he swings on the ball he generally meets it fairly and puts it out of the lot. He is a nice fielder and a good man on the bases. In build, he resembles Bill Lane, who was here two years ago.

Marshall is bothered with a sore eye. On the way to London he got some sand in it, and was unable to get it out. The eye was badly inflamed when he got here, and it has given him a great deal of trouble since. A local eye specialist is treating it. However, the injury does not seem to affect his playing at shortstop, and right now he looks due for that position on the team.

Harry Furssedonn may be played in left field until Oskee Neale puts in an appearance. Manager Deneau has been trying "Fuzzy" out in the field the past two or three days, and the Toronto lad is getting everything. He is a nice hitter also when he is working every day, and it looks as though he could be developed into a fast left gardener.

Frankie Fox seems to have third base nailed down. Lyon and Kuhn lack the experience that he shows, and it is doubtful if either one of them will be able to beat him out. Fox has been showing a lot of stuff lately, and he is greatly improved over last season. He adds a lot of pepper to the infield.

Ernie Dinsmore, the local boy, who has been trying out with the Berlin team, arrived in the city last night. Dinsmore has not been feeling well lately, and is showing symptoms of typhoid fever. Manager Keenan thought that he had better spend a couple of days at his home here and rest up until he has recovered.

Higgins looked pretty good in the game yesterday. He was pitching against the yannigans for two or three innings, and when he was putting something on the ball they couldn't touch him. He has a lot of speed and a nice assortment of curves.

Manager Deneau is wondering just where he will play this season. Bierbauer has cinched the first sack, and the outfield seems to be well taken care of just now. It looks as if Rube will have to be used as a utility man and pinch hitter. He can also step into the box when the occasion warrants, and can also play the infield.

"Duck" Nicholls holds a record. "I have been playing ball for ten years," he says, "and I have never yet been able to steal a uniform. When I do get one, somebody always borrows it of me, and I never get it back. All I got with me now is a cap."

Chaput and Lyon seem to be the fashion plates of the team. Both have several suits of clothes with them. Chaput has a different suit on for every meal, while Lyon also makes several changes a day. Both were careful to get room-mates who wore clothes several sizes larger, or they both might have to appear for breakfast some morning in their pajamas.

PECULIAR DECISION ROBBED THE GIANTS

Umpire Klem Was Not in Position When McCormick Singled.

PIRATES BEAT THE CUBS

Brooklyn Beat Boston in Easy Fashion, the Braves Being Unable to Locate Stock.

New York, April 25. — The Giants practically won today's game in the tenth inning, when McCormick, pinch-hitter for Al Demaree, came up with the bases full and nobody out, and drove a single into left field. The fans started to troop into the field, thinking the game was over, but Umpire Klem, who had turned to announce the change in batting order, ordered the runners sent back, and the play continued.

McCormick was found under the shower in the clubhouse, and after a little wait resumed his place at bat. He hit into a double play and Snodgrass was an easy out. The game went one more inning, and was then called. Demaree, McGraw's recruit from the Southern League, proved his worth by holding the Phillies to three hits.

Klem explained after the game that the reason McCormick's hit did not count was because he was not in position, and quoted section 4 of rule 28 to sustain his position.

The score:

PHIL.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A	N. Y.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A
Paskert, cf	5	0	1	2	0	Snodg's, cf	5	0	0	2	0
Knabe, 2	5	0	1	7	1	Shafer, s	5	0	0	4	8
Lobert, 3	4	0	0	2	3	Burns, lf	5	0	0	2	0
Magee, lf	2	0	0	1	0	Doyle, 2	5	0	2	1	1
Dolan, rf	3	0	1	2	0	Murray, rf	3	0	1	3	0
Luderus, 1	4	0	0	8	2	Merkle, 1	4	0	1	12	1
Doolan, s	3	0	0	3	4	Herzog, 3	4	0	1	1	2
Killifer, c	3	0	0	0	6	Meyers, c	2	0	1	6	1
1Miller	1	0	0	0	0	2Devore	0	0	0	0	0
Oeoin, c	0	0	0	2	1	Wilson, c	1	0	1	1	2
Alex'der, p	3	0	0	0	1	Demaree, p	0	0	0	0	0
						3McCor'k	1	0	0	0	0
						Crandall, p	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	0	3	33	13	Totals	33	0	5	33	11

1 Batted for Killifer in the tenth.
2 Ran for Meyers in the eighth.
3 Batted for Demaree in the tenth.
Called in the eleventh; darkness.

Phila.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
N. Y.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3

Errors Shafer, Herzog 2.

Summary: First base on errors—Philadelphia 2. Sacrifice hit—Murray, Dolan. Stolen bases—Murray, Magee, Dolan, Devore, Doolan. Double plays—Herzog to Merkle, Meyers to Shafer, Luderus, Dooln to Luderus. Bases on balls—Off Demaree 3, Crandell 1, Alexander 1. Struck out—By Demaree 5, Alexander 6. Hits—Off Demaree, 3 in 10; Crandell, 0 in 1. Wild pitch—Demaree. Left on bases—New York 7, Philadelphia 5. Umpires—Klem and Orth. Time—2:04.

CUBS DEFEATED.

Pittsburg, April 25.—Loose fielding by the Chicago team in the second inning today and a pair of bunts that were poorly handled, gave Pittsburg three runs. After pitching shutout ball for eight innings, Robinson weakened. Leach's triple, Schulte's single, Zimmerman's double, an error by McCarthy, and Saier's double, gave the Cubs their only runs. Hendrix checked the rally. The score:

CHI.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A	PITT.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A
Clymer, cf	3	0	0	3	0	Carey, lf	3	1	1	3	0
Leach	1	1	1	0	0	Hofman, cf	4	0	1	2	0
Schulte, rf	4	1	2	0	0	Byrne, s	4	0	2	1	0
Mitchell, lf	3	1	0	4	0	Miller, 1	4	0	0	7	0
Zim'an, 3	4	0	1	1	0	Wilson, rf	4	2	2	2	0
Saier, 1	3	0	1	9	0	Butler, 2	3	1	1	2	3
Evers, 2	1	0	0	1	2	McCarty, s	3	1	1	3	2
Phelan, 2	3	0	0	1	0	Simon, c	4	0	0	7	2
Bridwell, s	2	0	1	3	2	Reb'son, p	3	1	1	0	1
Archer, c	4	0	0	2	1	Hendrix, p	0	0	0	0	0
Ritchie, p	2	0	0	0	0						
2Bresnahan	1	0	0	0	0						
Hump'es, p	0	0	0	0	1						
Totals	31	3	5	24	9	Totals	32	6	10	27	8

1 Batted for Clymer in the ninth.
2 Batted for Ritchie in the eighth.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	4
Pittsburg	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	*	6	10	2	

Errors—Clymer, Saier, Ritchie 2, Byrne, McCarthy.

Summary: Two-base hits—Zimmerman. Three-base hit—Carey. Sacrifice fly—Saier. Stolen bases—Carey, McCarthy. Double plays—Evers, Bridwell and Saier. Bases on balls—Off Ritchie 2, Robinson 2, Hendrix 1. Struck out—By Ritchie 1, Robinson 6, Hits—Off Ritchie, 10 in 7; Humphries, 0 in 1; Robinson, 5 in 8 1-3; Hendrix, 0 in 2-3. Left on bases—Chicago 3, Pittsburg 5. Umpires—Owens nad Guthrie. Time—1:44.

EASY FOR BROOKLYN.

Boston, April 25.—Brooklyn won an easy victory over Boston today, 7 to 1. The visitors hit Tyler freely in the sixth and seventh innings, scoring, with the assistance of four bases on balls, six runs in these two sessions. Stack had Boston batsmen at a loss to connect their hits, the locals' only run coming on Titus' triple and an infield out. The score:

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	—7	11	1				
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1	6	2			

Summary: Errors—Hummell, Titus, Kirke. First base on errors—Boston 1. Two-base hit—Stack. Three-base hits—Stengel, Titus. Stolen bases—Sweeney 2. Double plays—Fisher, Cutshaw and Daubert. Bases on balls—Off Stack 2, Tyler 5. Struck out—By Stack 1, Tyler 4. Wild pitch—Tyler. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6, Boston 5. Umpires—Pigler and Byron. Time—1:58.

Bob McAllister Got Decision Over Paddy Lavin

[Canadian Press.]

San Francisco, April 26.—Bob McAllister, former champion amateur heavyweight of the Pacific coast, won his second professional bout last night, getting a decision over Paddy Lavin, of Buffalo in their four-round bout.

$5500 Napier Touring Car for $1500

The owner is willing to sacrifice this luxurious Napier, Five-Passenger Touring Car, in

FIRST-CLASS CONDITION

Because, wintering in California, he is returning to Canada with a new car. The Napier, 1909 model, cost when new $5,500, and presents at $1,500 an unprecedented bargain.

It is painted Napier Green, upholstered in fine red leather, and the 6-cylinder motor is in excellent running order.

ONLY RUN 6,000 MILES.

All tires are guaranteed in good condition —the car is ready for immediate use. An infinitely more satisfactory investment than a new car at $1,500. Application should be made at once.

Car Can Be Seen at J. R. MOODIE & SONS, Limited

KING STREET, SANFORD AVE. HAMILTON, ONT.

A23,26,30,M3,7,10

Who's Who in Baseball

Daily Bulletin of Major League Players.

Howard Shanks is one of the cleverest left fielders in the game, when it comes to the fielding end of it. If he was as strong with the bat it would make Griffith's task much easier this season.

The Nationals are the object of much interest this year. The Washington fans expect them to go ahead at their 1912 speed and will be greatly disappointed if they don't. The team looks stronger than last seson, and if Shanks will continue the good hitting that he has been doing this spring one of the two weak spots will be plugged up.

HAVRE DE GRACE RESULTS

First race, mares, fillies and geldings, 2-year-olds, conditions, 4½ furlongs—1 Uncle Jimmie, 2 Holiday, 3 Stonehenge. Time :54.

Second race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs—1 Agnier, 2 Star Gift, 3 Bay Thorn. Time 1:15.

Third race, 4-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs—1 Pardner, 2 Working Lad; 3 Blackford. Time 1:14 1-5.

Fourth race, 2-year-olds, Germantown, 4 furlongs—1 Gordon, 2 Vellchin, 3 Canto. Time :48 3-5.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and up, conditions, 5½ furlongs—1 Aldebaran, 2 Virile, 3 Discovery. Time 1:06.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards—1 Donald Macdonald, 2 Hasson, 3 Merry Lad. Time 1:44 4-5.

JACK GRANEY HAS CLEAR TITLE TO DOG MASCOT NOW

Cleveland, April 25.—The Cleveland Naps are mightily encouraged. Their mascot, the bulldog Larry, is back in their collective bosom, wagging his tail violently with joy, and they all are convinced that Cleveland is going to have a successful season in the American League.

Larry first made his official appearance early in February, when Outfielder Jack Graney appeared in training quarters at Pensacola with Larry in tow. Larry immediately was adopted as official mascot. He was one of the most popular members of the squad and did more training than any of the players, running after the ball as it was tossed from hand to hand, chasing his numerous masters around the bases, and frolicking with anyone playfully inclined.

When the Naps got back to Cleveland, however, Larry was set upon by Prince Hunley, chief bellhop at one of the hotels. He claimed that Larry was his, and had been stolen last fall. He took the matter to court. The judge, not only a just man, but one mindful of the well-being of the Naps, awarded Larry to the team.

Thereupon, the Naps went out and licked the eternal daylights out of the Detroit Tigers, who happened to be in town at the time. Larry set on the bench through it all, wagging all over in ecstasy and barking as loud as ever he could at critical points in the game.

TAILORING to-day and the clothes of a century ago epitomize the industrial growth of the world.

Compare Semi-ready clothes of to-day with what you thought was good even a quarter century ago—not so much in style, but in the special details of workmanship, the finer and finished product from both art and utility standpoints.

May we show you the inside work on a Semi-ready garment, the stitching, the linings, the staying quality of Semi-ready?

The specialized tailoring of the Semi-ready garment, the fine, open airy shops are shown in the marked superiority of these suits at $15 to $35.

TOM L. HAYGARTH
182 DUNDAS STREET

Essenkay
"ENDS TIRE TROUBLES"

No Punctures! No Blowouts! Absolutely Guaranteed!

Do not delay getting Essenkay on your tires this spring and avoid all the expense and trouble of past years.

Essenkay can be changed from worn tires to new ones and will last for years.

Your money back ifnot satisfactory. Our satisfied customers will convince you.

R. Hueston & Sons
Agents for Western Ontario. 481 Richmond St.
88tf-xt

Springtime! Now for the Bicycle

SPRING time is joytime for the bicyclist, for the bicyclist knows that the pleasure of cycling is real. Behind all the beautiful scenery and exhilarating rides through the countryside, there is real joy and real health. This includes sound sleep, strong nerves, clear brain and good digestion.

But be sure you get a
"Perfect" Bicycle

for many years of experience have proved its perfect service. Many of the processes of construction included in the making of this wheel are famous all over the world.

It is equipped with the Hercules Brake—the finest coaster brake made, and is built with a one-piece, drop-forged, crank hanger and the famous perfect, triple-crown fork.

Get a "Perfect" Bicycle for perfect pleasure and perfect service.

Wm. Gurd & Co.,
London, Ont.

"Learn to speak French. Then things won't cost so much in Paris." "Oh, you can't make 'em think you are a Frenchman." "No, but sometimes you can make 'em think you are a Russian or a Spaniard."—Washington Herald.

"He certainly touched me with his story of hard luck." "For how much?"—Baltimore American.

"Mah bredden," cried a Boston colored preacher. "Ye must be like great Caesar's ghost—above susspish un."—Life.

Heated Carriages.

Closed, heated carriages for all occasions. Palace Livery. Phone 838. Ross & Boss, proprietors.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Knott & Sangster

Room 101, Dominion Savings Society Building, Formerly Masonic Temple. PHONE 650.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ARBITRATORS, OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

VACANT LOTS. WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF VACANT LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. ORCHARD HILL SURVEY, JUST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS, COVERED WITH SPLENDID ORCHARD. LOTS $10 TO $15 PER FOOT. WOLSELEY AVENUE, EAST, NEAR BELT LINE AND OXFORD STREET CARS. LOTS IN THIS SURVEY FACE ON PICCADILLY STREET, WOLSELEY AVENUE, RATTLE STREET AND ELIZABETH STREET. LOTS, $10 TO $14 PER FOOT. SEE HOUSE SURVEY FACING ON RIDOUT ST. SOUTH AND WINDSOR AVENUE. RIDOUT STREET CARS PASS THE PROPERTY. LOTS ON WINDSOR AVENUE HAVE SIDEWALK AND SEWER PAID FOR. LOTS FROM $13 TO $16 PER FOOT, ON EASY TERMS. McKENZIE ESTATE. PROPERTIES FACING ON RIDOUT STREET, BELLEVUE AVENUE, DUCHESS AVENUE AND TECUMSEH AVENUE. LOTS ON THIS BEAUTIFUL SURVEY CAN BE BOUGHT FROM $6 TO $12 PER FOOT ON EASY TERMS. WE HAVE TWO SPLENDID LOTS ADJOINING THE CORN FLAKES FACTORY ON DUNDAS STREET. THESE LOTS WILL BE SOLD SOON; DO NOT MISS THE CHANCE. WE ALSO HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY. CALL AND SEE US AND GET PARTICULARS.

DUNDAS STREET, near interswitching, splendid lot 104x167 feet. The last chance to get a good lot on Dundas street at a reasonable price. Call at once for particulars.

LOUISA STREET—2-story red brick, slate roof, cement block foundation, four bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 30 by 120 feet. Price, $4,300.

WORTLEY ROAD—2-story brick, five bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 50 by 190 feet. Price, $4,500.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD—2-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, ornamental and shade trees, shrubs, some fruit trees and small fruit, verandah, frame stable, hen house and drive shed. Lot 115 by 249 feet. Price, $3,500.

HILL STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, cellar, clothes closets, lot 33 and right of way by 186 feet. Price, $2,700.

MARYBORO PLACE — 2-story brick, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 80 by 140 feet. Price, $3,200.

HUME STREET—1¾-story frame, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, furnace, electric light and fixtures, gas, cellar. Lot 30 by 176 feet. Price, $1,650.

GUELPH STREET—Brick veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, electric light and fixtures, water and sink, good cellar. Lot 35 by 110 feet. Price, $1,500.

YORK STREET—1¼-story frame, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms. Lot 43 by 286 feet. Price, $1,600.

RIDGEWAY—1¾-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 66 by 130 feet. Price, $3,500.

VACANT LOTS—We have a large number of vacant lots in all parts of the city. Call and see plans and get information.

HELLMUTH AVENUE — Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 24x144 feet. Price, $3,700.

DUFFERIN AVENUE — 2½-story red pressed brick-veneer, concrete foundation, slate roof, 6 bedrooms, modern conveniences, hot water heated, 5 mantels and grates, hardwood floors downstairs, verandas, lot 35x105 feet. Call for particulars.

CATHCART STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 35x84 feet. Price, $2,700.

EUCLID AVENUE—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, lot 30x95 feet. Price, $2,000.

BATHURST STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, lot 21.6x125 feet. Price, $1,700.

TEN ACRES MARKET GARDEN, less than one mile from city limits; brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, good barn, new house, all kinds of fruit, rhubarb, asparagus, soil rich clay loam. Price, $3,000.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, den, modern conveniences, hot water heated, verandah, lot 41x150 feet. Price, $3,000.

WATERLOO STREET—1½-story brick, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, hot water heated. Lot 35x90 feet. Price $4,000.

PICCADILLY STREET—2-story and attic brick double house, 3 bedrooms, barn, gas for cooking. Lot 72x158 feet. Price $3,750.

MARMORA STREET—1½-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, furnace, electric light, and gas and fixtures, large verandah, good barn. Lot 24x137 feet. Price $2,550.

COLBORNE STREET—1½-story brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 32.6x85 feet. Price $3,400.

BRUCE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, house in rear. Lot 45x154 feet. Price $1,600.

BRUCE STREET—1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, fruit trees. Lot 35x120 feet. Price $1,850.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, electric light and fixtures, gas. Lot 43x150 feet. Price $2,000.

PIPE LINE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, veranda. Lot 50x175 feet. Price $1,900.

RICHMOND ST. — 3-story brick store and dwelling. Lot 20x100 feet. Price $5,750.

CENTRAL, FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY —Two-story red pressed brick, all modern conveniences, solid hardwood finish; one of the most attractive and desirable houses in the City of London; lot 40x150 feet. We have the plans of this property in the office. If you call at any time we will be much pleased to show you the plans, and if you care to purchase we will be much pleased to give you an order to see through the property. Price, $12,000.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two two-story frame houses, lot 83x187 feet. Price, $2,500.

BRUCE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas and electric light and fixtures, fruit trees, verandah, lot 60x160 feet. Price, $1,950.

HYMAN STREET — 2½-story red pressed brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, hardwood floors, 3 mantels and grates, vernadah, garage; lot 48 feet frontage. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath and W. C., furnace, gas and fixtures; lot 50x132 feet. Price, $6,000.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms; lot 40x132 feet. Price, $1,700.

OXFORD PARK—Vacant lot, 150x125 feet. Price, $300.

20 ACRES—Brick cottage, good barn, apple and cherry orchard; 3 miles from Lambeth; soil sandy loam $3,000. Will exchange for house in city.

RICHMOND STREET—2½-story brick, stone foundation, finished attic, oak finish downstairs, 5 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 30x125 and right of way. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET — Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 24.8x95 feet. Price, $3,600.

HILL STREET — 1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 33x198 feet. Price, $2,100.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 31x120 feet. Price, $3,500.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — 2-story red brick, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 28x110 feet. Price, $3,500.

BRIGHTON STREET—1¼-story brick veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 37x106 feet. Price, $2,000; easy terms.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, music room, library, modern conveniences, newly decorated, large verandah, fruit trees, two cellars, lot 53x226 feet. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET—1½-story brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 37.11x150 feet. Price, $2,500. Would exchange for small farm.

HYMAN STREET—2½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, veranda, modern conveniences; lot 23.6x143 feet. Price, $3,200.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn; lot 44x247 feet. Price, $1,500.

WELLINGTON STREET—2-story brick veneer, stone foundation. 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences; lot 42x100 feet Price, $3,300.

PRINCESS AVENUE — 1½-story red brick-veneer, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 36x150 feet. Price, $3,000.

CHOICE 4 ACRES, close to car line. Call for particulars.

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

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

Look! Think!! Act!!!

This beautiful new residence, south side, 9 rooms, latest equipment, at a low price, easy terms. Don't miss it.

A. A. CAMPBELL, 428 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT. b

FOR SALE—NEW SEVEN-ROOMED house, corner Colborne and Grosvenor streets. Easy terms. 1c-wty

1½-STORY SOLID BRICK, ON OXFORD street; two parlors, four bedrooms, wide verandah, all modern, up-to-date house, lot 232x40, fine locality; bargain if you want a home. Telephone 3536. 90tf

DUNDAS STREET, NEAR INTERSWITCHING, SPLENDID LOT, 104x167 FEET; LAST CHANCE TO GET GOOD LOT ON DUNDAS STREET AT REASONABLE PRICE. CALL AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS. APPLY KNOTT & SANGSTER, ROOM 101 DOMINION SAVINGS SOCIETY BUILDING. 2tf

FOR SALE OR RENT, IMMEDIATE possession—Splendid country store, good locality; church, school, rural mail, telephone; three miles west Lambeth, Traction line. Apply Will Howlett, Lambeth. 90tf

COTTAGE ON BEACH, PORT STANLEY—Cheap for quick sale. Apply Box 64, Advertiser. 1c

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—WILL exchange solid brick block houses, London, for general stock; yearly rental, $1,800; price, $18,000; equity, $8,000, or take $3,000 cash, balance time; great chance for fellow desiring to retire and live on rent. Be quick. Box 13, Advertiser. 93tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

Get our prices of East London lots. Also for north end lots. We have lots all over.

List your properties with us. The real estate market was never better in London.

WATERLOO STREET—Central, 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 33.8x130 feet. Price $3,500.

YORK STREET—1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, lot 40x246 feet. Price $3,000.

PALL MALL STREET—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, in perfect order, lot 24x143 feet. Price $2,500.

MAITLAND STREET—1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, corner lot. Price, $2,500. Inspect at once.

125 ACRES in the Township of Euphemia, Lambton County; soil clay loam, the best of wheat land; well drained; 2 acres of orchard, large two-story brick house, large barn and other outbuildings. Price reasonable. Inspect at once.

105 ACRES, South Dorchester; soil clay loam and well drained, 10 acres of bush, two dwellings, large barn and other buildings. Price, $7,000.

OXFORD STREET — 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, large verandah, lot 40x232 feet. Price, $3,500.

RIDGEWAY—Splendid brick residence, 10 rooms, finished in style, latest modern improvements, lot 50x250 feet. At a bargain. Call at once.

QUEBEC STREET—Large brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 50x337 feet. Price, $1,700.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, lot 230x132 feet. A chance for you to make money.

A solid 2-story brick house, 6 bedrooms, all modern improvements. Close to the business centre. Price $5,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE, two blocks from Victoria Park—Large brick cottage, 7 rooms, all modern improvements. Lot 39x99 feet. Price $3,000. Inspect at once.

WILLIAM STREET — Large frame cottage on brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, etc., bathroom, electric light and gas. Lot 48x178 feet. Price reasonable.

WILLIAM STREET NORTH — 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, furnace, electric light and gas. Corner lot, $2,500.

DUNDAS STREET, EAST—Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Lot 52x208 feet. Price $5,000.

ST. JAMES STREET—A splendid frame cottage on foundation, 7 rooms, furnace, electric light and gas, Lot 36.8x157 feet. Price reasonable.

MAITLAND STREET, near King street —Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements. Lot 26.6x83 feet. Price $3,800.

OXFORD STREET, WEST—1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, nice lot. Price $1,600.

OXFORD STREET—A new 1½-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, large basement, all modern improvements, lot 30x157 feet, lane in rear. Price, $3,150.

GREY STREET, CENTRAL—New two-story brick house, verandah, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. $2,800.

WOLF STREET—Lot 45x98 feet. Price reasonable.

CENTRAL AVENUE, near Victoria Park—New two-story brick house, 9 rooms, two mantels, all modern improvements. Price, $5,300. Inspect at once.

BRUCE STREET—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, electric light and gas, lot 60x160 feet. Price, $1,950.

MAITLAND STREET—New two-story red pressed brick house, slate roof, large verandah, 9 rooms, handsomely decorated, hot-water heating, combination fixtures, large basement, attic laundry, stable. Price, $6,500

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, furnace, hot water; lot 45x157 feet. Price, $3,500.

ST. GEORGE STREET, north of Oxford street—1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $3,600.

BYRON AVENUE—Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order, modern improvements; good lot. Price, $2,200.

KENNETH AVENUE—1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; lot 29x99 feet. Price, $2,300.

TALBOT STREET—A new 2-story red pressed brick house, 9 rooms, hot water heating and all other modern improvements, lot 31.6x138 feet. Call for price.

P. WALSH

PHONE 358. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

ANDERSON & CO.

SUITE FOUR, COOTE BLOCK, MARKET LANE.

Choice building lot on Dundas street east. Will accept $18 per month. No deposit.

$2,500—St. James street, 1¼-story brick, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, grate and mantel, bathroom complete; large lot. Terms $1,000.

$1,200—Grey street, 2-story brick, large lot. Terms $400 cash.

$2,400—Dreaney avenue, 1½-story brick, five years old, hall, 2 parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 1 bedroom, pantry, 3 bedrooms upstairs, with clothes closet, gas and fixtures, city and soft water. Large lot, with fruit trees.

$1,900—Pipe Line road, frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, city and soft water. Lot 50x200.

$3,600—North side, 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, nice locality.

$4,700—Hellmuth avenue, 2-story brick 4 bedrooms; modern conveniences.

$2,900—Lorne avenue, 1½-story brick, front and back stairs, 3 bedrooms; modern conveniences. Large lot.

$2,800—Adelaide street, central, 2-story brick, 3 bedrooms; modern conveniences.

$3,600—East side, 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, cellar under all. Good garage.

$3,200—East side, 1½-story red pressed brick; new; modern.

10 acres—Near the city limits, frame house and barn, small fruits. Price $2,600.

10 acres—Market garden, new brick, cottage, greenhouse. Will exchange for a good 50-acre farm.

5 acres—Near Springbank, 2½-story brick house, new, modern. Close to the Park.

50 acres—London Township, 1½-story brick house, barn and other outbuildings. Price, $3,500.

100 acres—London Township, brick house, bank barn. Price, $7,000.

100 acres—London Township, 1½-story brick house, 3 barns, 9 miles from London. Price, $6,500.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,800—Dundas street. Grocery. Now doing a good business.

$10,000—General store. Will exchange for city property.

$1,000—Grocery store, St. Thomas. Rent $20.

$2,000—Grocery stock in the City of Stratford. Low rental.

$2,500—General stock at 95c on the dollar. Phone and postoffice in connection.

$3,500—General stock; 90c on the dollar.

$600—City grocery stock, with 2-story store and dwelling.

Open Saturday night, 7 till 9.

TWO-STORY FRAME, PRACTICALLY new, 8 rooms, newly decorated, gas and electric light, hard and soft water, bathroom, furnace, good lot; owner leaving city. Apply 15 Argyll street. 1c

VERY DESIRABLE HOMESTEAD—Four bedrooms, modern conveniences, ideal lot, healthy and pleasant locality, near churches, school and cars; price and terms reasonable. 119 Elmwood avenue. Phone 2598. 69tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE METCALFE AGENCIES,
Phone 3400. 252 Dundas Street.

$1,600—ADELAIDE STREET, SOUTH OF Bathurst, 7 frame cottages, 7 rooms. $300 cash. Balance like rent.

$2,500—ADELAIDE STREET, NEAR King, red pointed brick, 8 rooms. All modern.

$1,350—ALEXANDER STREET, WEST London, half block from car line.

$2,000 — ASKIN STREET, BRICK veneer, 6 rooms and bath. Lot 40x160.

$1,800—ASKIN, 7 ROOMS, FRAME cottage. Newly decorated.

$1,900—BYRON AVENUE, SOUTH London, 8 rooms, 2-story brick. Good value.

$1,800—CATHCART, RED BRICK COTTAGE, furnace, front and back verandah, good cellar. Might exchange for larger house.

$1,800—CENTRAL AVENUE EAST, 1½-story brick veneer, 6 rooms.

$1,600—CHRISTIE STREET, 1½-STORY frame, 6 rooms, nicely decorated, hard and soft water.

$3,000—CHRISTIE STREET, 7 ROOMS and bath, lot 50x150. All modern. Four years old. A comfortable house.

$4,500—COLBORNE, SOUTH OF C. P. R., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, modern, large attic, lot 36x130. Good value.

$3,200—CENTRAL AVENUE, 9 ROOMS, back and front stairs, laundry in basement. All modern. See this.

$6,250—DUNDAS STREET EAST. ALL modern. Lot 33x203. House in first-class condition.

$2,900—ENGLISH STREET, 2-STORY brick, 8 rooms, modern. Lot 40x150.

$1,100—EDWARD STREET, SOUTH London, 7 rooms, frame cottage. Very deep lot.

$1,800—EMERY STREET, BRICK COTTAGE, 7 rooms, good cellar, fruit trees.

$1,800—EVA STREET, BRICK VENEER, built August, 1912, 7 rooms, electric light.

$1,200—GLENWOOD AVENUE, EALING, 7-roomed cottage. Lot 60x144. Low taxes.

$2,200—GREY STREET, NEAR WELLINGTON, 1½-story frame, 8 rooms and bath, hard and soft water, electric ligh and gas.

$1,800—GREY STREET, NEAR WELLINGTON, frame cottage. Good condition.

$2,800—GROSVENOR STREET, SOLID brick, 8 rooms, all modern, good cellar. Lot 50x150.

$3,500—GROSVENOR STREET, RED brick, just built, 9 rooms, modern, electrical fixtures, verandah upstairs at back, all modern. Good value.

$2,950—GROSVENOR STREET, 2-STORY brick, 1 year old, 7 rooms, handsomely decorated, nice fixtures. A bargain.

$2,700—GROSVENOR STREET, 1½-story red pressed brick, 6 rooms and bath. All modern. Built-in china cabinet and cupboard. Grate, with fine mantel. See this.

$1,900 — HAMILTON ROAD, NEAR Mamalon street, brick cottage, 6 rooms.

$7,500—HYMAN STREET, RED PRESSED brick and cut stone, 3 fire places, with mantels, large verandah, sleeping porch, garage, hardwood floors. Fine house.

$4,700—HELLMUTH AVENUE, SOLID brick, 10 rooms, cement walks, large verandah.

$5,500—CORNER ST. JAMES' AND Hellmuth, 2-story brick. This is a desirable home.

$5,500—HELLMUTH, 8 ROOMS, PRESSED brick, all modern, nicely decorated. Lot 40x150.

$3,000—ST. JAMES, 9 ROOMS, ALL MODERN. Lot 50x140.

$4,500 — JOHN STREET, 2-STORY brick, 10 rooms, all modern.

$7,700 — JOHN STREET, 2-STORY brick, 14 rooms, lot 67x218, with brick stable. Best of repair. Worth seeing.

$1,350—LINWOOD STREET, KNOLLWOOD Park, frame cottage, 6 rooms and good cellar. Electric light.

$10,000—LORNE AVENUE, DOUBLE house on lot 62x150, 8 rooms each and all modern. Revenue could be made $840 per year. Good investment.

$3,200—LORNE AVENUE, RED BRICK, new, 9 rooms, all modern.

$2,500—MILL STREET, CLOSE TO Richmond, brick cottage, 8 rooms and bath. Lot 35x148. Good investment.

$3,500—ONTARIO STREET, 2-STORY new brick, large verandah, 8 rooms, all modern, good cellar. Lot 37x104.

$4,700—PICCADILLY STREET, 2-STORY brick, 10 rooms, all modern and a comfortable home.

$2,000—PICCADILLY STREET, 2-STORY frame, modern. An exceptionally fine lot, 50x175.

$8,000—PRINCESS, NEAR WILLIAM, solid brick, 9 rooms, all modern. Lot 50x110. Would take smaller house, about $5,000 part payment.

$2,500—QUEBEC STREET, BRICK COTTAGE, 8 rooms, with bath. Large lot, with fine fruit trees.

$3,100—PRINCESS, EAST END, NEW pressed brick, 9 rooms, closets, all modern. Good value.

$1,800—PALL MALL, large lot, 55x140, with small frame cottage.

$4,500—PRINCESS, OPPOSITE SCHOOL, 2-story, large verandah, all modern, 9 rooms, back and front stairs. Don't miss this.

$6,000—RIDOUT STREET, 2-STORY brick, 10 rooms, all modern and a fine house.

$7,500—RICHMOND STREET, OPPOSITE Park, frame store and dwelling, 33x190 and 3-story factory building in rear. A good investment. This is a snap.

$9,000—RICHMOND STREET, FINE home, 3-story red brick, 10 rooms, all modern and strictly up-to-date. If you want a nice home, see this.

RICHMOND STREET, CORNER OF HURON, 148 frontage by 243 deep, 2-story store, stone foundation. A good investment property. What offer?

$3,000—RICHMOND STREET, NEAR Louisa, large lot, 60x134. Also brick cottage, with 7 rooms. Good investment.

$7,000—RIDOUT STREET SOUTH, 12 rooms, all modern and a very fine home. Fine garden with fruit trees. This is cheap at the price.

$2,200—RECTORY STREET, 1½-STORY brick, 10 rooms, lot 40x150, all modern. Small barn.

$3,600—ST. GEORGE, 10 ROOMS, ALL modern, large verandah. Easy terms. Lot 35x70.

$7,000—TALBOT STREET, NEW BRICK house, all modern and very complete.

$8,500—TALBOT, NEAR KENT, A VERY fine home, all modern, hardwood and extra well built.

THE METCALFE AGENCIES,
Phone 3400. 252 Dundas Street.

$6,000 — TWO-STORY BRICK, WITH attic, front and side verandahs, 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, heated by combination of hot water and hot air; a corner lot, large enough for three other houses. Beautiful home.

$7,500—Two-story brick house, with attic, on stone foundation, 14 rooms, 4 bedrooms, modern in every particular. Among the finest homes in the city.

$3,250—1¾-story brick house, 12 rooms, every convenience.

$2,850—1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, 4 bedrooms, cement cellar; modern.

$3,600—Two-story brick house, with attic, front and side verandahs, 10 rooms, five years built; twelve minutes' walk from market; lot 62x244, with chicken house; car passes door.

$2,750—1½-story red brick house, 9 rooms, 4 bedrooms, cellar under all house, in three parts, fully modern, built three years.

$3,300—1¾-story brick house, two years built, 10 rooms, 4 bedrooms, fully modern, Excellent location.

$1,350—One-story frame house, 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, on cement foundation, cellar, water in house, wired for hydro, large lot. Terms to suit.

$1,950—One-story brick-veneer, verandah, 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms, two years built.

Large two-story brick store and dwelling, on Colborne street; frame kitchen, 8 rooms and attic, house modern, large stable and barn. Will exchange for farm or city property. Possession to suit. $5,000.

15 acres—Loam soil, with gravelly bottom, several fruit trees, nice orchard, fully bearing, brick cottage, bank barn, a corner lot; four miles from city. $3,200.

3 acres—Large brick cottage, large barn, orchard, small fruit; fifteen minutes' walk from street car. $2,200.

Also large number of farm, suburban and city property for sale.

JAMES BURROWS,
78 Dundas St., London, Ont. Phone 696. 1u-wt

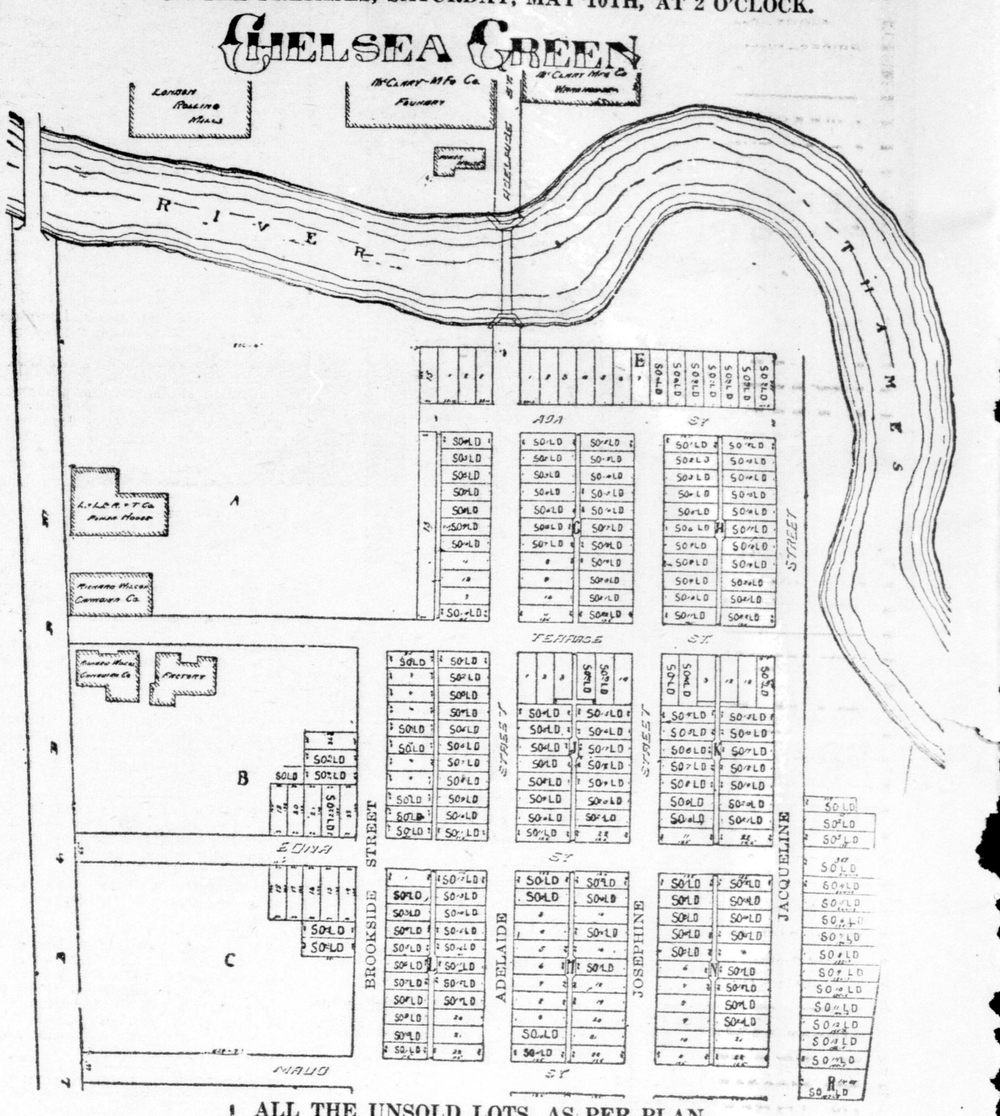
HUNDRED ACRE FARM FOR SALE, Lobo Township, Nairn gravel road; new bank barn 70x36, new horse stable and drive barn 66x24, henhouse 12x16, hog-pen 66x24, cement silo, brick house; rural mail. Hector McIntyre, proprietor. law-t-M31

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REMEMBER THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF

Chelsea Green Building Lots

ON THE PREMISES, SATURDAY, MAY 10TH, AT 2 O'CLOCK.



ALL THE UNSOLD LOTS, AS PER PLAN.

CUT OUT THIS PLAN and go over to this beautiful spot and pick out your lot. **THEN COME TO THE SALE** and purchase it at auction prices. **CITIZENS OF LONDON,** invest your money in your own city.

Terms, 10% at time of sale. Balance under agreement, payable monthly with interest at 6% per annum. All information given on application to

A. M. HUNT, SALES MANAGER, ROOM 302, DOMINION SAVINGS BUILDING.

The Celebrated Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite---
The Investment for Quick Return

Nowhere else in the world have towns grown so rapidly as in Western Canada. Places that were little frontier towns a few short years ago are great Western cities now. Townsites that were put on the market six months ago are hustling, busy towns today, and will be cities tomorrow. What were Calgary, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Regina a few years ago? What are they today? Had you owned a lot or two of the original townsites of these cities, would it not have been a good investment?

No other town in Western Canada offers an investment yielding quicker or surer profits than does the new Grand Trunk Pacific Townsite of Delacour, Alta.

The lots of this townsite are being bought up rapidly by far-sighted investors, who can foresee a big advance in price as soon as these townsite lots are closed out, for then every resale made, every home, store or warehouse erected will add tremendously to the value of every lot of the townsite.

Secure your lots today. They can be had now as low as a dollar a foot, and a small cash deposit will hold them for you, easy terms being arranged on the balance.

Come in and let us give you all the information about this famous townsite, and show you plans, or send in the coupon and we will write you, giving full particulars.

SEND THIS IN ↓

..... Cut Off Here .....

COUPON.

LOWRY'S, LIMITED,
121 Bay St., Toronto

Please send me pamphlet and full particulars of Delacour Townsite on the Grand Trunk Railway.

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

LOWRY'S
LIMITED

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—ACE K. DAVIS, DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.

Toronto Office: 121 Bay Street. Phone Adel. 658.

New York. HEAD OFFICE—CALGARY. Winnipeg.

A BARGAIN FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One of the finest medium-priced houses in the city. Nearly new; up-to-date in every particular. Four bedrooms. Box 72, Advertiser. 2c

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK house, 7 rooms, warm and dry, excellent location, conveniences. Apply 530 Adelaide street. 3c

$1,850 BUYS COTTAGE, NO. 696 KING street; $500 down, balance can be arranged. $2,000, house on Elmwood avenue. $1,850, modern, Brighton street, South London. Ten acres land close to city; $1,000 down, balance can be arranged. Apply W. B. Reid, 59 Dundas street (Robinson Hall), or 25 Victor street. b

CHOICE IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE in West Williams, 100 acres; soil clay loam, brick house and bank barns; price, $4,000; terms easy. Apply A. A. Morrison, Parkhill, Ont. xt-May3

CHELSEA GREEN—LOTS ON THE Thompson road (the Whetter survey), on easy terms to suit purchasers. Also 4 acres on Wellington road, city limits. Apply H. Frank Whetter, 668½ Dundas street east, upstairs; phone 1704; house phone 3367. 97tf-tyw

OPPORTUNITY
GRASP IT NOW

You can make money selling London lots in your vicinity. Our lots are well located inside the city limits. Prices are low and terms easy. Profits will be made by those who buy now.

We want a representative in every town and city in Ontario. Write at once for our proposition.

THE METCALFE AGENCIES
252 Dundas Street, London, Ont. b

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK, 61 Beaconsfield avenue; all modern conveniences. Price, $2,400. Apply 878 Dundas street. 97u-t

LARGE BRICK STORE, DWELLING IN connection, lot 77x132, barn 55x20, stable 18x20; for sale, exchange or to let. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724. 1n

FOR SALE — MODERN TWO-STORY brick house, on Princess avenue, $3,300; cash $1,300, balance on mortgage. J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, Talbot street. ywt

I HAVE BLOCK OF LOTS IN EAST end for sale cheap to close an estate. Box 68, Advertiser. 2n

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES. AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

GRAND A. J. Small, Sole Prop. TWICE TODAY 2:15, 8:15.

MARKS BROS. STOCK CO.

With the Clever Little Actress, GRACIE MARKS.
MATINEE—Comedy, "VIRGIE'S SWEETHEART."
NIGHT—Comedy Drama, "THE GIRL FROM SUNNY ALBERTA."
FOUR BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
PRICES—Night, 10c, 20c, 30c. Matinee, 10c, 20c. SEATS ON SALE.

MONDAY—ONE NIGHT ONLY

DIRECT FROM THE PARK THEATRE N.Y. THE HENRY B. HARRIS ESTATE PRESENTS THE DAINTIEST & MOST DELIGHTFUL OF ALL MUSICAL PLAYS,

TWO SOLID YEARS IN LONDON ONE SOLID YEAR IN PARIS

THE QUAKER GIRL

WITH VICTOR MOREY

CHARMING MUSIC, PRETTY GIRLS, DAINTY GOWNS, QUAINT SCENES, ATTRACTIVE STORY

3 CARLOADS OF SCENERY 3

100 CAST, CHORUS & ORCHESTRA 100 MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL EFFECTS

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 SEATS ON SALE.

Next Thursday, Friday, Saturday Evgs., Mat. Sat. 2:30 p.m.
Glittering Spectacular Extravaganza, in Prologue and Two Acts. Adapted from Lewis Carroll's Classic.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND

350—PEOPLE, GREAT CAST AND CHORUS—350
Beautiful Costumes, Elaborate Properties. Special Scenery. Lovely Light Effects. 35—MUSICAL NUMBERS—35.
BENEFIT LONDON Y. W. C. A.
POPULAR PRICES—Evening, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Matinee, 25c, 35c, 50c.
SEAT SALE OPENS TUESDAY.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 5TH.

HENRY W. SAVAGE'S MUSICAL SENSATION,

LITTLE BOY BLUE

100—In Company—100. 75—Chorus—75
25—Broadway Principals—25
Including Otis Harlan, Kathleen Clifford, Maude Odell, John Dunsmure, Kathryn Stevenson, Roland Hogue, etc., and Augmented Orchestra.

Bubbles with Sentiment, Sunshine and Song. Mingling of Melody, Mirth and Maids.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2
Seats Friday, May 2.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, MAY 6 AND 7.

MR. ROBERT B. MANTELL
IN THREE PLAYS

Tuesday, May 6—Richelieu
Wed. Mat.—Merchant of Venice
Wed. Night—King Lear
Mail Orders now. Make use of subscription blank in London Free Press today.
Night, 25c to $2. Matinee, 25c to $1
Regular Box Sale on Monday, May 3.

Baseball Today

Windsor Border Leaguers
vs.
London League Team.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY
Hymans City Champs vs.
London League Team.
GAME CALLED AT 3 P.M.... **25c**
b

AUDITORIUM

4 P.M., MEN'S MEETING.

Rev. Rochester

TORONTO

Subject - "Men's Rest Day"

J. STUART, soloist.

Next Sunday Dr. Lowe, Philadelphia, open meeting, illustrated lecture, "The Other Wise Man."

Promenade Band Concert

Under auspices of London Garrison Sergeants' Association, ARMORIES, THURSDAY, MAY, 1, 1913, 8 p.m. Seventh Regiment Fusiliers' Band, etc. Admission, 15 and 25 cents. 3k-tyxw

CONCERT

Empress Avenue Methodist Church by Dundas Street Methodist Church Choir, Monday evening, April 28. Tickets 25c and 15c. b

Miss Jessie Irving

Elocutionist, of Hamilton. The Church Quartet, Misses Hunt and Layman; Messrs. Habbeshaw and Webster, Miss Andrus, accompanist.

First Methodist Church

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 8 P.M.
Tickets 25c, at W. G. Young's Jewellry Store. 3uty

AUDITORIUM

MADEMOISELLE HENRI,

in concert, assisted by Edythe Warrene Nash (dramatic artist), Estelle McConnell (soprano), Mr. J. L. McAlpine (pianist), under auspices Philathea Bible Class, Tuesday next. Admission, 25c. 2c

Christian Science Lecture

Will be delivered by Judge Clifford P. Smith, of Brookline, Mass, member of the Lectureship of the Mother Church of Boston, Mass., in First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner Richmond and Princess avenue, Thursday evening, May 1, at 8:15 o'clock. The lecture is free to the public. 3k

ERNEST CORTESE & BROTHERS—London's leading harpers. 131 Fullarton street. Phone 1306.

OLYMPIC

New York to Southampton, via Cherbourg. Sails from New York Saturday, May 3.

CELTIC

Sails New York to Liverpool, Thursday, May 1.

The White Star Line

F. B. CLARKE

AGENT, 416 RICHMOND STREET,
Next Bank of Commerce, One Door North, East Side. Agent All Lines.

BORN, MARRIED, DIED.

DEATHS.

ELLIOT—At the family residence, 93 Askin street, South London, on April 25, 1913, William Elliot in his 69th year.
Funeral on Sunday, April 27, at 4 o'clock from above address. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. b

FINCH—AT Cottage Hill, Florida, on April 22, W. M. Finch (late of London), in his 68th year. b

McADAM—At the family residence, 426 English street, on Friday, April 25, 1913, John Vernan, dearly beloved and only son of Robert T. and Pearl R. McAdam, aged 11 months and 27 days.
Funeral from above address on Sunday, April 27, at 2:30 p.m. services at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Siloam Cemetery. Bothwell papers please copy. b

MALE HELP WANTED.

MAN TO DO GENERAL WORK FOR A few days. Apply McConnell & Fergusson, Market Lane, upstairs. 3n

LABORERS WANTED. APPLY CORNER of Dundas street and Oakland avenue. b

OFFICE BOY WANTED BY WHOLESALE firm. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and experience, if any, to Box 83, Advertiser. 3c

BOOKKEEPER, YOUNG MAN, DOUBLE entry. State age, experience and salary wanted. Apply in own handwriting. Box 53, this office. 3c

WANTED—CAR REPAIRERS — APPLY B. J. Abbott, Car Foreman Michigan Central Railway Co., Windsor. 3c

EARN $25 WEEKLY TAKING ORDERS for cut-rate groceries. Redpath's best granulated sugar, 4 cents per pound; everything at cut rates. No experience or capital required. Outfit free. Representatives wanted everywhere. Cut Rate Grocery Co., Windsor, Ont. b

SALESMEN WANTED FOR IMPROVED Automatic Knapsack Sprayer. Best made at the price. Liberal terms. Cavers Bros,' Galt. M26

BOY, WITH SOME KNOWLEDGE OF bicycle repairing. Apply Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street. b

DON'T WORK FOR OTHERS—START mail order business at home. I made $8,500 first year. I will show you how. Instructive booklet free. Voorhies, Desk 814, Omaha, Nebraska. b

WANTED—BENCH HAND—ONE ACCUSTOMED to machinery work. Apply Dyment-Baker Lumber Co. 3c

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST for factory work; none but good mechanic need apply. Box 73 Advertiser. 3c

WANTED—AT ONCE—GOOD GENERAL saw hand. Apply Globe Casket Co. 3c

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE TEAM—Steady work. Apply 261 Hill street.

CARPENTER WANTED—APPLY LONDON Bolt and Hinge, Maitland street and C. P. R. tracks. 2c

WANTED—GOOD LIVERY MAN—APPLY Hueston's Livery, Wellington street. 2c

WANTED—15 OR 20 GOOD LABORERS —Apply Dominion Abattoir, Limited, London Junction. 2c

CARPENTERS WANTED—APPLY TO T. R. Wright, 950 Princess avenue, after 6 p.m. 2c

LATHE AND MACHINE HAND—ALSO fitters. London Gas Power Co., Laura street. 2c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR BAKESHOP. Apply Timekeeper, McCormick Manufacturing Co. 2n

BOY WANTED TO DRIVE BUTCHER wagon. Apply 257 Dundas street. 1c

WANTED—BOY OR YOUNG MAN FOR clerking in clothing store. Apply 383 Clarence street. 100c-xwt

WANTED — MEN TO JOIN NO. 16 Company Canadian Army Service Corps and go to camp in June. Apply company headquarters any Thursday evening between 8 and 10 o'clock. 77tf-wty

MIDDLE-AGED MAN WANTED. APPLY Timekeeper, McCormick Manufacturing Company. 1c

BE ONE OF THE BOYS OF THE City's Pride—A number of young men can be taken on now. Apply Seventh Regiment orderly room, the Armories, Monday evening. 3c

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. tf-t

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS at once. Apply 761 Dundas street. 1c

BOY WANTED TO DRIVE WAGON, ON Saturdays only; must know city. Harry Ranahan, 515 Richmond street. 1c

SALESMEN WANTED—NO EXPERIENCE required; earn while learning; write today for list of hundreds of positions now open paying $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Address Dept. 558, National Salesmen's Training Association, 156 Yonge street, Kent building, Toronto, Ont. Ap.5,12,19,26

MEN WANTED FOR BAKESHOP, ALSO handy man for machinist's helper. Apply D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited 1c

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN, BRAKEMEN —Wages about $100; experience unnecessary; send age, stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. tzyx-Ap.26

BOY WANTED—ONE WITH SOME EXPERIENCE in printing office preferred. Apply Somerville Paper Box Company. 1c

ROUTE MAN FOR ESTABLISHED route of regular tea customers; salary to start, $18 per week; must furnish horse and rig. Apply Box 62, Advertiser.

WANTED—BELLBOYS AT ONCE. APPLY Tecumseh House. 1c

SMART BOY WANTED. APPLY TIP-TOP Cap Company, Greene-Swift building. 1c

AN ENGLISHMAN HAS A GOOD proposition to offer old countrymen. Phone 3400 or call any evening and ask for Joe Ling. Metcalfe Agencies, 252 Dundas street. 99n

WANTED — ORGANIST AND CHOIR leader for Wellington Street Methodist Church, London; state experience and salary expected; references required. Send applications at once to George Jackson, 261 Ottaway avenue, London. 99bb

MOLDERS WANTED, OPEN SHOP; $3.25 minimum per day; first-class molders can make from $4 to $5 per day, piece work. Apply Dominion Foundry Company, Depew street, near Ottawa street, Hamilton, Ont. 98n

CANVASSERS, ENERGETIC AND AMBITIOUS; permanent proposition; territory guaranteed to good man; nice work, big profits. Write today, Feeny Distributing Agency, Niagara Falls, Ont. 97tf

SALESMEN WANTED FOR IMPROVED Automatic Knapsack Sprayer. Best made at the price. Liberal terms. Cavers Bros., Galt. Ap.30

TWENTY DOLLARS WEEKLY, DRIVING and repairing automobiles after taking our correspondence course Why not better your position? Send for free booklet. Ontario Motor College, Toronto.

MEN—GET GOVERNMENT JOBS, $20 week; write immediately for free list of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. 716 G. Rochester, N. Y. May14

BOY WANTED. APPLY ADAM BECK, 173 Albert street. 88tf

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE MACCABEES, attention. Fox social at Maccabee Hall (formerly Masonic Temple), on Monday evening, April 28. Cards, music, dancing. Bring your friends. 2u

APRIL DANCES, PALACE ACADEMY—Every Monday evening, 9 o'clock. Augmented orchestra. Special program. Private lessons any hour. Classes as usual. Circulars. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

S. O. E. Excursion

JULY 15,
LONDON, ONT., TO LONDON, ENG., AND RETURN, $79.55.
For this and all other tours and steamship bookings apply to

E. DE LA HOOKE

Ocean Steamship and Tourist Agent,
422 Park Avenue (London Loan Block).

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

TONY CORTESE AND SONS—ORIGINAL London Harpers. "Canada's Distinguished Orchestra." 161 Maple street. Phone 1570.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS — OPEN every afternoon, Sundays in forenoon. Baths, 25c and 50c. Phone 2198.

LONDON LADY HARPERS—ENGAGEMENTS accepted for concerts and social events. Address Miss Ella Topping, Tambling's Corners. Phone 91, Ring 3, Byron.

WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD FOR TWO YOUNG ladies, vicinity of Waterloo and Central. Apply Box 74, Advertiser. 3c-tzx

WANTED TO RENT BY JUNE 1 OR sooner, 6 or 7 room cottage, south London preferred, A1 tenant. Apply Box 76. 3c

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE REGISTERED Jersey cows or heifers at a moderate price. Write, stating price, to Box 70, Advertiser. 3c

WANTED—SWILL SUITABLE FOR feed. Apply Box 66. 2c

BOARD AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by young married couple; central. Apply Box 61, Advertiser. 1c

YOUNG WOMAN WANTS WORK BY the day (no washing). Mrs. Arnold, Ealing P. O. 1c

PEOPLE TO HAVE THEIR OLD SHOES repaired—Advanced Shoe Repair. Phone 3716, boy will call.

LET THE RAPID MESSENGER RUN your errands. Phone 2845. 423 Wellington street. We repair bicycles.

BUILDING OR SPACE IN BUILDING wanted for manufacturing; preferable, or require space for boiler; ten thousand square feet required, and ground floor only. Percy H. Short, 24 Evergreen avenue. 94bu

IF YOU WANT YOUR KLOTHES Kleaned Klean, phone 4119. We will call.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO KNOW THAT Hunt's Diamond Flour makes perfect bread.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO HAVE THEIR shoes repaired. New method. 66 York street.

WANTED—CLOTHES TO CLEAN AND press. Phone 2236. We will call.

PEOPLE TO TRY JERRY McDONALD'S noonday lunch, 35c. Iroquois Hotel.

WANTED PEOPLE TO SEE OUR LINE of second-hand furniture and antiques. McKim's, Talbot street.

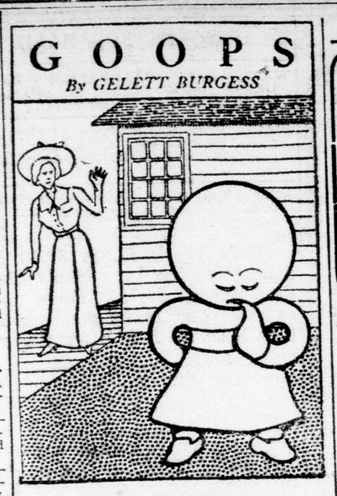
WANTED — PEOPLE TO TRY Erskine's Livery. Complete line of up-to-date light liveries and hacks. 78 King street. Phone 3568.

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. M. J. FREZELL, DENTIST, 163½ Dundas street, London.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR ADOPTION—BRIGHT, HEALTHY baby, 3 months old; must be good home. Apply Box 71, Advertiser. 2c



Felice La Motte

This careless Goop,
Felice La Motte,
Is always saying,
"I forgot!"
What Mother says
Felice forgets,
Forgets her toys,
forgets her pets,
Forgets to come,
forgets to go;
She's the Forgetful
Goop, you know.

Don't Be A Goop!

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FLAT—TWO BEDROOMS, DINING-ROOM, bath, steam heated, central, $15. Available May 1. Box 79, Advertiser. 3u

LARGE WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent. Apply Box 81, Advertiser. b

TWO UNFURNISHED, CLEAN ROOMS, $2.00 per week; private family; references required; central. Box 41, Advertiser. 3u-ty

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, SUITABLE for two persons, board optional. 245 Pall Mall street. 3c-tzx

LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM, FURNACE heated. London East preferred. Apply Box 75, Advertiser. 3c

TO LET—STORE, NO. 436 RICHMOND street; near postoffice. 3c-wty

TWO HOUSES TO LET, NEAR VICTORIA Park. All modern improvements. Possession at once. Apply E. Shea. 2c

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, ALL conveniences. Apply 242 Talbot. Phone 2021. 1c

TO RENT—50-ACRE FARM; ABOUT 20 acres of small and other fruit on the farm; between $1,500 and $3,000 worth of berries have been taken off each year; rent, $200 and taxes for season, or will rent for term; immediate possession. Apply the Western Real Estate Exchange, 78 Dundas street, London, Ont. Phone 696. 100k

TO LET — MODERN SEVEN-ROOM dwelling, central, $22 per month; vacant May 1. Sutherland, 171 King. 100c-xvt

FLAT OR THREE NICELY FURNISHED connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. Terms moderate. Apply 245 Pall Mall. 3c-tyw

TO LET—BRICK STABLE, KING street, near Wellington, suitable for stable or private garage. J. H. Tennent, 275 King street. 97c-t

TO LET—LARGE, DESIRABLE OFFICE, first floor, Fitzgerald block, 169½ Dundas street; also on second floor, two suites offices or flat with four apartments, suitable for architects, surveyors or any business requiring good light; steam heated. Apply F. A. Fitzgerald, 293 King street. 1n-wty

TO LET—810 TALBOT STREET, EIGHT rooms, modern improvements; possession May 1. Alex. Harvey. 97tf

UP-TO-DATE MOVING VAN—FURNITURE and pianos packed, crated and carefully handled. 863½ Colborne street. Phone 2636. Flowers and Taylor.

DRAYS FOR HIRE—LAUNDRY CALLED for and delivered regularly. Ashes removed. Phone 2839.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS —Largest in city. Good storage, 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

Biggs' Furniture Storage

Clean and Dry. Prices Reasonable.

The Forest City Moving Vans

Phone 1162. 97 Carling Street.

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." Moving vans and electric vacuum cleaners. Phone 2887. H. F. Day. Office, 92 King.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS POSITION as chauffeur in private family; experienced. Box 77, Advertiser. b

YOUNG MAN, TEN YEARS EXPERIENCE in jewelry trade, requires position of trust. F. Elston, care R. Elliott, R. R. 3, Ingersoll. 1c

BOARDING ROOMS, ETC.

MARRIED COUPLE DESIRE BOARD, private family; liberal terms. Postoffice Box 462. 3c

WANTED—FIFTEEN BOARDERS, ELEGANT rooms, modern conveniences, moderate charges. Phone 3779, 236 Rectory. Bryanston, proprietor. 1n-wty

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; gentlemen preferred. Apply 411 King. 1n

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ROOMING-HOUSE OWNERS SHOULD leave particulars with me when they wish to sell. John Moody, London. b

GAS OVEN BUSINESS, STOCK amounts price asked, $500; snap; owner going west. John A. Moody, London. b

BARBER SHOPS, POOLROOM, SHINING parlor, cigars and tobacco. If you have $400 come and see me. John A. Moody, 179 Dundas street, London. b

BE A FUR FARMER.

Hundreds of fur farming companies are operating and making fortunes all over the country. We are organizing a company at Exeter, Ont. Mr. John Charlton, business manager. Write direct to us for valuable information on fur farming. Hudson Fur Farms Co. Capital stock, $250,000. 3853 Langley avenue, Chicago, Ill. 3ct

FOR SALE—FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY business, in good locality in this city; stock and fixtures, $750. Apply Box 40, Advertiser. 97k-tywt

GROCERY STORE AND DWELLING, including stock, fixtures, for sale, in a good stand in London. Box 56, Advertiser. 78tf

FOR SALE, CHEAP—LUMBER AND coal business in the town of Strathroy; oldest established business in the town. Address Box 34, Advertiser. 97tf

SUNDAY SERVICES. SUNDAY SERVICES.

Sunday School Lesson

SUNDAY, APRIL 27

"Joseph Sold Into Egypt"

Genesis 37

Adelaide Street Baptist Church

REV. JAMES H. BOYD, PASTOR.
Services Tomorrow:
10:30—Meeting for prayer.
11—Worship and sermon, Subject, "The Appeal of the Chinese Empire."
3—School and adult classes.
7—Subject, "Obedience, the True Test of Decipleship." Baptism during service. Bright singing. Popular hymns. Visitors and strangers, especially young men, cordially welcome.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev W. H. Harvey, B.A., pastor. Evening, Men's Mass Meeting. Addresses, R. T. Eaton, of Toronto, and John M. Gunn, of London. Music by men's choir. 500 men expected. All are welcome. Class meetings at 10 a.m.

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

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, ADELAIDE and Grosvenor. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Rev. Canon Craig, rector. Services as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER WELLINGTON and Hill streets—Services as usual. Rev. C. R. Gunne, rector.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Pastor, D. N. McCamus. Services tomorrow as usual.

CHRISTADELPHIANS MEET CASTLE Hall, 7 p.m., "Dreams and Visions, Their Prophetic Importance Regarding the Destiny of Nations."

Centennial Methodist Church

11 a.m.—REV. W. M. ROCHESTER.
7 p.m.—

Service of Praise

Pastor, Rev. H. A. Graham. Subject, "London's Greatest Need."

Anthem, "O Praise God in His Holiness," by Whitfield; soloists Miss Gladys Reed and Mr. Ed. Adams. Male quartette, "Sweet Sabbath Eve," Parks. Anthem, "Just as I Am" (unaccompanied), Bowles. Ladies' quartette, "Resignation," Dressler. Anthem, "The Heavens Are Telling" (choir of 50 voices), Hadyn. Mr. Bert Weir, organist.

CITY MISSION

357 Richmond street, Herbert E. Wilson, superintendent. Subject tonight, God's Wonderful Love." Lord's Day services, 11, 3 and 7 p.m. All welcome.

CHALMERS CHURCH, CORNER OF Waterloo and Grey—The minister, Rev. Frank C. Harper, B.D., will preach morning and evening. Seats free. Visitors welcome.

CATHEDRAL ST PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. Morning prayer 11. Preacher, the Rector. Evening prayer, 7. Preacher, Rev. Professor Wright.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST CHURCH

(Corner Dundas and Maitland.)
REV. DR. MANNING, PASTOR.
11 a.m.—Subject, "Rules and Discipline of the Methodist Church."
7 p.m.—Subject, "Mary, the Magdalene." Bible school at 2:45. Parnell Morris, organist and choir master.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH

REV. T. WESLEY COSENS, Pastor.
Sunday school anniversary. Morning, Rev. G. N. Hazen, B. A.; afternoon and evening, Rev. J. E. J. Millyard. Sunday school orchestra and special singing.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Rev. W. C. Riddiford. Parsonage, 88 Rectory street. Subjects for Sunday, April 27: 11 a.m., "Lessons From Struggling Saints." 7 p.m., "Is the Barroom an Adjunct to the Church?" 2:45—Bible school and Bible classes. Monday—B. Y. P. U. Wednesday—Prayer and Praise. All made welcome

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Probation after Death." Sunday school at 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 pm. Free reading rooms, open every week day from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

First Presbyterian Church.

SERVICES, 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M., conducted by
REV. J. B. EAKINS, D.D.,
Punxsatawney, Pa.
STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

PASTOR, REV. R. WHITING, B.A.
11 a.m.—"THINGS NEEDFUL."
Anthem—Te Deum.....Dudley Bucke
Soloists—Miss Hunt, Miss Layman, Mrs. Chowen, Mr. Webster, Mr. Habbeshaw.
Solo—"Jesus, Lover of My Soul," Miss Fisia Green.
7 p.m.—MONTH-END SONG SERVICE.
Subject, "Out of Bondage."
Fourth in "GOD-CALLED MEN."
Anthem — "From Egypt's Bondage Come" ..... Mozart
Solo—"Show Me Thy Ways"..Torrente Miss Hunt.
Anthem—"Hark, Hark, My Soul"..... Shelley
..... (By request.)
Soloists—Miss Hunt, Miss Layman, Mr. Habbeshaw, Mr. Webster.
Duet—"Crucifix" ..... Faure Miss Layman, Mr. Habbeshaw.
Solo—"Guard While I Sleep".Humphries Mr. Webster.
MR. A. D. JORDAN, ORGANIST.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. H. D'Arcy Whitmore. Services for the worship of God at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible School at 3 p.m.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN —Rev. Dr. McCrae, minister, at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning, "The Great Feast." Evening, "God's Search for Lost Men." Sunday school and Bible classes 3 p.m. A welcome to all.

Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church

Rev. J. E. J. Millyard, Pastor.
Morning—The Pastor.
Evening—Rev. T. W. Cosens, of Empress Avenue Church.
The public are cordially invited to these services.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS, Association—I. O. O. F. Hall, Richmond street, 3 p.m. Subject, "The Harvest is Great."

KNOX CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. J. G. Stuart, minister. Services as usual.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. J. E. Hawkings, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 and 7. Seats free. You will be made welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B.D., minister. Vital subjects of practical interest will be treated in the King Street pulpit on Sunday evening. Rev. W. M. Rochester, B.A., Toronto, general secretary of Lord's Day Alliance, Canada, will speak Sunday night on "Sunday Rest for Working Men." Railway employees are especially invited. The minister will preach at morning worship on "Modern Saints."

LONDON SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "The Vision of God." Evening, "Confessing Christ." Everybody welcome.

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

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON —Preachers: Morning—The Bishop of Huron. Evening—Rector.

St. Andrew's Church

Rev. James Ross, D. D., minister.
Mr. Hugh McFarlane, B. A., assistant.
Morning, MR. McFARLANE will conduct his first service as assistant minister, and will preach on

"A Song of Peace"

Evening, Dr. Ross will preach on

"The Gifts, Labors and Rewards of the Christian Minister."

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, Horton street, near Maitland—Rev. W. H. A Claris, pastor Services as usual.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. Rev. H. H. Bingham, Pastor.
11—The Pastor, "A Church Consciousness."
2:45—Sunday school. Men's Baracca Bible Class.
7—Rev. Mr. Saunders, "The Value of a Right Perspective." Baptism. Welcome.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH—MATINS, 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. Prof. Wright. Holy Communion, 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. R. W. Norwood. 100tf

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. T. W. Cozens. 7 p.m.—The Pastor. Subject, "How a Christian Can Die." Rev. W. M. Rochester, general secretary Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, will address the Young Men's Class at 10 a.m.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning preacher, Mr. Fred Booth. Evening, Evangelist Belcher will preach. Subject, "Is It Possible to Live a Sinless Life." Solos, duets, quartets, by the new choir. Instrumental duet, Messrs. Booth and Birt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — IN DOWNTOWN DISTRICT, watch fob, Diamond Hall medal attached; name engraved. Reward return Advertiser Office. b

LOST—FRIDAY, ON BELT LINE CAR, a small parcel. Kindly return to Advertiser Office. 3c

LOST IN SOUTH LONDON, CHILD'S purse, containing rosary. Please return to this office. b

LOST — ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, black and tan Manchester terrier, about year old. Reward 171 St. George. Anyone detaining after this date will be prosecuted. b

LOST—WHITE FOXTERRIER, BLACK and tan head, with collar, dog tag, also name tag. Reward for return, 150 Simcoe street. 3c

LOST — LAST TUESDAY — PITMAN shorthand book. Kindly return to Advertiser office 2c

LOST—BETWEEN EGERTON AND rectory streets, bag containing $15. Reward for return to Advertiser office. 2c

BICYCLE FOUND—OWNER WILL FORWARD description to Box 65, Advertiser, to prove property. 1c

LOST—GOLD LOCKET, INITIALS "W. W. N." Reward, 170 Wortley road. 1c

LOST, ON WELLINGTON STREET CAR, Friday evening—Silver purse, with initials "L. L. M." Reward, 280 King street. 98tf

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SHARE THE BIG PROFITS selling our household specialty; sells at sight in every home. Write for particulars. J. H. Pettapiece Co., 196 Lyon street, Ottawa, Ontario. 3c tyw

AGENTS WANTED—ALSO TEN CREW managers; new scheme; big profits; thirty days' credit; samples free. Model Portrait and Frame Company, Chicago.

Bicycle & Motor Sales Co

397 Clarence Street.
Dealer in High-Grade Bicycles and Motor-Cycles.
A full line of Repairs for all makes of wheels.
We carry the largest stock in Western Ontario.
WATCH US GROW.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GOOD GENERAL WANTED—FAMILY of two; no washing. Apply Mrs. John Ferguson, 27 Askin street. 3c

WOMAN TO TAKE HOME PLAIN sewing. Box 78, Advertiser. 3c

GIRLS WANTED—APPLY PARISIAN Steam Laundry. 3c

YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework. Apply Mrs. J. C. Lindsay, 719 Dundas street. 3c-tzx

LOOPERS WANTED—FINE HOSIERY loopers wanted for operating 16 and 20-point loopers. Highest wages paid. Apply to No. 1 Mill, Penmans', Limited, Paris, Ont. 3c tzx

COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; liberal wages Mrs. Johnston, 533 Dundas street. 3k tywt

DININGROOM GIRL WANTED. APPLY Grigg House. 2c

NURSE GIRL WANTED—ONE TO G home nights. Apply Mrs. Nolan, 83 Queen's avenue. 2c

WANTED—CAPABLE WOMAN TO DO washing and ironing Apply Box 67, Advertiser. 2tf

YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK. Apply Mrs. F. E. Harley, 178 St. George street 2u

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO SERVE IN confectionery store. Apply J. Henry, 733 Richmond street. 1c

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED FOR two evenings a week Boomer's, 181 Dundas street. 1c

EXPERIENCED GENERAL — REFERENCES required; two in family; no washing. Apply 662 Talbot street. 1k

CAPABLE DOMESTICS—PARTIES ARRIVING April 21 and 28, and weekly after. Apply at once, The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal, and 47 Pembroke street, Toronto. ywt-May20

DRESS FITTERS. APPLY HELENA Costume Company. 1c

WANTED—WOMAN BY DAY, LIGHT housework; good wages. Apply Mrs. Hunter, 87 Askin street. 1tf

WOMAN WANTED FOR UPSTAIRS work. Apply Duke of York Hotel. 100k

HOUSEMAID WANTED AT ONCE. Apply Mrs. J. W. Little, 245 Dufferin avenue. 100tf

COOK WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY Mrs. J. W. Little, 245 Dufferin avenue. 100tf

COOK AND UPSTAIRS GIRL WANTED at once. Apply Morkin House. 99tf

GIRL OR WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; no washing; highest wages. Mrs. J. E. McConnell, Richmond street north, opposite Raymond avenue. 98tf

LADY CANVASSERS WANTED—GOOD proposition. P. O. Box 338. 98u

GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Must be able to cook; no washing; wages, $20, with increase if satisfactory; references necessary. Box 29, Advertiser. 96tf

GIRLS WANTED FOR BISCUIT PACKING department. Apply D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 46tf

WANTED — GIRL OR WOMAN FOR general housework. Apply 355 Princess avenue. 93tf

WOMEN TO KNOW HUNT'S DIAMOND Flour makes perfect biscuits.

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY ADAM BECK, 173 Albert street. 51tf

HELP WANTED.

MAN AND WIFE FOR GARDEN WORK, etc., close to city; free house and fuel; yearly contract; liberal wages. Apply R. G. Fisher, 74 Dundas street, or 90 Albert. 2c

WANTED — PERSONS TO GROW mushrooms for us at their own homes; from $15 per week upwards can be made by using small waste space in cellar, sheds, yards or gardens; we furnish full instructions; illustrated booklet sent free on request. Address Montreal Supply Company, Montreal, Canada. May8

TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED — PROTESTANT TEACHER, holding first or second class certificate, for S. S. No. 13½, Harwich, Kent County, for one year, beginning September; salary, $500. Apply Herb McDougall, Rondeau, R. R. No. 4. May19

MEETINGS.

THE CANADIAN ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS meet Monday, at 8 p.m. P

THE LONDON ROWING AND CANOE Club, Limited. Notice is hereby given that the general annual meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the secretary's office in the Court House, London, on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1913, at 4 o'clock p.m., for the election of directors, auditors and for general business. Dated this 24th April, 1913. Edmund Weld, honorary secretary. 3k A26,29-M1,3

PROTESTANT MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD IN THE Y.M.C.A. AUDITORIUM

Wednesday, April 30, 1913

AT EIGHT P.M.

ADDRESSES BY

HIS WORSHIP MAYOR HOCKEN, of Toronto, on the French-English School Question.

FREDERICK DANE, ESQ., of Toronto, on Protestant Questions of the Day.

REV. HENRY A. FISH, of Owen Sound, on Rome's Aggression in Homes and Public Schools.

Many Prominent Protestant Clergymen of This City Will Be Present.

Chair to be taken by Mayor Graham. Doors open at 7:30 p.m.
COME EARLY. LADIES WELCOME.
NO ADMISSION FEE. NO COLLECTION.
God Save the King. 3uty

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALEXANDRA HEIGHTS

Will Be Placed On Sale April 29
Only 100 Lots—Sale Starts 10 a.m.

First Buyers Get Best Locations

This is the first offering of lots in Alexandra Heights. We were fortunate in securing a few lots almost immediately adjacent to the Leonard Company's, Limited, new factory site in East London.

These lots are just the right location for houses and business sites in this locality.

The Leonard Company, Limited, are to place their plant here, and have already purchased their site. They have found it necessary to increase, and consequently have had to select a new and larger site.

Consider that 600 men will be employed right here, then you can understand the profit possibilities in these lots.

Until further notice, we are able to offer these lots at only $5.00 per foot. The lots are generous size, being 40 feet frontage, all high and dry, and beautifully situated.

Remember, the first buyers get the choice locations, and these lots will not be open long. Take advantage of this opportunity, and participate in London's growth and prosperity. Get your application in at once.

TERMS: $10 CASH, $8 PER MONTH. DON'T FORGET THE DATE, APRIL 29.

THE METCALFE AGENCIES

PHONE 3400. 252 DUNDAS STREET.

If you can't come in, hurry this coupon to us.

THE METCALFE AGENCIES,
252 Dundas Street.

Please reserve ..... lots in Alexandra Heights until I can investigate. This does not obligate me to purchase.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY..... PROVINCE .....

Ontario's Chief Wealth

The source of Ontario's chief wealth is and always will be chiefly derived from the soil. Many men have become independent and wealthy in a few years by making a specialty of one of the various kinds of farming which pays in Ontario. Buy a farm now while they are cheap.

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

No. 6830—25 acres, in Oxford County, soil clay loam, 1 acre orchard, 1½-story frame house, a number of outbuildings, 5 miles to market, 1 mile to R. R. station. Telephone in house.

No. 6828—17 acres, 3 miles from London market, soil gravelly clay loam. Would exchange for city, town or village property or for larger farm.

No. 57—70 acres, in Middlesex County, soil nice sandy loam, 15 acres timber, 1½-story frame house, a number of outbuildings. Right at the Village of Dorchester. Price, $4,400. Would exchange for house in London.

To Rent

50-acre farm, about 20 acres of small and other fruit on the farm. Between $1,500 and $3,000 worth of berries have been taken off each year. Rent $200 and taxes for the season, or will rent for a term. Immediate possession.

1½-story brick house on Frances street, 4 bedrooms.

For further list of property which we have for sale see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Choice Building Lots, North End, For Sale

4 BUILDING LOTS, west side THORNTON AVENUE, corner Grosvenor.

4 BUILDING LOTS, north side GROSVENOR STREET.

10 BUILDING LOTS, west side WATERLOO, between Cheapside and Victoria streets.

12 BUILDING LOTS, north side VICTORIA, between Waterloo and Christie streets.

These lots are in the best residential location north end. For further particulars apply

J. C. BINDNER

199 Victoria Street. Phone 4060.

91c-t

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, NO. 96 Chesley avenue, east of Rectory street; easy terms. 1c-wty

FO RSALE CHOICE BUILDING LOTS NORTH END

These lots are in best residential locations. For terms apply
J. C. BINDNER,
199 Victoria Street. Phone 4060.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE, NO. 87 Edward street. $75 down and $9 per month. 3c tyw

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, five acres, with good house and barn; 25 minutes' walk from street car. Box 69, Advertiser. 31

STORY AND A HALF BRICK HOUSE —All modern improvements. Apply 651 William street. 2c

STORY AND HALF BRICK FOR SALE or to let, corner Cathcart and Briscoe. Apply 108 Briscoe. 1u-wt

FRAME COTTAGE, DUFFERIN AVENUE, $1,500. Two-story brick, Byron avenue, $1,900. Story and half brick, all modern, $1,900. Two nice cottages, Front street, $1,000 each. A 1 brick cottage, Brigdon street, $1,700. Four on Smith street, $1,700 each. Cottage, Garfield avenue, very large lot, $1,600.
LEN G. WESTLAND, 39 GARFIELD. ywt

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE, 142 Dreaney avenue; gas and hydro-electric. Price, $1,600. Apply 878 Dundas street. 97u-t

FOR SALE—LOT 55x150, CORNER QUEBEC and Rattle streets. Apply Fidelity Trusts Company, Dominion Savings building. 79tf-t

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC RED PRESSED brick, all conveniences, large verandah, lot 42x165. Apply 321 Colborne street. 67tf-t

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE OF THE late Dr. Nelles, 55 Ridout street. All modern improvements. Large lot, stable, etc. Terms, apply to R. G. Fisher, 74 Dundas street. 3g tyw

MODERN RED BRICK TWO-STORY house, north. Apply 33 Yale street. 1c

HOUSE FOR SALE—CORNER CENTRAL avenue and Talbot; modern conveniences. Apply 618 Talbot street. b

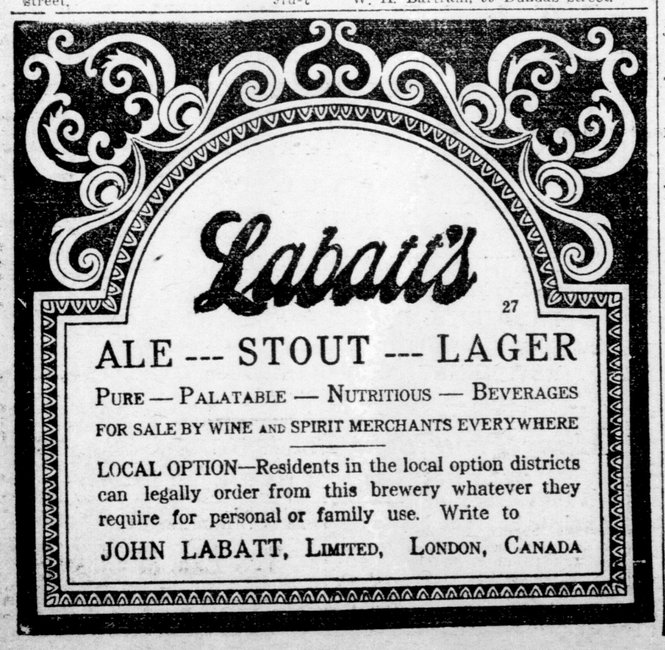
FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—SEVERAL thousand peach, plum, pear, cherries, apples and acres of strawberries, thimble, raspberries and blackberries; brick residence and barns. Price, ten thousand, or will exchange for good hotel business. A bargain. John A. Moody, London. b

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF CHOICE land with good buildings, nicely situated. Apply to A. H. Stratton, Mount Brydges, Ont. tx-M 24

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

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



LAMBETH

With its convenience to the city, and all the beauty and fresh air of the country.

Farm of 100 acres, clay loam, well fenced, and underdrained. With new brick house, 1½-story, 7 rooms with cellar under all. Large barn on wall with stables underneath, good water with windmill, A1 orchard, 6 miles from London, 1¼ miles from Traction line, close to school and churches. This place can be divided into two fifty-acre farms if wanted.

Farm for sale, in village of Lambeth, containing 80 acres; good clay loam, watered by spring creek in pasture and well at barns, good frame house, new barn on cement basement, good orchard. This is situated on Traction line, and would be an A1 home for a gentleman desiring a country home.

Fifty acre farm, all in pasture, well fenced land watered by never-failing creek, 10 acres of bush. This is for sale or rent.

Frame house, 6 rooms, 1½-story with kitchen and cellar, lot 66x165 feet, house 22x36, in good locality. Price right for quick sale. Good water.

New brick house, 30x45, 1½-story, 9 rooms, with cellar and furnace; lot 55½x165 feet.

New brick house, 1½-story, 20x28, 9 rooms, good cellar, piped for furnace.

Frame house, 18x24 by 16x24, 8 rooms, good cellar. A cheap home.

Two vacant lots, 55½x165, in good locality.

Cement block house, 24x40, 9 rooms, pantry and closets, 2 cellars, with furnace; lot 50x170 feet deep.

New brick-veneer cottage, 22x36; kitchen, 16x20; good cellar, lot 43x350, with orchard. This is a bargain.

New brick-veneer house, 1½-story, 20x37, 7 rooms, with bath, closets and furnace; lot 66x198 feet.

All the above have good water, both hard and soft, and are situated in the best locality in Lambeth, on the Traction line, twenty minutes' ride from London.

APPLY
Lambeth Real Estate Agency
BOX 135 LAMBETH. b

LECAL CARDS.

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE—Frederick P. Betts, K.C.; Thomas Coleridge.

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

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

M. P. McDONAGH, BARRISTER, ETC., 425 Richmond street. Money to loan.

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

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

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

PURDOM & PURDOM—
DOMINION SAVINGS BLDG.,
COR. RICHMOND AND KING.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 89 Dundas street.

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

McKILLOP, MURPHY & GUNN—
—OAK HALL BUILDING

U. A. BUCHNER, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 99. Money to loan.

F HARRY GREENLEES, 58 B. BANK of Toronto, barrister, etc. Funds to loan.

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

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

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

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

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 169½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. U. A. Buchner, corner Talbot and Carling.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Knott and Sangster, Room 101, Dominion Savings building.

DERMATOLOGY.

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

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

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

WALLPAPER! WALLPAPER! BARGAINS! BARGAINS!—Great sale now on at Scarrow's, 92 King street. b

PIANO FOR SALE—GOOD, UPRIGHT piano, must be sold. Price, $150. For particulars address Box 80, Advertiser. 3n

BLACK LEGHORN EGGS FOR HATCHING from great laying strain. Box 56, Ealing P. O., London. b

Men's Black Shoes $2.00, in dongola or box kip. Men's Tan Calf Shoes, $2.75. These are some of our many good shoes. PAXMAN'S, 210 King Street. t

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED BLACK Minorca eggs, $1.00 per setting. Apply southwest corner Dundas and Ashland avenue. 91c-t

GOOD BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP—188 Bruce street. b

KEROSENE FOR AUTOMOBILES AND trucks. One-third more power with one-third less cost guaranteed. Special discount to dealers. Write The Air-Friction Carburetor Co., Dayton, Ohio. b

CANADA'S BEST—T. A. FAULD'S strain. Three cockerels; ten hens; beauties; laying. 420 Grosvenor. 3c

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, including cabinet bed, with large plate mirror. 419 King street. b

FOR SALE—FORD RUNABOUT—1912 model; fully equipped; traction tread tires; price $450; Ford Model T, four-passenger car, fully equipped, detachable tonneau, tires good condition; price $300. Apply Ford Motor Co., city. 2c

BUGGIES, DELIVERY WAGONS REPAIRED and painted. Done-over rigs for sale. E. H. Pritchett, 236 King street.

S. C. WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORN eggs for hatching; good laying strain; 5 cents each. Apply 4 Christie. 92c-14,19,26

HATCHING EGGS FROM THOROUGHBRED White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and Indian Runner ducks, $1 per 13. Phone 3492. R. S. Stanley, 890 Waterloo street. $5n-t

SEED CORN FOR SALE — EARLY Leeming, best corn for ensilage purposes; prize corn for three years for Kent County. Write Bruce Read, Northwood, Kent County, Ont. 79g-t

THOROUGHBRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, $3 per 13. F. H. Smoothy, 168 Wreay street. 93k-15,19,26,M3

FOR SALE—DRAY, ONE-HORSE HARROW, plow, cultivator; good condition. 15 Egerton street, south Hamilton road. 2u

PRIZE STOCK—WHITE AND PARTRIDGE Wyandotte and Black Orpington eggs for sale. Apply corner of Salisbury and Curry avenues, Hillcrest. 98n

NOTICE — SURPLUS STOCK NO. 1 pears, plums, early apples, at spring delivery. Reduced prices. 93 Fullarton, Monday, April 28. Sharman & Baker. 2tf

WHITE PEKIN DUCK EGGS, 50c A setting. James Guest, Fanshaw. 2c

GOOD SIDEBOARD AND ROUND table for sale. 42 Euclid avenue. 1c

AFTER APRIL 30—TWO A 1 INCUBATORS (hot air), now running; or sell now with eggs, hatches due May 2. Rock, Leghorn and Minorca cockerels, good. Ingram, Trafalgar street east, Ealing P. O. 1c

MOTOR BOAT, 16-FOOT HULL, 2-H.P. engine, first-class order; must sell. C. A. Decker, Forest, Ont. 1c

C. C. M. MOTORCYCLE, NEARLY new. Apply Box 60, Advertiser. 1c

HATCHING EGGS FROM THE BREED to lay and pay strain; imported stock of Single Comb White Leghorns, $1.50 per setting. Rice's Poultry Yards, Evans street, Hamilton. 1c

PIANO FOR SALE — HALF PRICE; must be sold at once; party moving West Apply 289 Ridout street. 1c

YOUNG STOCK, AND ALSO FINE NEW milch cows for sale; half mile east of Hyde Park. Jos. J. Martin. 1c

FOUR OR FIVE SETS SINGLE HARNESS, such as we have been using on our delivery wagons. Apply Johnston Bros., 262 Ottawa avenue. 100tf

FOR SALE—ABOUT 100 QUARTS OF milk daily. Apply 452 Horton street. 100n

PLATFORM GEAR WAGON, IN GOOD repair, suitable for contractor; also table, cheap, 12 feet long by 4½ feet wide. Apply A. E. Jolly & Co., 190 Dundas street. 99-1

EGGS FROM THOROUGHBRED S. C. Black Minorcas, great layers. 844 Elias street, London. 98n

BOOKS—BEE CULTURE (ROOT), INSECTS (Comstock), Butterfly (Holland), American Animals, Hamilton's, 328 Richmond.

PHONE 2380—HAVE YOUR LAWN mower sharpened with latest patented machine. Thompson, Talbot street.

FOR SALE—25 FEET COUNTERS, cheap; gas stove, $5. Harrison, 639 Dundas street.

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

IF YOU WANT —P, TO BUY OR TO sell any article, or real estate, try The News, Wallaceburg, Ont., recognized want advertising medium, 2,175 circulation; 35 words for two weeks, only 25c. Send for sample copy. Very low advertising rates. Correspondence solicited. 1a

MAHOGANY CENTRE TABLE AT Keene's antique store, 342 Talbot street.

Southcott Coal Co.

Hard and Soft Coal and Wood Dealers.
PHONE 1083. 276 CLARENCE ST.
Prompt delivery and courteous treatment. ywt

Leather Upholstering Co.

JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY,
NOW AT 237 KING STREET.

Our reputation for Best Upholstering and repairing will be maintained. ywt

Do You Need a Truss?

We sell a Truss that is guaranteed. Come and see.
Anderson & Nelles, Druggists,
268 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

The Old Umbrella Mender

PERRY DAVID

251 DUNDAS STREET.

FURNITURE

and household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.
BARNES & CO.
364 Hamilton Road. ywt Phone 2065.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Ridgely Trimmer Outfits
Simplex Trimmer Outfits
At J. E. Young's Hardware
111 Dundas St., 2 Doors from Talbot. ywt

Bicycle Repairing

Best Workmanship in the City.
Let us call for yours and show you.
OPEN EVENINGS.
FRED T. KERR
635 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 3209. ywt

THE CHAMBERLAIN METAL WEATHER Strip Company, C. McDonald, 80 Wharncliffe south. Phone 2356. 53tf-tyw

FOR SALE—OAK CASKS, BARRELS and packing cases; city delivery. Gorman, Eckert & Co. 74tf-xt

TAXICAB

Thirty-horsepower, extra touring body, newly painted, splendid running order.
SELL FOR HALF OF COST.
94tf-xt Box 116, Advertiser.

CEMENT BLOCKS AND BRICKS FOR SALE
All sizes.
R. H. Smith, 191 Wharncliffe Road South. tyw

Drays, Baggage Wagons, Express Wagons, Light and Heavy Lorries
Ready to use.
L. W. CRAWFORD, LONDON. ywt

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, LOWEST prices—Williams, Dunlops, Beederwood, Sample, Arnout, Tree. W. S. Ballingall, Poplar Hill. May5

PIANOS To Rent FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
Six months rent applied in event of purchase.
HEINTZMAN & CO.
242 DUNDAS STREET. A30

SAND AND GRAVEL SUPPLIED IN any quantity to contractors. R. Collins & Co., 9 Blackfriars street. Phone 890 May7

$100, $3 A MONTH—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD piano, 7 1-3 octaves, full iron plate, fully guaranteed for five years Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, cushions renovated. Hunt & Sons, Mattress Renovators, 493 Richmond street

SHAFTING, HANGERS, PULLEY BELTING supplied and installed. Superior Machine Company, Limited, city.

ELECTRIC

WIRING AND FIXTURES. Estimates furnished, workmanship guaranteed. THE PEOPLE'S ELECTRICAL CO., 639 Dundas street. Phone 3556. W. J. Chapman, J. Judkins, J. Winegarden. tex

TEAMSTERS, ATTENTION—CALL AT Gould & Mohan's and examine the new Troy dump wagon. Handy, and a labor-saver Also second-hand delivery wagons for sale.

ONN'S FISH MARKET—FISH OF ALL kinds 143 King, opposite market. Phone 1295.

BLANCHARD'S FISH MARKET — Moved, 103 King, corner Talbot. Fresh fish daily. Phone 1510.

FOR SALE—BOOTS AND SHOES AT lowest prices. Repairing. D. Tripp, 96 King.

YALE BICYCLES AND MOTORCYCLES.
THE HIGHEST GRADE OF MACHINE MADE
All kinds of repairing neatly done at
338 Talbot Street. ED. M. BISSETT.

Oxy-Acetlene Welding

We have a first-class plant for welding machine parts, automobile parts, cylinder, castings. Defective casting reclaimed. Write or phone us for information regarding your work.
Dennis Wire & Iron Works Co., Ltd.
FOOT OF DUNDAS STREET. xt

40 and 42

FOOT EXTENSION LADDERS offered cheap for quick clearance. See them at my Rectory street yard. GEO. H. BELTON, Two Yards, corner Pall Mall and Richmond, Rectory and York streets. xt

Saves Time and Labor in your office by having us make special ruled
BLANK BOOKS AND FORMS
to meet your requirements.
The Chas. Chapman Co
91 DUNDAS ST. xt PHONE 370.

LADIES' LATEST STYLE SPRING suits from $9 up. Also carpets, linoleum, lace and tapestry curtains and covers. Easy terms. M. Hornstein, 209 South street.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BUGGIES at S. Turner's, 347 Ridout street.

WE REPAIR
sewing machines, lawn mowers, clothes wringers, horse clippers, razors, scissors, graphophones, etc, etc.
JACKSON'S
263 Wellington Street. t Phone.

Reliance Machine Works

No job too small, none too large. Same attention given to all kinds.
665 Dundas Street. Phone 3168.

SILVERWOOD'S MARKET.
Buttermilk fresh daily. Orders for one gallon delivered within city limits.
141 King Street. Phone 3122.
zyxwt

OVER 50 VARIETIES FLOWERING shrubs, 15c up; 100,000 Norway spruces, etc., 10c up; shade, ornamental and fruit trees, 25c up; paeony roots, all colors, 25c each, 5 for $1. Chas. Baker, London Nursery, Ridout street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

WILLIAM J. WILSON, VETERINARY—Horse and dog hospital, 34 King street. Phone 788.

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeon, 137 King street. Residence, 121 Bathurst. Phone 688.

C. S. TAMLIN, V. S.—OFFICE AND Hospital, 453 Talbot. Phone 865, residence 768

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofer. Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street.

Going to Take Pictures This Spring?

The season is almost here when everyone wants to
KODAK
WE KEEP THEM.
For perfect results bring us your films. Our expert photographer, with latest apparatus for printing and developing, guarantees results. Your supplies can be procured here.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.
A Pocket Book on Pocket Kodaks free on application.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Garden Supplies

Lawn Seed and Fertilizers, Flower and Vegetable Seeds, Bulbs, Perennials, Shrubs, Trees, Plants, Vines, Asparagus, Rhubarb Roots, Potatoes, Lawn Rollers, Mowers, Hoes, Rakes, Spades, Pruning Shears, Trowels, Lawn Guards, Poultry Netting, Seed Drills, Hand Cultivators, Garden Urns, Vases, Sprayers, and all kinds of Insecticides and Disinfectants. The only store in London that keeps everything required for the garden.
MORGANS, 100 DUNDAS. PHONE 1428.
We Deliver. Use Morgan's Chick Feed. ywt

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND ANTIQUES We sell cheap. C. Meyes, 282 Dundas.

DELIVERY WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. See our second-hand wagons. Abbott's Carriage Facory.

TRY US FOR YOUR
BICYCLE REPAIRING
We can satisfy you.
G. L. WATKINS
Agent for Excelsior Motorcycles.
Opposite Armories,
DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 2840. zxt

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependible "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. tf-t

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

Lowest Prices on Reupholstering
Expert workmanship. Estimates furnished free.
TRAFFORD'S FURNITURE CO.
129 Dundas Street. Phone 864

FOR SALE—INK BARRELS, 50 CENTS each Apply at Advertiser office. 77tf

GOOD DRY WOOD CHEAP.
$2.00 PER LOAD.
MOSTLY HARD, 12 OR 16 INCH.
GREEN & CO.
495 YORK STREET. PHONE 1391.

CONSULT US ABOUT UPHOLSTERING —We are experts. Estimates furnished. Charles M. Quick. Phone. 81tf

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

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

DR. GEORGE McNEILL—OFFICE AND residence, 245 Queen's avenue. Specialty, diseases women and surgery.

DR. N H. BEAL, CORNER OF DUNDAS and Maitland streets. Specialty diseases of women and surgery. Phone 889.

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

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

DR. SCHRAM, AT BYRON, TUESDAYS, Fridays, 2-4 p.m., and appointment. City phone 2100.

DR. J. CAMERON WILSON—OFFICE and residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Phone 266.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS—SPECIALTY, diseases of the heart. 362 Queen's avenue.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children Office and residence. 461 Waterloo street Phone 253

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R. C.S. (England). 397 King. Phone 839.

DR. J. W. CRANE, 289 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Phone 4052.

DR. W. J STEVENSON, 389 DUNDAS street—Specialty, diseases of women and surgery Phone 510.

DR. HUGH A. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street—Special attention X-rays. Phone 127.

DR. F. P. DRAKE—SPECIALTY, DISEASES of stomach and digestive system. Office, 371 Wellington street.

GEORGE C. HALE, M.D., C.M.—OFFICE, 287 Queen's avenue. Phone 4150; night calls, 30.

DR. W. J. WEEKES, 436 WATERLOO street. Hours, 12 to 3 and 7 to 8. 51tf

DR. HOLMES, 344 RICHMOND STREET —Specialty, Medical electricity and diseases of skin and lungs.

DR. GORDON L. JEPSON, 310 QUEEN'S avenue. Telephone 2913.

DR. J. D. COLLINS, 171 KENT STREET. Phone 3844.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. X-ray specialist.

DR. W. M. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER Richmond and John streets. Specialty, surgery and diseases of women.

CHIROPRACTIC.

DR. R. C. BEST, GRADUATE CHIROPRACTOR—Specialist in nervous diseases. Office, 720 Queen's avenue. Hours, 10 to 12 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., also by appointment. Phone 4121.

JONES & JONES, DOCTORS OF CHIROPRACTIC—Office, residence, 550 Colborne street. Phone 4055. Afternoons and evenings. tyw-May17

Clara Kilbourne, D.C.

GRADUATE CHIROPRACTOR.
Hours, 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. Phone 3353
321 QUEEN'S AVENUE.
Consultation and Examination Free. ywt

STOCK BROKERS.

FOR SALE—HURON AND ERIE LOAN shares. John Wright, stockbroker London, Ont. Phone 650.

New Suits of Spring Fabrics

Each day we are receiving New Suits for spring in popular fabrics and styles. All the latest creations and newest shades.

Come in and see them. The prices are lowest, value considered.

London Ready-to-Wear

256 DUNDAS STREET.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's

Scranton Coal

The best Hard Coal. We can deliver any quantity promptly.

John M. Daly

KOAL MAN,
'Phone 348. 19 York Street.

ARCHITECTS.

J. VICAR MUNRO, ARCHITECT AND civil engineer, Room 54, Bank of Toronto. ywt

McBRIDE & GILBERT—MEMBERS ONTARIO Association of Architects, etc. Edge block. Phone 262.

WATT & BLACKWELL, MEMBERS Ontario Association of Architects, Bank of Toronto building, London. Liste Chambers, Hamilton.

ARTHUR E. NUTTER, ARCHITECT—Rooms 15, 16, Dominion Bank Chambers, Dundas and Richmond. Telephone 656.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT 111 (first floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SEE OUR ELECTRIC IRON BEFORE buying. Perfect Electric Instrument and Wiring Company, 971 Ormsby street. ywt

CEMENT WALKS AND CELLAR floors laid. Drains put in. Work guaranteed. 1065 Florence street east. 1

King Edward Vacuum Cleaner
Gasoline Power. Silent Machine.
Send in your order and get satisfactory work.
R. Inglis, 91 Egerton St.
PHONE 3292. 77bc-wty

S. J. POCOCK
Building Contractor, Drafting and Blueprints.
Phone 3863. 32 Wyatt Street ywt

"WHAT?" SPRING IS COMING.
Well, we will have to see
SYME
About our upholstering. Phone 2379 will get him.

FOR BICYCLES, MOTORCYCLES AND REPAIRING,
F. BENSON & CO.,
615 Dundas Street.

We Pay SPOT CASH for
WASTE PAPER
Gootson & Co.
Woollen and Paper Manufacturers' Supplies.
30 MAITLAND STREET. PHONE 3425. 79t-tf

JAMES R. HASLETT
Installs Plumbing and Heating on Scientific Principles.
521 RICHMOND STREET,
Opposite St. Peter's Parish Hall. tzx

IF YOU HAVE ANY
Old Paper
any kinds, books or magazines, phone 2792.
W. Leff & Co., 555 Dundas St
AND HE WILL CALL FOR IT.

ELECTROPLATING — NICKEL OUR specialty. Special attention given automobile work. C. E. Beltz, 94 Carling street. Phone 363.

GEORGE E. GILMORE — RECENTLY moved to 392 Simcoe. Orders for plumbing, tinsmithing, receive prompt attention.

NOTICE—HEADLEY & WEIR, PROFESSIONAL horseshoers, have opened business at 170 Maple street. All work guaranteed.

GET MY PRICES ON EAVESTROUGHING, tinsmithing, repairing. W. G Arnold, 717 Richmond street.

TRY BILL'S QUICK LUNCH—REGULAR meals, 25c. Short orders. 345 Clarence street.

AUCTION SALES CONDUCTED, REASONABLE charge—The reliable auctioneers, J. Lightfoot & Sons, 694 Dundas street. Phone 2066.

FOR NOVELTIES, PIPES, CIGARS stationery, confectionery, etc., go to Robertson's, Richmond and Kent.

NOTICE—BRING IN YOUR WAGONS, sleighs and cutters for repairs. Good work, prices right. John R. Munro, 555 Richmond street.

SATISFACTORY DRESSMAKING AT reasonable prices. Street skirts our specialty. 519 Maitland.

PERKINS & SON, LONDON'S LEADING livery, formerly Dyer Bros., Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1377

A. J. DOGGERELL, AUDITOR AND accountant, 776 Wellington street. Phone 1949.

Financial and Commercial

MANY VEGETABLES OFFERED ON MARKET

Little Change in Prices as Compared With a Week Ago.

While the attendance of buyers and sellers on the local market today was not large, it was as big as that of last Saturday. With the exception of the vegetable prices there were but few changes in the prices.

The vegetable section was the largest on the square and the demand in most lines was brisk. Cabbages were the largest individual offering of the day, and the average selling price was about 35 cents per dozen, although the extreme quotations were 30 and 40 cents.

Rhubarb was also offered in large quantities, but the prices remained unchanged, as there was an increased demand. Lettuce was scarce, and on account of the warm weather of the past few days the demand was greater than the supply. A large number of the market gardeners disposed of their supplies of lettuce before 9 o'clock. The prices increased to 40 and 60 cents per dozen. The dealers expect that the supply will be larger, and the prices considerably lower in a week or so. Green onions were slightly easier today, and the prices of watercress and parsley remained unchanged.

Dairy produce was offered in the usual quantities, and there were no changes in the prices of butter and eggs. Roll butter was quoted at 28 and 29 cents per pound, and it is expected that within the next week or ten days the prices will decrease. Crock butter was sold at 27 and 28 cents per pound. Eggs were sold at 20 cents per dozen in the dairy hall, 19 cents by the basket, and 18 cents in crate lots. One farmer stated that he thought the price of eggs would advance slightly next week.

A large number of cut flowers were sold today, and the demand was exceptionally keen.

Dressed hogs were sold at $12.50 per cwt., with a few sales at $13.

The prices of hay and oats remained unchanged from those which prevailed on Friday, as the demand was dull.

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Wheat, per cwt	1 58	to	1 58
Oats, per cwt	1 20	to	1 25
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu.	95	to	95
Oats, per bu.	40	to	42
Vegetables.			
Lettuce, per dozen	40	to	60
Potatoes, bag, wholesale	95	to	95
Potatoes, bag, retail	1 00	to	1 05
Parsnips, per bu.	40	to	40
Turnips, per bu.	25	to	25
Beets, per bu.	40	to	40
Onions, per bu.	75	to	75
Cabbage, per dozen	30	to	40
Carrots, per bu.	30	to	35
Parsley, per doz.	40	to	40
Green onions, per doz.	20	to	35
Rhubarb, per doz.	90	to	1 00
Watercress, per doz.	40	to	40
Radishes, per dozen	40	to	40
Fruits.			
Apples, per bbl.	1 25	to	1 50
Apples, per bag	50	to	75
Apples, per bu.	35	to	40
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	12 50	to	13 50
Straw, per ton	7 00	to	8 00
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, rolls, per lb.	28	to	29
Butter, fancy, retail, lb.	30	to	32
Butter, store lots, lb.	26	to	27
Butter, creamery, lb.	31½	to	32
Butter, crocks, lb.	27	to	28
Eggs, dairy hall price	20	to	20
Eggs, basket	19	to	19
Eggs, crates, wholesale	18	to	18
Honey, strained, 10 lbs.	1 20	to	1 20
Honey, sections, doz.	2 20	to	2 40
Maple syrup, gallon	1 35	to	1 40
Live Stock.			
Milch cows, each	50 00	to	70 00
Fat sows, cwt.	5 50	to	6 00
Small pigs, pair	7 50	to	10 00
Select hogs, cwt.	9 00	to	9 00
Poultry, Alive.			
Chickens, per lb.	15	to	15
Ducks, per lb.	12	to	13
Turkeys, per lb.	18	to	19
Old fowl, per lb.	13	to	14
Poultry, Dressed.			
Chickens, per pair	1 50	to	1 75
Chickens, lb. wholesale	19	to	20
Old fowl, per lb.	16	to	16
Ducks, per lb.	15	to	16
Ducks, per pair	1 60	to	2 00
Turkeys, per lb.	22	to	23
Butchers' Meats.			
Lamb, per lb.	14	to	16
Dressed hogs, choice	12 50	to	13 00
Veal, per cwt.	10 00	to	12 00
Beef, young, cwt.	10 00	to	10 50
Beef, cows, cwt.	8 00	to	9 00
Mutton, per cwt.	10 00	to	13 00
Pork, quarter, lb.	13	to	15
Hides, Wool, etc.			
Cow hides, No. 1, lb.	11	to	11
Cow hides, No. 2, lb.	10	to	10
Cow hides, No. 3, lb.	9	to	9
Wool, unwashed, lb.	12	to	13
Wool, washed, lb.	19	to	20
Calfskins, per lb.	13	to	15

For Other Markets See Page 14

EDWARD CRONYN & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange.
Investments
Information on all securities gladly furnished.
Telephones: Main 1111, Adelaide 2222.
80 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

PRODUCE.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

WINNIPEG, April 26.—Close—Wheat—May, 93⅜c; July, 94⅜c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 26.— Close — Wheat—May, 88¾c.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

CHICAGO, April 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	92½	92⅝	91¾	92
July	92¼	92½	91⅝	91⅞
Corn—				
May	55½	55⅛	54¾	54⅞
July	55⅝	55⅝	55⅛	55⅜
Sept.	56½	56½	56	56¼
Oats—				
May	34⅜	34⅜	34¼	34½
July	34½	34½	33⅞	34⅛
Pork—				
May	19 70	19 70	19 60	19 62
Lard—				
May	10 97	10 97	10 90	10 90
Ribs—				
May	11 35	11 35	11 25	11 30

COTTON.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton prices up to 2:30 p.m.: May, 11.32c; July, 11.45c; October, 11.12c.

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, April 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 400 head. Veals—Receipts, 150 head; active and steady; $6 to $10 50. Hogs—Receipts, 1,500; active, heavy steady, others 10c to 15c up; heavy, $9 25 to $9 35; mixed, $9 40 to $9 55; Yorkers, $9 55 to $9 60; pigs, $9 60 to $9 65; stags, $7 50 to $8; dairies, $9 to $9 60. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,800 head; slow, yearlings steady; others, 10 to 15c lower; lambs, $5 to $8; yearlings, $7 to $7 25; wethers, $6 25 to $6 50; ewes, $3 50 to $6 10; sheep, mixed, $6 to $6 25.

Montreal Sales.

MONTREAL, April 26.—Morning Sales: C. P. R., 270 to 242 to 242½; Detroit, 70 at 75 to 75¼; Power, 844 at 227 to 227½; Bell Telephone, 5 at 145; Twin City, 25 at 104; R. and O., 78 at 114½ to 115½; Ottawa L., H. and O., 15 at 181; Halifax Railway, 100 at 160; Quebec Railway, 25 16½; Mackay, 25 at 83¼; Toronto Railway, 50 at 143; Canadian Cement, 44 at 30; Tucketts, 45 at 57 to 58; MacDonald, 25 at 55¼; Steel Corporation, 235 at 50 to 50½; Scotia, 45 at 80½ to 81; Laurentide, 150 at 220 to 220¼; Tucketts, preferred, 8 at 96½; Illinois, preferred, 145 at 90 to 91; Canada Cottons, preferred, 20 at 81; Penmans, preferred, 200 at 84; Lake of Woods, preferred, 7 at 119¼; Tooke Bros., preferred, 5 at 8½. Bonds—W. Can. Power, $500 at 86; Quebec Railway, $2,000 at 57¼; Bell Telephone, $1,000 at 101; Dominion Iron, $2,000 at 91; Penmans, $1,000 at 92. Banks—Commerce, 5 at 214; Montreal, 10 at 235; Crown Reserve, 1,200 at 393 to 395.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Morning sales—Toronto Paper, 133 at 100 to 102; Mackay, pfd., 15 at 68; Pacific Burt, 50 at 54; Interlake, pfd., 14 at 95; Consumers' Gas, 20 at 178 to 178½; St. Lawrence, 110 at 123 to 125; Cement, 10 at 30¼; Toronto Rails, 50 at 143; Brazilian, 182 at 97¼ to 97¾; General Electric, 107 at 111⅞ to 113¼; Winnipeg, 1 at 208¼; Illinois, pfd, 10 at 90⅝; Duluth-Superior, 17 at 70; Maple Leaf, pfd., 7 at 96¼; Crown Reserve, 300 at 392; Hollinger, 50 at 184 Nipissing, 50 at 905; Coniagas, 100 at 790; City Dairy, pfd., 7 at 100 to 100½; Tooke Bros., 150 at 54½ to 54¾; Twin City, 65 at 104¼ to 104¾; Steel of Canada, pfd., 10 at 86; R. and O., 25 at 114⅜, and miscellaneous shares numbering 18.

NEW YORK BOARD OF TRADE.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

NEW YORK, April 26.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	73¾	73¾	72½	73⅛
Am. Beet S. Co.	30¼	30⅛	30	30
Am. Locomotive	34½	..	..	..
Am. Foundry	49	49	48¾	48¾
Am. Refining Co.	67⅞	67⅞	66⅝	67⅝
Am. Can	33½	33⅝	31¾	32
Atchison, com.	101	101	100¾	101
Anaconda	37½	37½	36⅞	37⅛
Balt. & Ohio	98¼	98½	98¼	98½
Brook. Rapid Tran.	89⅝	89¾	88¾	89⅛
Can. Pacific Ry.	242½	242⅞	241⅝	242½
Ches. & Ohio	65½	65½	63¾	64¼
Con. Gas	130	130	129	129
Col. Fuel & Iron	33	..	..	..
Corn Products	10¼	..	..	..
Erie	28¾	28¾	28	28
G. Northern, pfd.	126	126½	124¾	125½
Illinois Central	114½	115¼	114½	115¼
Inter. Met., pfd.	54	54	52½	53
Lehigh Valley	157¾	157¾	155½	156
Louis. & Nashville	133½	133½	131⅞	132
Mex. Petroleum	63½	63½	61½	63
Miss. Pacific	36½	36½	36¼	36¼
New York Central	101½	101½	101	101
Nor. Pacific	115	115	114	114¼
Nor. & Western	104⅞	..	..	..
National Lead	49	..	..	..
Ont. & Western	28¼	28¼	28	28
Pennsylvania	114⅜	114⅜	114	114
People's Gas	109	..	..	..
Reading	161⅝	161¾	159½	160
Rep. Iron & Steel	24	..	..	..
Rock Island	21⅛	21¼	21⅛	21¼
Rock Island, pfd.	35¼	35¼	35	35⅛
Southern Ry.	25	25	24¾	24¾
Southern Pacific	99	99	98¼	98½
St. Paul	107½	107⅞	106	107
Union Pacific	151¼	151½	140¾	149½
Central Leather	24⅛	24⅛	23⅜	23¾
U. S. Rubber	60½	61	60½	61
U. S. Steel	60⅞	60⅞	60	60½
U. S. Steel, pfd.	108⅛	108⅛	108	108

COBALT STOCKS.

[Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange, report the following quotations on the mining market this morning.]

TORONTO, April 26.—Beaver, 35 to 36; Chambers-Ferland, 18 to 20; City of Cobalt, 46 to 48; Cobalt Lake, 65 to 68; Coniagas, 7.75 to 8.00; La Rose, 40 to 50; McKinley-Darragh, 1.90 to 1.95; Nipissing, 9.00 to 9.10; Peterson Lake, 23 to 24; Temiskaming, 34 to 35; Dome Extension, 9½ to 10; Dome, 16.50 to 16.75; Hollinger, 18.30 to 18.55; Jupiter, 51 to 52; Preston E. Dome, 4 to 4½; Swastika, 10 to 11; Vipond, 21 to 23.

Wall Street Closing.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The market closed steady. The decline in stocks continued today, after a brief period of steadiness, influenced by higher London prices, at the opening. The absence of demand for any class of stocks was still conspicuous, a fact which encouraged bear leaders to increase efforts, and selling was on a heavier scale than for some time. The depression was heightened by evidences of liquidation, a wide variety of investment stocks being sold. Low records were registered by a comprehensive list of issues. Before the close of the short session the volume of selling tapered off, and there was some improvement in prices on short covering.

LONDON, April 26.—Stocks closed as follows: Consols, for money, 75; Consols, for account, 75; Amalgamated Copper, 78¼; Anaconda, 10²⅜; Baltimore and Ohio, 101¼; Canadian Pacific, 250¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 67¼; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 110¾; De Beers, 21⅜; Denver & Rio Grande, 21⅜; Erie, 29⅜; Erie, first preferred, 46; Grand Trunk, 28⅝; Illinois Central, 118; Louisville and Nashville, 137; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26⅛; New York Central, 104⅝; Norfolk and Western, 108, Ontario & Western 36; Pennsylvania, 58¾; Rand Mines, 7⅛; Reading, 83; Southern Railway 26; Southern Pacific, 101⅜; Union Pacific, 155⅞; United States Steel, 63; Wabash, 3¾. Bar silver quiet, 27 13-16d per oz. Money, 2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2½ to 2 9-16 per cent; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

G.T.R. Yards Filled With Cars Just Now; Traffic Very Heavy

Grand Trunk officials are worried over the number of freight cars which are arriving in the city daily.

Every inch of available space has been given for storage for the "damaged cars in the carshop yards and the "repair" tracks in the East London yards are filled to capacity.

One official estimated the number of cars in London for repairs at 1,600, and these are being added to every day.

The staff at the carshops has been increased to the maximum, and the men are now working from seven in the morning until six o'clock at night.

Examination at Medical School Completed Today

Students in all four years at the Western Medical College today finished their annual examinations, and the results will be made known in about one week. At Western University there will be a few more days' writing. The examinations in the arts department started on Wednesday, and will continue for two weeks.

There are 28 in the graduating class at the medical school, and all are writing for their degrees. In the third year there are 39 students, in the second 18, and in the first 21.

At Western University there are 80 in the graduating class in arts. Convocation at Western University will take place May 21.

C. P. R. LINES AT COLOMBO.

Montreal, April 25.—A cablegram received from Colombo, Ceylon, states that the Canadian Pacific Railway's new royal mail steamship Empress of Russia arrived at that port this morning on her round-the-world trip to Vancouver to take up the service between Canada and Japan and China. The party are today visiting the orienti bazaars in search of eastern novelties, for which this port is famous, and are sight-seeing among the many Moorish mosques and Hindu temples. So far the trip has been one of unusual pleasure and interest. The next port to be visited is Singapore, which will be reached next Wednesday.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM WINDOW

Making for River When Overtaken by Hospital Attendants.

TEMPORARILY DERANGED

During a fit of temporary insanity a young woman leaped from a second-story window of ward 5 in Victoria Hospital several nights ago, and was making her way to the river when overtaken by attendants. It is not known whether she intended leaping into the river, but it is thought that she would have had she not been intercepted.

The nurse, who had been watching the woman, was aware that she was suffering from a hallucination, and left the room only for a few seconds. During her absence, however, the woman raised the window, and stepping out on the sill, leaped to the ground. She narrowly missed alighting on a ledge of cement which runs around the building at the bottom.

She was taken back to the institution and confined to a room, where a strict watch is kept over her.

Writ Against Henry Hayman

J. F. Faulds has issued a writ against Henry Hayman, contractor, of this city, whereby Marble F. Martin, 433 Waterloo stret, claims $1,000 damages for breach of covenants made between the parties and for breach of a contract for the construction of an apartment house.

E. G. Fitzgerald, of the Township of Nissouri, has isued a writ through his solicitor, F. H. Greenlees, against W. P. Thomson, Walter H. Montague, and Sara A. Montague, administratrix of the estatte of the late Charlotte M. Montague, to recover $750, the amount of the commission for the sale of a farm formerly owned by the deceased, to D. R. Woods ,of the Township of London.

Messrs. Macpherson & Perrin, acting for Robert Berry, of Strathroy, have issued a wrte against Jean and Robert McIntyre, for $500 damages for wrongfully depriving the plaintiff of certain goods and chattels, which passed to the plaintiff by an agreement signed on March 20, 1913, in respect to the Queen's Hotel, Strathroy. The parties are residents of Strathroy.

Belgian Monarch Opens Exhibition

[Canadian Press.]

Ghent, Belgium, April 26.—King Albert of the Belgians opened the international exposition here this afternoon. The simple ceremony was performed in a setting of extreme beauty in the Palace of Festivities, where the King stood amid tens of thousands of rhododendrons, azaleas and blooming rose trees, while he touched the button opening the gates to the general public. The King was accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and their oldest son, Prince Leopold, and the royal party visited every part of the exposition. The streets of the city were set with Venetian masts painted in the national colors.

At the exposition, France has the most complete exhibit of any foreign country, the section devoted to her exhibits containing specimens of nearly the whole of her products. The British and German exhibits are very good.

The most beautiful part of the exposition is that devoted to the flower displays. These begin with the quin-quennial exhibition of the Royal Society of Agriculture and Botany, which is in a vast glass house covering three and a half acres. There is besides an orchid house covering two acres.

LOTS OF BASEBALL FOR QUEEN'S PARK

Several Clubs Will Have Use of Diamonds There This Season.

The schedule for the different teams who have the use of the baseball diamonds at Queen's Park was handed out this morning by the park's committee. It is as follows:

Foresters—Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.

Methodist League—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Y. M. C. A. League—Wednesday, Friday and Saturday afternoons and Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Hymans—Friday evenings.

Orients—Monday evenings.

Bankers—Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

New Brick Firm Starts in London

Among the companies that were granted charters by the Dominion Government this week was the London Pressed Brick and Tile Company, Limited, of this city, with headquarters in the Robinson Hall Chambers.

Among the directors of the company are Messrs. J. M. McEvoy and Calvin S. Parker. The charter permits the company to manufacture and deal in building material of all kinds.

The company has purchased 18 acres at Brick street and the Wharncliffe road, and building operations have been carried on for the past two weeks. It is expected that the plant will commence operations early in July, and already a number of large contracts have been made whereby the larger portion of the first year's output of 6,000,000 bricks will be disposed off to contractors in London and Western Ontario.

The machinery for the brickmaking section has been ordered from the Berg Machinery Company and will be delivered before July 1. The machinery for the tilemaking department will not arrive from England until a later date. The capacity at first will be limited to 20,000 bricks and 6,000 tiles per day, but provision has been made whereby the capacity can be doubled.

While the organization of the company has not yet been completed, it is understood that the officers will be men prominent in the building trades in London.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Slascensett, April 26.—Steamer St. Paul, Southampton for New York, 274 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:30 a.m.; dock about 8 a.m. Sunday.

Liverpool, April 26.—Arrived: Steamer Baltic.

WORK IS SLOW AS EMPLOYEES SMOKE AND SWAT STORIES

Real Estate Men Allege Pace of the City's Help Is Slothful.

Think Salaries Too High For Work Being Returned—Auto Luxuries.

The following resolutions were passed at the regular meeting of the Real Estate Men's Association Friday:

Resolved: "That in view of the fact, that another head engineer haa been added to the civic administration, the R. E. O. A. desire to call the attention of the city council, and the engineering heads, to matters as being in their opinion defective.

"On the corner of Queen's avenue and Ontario street, men in the employ of the city, and evidently under the direction of the city engineer, are not earning their wages—smoking, sitting down and talking. No contractor, no factory management, can or would tolerate this sort of thing for a moment.

"The city is paying the price and should get results that are more in keeping with the cost. Wages to engineers and assistants and men alike were never higher.

"The sameapplies to some sections of the hydro department. It is painful for citizens to notice the snail-like pace of the horse and men, and frequently, what under private ownership would be done by two persons in a fraction of the time, there may be seen 5 or 6, who seem to have little or nothing to do.

"On Bathurst street recently 4 or 5 persons could have been seen burning brush that any old-time farmer would have handled alone, and in a fraction of the time.

"Very large salaries are bing paid heads of the several departments under the argument that good men shall be there, and who will save the city thousands of dollars by efficient management. The result is: that conditions were never worse in London. Former engineers who did not get one-third of the present salaries, and they had to walk to oversee and inspect, and meagre was the assistance compared to present-day methods.

"The street railway covers practically every inch of area governed by the city, and runs all the year round, much earlier and later in the day than engineers are wont to be at work.

"We do not think under those conditions there is any necessity of having high-pricde automobiles for any heads of departments. If such are desired, let them, at the salaries they are getting, buy and own their own.

"The ratio of population is not increasing with the ratio of debt; never in the history of the city were utility conditions worse, and never the speed of debt so accelerated. Formerly, only in the case of calamity or emergency, would the council appeal to the Legislature for funds. Now the list is appalling. Approximately a million dollars of debt is saddled on the citizens this year without their consent.

"The same lavish expenditure also, and has for some time existed with the school board, but if we are to believe a new member of this year's board, 'the goods are not being delivered,' to use a common expression.

"The same reckless pace in the United States brought into being civic government by commission.

"Judge Canuom, a few years ago, after a minute examination for the citizens of Montreal, reported that 25 per cent. of the citizens' taxes was annually wasted. How much better is London?"

Mr. Johns May Be New Superintendent

Manager C. B. King, of the London Street Railway Company, stated this morning that several applications for the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. A. Young have been received from different points.

One of the applicants is Mr. Charles Johns, of the St. Thomas Railway. Mr. Johns was formerly with the company in this city, and was a member of the champion London hockey team.

Just who will receive the position is problematical, but Mr. King expects to make the appointment early next week.

DAME NATURE.

[Contributed.]

Dame Nature is an artist, though
She's not of an academy,
But all her pictures seem to say
"The very birds are glad o' me."
She never tires, she never blots,
But paints the sweetest scenery.
Where golden buds and snowy spots
Shine out amid the greenery.

Dame Nature is an alchemist—
I have not seen her crucible;
Nor do I know just how from thence
Her products are deducible.
Who are the gnomes that underground
Assist her in her mystery?
I cannot tell—she keeps no tomes
To furnish forth the history.

Dame Nature is a teacher—aye—
And one who can philosophise
As ancient Greeks were wont to do—
Old Time hath made her O, so wise;
She shows the things inscrutable
To our else uninstructed sense,
She teaches through the mutable
The priceless lore of permanence.

Dame Nature is a friend indeed,
Her cupboard holds the infinite.
Well may she smile when petty greed
Is overcome for want of wit.
But her care is like the mother's hand
On little infants when they creep.
She whispers of a better land
Where none may want, where none may weep.

IN LONDON.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

My lady beckoned to the butler.

"Dobson," she said in a half-whisper as he bent to catch her commands. "I wish you would take particular pains to see that Mrs. Busby-Burnem, at the far end of the table, gets an ample helping of everything. Make it a double helping if necessary, Dobson. She seems to have an extraordinary appetite."

The butler nodded.

"Yes, me lady." He bent a little lower. I'm told, me lady, that she's preparing for quite a stay in jail."

CANNOT BURY HUSBAND HERE

Mrs. William Rodgers Unable to Secure Funds For Funeral.

RESPONSE TO APPEAL

The appeal made in The Advertiser on Friday evening for the widow of William Rodgers, who was killed at Tavistock, has met with a ready response from the people of the city. At noon today the total contributions were $18.50 and more are expected.

Owing to her circumstances Mrs. Rodgers was unable to bring her husband's body here for burial. The mayor of Stratford assisted her in securing a grave and helped to pay some of the necessary expenses. Her relatives are unable to assist Mrs. Rodgers in any way, and she has to depend on the charity of strangers to pay all the bills incurred, and to care for herself and child until she can secure some occupation.

The following contributions are gratefully acknowledged:

W. M. Spencer	$10,00
Anon	2.00
Two fathers	4.00
A friend	1.50
Unknown	1.00
Total	$18.50

Subscriptions should be addressed to rear of 443 Ottaway avenue.

LOCAL NEWS

Card Party and Dance.—The Catholic Club held a successful card party and dance in St. Peter's Parish Hall on Friday evening. The Tony Cortese orchestra played for the dancers. During the evening refreshments were served. The party was a success in every way. About 300 were present and enjoyed the hospitality of the club.

Will Address Men.—Mr. Robert Y. Eaton, general superintendent of the T. Eaton Company, of Toronto, will address a men's mass meeting in the Askin Street Methodist Church tomorrow evening, under the auspices of the Men's League of the church. Mr. Eaton is said to be an exceptionally interesting speaker. Mr. John M. Gunn, president of the Men's Federation, will also give an address. Music will be furnished by a choir of men.

Service of Praise.—In Centennial Methodist Church on Sunday evening next the choir of fifty voices, under the direction of Mr. Bert Weir, will give a service of praise. The choir will sing the following anthems: "O, Praise God in His Holiness," by Whitfield. Soloists, Miss Gladys Reed and Mr Ed. Adams; "The Heavens Are Telling," by Hayden; "Just as I Am" (unaccompanied), by Bowles; "Sweet Sabbath Eve," by Parks; male quartette; ladies quartette, "Resignation," by Dressler.

Death of Mrs. Harris.—Mrs. Mary Alice Harris, wife of George Harris, Dorchester Station, died in Victoria Hospital Friday night. Mrs. Harris had been ailing for some time. She was the second daughter of the late Thomas Bennett and Mrs. Maria Bennett, of Dorchester. Mrs. Harris is survived by three sisters, Mrs. James Rouse, Crampton; Mrs. W. Bennett, British Columbia; Mrs. L. Banks, city; and four brothers, George Bennett, Westminster; Thomas Bennett, city; John Bennett, British Columbia; Fred Bennett, Watford. The funeral notice will appear later.

Outside Magistrate Visits. — Police Magistrate Smith, of Ailsa Craig, was a visitor in police court this morning.

Would Alter Market Hall.—Ald. Rose is in favor of tearing out the sides of the present dairy hall on the Market Square and selling spaces along each side of it to the market gardeners, who it is said would be quite willing to pay $12 a month rent for a reserved space. It is proposed to use the basement of the present meat market for farmers' wives selling butter and eggs. Ald. Ashplant, at No. 3 committee meeting on Thursday night, favored leaving the Covent Garden building to the provision dealers, who, he said, were contemplating installing a cold-storage system to distribute cold air throughout the building from a central plant.

Empress Avenue Sunday School Anniversary.—Empress Avenue Methodists will celebrate their forty-second Sunday school anniversary tomorrow. Rev. G. N. Hazen, B. A., will be the morning speaker, and Rev. J. E. J. Millyard in the afternoon and evening. The Sunday school orchestra of over twenty pieces, together with the Sunday school choir, both under the direction of Miss Dewey, will lead the singing in the morning and afternoon, and the church choir, under the direction of Mr. R. G. Bowie, will lead the singing at the evening service. The public installation service of the teachers and officers of the school will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. T. W. Cosens, at the afternoon service. A concert will be given in the church on Monday evening, when the Dundas Street Methodist Church choir, under the direction of Mr. J. Parnell Morris, will give the entire program. On Tuesday evening the annual tea for the school will be held, followed by a program furnished by members of the school.

MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR TO SEE BOXING CONTESTS

New York Fans Pay That Much According to Figures Just Issued by Athletic Commission.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, April 26.—The public is spending nearly a million dollars a year to see boxing contests in New York State. According to a report of the state athletic commission published today the exact total of gate receipts at boxing contests for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, is $983,826, out of which the state has received a 5 per cent commission, or $49,191. Since the athletic commission was appointed in August, 1911, the grand total of gate receipts has been $1,219,199.

Students of sporting statistics declare that the figures indicate that boxing is second only to baseball in popularity in New York State. At the end of the year for which the report is issued there were 76 boxing clubs operating under the direction of the commission. Of the total 89 licenses granted since the commission was organized 49 were to clubs operating in the metropolis.

New York, was the first state to establish a commission with jurisdiction over boxing, but several states are following the example. There is a movement now on foot here, promoted by the New York Athletic Club, to place wrestling also under the control of the commission, as it is believed it would mean the re-establishment of the popularity of a sport that has become somewhat discredited.

THE DOMINION BANK
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C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.
Capital paid up $5,000,000. Reserve Fund $6,000,000. Total Assets $76,000,000.
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may be opened in the name of two individuals so that either one can withdraw and deposit money therein. This form of account is convenient for a man and wife or two members of a family.
LONDON BRANCH: Richmond and Dundas Sts.
EAST END BRANCH: Dundas and Rectory Sts.
E. C. BOWKER, Manager.

Cobalt Map

We have now ready for distribution an authentic wall map (in colors) of the camp of Cobalt, with data of the camp, including production, dividend records, names of producing companies, capitalization, par value of shares and range of prices. This map sent free on request.

We are prepared to furnish latest information and reports on all mining securities and properties located in COBALT, PORCUPINE, BUTTE, TONOPAH, GOLDFIELD, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ELY, BINGHAM, FAIRVIEW, TINTIC, WONDER, MANHATTAN.

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WANT C.P.R. TO BUILD ST. MARYS TO GODERICH

Clinton Favors Cooperation in Attempt to Secure New Railway.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Marys, April 26.—At the regular meeting of the town council, a letter was read from the Doherty Company, of Clinton, asking that a co-operative delegation from Clinton and St. Marys take up with the C. P. R. the matter of extending their line from St. Marys to Clinton and Goderich.

A letter was also read from the C. P. R. officials in Montreal in reply to one which the council had written regarding the matter, stating that the extension would be considered. The whole matter was referred to the railway committee to look after.

The clerk presented a communication from the St. Marys Wood Specialty Company, asking the council to hold over the company's debenture due in May for one year. The company agrees to pay all interest on the debenture for overtime. The finance committee will deal with the matter.

Bill From London.

A bill from the Victoria Home for Incurables, London, for $80 for sixteen weeks' attendance to Patrick Graham, was referred to the relief committee.

F. W. Thorold Company, contracting engineers, Toronto, wrote that they were prepared to take charge of any municipal contract work. Filed.

The Bell Telephone Company, per T. Grainger, local manager, asked to be allowed to use certain streets to place poles on. The privilege was granted, and in consideration of same three phones for municipal offices will be given free.

A. B. Creighton complained of improper street watering near his residence. The M., F. and P. committee will adjust the matter.

The tenders for town debentures were not accepted, as they were not satisfactory. Bylaw No. 249, to protect boulevards was passed and sealed. A six dollars' per month license is to be charged poolrooms, payable monthly.

The council passed a motion to install a phone at the residence of the caretaker of the cemetery as a public convenience.

The chairman of the board of works was allowed $15 to fix a drain in front of Sheldon garage.

A resolution was passed changing hour of council meeting from 7:30 to 8 p.m.

Twenty dollars were passed to Wm. Moyes, as part of assessor's salary, and $1,000 was passed to the credit of the Collegiate Institute, and $2,000 to the credit of the public school board. The committee's expenditures were passed to the amount of $381.64.

A FALLACY EXPLODED.

[Montreal Herald.]

Booker T. Washington shows that of thirteen lynchings committed in the United States in the first three months of the current year, not one was for an alleged offense against a white woman. The mere facts in this statement dispose of the phrase "usual crime," which one so often sees appended to the stories of these medieval horrors. In one case, when murder was the charge, the mob hanged the wrong man, and, when it found out its mistake, burned another negro at the stake on the same charge. If these masked murderers could be honest, even with themselves, they would admit that they kill negroes, just because they are negroes, not to protect the honor of their womenfolk.

MARINE

Port Arthur, April 25.—According to wireless reports the passenger steamers Keewatin, Alberta, Manitoba and Hurnoic are in the ice at Whitefish.

Superior, Wis., April 25. — To the steamer Selwyn Eddy, Capt. James Hubbard, belongs the distinction of being the first vessel to arrive in the Superior-Duluth harbor from the lower lakes this season. The Eddy entered the harbor today, closely followed by the steamers Moll and Wickwire.

It took the vessels a week to make the trip across Lake Superior, their passage having been retarded by ice. The Eddy came into port with a hole in her side, received when another vessel collided with her in the ice jam at Whitefish Bay.

The arrival of the three coal carriers relieves the anthracite famine at the head of the lakes. In their cargoes are 18,000 tons of fuel.

At Sault Ste. Marie.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., April 25. — Up: Nottingham, Carlton, 8 p.m. Thursday; Stanton, 9; Regina, Manitoba, 10; Wm. Livingstone, 11; Paine, 1 a.m. Friday; Neebing, Wm. Brown, 3; Mullen, 5; Walter Scranton, French, Thos. Barlum, 7; Mary Elphicke, 8:30; House, 11; Corry, Northern Queen, noon; Jaques, Alberta, 12:30 p.m.; Cole, 2; Morrow, Newana, 2:30; Luzon, Niagara, 4; Edmonton, Saturn, 4:30; Morgan, 7; Leopold, 8.

Down: Umbria, 9 p.m. Thursday; Stewart, L. C. Smith, 10; Wolf (steel), midnight; Wm. Rogers, Minnetonka, 12:30 a.m. Friday; Dimmick, 1:30; Yates, 2:30; Palpoonge, Turret Crown, 3; Adams, Whitney, 4:30; Corsica, Caldera, Canadian, 6; A. E. Ames, Saskatoon, 7:30; Andrew Upson, Kenora, 8; Mapleton, Ashley, 9; Mars, Butler, 10; Ohl, Walters, 11:30; Noble Monroe, Antikokan, 1 p.m.; Dundee, Vulcan, Sultana, 3; Goulder, 4:30; Yosemite, 5:30; Castalia, Wilbert Smith, 6; Tagona, 6:30; Wells, 7:30; John Barlum, 8 o'clock.

Windsor, April 25.—Up: Schiller, 10 p.m. Thursday; Italia, 2:20 a.m. Friday; Tuscorarora, 3; Alpena, 4:15;

THE GRAND'S ATTRACTIONS.

Today—Joe Marks' Stock Company.
Monday, April 28—"The Quaker Girl"
Thursday, Friday and Saturday next —"Alice in Wonderland."
Monday, May 5—"Little Boy Blue."
Tuesday and Wednesday, May 6 and 7.—Robert B. Mantell.

Twice Today at Grand, Joe Marks' Stock Company.

"Virgie's Sweetheart" will be presented at the Grand Opera House for matinee today by the Marks Bros.' Stock Company, and at the evening performance the company will present the real life story of the far Canadian West, a Canadian play by a Canadian author, and a story of the gold strike and of a young man who is trying to man a fortune in the great Canadian West. There is entertainment galore in the play, "The Girl From Sunny Alberta," and it has always proven to give an evening of pleasure to old and young. Complete change of vaudeville will be given at both of the performances.

VICTOR MORLEY, featured as the principal male charact er in "The Quaker Girl" at the Grand next Monday evening.

"The Quaker Girl."

Next Monday evening will bring to the Grand what has been the most widely heralded musical comedy of the current season, and the Henry B. Harris estate will present "The Quaker Girl," with Victor Morley in the leading role. The musical comedy comes to London direct from Toronto, where it is playing this week, after a long record run of success. Originally produced by George Edwardes at the Gaiety Theatre, London, it enjoyed two solid years of prosperity at that famous home of musical comedy, and then the entire company and production was sent across the channel to France and played another year in Paris. The later Henry B. Harris was the lucky American manager to secure the rights for this company, and he produced "The Quaker Girl" at the Park Theatre, New York, a year ago last October, and the piece duplicated its foreign success and played the entire season to practically capacity business. This organization is being sent to London, and will come here with over one hundred persons.

Spectacular Musical Extravaganza, "Alice in Wonderland."

"Alice in Wonderland," the gorgeously magnificent festival of original expensive costumes, scenery, properties, etc., will be presented at the Grand, May 1, 2, 3 for four performances. The operetta is given for the benefit of the Y. W. C. A., and will be produced by three hundred and fifty children of this city, under the personal supervision of Miss Hope Leonard, who dramatized the work; Col. John F. Bragg, of New York, will manage the affair. Seats on Tuesday.

"Alice in Wonderland."

"Alice in Wonderland," the pretty children's story by Lewis Carroll, dramatized and set to music by Miss Hope Leonard, of New York, and presented in the form of an operatic extravaganza, will be given at the Grand next Thursday, Friday and Saturday. It will be presented for the benefit of the Y. W. C. A. The piece is promised with full scenic, electrical and costumic environment. Among the many features will be the Grand March of Nations, Mother Goose Medley, the Japanese Dance, and various other specialties.

"Little Boy Blue."

Playgoers are to have another rare treat when Henry W. Savage offers at the Grand Opera House Monday evening, May 5, his latest success the joyous operetta, "Little Boy Blue." Mr. Savage promises that the original production, seen so long in New York at the Lyric Theatre, will be brought here. The orchestra has been enlarged and the already popular score of "Little Boy Blue" will receive the same worthy treatment tha always characterizes every Savage presentation. The story of "Little Boy Blue" has had as much to do with its success as the music of Henry Bereny. It surrounds the famous painting "Boy Blue" by Gainsborough, and has no reference whatever to Mother Goose, nor to the child-poem of the late Eugene Field. Otis Harlan, Kathleen Clifford, Maude Odell, John Bunsmure, Kathryn Stevenson, all the members of the original cast (with a single exception), will be present. Then there will be the lively chorus of fifty Dancing Highland Daisies. Seat sale opens Friday, May 2.

KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
AS
"LITTLE BOY BLUE"

This bubbling play of song and mirth will appear at the Grand on Monday, May 5.

Mantell Deserved Wreath of Laurel.

London citizens who have known Robert Mantell for many years cannot but lift their hats in admiration for the remarkable artistic advance shown by that sterling actor as evidenced by his interpretation of difficult roles. Someone has complained that the American people are not always fair to their stage folk—that some of the most famous actors have been left to struggle along in comparative poverty for years before the mantle of public favor is bestowed upon them. It is said on the other hand that Europeans are much more patient than Americans and are responsive to the least evidence of merit, taking the keenest and most friendly interest in observing artistic development in dramatic aspirants. This criticism may be just, but there is one thing to be said for the American theatre-going public—it is not niggardly of praise or financial reward when the actor finally "arrives." So it is that Americans now realize that Robert Mantell is truly great, and the splendid audiences that greet him at every performance afford testimony of deep public appreciation. Mr. Mantell is to appear at the Grand Opera House Tuesday and Wednesday, May 6 and 7, in three plays—"Richelieu," by Bulwer Lytton, and "The Merchant of Venice" and "King Lear," by Shakespeare.

We 1913 Folks Don't Walk Arm-in-Arm Like Our Grandparents Did

Next evening you are taking a stroll count the couples walking arm-in-arm. Probably you won't need the fingers of both hands to get them all enumerated; but if you start counting all the couples NOT linking arms you will need a mechanical figurer, an investigator says. In the good old days of long ago couples walked arm-in-arm, even married folks. Now the man has his hands in his pockets or crossed behind him, while his fair companion's hands are all by their lonesome several feet away from his arm. The above pictures show how strolling pairs have grown widely apart. Reason? "It's the fashion!" they say.

TRAGIC LOVE STORY OF SERVIA'S QUEEN

Her Husband Unfaithful From First, and Even Poisoned the Son's Mind—How She Stopped Her Rival.

"Your Highness, listen! I love Natalie. I have known and loved her since she was a child, and I beg of you not to marry her. Such a union is doomed to unhappiness. You love to rule and command; so does Natalie. It is she who will be ruler. You are utterly unsuited for each other, and nothing but great unhappiness can possibly come from your union."

But love laughs at prophecies as well as at locksmiths. Why should Prince Milan, the idolized ruler of Servia, as he then was, heed this solemn warning from a woman of the court, a few days before he was to lead to the altar the most beautiful girl in Europe? Was he not madly in love with her? Was she not equally madly in love with him? And did not the country smile upon their wooing? A fig for such gloomy prophecy!

And thus it came about that on a certain fateful October morning in 1875, Vienna, where the marriage was celebrated, "held high holiday for the nuptials of the handsome prince and his beautiful bride."

To quote Mr. Thornton Hall, who tells the story in his fascinating volume, "The Love Affairs of the Courts of Europe" (Werner Laurie), a book which will be read with avidity, "It was through avenues densely packed with cheering onlookers that Natalie made her triumphal progress to the altar in her flower-garlanded dress of white satin, a tiara of diamonds flashing from the blackness of her hair, no brighter than the brilliance of her eyes, her face irradiated with happiness."

The Czar's Tribute.

It was at Nice that Prince Milan, who in after years was proclaimed King Milan I. of Servia, first set his eyes upon his bride, Natalie. Among the visitors was a Russian colonel, Nathaniel Ketschko, a man of high lineage and great wealth, proud of his birth and his riches, and still prouder of the beauty of his daughter Natalie. Said the Czar Nicholas, when he first saw her, "I would I were a beggar that I might every day ask your alms, and have the happiness of kissing your hand." It was a kindly tribute to beauty, but in no sense exaggerated.

Coupled with her beauty was a high, proud spirit—and ambition. One day she met in the woods of her father's estate near Moscow a gypsy, who stooped in homage and kissed the hem of her dress. "Why do you do that?" asked Natalie, half in alarm and half in pleasure. "Because," the woman answered, "I salute you as the chosen bride of a great prince. Over your head I see a crown floating in the air. It descends lower and lower until it rests on your head. A dazzling brilliance adorns the crown; it is a royal diadem. I see a large house; you will be there, but—take care; you will be turned out by force. And now give me the coin and let me go. More I must not tell you."

Happy Day Follows.

It was a dazzling prospect, and when the handsome Prince Milan offered his hand and heart she at once accepted. "Now followed halcyon days for the young lovers—long hours of sweet communion," says Mr. Hall; "of anticipation of the happy years that stretched in such a golden vista before them. Congratulations and presents poured on the young couple; 'blessing them as they drove by.'

"'Happy is the wooing that is not long a-doing,' and Milan's wooing was as brief as it was blissful. He was all impatience to possess fully the prize he had won."

"Happy the wooing that was not long a-doing!" What a fatal belief! Natalie was a generous, impulsive girl of sixteen—the prince, her husband, but twenty-one. Had she waited another six or twelve months she might have learnt that he was a hopeless gambler and spendthrift, and a man whose amorous intrigues were carried on with servants as well as court ladies. He indulged in almost every form of dissipation, and Natalie had only been wedded a couple of months when she discovered that he was a man with whom no other woman could be happy. Marriage made no difference to the prince's mode of life. At first his wife tried passionate pleadings, then reproaches, but in vain.

Slaps Her Rival.

Then her proud spirit began to make itself felt. Heated words were exchanged, and the records tell of many violent scenes before Natalie had been six months Princess of Servia. The miserable life of constant quarrelling and disagreement went on—not in secret, but openly. Natalie refused to be crushed. She was a fiery-tempered, strong-willed daughter of Russia, and "she gave literally a 'striking' proof of the spirit that was in her at the Easter reception of 1886, when the wife of a Greek diplomat, to whom her husband had been more than kind, presented herself smilingly to receive the 'salute courteous' from her majesty. With a look of scorn Natalie coolly surveyed her rival from head to foot; and then, in the presence of the court, gave her a resounding slap on the cheek."

But there were other women who basked in Milan's smiles, a much more formidable rival being Artemesia Christich, who, not content with the King's smiles and favors, aspired to take Natalie's place as Queen of Servia. Indeed, it is said that she exorted from him a promise to make her his queen as soon as his existing marriage tie could be dissolved, a compact to which Artemesia's husband actually agreed in return for his promotion to certain high and profitable offices in the state. Ultimately this woman was obliged to have police protection to shield her from the vengeance of the mob when the Servians fully awoke to the terrible scandal.

Then came the birth of the baby, Prince Alexander—"Sacha," as his mother fondly called him—the man who, in after years, was to be stabbed to death, together with the lady-in-waiting, Draga Maschin, whom he led to the altar in defiance of the wishes of all Servia.

Poisoned Son's Mind.

But the birth of the baby prince, instead of linking the parents together in a new bond of affection, was the innocent cause of widening the breach. The scandalous doings of Prince Milan went on, and when his son was old enough to be influenced, his father began to poison his mind against his mother.

Sick and weary of the whole business, Natalie, whose popularity with the Servians was intensified by the wrongs she had suffered, decided that she would force her husband to abdicate and secure her own appointment as Regent to her son. "She made the full story of her injuries public, and enlisted the sympathy, not only of Milan's most powerful ministers, but of the entire country."

Then Milan played his trump card. He determined to divorce Natali and rob her of her son. The divorce proceedings were rushed through the synod, and on Oct. 12, 1888, the "Marriage between King Milan I. and Natalie, born Ketschko," was formally dissolved, without the unfortunate Queen being allowed to defend herself. Furthermore, "Sacha" was torn from her arms, and the weeping mother was left disconsolate. Well might this most unhappy of queens write: "My fate would draw tears from the very stones."

Nemesis, however, was at hand, and it is now a matter of history how, the year following the divorce, Servian indignaiton was aroused to such an extent by the scandals that Milan was forced to abdicate, and, while his wife was in exile, their son was proclaimed King. Ultimately Natalie was allowed to return to Belgrade, and Mr. Hall intimates that, had she then played her cards rightly, and lived quietly, she would have been allowed to remain in the capital. But "she threw herself into political agitation, and thus brought herself into open conflict with the regents, who at last ordered her banishment."

Then occurred a striking illustration of Natalie's popularity. When, a few hours later, she was driven through the city with a strong escort of soldiers on her journey to exile, the cortege was stopped by a huge and menacing crowd, who beat off the escort with sticks and showers of stones, took the horses from the carriage, and "the Queen was drawn back in triumph by scores of willing hands to her residence." The authorities were determined, however, and that night the police invaded the Queen's residence by crawling over the roofs of the adjoining houses, bundled her majesty unceremoniously into a carriage, and before Belgrade was awake she was far on her way to her new exile in Hungary, forbidden to enter Servia again without the Regent's permission. "Turned out by force." The gipsy's warning had come true.

It was surely tragedy enough for one woman's life; but worse was to follow, and the most cruel blow of all which Fate dealt Natalie was when her son fell in love with Draga Maschin, one of her own ladies-in-waiting. When Alexander announced his intention of marrying the woman who shared his tragic fate his mother and Servia were thunderstruck.

It has been said that, degraded as he was, this episode in his son's life broke Milan's heart. Whatever truth there may be in the story, it is a fact that a few months later he drew his last breath at Vienna at the age of 46. As for Natalie, who was the Queen of Servia, and who still wanders about Europe seeking for the happiness which can never be hers, "this crowning calamity of her son's marriage with her lady-in-waiting did more than all her past sufferings to crush her proud spirit." And then came that awful tragedy when her beloved "Sacha's" mutilated body was flung by his assassins out of the palace window, to be greeted with shouts of derisive laughter.

Is there a more poignant family tragedy in the modern history of Europe, and is there a girl anywhere who would wish her worst enemy a more tragic love-story than that of Servia's Queen?

PROF. BERGSON TELLS OF AMERICAN LIFE

Found Skyscrapers "Not At All Bad," and Perhaps Worth Adoption—Praises Idealism—French Philosopher Denies That They Are Money-Chasers.

Professor Bergson's speech at the dinner of the Comite France-Amerique at Doyen's in the Champs Elysees was a charming synthesis of the impressions of the United States which he brought back with him after his visit there, ending a few weeks ago.

The company comprised many distinguished persons. Besides M. Liard, vice-rector of the University of Paris, who presided, there were MM. Rene, Doumic and Boutroux, of the French Academy; Philippe Roy, commissioner-general of Canada; Alfred Croiset, dean of the faculty des belles lettres; the Haytian, Colombian, Venezuelan and Chilean ministers; Consul-General Mason, Andre de Fouquieres, Charles de Lesseps, Walter Gay, the painter, and several well-known French professors and litterateurs.

M. Bergson at the beginning of his address spoke almost enthusiastically of the climate of New York, against which he had been dolefully warned.

New York Interesting.

"About the supposed crudities of American life and the lack of artistic perception," he said, "I had certainly been misinformed. I must say that I found New York interesting to a fascinating degree and in certain respects beautiful. The so-called skyscrapers are in many instances not at all bad. The architectural tendency begotten by the exigencies of lofty construction has in it a good deal of originality. If I were to forecast a complete renovation of modern architecture I should say that the influence that would be most likely to bring it about would come from New York. And there is something in this thought that should minister to the just pride of Frenchmen, for the most eminent architects of New York are pupils of our own Ecole des Beaux Arts. I say to you now, much as it may surprise some of you, that skyscrapers may be agreeable to look at, and that many of them are beautiful. Of course, I do not advise the immediate adoption of this system of construction in France, where the architectural physiognomy of the cities has been a matter of long development, and great changes in its character should be slowly wrought, if at all, and with due regard to their assimilation with that which is already existent.

Are Socially Idealists.

"As to the spirit of the American people to arrive at an intimate knowledge of that one would naturally not go by preference to the writers, the poets or the philosophers. When one learns of it from conversation it is necessarily more or less superficial. Yet when conversation confirms or accentuates the impressions that one has gained from reading I conclude that the evidence is sound. It has always seemed to me that the fundamental element of the American spirit is idealistic, and I come back more firmly fixed in that view than before. Americans are socially idealistic. They are always full of sentiment, whether they confess it or not. They are profoundly sentimental. They have a passionate curiosity as to everything which concerns the workings of the intellect—les choses de l'esprit, and above all they consider that life was given them in order to realize something that is as yet far beyond anything that has ever been realized. That, in my opinion, is their dominant note; and that you will find throughout the history of America as a group of colonies and as a nation. Thus may be explained the sympathy that has always existed between France and America. There is nothing accidental about it. It comes from the fact that in their aspirations there has been and is so much in common and that between the souls of the two peoples there is a profound resemblance.

The Doctrine of Efficiency.

"Then there is the second important element of the American spirit. I formed my definite judgment of it from talking with American professors of philosophy. It is the idea—partly no doubt because of the aspiration for something far exceeding the actual—that each member of society must give for himself or for it the greatest productivity of which he is capable; in other words, the maximum return; and that it is necessary that he should be left in possession of ample liberty to enable him to do this. That idea has a large part in the foundation of social and political liberty in the United States of America.

"We allow ourselves sometimes to be deceived as to the American ideal—into the opinion that it is somewhat deficient and that the American philosophy of life is almost wholly a material one. There is no doubt that the people of that country—in the large cities—live at a great tension. But the race that is run is not exclusively for money. Money is chiefly considered as a certificate of efficiency—as something that enhances one in the view of others and perhaps of one's self. 'Efficiency!' This word of French origin may be suggestive of much to ourselves. There is already a fine harmony between America and France; the two nations were made to understand each other; but there is the necessity of further understanding.

The University Development.

"I was extremely impressed with the university development in America—particularly in the case of Columbia, Harvard and Princeton. I was told that there is an equally wonderful university development in the West. Columbia University amazed me. Founded a century and a half ago as a simple college and becoming a university only within a very recent period, the great structures which it occupies seem to have sprung literally from the ground of Morningside Heights as if by the force of nature herself. It owes its great latter day growth above all to one man, Nicholas Murray Butler, once a professor of philosophy, a great organizer and creator, under whose administration the roll of students has almost tripled in ten years. It seems to me that Columbia can be regarded as representative of the universities of America.

"There has been need of a reaction against the use of terminological jargon—especially in philosophy. Among some scholars there was the opinion that it was indispensable to the expression of philosophical truths, but it is not. All philosophy can be clothed in language all the world can understand. Jargon is indeed a kind of straight-jacket of which most branches of science would do well to divest themselves."

Prof. Bergson eulogized the distinguished Americans who had co-operated to create the "Maison Francaise" at Columbia.

FRANCIS THOMPSON.

[William H. Davis.]

Thou hadst no home, and thou couldst see
In every street the windows' light;
Dragging thy limbs about all night,
No window kept a light for thee.

However much thou wert distressed,
Or tired of moving, and felt sick,
Thy life was on the open deck—
Thou hadst no cabin for thy rest.

The bark was helpless 'neath the sky,
No pilot thought thee worth his pains
To guide for love or money gains—
Like phantom ships the rich sailed by.

Thy shadow mocked thee night and day,
Thy life's companion, it alone;
It did not sigh, it did not moan,
But mocked thy moves in every way.

In spite of all, the mind had force,
And, like a stream whose surface flows
The wrong way when a strong wind blows
It underneath maintained its course.

Oft didst thou think thy mind woul flower
Too late for good, as some bruised tree
That blossoms in autumn, and we see
Fruit not worth the picking, hard and sour.

Some poets feign their wounds and scars.
If they had known real suffering hours,
They'd show, in place of Fancy's flowers,
More of imagination's stars.

So, if thy fruits of Poesy
Are rich, it is at this dear cost—
That they were nipped by Sorrow's frost,
In nights of homeless misery.

"Truth," said the ready-made philosopher, "is stranger than fiction." "Yes," replied the man with a bunch of picture-cover magazines, "and so much cheaper!"—Washington Star.

He Who Is Vital Vigorous and Virile Has No Fear

Quick decision, fearlessness and the ability to promptly and surely answer every call, need know no age limit. There is no good reason why old or middle-aged men should lack vitality and power.

I have in my possession a recipe which, from my own experience, I believe to be the best and surest-acting, up-building, strengthening combination ever put together for the restoration of impaired vitality and the renewal of vigor and health.

If this self-applied home treatment will enable you to successfully treat your own ills and weaknesses, then I have shown you the secret of perpetual strength and how you can again be just as powerful in your capacity as the biggest, huskiest, most successful and sought-after of your acquaintances.

For this reason, I believe it is my duty to tell every young or elderly person about this health and strength restoring recipe and send a copy free to every one who asks me for it, so they can see what it is and how quickly and surely it acts.

If you are old or young, married or single, large or small, and are lacking in the nerve force or vigor that makes men and women strong, vital and capable, just write me like this: A. E. Robinson, 3717 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this recipe, absolutely free, postage paid, in a plain, sealed wrapper.

BOWELS BAD, LIVER TORPID? CASCARETS

If Constipated, Bilious, Headachy, Stomach Sour, Take a Cascaret.

You men and women who can't get feeling right—who have headache, coated tongue, foul taste and foul breath, dizziness, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and feel worn out.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets, or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important.

Cascarets work while you sleep; cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated waste matter and poison in the intestines and bowels.

A Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning—a 10-cent box from any drug store will keep your stomach sweet; liver and bowels regular and head clear for months. Don't forget the children. They love Cascarets because they taste good — do good—never gripe or sicken.

PRESIDENT HUERTA, OF TROUBLED MEXICO, AND SOME OF HIS CABINET OFFICIALS WHO HAVE THE JOB OF MAKING IT "PEACEFUL" MEXICO.

BY UNDERWOOD © UNDERWOOD.

Left to Right: Minister of Foreign Affairs De La Barra, Minister of War De Mondragon, President Huerta, Minister of Public Works Kra Stanol, Minister of State Garcia Gorr[illegible]

Tunnel Town News

Cruel Treatment of Horses Shipped Across the Border

SARNIA BRANCH OFFICE.
209 Front Street.
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., 3:30 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, April 25.—It is stated that one of the cases cited in the alleged violation of the 36-hour cattle shipment law by the Grand Trunk railroad which the American inspectors are investigating at Port Huron is that of a carload of horses that were shipped from Illinois to Buffalo by way of Canada.

From the time of leaving the point from which they were shipped till they arrived at Buffalo the animals received neither food or drink. Water and feed should have been given them either at Battle Creek or at Port Huron, but the cars, it is claimed, were taken right through.

No stops are made in Canada with cattle consigned from the States back to the States, so it is impossible for stock to receive any attention in this country. What action will be taken if the cases are proven is not known, but the matter will be taken up by the Government department which handles such matters.

WIRELESS WILL BE READY VERY SHORTLY

Marconi Expert Is Going Over Apparatus on the Steamers.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, April 25. — The refitting of the wireless apparatus on the Northern Navigation Company's steamers is being supervised by Mr. Manson, the chief operator of the Government wireless station at Point Edward. Mr. Manson is a Marconi man and understands wireless thoroughly. The station at the Point has not yet started to transact official business, but will start shortly now.

A FAKE STORY

Wall Street Men Were Behind Report About Grain Boats.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, April 25.—Last Saturday it was reported that sixty boats had cleared from Fort William with loads of grain. Several marine men discredit the statement, and one man, who received a wire from his son, a vesselman, says that no vessels left there on that date. It is said that the story was circulated by the Wall street interests to bolster up the market quotations. When the big grain fleet does arrive at the lower lake ports the effect on the market is awaited with interest.

Montreal Suffragists Sweetly Reasonable

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, April 25. — "Invincibly determined to follow a policy of sweet reasonableness," to quote from the address of one of the speakers, the ladies promoting the Montreal Suffrage Association met last night in Stevenson Hall and completed its organization. The president of the association is Prof. Carrie M. Derick, of McGill University.

Dean Walton, of McGill, referring to the part women could play in improving politics in this province, said the Quebec Legislature, which did its work so quietly that few persons except some influential Montreal corporations knew when it was in session, would be a different place if women had votes, for the earthly paradise inhabited by the members of the Government would be disturbed by insistent demands for vitally necessary reforms.

Rev. Dr. Young drew forth expressions of disapproval when he remarked that it would provide a great impetus to the cause if some of the militant leaders in England were permitted to starve themselves to death.

AUTO THIEVES.

Montreal, April 25.—A band of automobile thieves, who take cars left standing outside houses, and after driving them till their gasoline supply is exhausted, abandon them, is operating in the city. In the past few days five cars have been taken, two of them belonging to doctors.

Unknown Party Pays Fines of Suffragettes

[Canadian Press.]

New York, April 25.—Thomas F. Robinson, late of the police department, and the "system," was sentenced today to serve not less than six years nor more than ten years at hard labor in Sing Sing prison. H was convicted recently of extorting money as a patrolman from keepers of disorderly houses.

Policeman Grafter Gets Six Years

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 25.—The "unknown" philanthropist who is always in attendance at the police court when suffragettes' leaders are brought up for trial today paid the fines of $25, $15 and $10 inflicted on Mrs. Charlotte Despard, Miss Nina Boyle and Mrs. Wood yesterday which they refused to pay. They were sentenced to fourteen days, ten days and seven days imprisonment respectively in default, but today they were released.

Tokio Pleased at Action of Wilson

[Canadian Press.]

Tokio, April 25.—Satisfaction is generally expressed here over the decision of President Wilson to send Secretary of State Bryan to Sacramento, California, to consult with the legislators there on the question of the proposed alien land ownership legislation.

The majority of the Japanese newspapers adopt a more tranquil tone today, but the widely-circulated Osaka Mainichi, an independent newspaper, in a warlike spirit, points to the Japanese fleet as no toy, and says that if necessary, or if forced thereto by discriminatory legislation, it is capable of vinicadting the national honor.

HOTELS CLOSED

Three Licenses Cut Off in North Huron by Option Vote.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wingham, April 24.—At a meeting of the North Huron license commissioners held here the following licenses were granted: J. E. Swartz, Queen's Hotel; John Putland, Brunswick Hotel; B. J. Doyle, National Hotel and C. E. Leopard, of the Exchange Hotel.

The granting of a license to John Schaefer, of the Dinsley Hotel, was deferred until May 9, or until satisfactory arrangements are made. Mr. George Town, of Wroxeter, was also given a license. The results of the local option campaign has cut off hotels at Bluevale, Belgrave and Walton.

HUGENBERG AROUSED

Head of Krupps Says Too Much Uproar Over Bribery Charges.

[Canadian Press.]

Essen, Germany, April 25.—The indignation of Herr Hugenberg, chairman of the board of directors of Krupps gun and armament works here, has been aroused by the great publicity given to the recent disclosures in connection with the bribery of officials of the German war office by a representative of the Krupp firm in order to obtain information as to pending military contracts. In a conversation with a reporter of the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette, a Krupp organ, Herr Hugenberg said the scale of the alleged bribes given to war office employees and military underlings in Berlin amounted to several $1, $2 and $5 bills, and in one or two cases a $25 bill at Christmas."

These amounts, however, it is pointed out, are somewhat disproportionate to the small salary out of which Krupp's representative is alleged to have made his "presents."

Director Hungenberg strongly protested against the uproar over what he called such a "small matter" and asked whether he or his colleagues were such fools as to risk their reputations and positions for such trifles as the confidential reports in question.

He demanded to know whether Krupp's interest in the integrity of German military officials was not at least as great as that of Dr. Liebknecht, the Socialist deputy.

The firm of Krupp, he said, would not fail to punish properly the culprit or culprits.

Plan New Y. W. C. A. For Border Woman

Two hundred pledges for membership have been secured in an attempt to form a Y. W. C. A. for the young women of Sarnia and Port Huron. The need is recognized, and it is thought that by cooperating the young ladies of the two border towns can secure rooms and a gymnasium. A Y. W. C. A. booth is being held in Port Huron this booth, and ladies of this town will act as hostesses, and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

FATALLY INJURED

Henry Whitworth Was Thrown Under a Wagon at St. Marys.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Marys, April 24.—Henry Whitworth, who was run over by a wagon yesterday when he was thrown out of his own vehicle by his horse bolting unexpectedly, died at his home today. Mr. Whitworth had three ribs fractured and sustained internal injuries. Besides his wife, he leaves two daughters. The funeral will be held on Saturday.

King's Blessing on Peace Celebration

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 25.—King George this afternoon gave his benediction to the Anglo-American celebration of the centenary of peace between the British Empire and the United States. His majesty received at Buckingham Palace Lord Weardale and the other delegates of the British committee, who sail for America tomorrow on board the Carfia with the intention of consulting the committees in Canada and the United States.

The King, who had expressed a desire to see the committeemen before they sailed, heartily wished them a successful mission. He told them he was keenly interested in the peace celebration, which he hoped would be of such a character as to draw still closer together the English-speaking nations.

U. S. TARIFF BILL AND THE TREATIES

Foreign Nations Inquiring as to Administrative Features of Measure.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, D. C., April 25.—Diplomats in Washington, having just been able to obtain official copies of the new tariff bill and the accompanying reports, are now engaged in a careful study of the administrative features of the measure. Generally there is a disposition to accept the dutiable sections of the bill without protest because there have been increases of the tax on luxuries, foreign exporters are expected to find their compensation in the larger markets which may result from lower duties on articles of necessity and of common use.

So far there have been no formal protests against the pending legislation. It is admitted, however, that most of the embassies and legations have called the attention of the state department to the probable effect upon existing treaties by reason of some of he administrative sections of the bill.

QUERIES ANSWERED

What is the limit of an appeal to the supreme court of Canada?

ANS.—An appeal to the supreme court of Canada must be made within 60 days after the judgment appealed from, unless special leave is obtained.

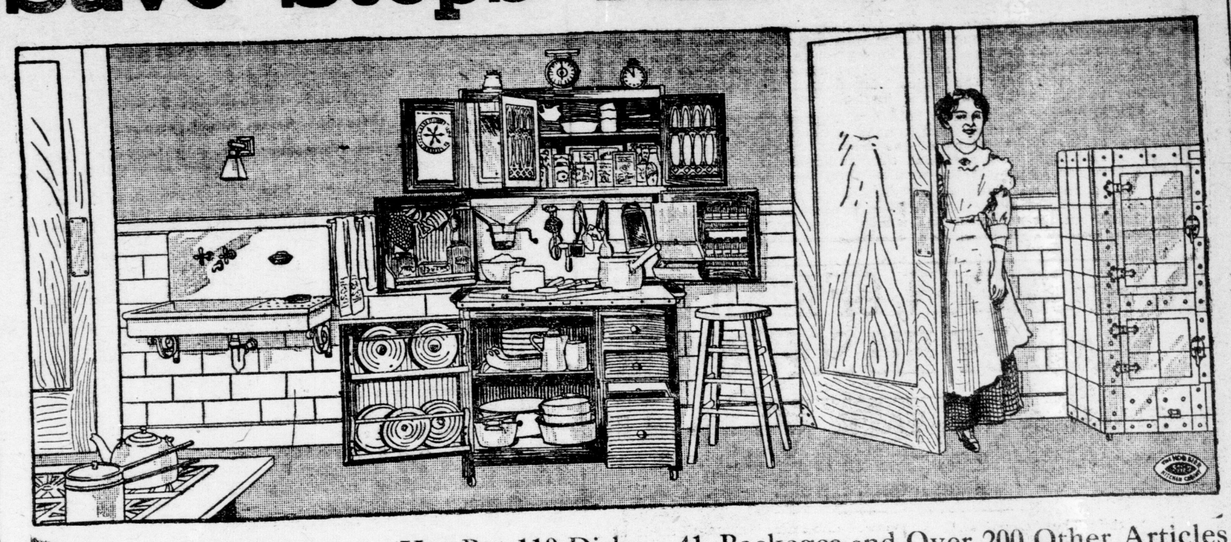
TENANT.—If a party rents a farm by the year, with a verbal agreement, and several lots are afterwards sold off the farm without consulting the tenant, does the tenant stand responsible for the same amount of rent as before that part was sold?

Ans.—The tenant is responsible for the rent agreed to be paid, but he has a claim for damages against his landlord for depriving him of part of the rented farm, and may sue for same if the matter cannot be settled between them.

RAIN NEEDED IN N. B.

Chatham, N. B., April 25.—Rain is badly needed by lumberman to get their drives to the mills. In some places it is impossible to move the logs and in no river is steady driving assured under present conditions.

Save Steps This Summer



In This Cabinet the Owner Has Put 110 Dishes, 41 Packages and Over 200 Other Articles

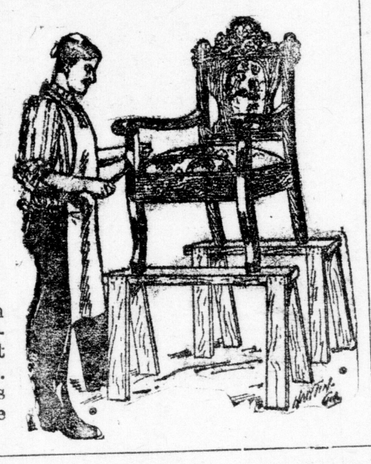
Another Carload of 1913 Models of the Wonderful Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets

Just arrived, and ready for the housekeeper who desires to make this summer eventful and happy by eliminating the useless drudgery of kitchen work that is entirely absent from the hundreds of model kitchens in London. Demonstration every day. Delivered at once. SEE THESE NOW.

Sea Grass Furniture

New designs received of the most popular porch and summer home Chairs and Rockers, Tables and Settees. On sale Saturday, **$5.75, $6.50, $7.00, $7.50, $7.75.** Worth up to $10 and $12.

Old Furniture Made New



At slight cost in our own upholstering and refinishing department. Best attention and low prices. All grades of coverings to choose from. Phone 864.

New Style Carriages

Guaranteed silk mohair hoods, reversible bodies, artillery wheels and new design reclining back. All specially priced for Saturday and Monday.

Oilcloth, 29c

Beautiful new patterns, 2 yards wide, in black, floral and wood effects.

Linoleum, 42c

Pure imported cork; guaranteed; block and floral designs, many new this year.

INLAID LINOLEUM ..... 95¢

Japanese Mattings Received Today

27x54, only ..... 27¢
Size 36x72, only ..... 37¢
Size 6 feet by 9 feet $1.29
ROOM SIZES, 9x9 ..... $1.95
ROOM SIZE, 9x12 feet $2.49

The Wm. Trafford Furniture Co.

129 DUNDAS STREET—11 MARKET SQUARE.

LICENSED AGENTS FOR
THE HOOSIER SAVES STEPS KITCHEN CABINET
HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS
THE HOOSIER SAVES STEPS KITCHEN CABINET

DRESSES

A Great Clearing of Dresses At Startlingly LOW PRICES

Every Dress in our stock must be cleared out at once to make room for our Wash Dresses, which are arriving daily.

Positively every Dress in the place at half-price and less—a variety of shades and many different styles to choose from.

$14.95 Dresses $7.45
$13.45 Dresses $6.95
$8.50 Dresses $4.95

SUITS

Special in Suits—Black, navy and gray; fine serge, plain tailored, silk serge lining. A regular $15.50, at $9.95

A nice line of High-Grade Suits, in Bedford Cord, whipcord, fancy worsted and serge, at prices from..... $14.95 up

Come in and look our goods over, and if you are not convinced that we can save you 30 to 35 per cent on any purchase tell us, and we will make it right. We know we can save you this amount, and only ask the opportunity of proving it to you.

A good line of Blouses, Kimonos, Coats and Underskirts always in stock; High-Grade Satin Underskirts, in tan, gray and paddy green. At $2.75

The Metropolitan Suit and Skirt Mfg. Co.

232 DUNDAS STREET.

Petrolea Woman Has Bible Printed in 1613

Mrs. John B. Hunter, R. R. No. 3, Petrolea, writes The Advertiser, as follows:

"I have noticed with interest reference in your columns to a number of old religious books.

"I have in my possession a Bible which for age rivals any yet mentioned. It seems to have been printed at different times and bound into one book. The dates are 1613, 1614, 1615, and 1675, and a preface to 'The Christian Reader,' date 1578; and, besides, the genealogies, the life of our Saviour Jesus Christ observed from Adam to the Virgin Mary.

"I have also a book, 'The Christian Life,' date 1696, wherein the great duties of pustice, mercy and mortification are fully explained and enforced, by John Scott, D. D., late rector of St. Giles in the Fields.

"Also a number of other old books, among which is a map of London, England, date 1829."

ELECTED OFFICERS

Levi Willsie Is New Superintendent of Belmont Sunday School.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Belmont, April 25.—At a meeting of the members of Victoria Sunday school officers were elected as follows:

Superintendent — Mr. Levi Willsie.

Assistant Superintendent — Mr. Eldon Carrothers.

Librarian—Earl Carrothers.

Secretary-Treasurer — Bertha Copeland.

Organist—Miss Edith Dumaw.

The board, by a unanmious resolution, expressed its high appreciation of the services of Mr. Chas. A. Carrothers as a Bible class teacher, and its great regret at his removal and wishes for his continued usefulness in the city of London.

The thanks of the board and members of the Belmont public library were tendered Walker Bros., of Derwent, for painting a sign for the library.

BRYCE'S FARWELL

British Ambassador Leaves Washington for His Trip Home.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, D. C., April 25.—British Ambassador James Bryce today laid down the office he has held here more than six years and left for New York to begin his trip home.

Tonight in New Cork he will say his farewell to the United States at a dinner of the Pilgrims Society, and Monday he will meet his successor, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, now on his voyage across the Atlantic. Then Mr. Bryce and Mrs. Bryce will go overland to San Francisco to sal for Lokohama on May 3, touching at Honolulu. They will spend some time in China and Japan, where Mr. Bryce will study the evolution of the new Chinese republic, and then proceed to London by way of Siberia.

CIVIL WAR EDITOR DEAD.

Castleton, Ind., April 25.—John T. Dye, 77 years old, one of the most prominent lawyers in Indiana, died at his home here during the night from a sudden attack of heart trouble. He was associate editor of the Indianapolis Journal during the Civil War, and a close friend of Benjamin Harrison, who termed Mr. Dye "the greatest lawyer west of the Alleghenies."

ASHES BY PARCEL POST.

Millford, Mass., April 25.—Parcel post brought here yesterday for burial the ashes of Mrs. Jane F. Stoddard, a former resident of Millford, who died recently at Vacaville, Cal. The ashes were in a sealed metallic box, which was placed in a lot in Vernon Grove Cemetery.

Mrs. Stoddard was the wife of Warren Stoddard, who resided here many years ago.

Exeter Societies Elected Officers

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Exeter, April 25.—At a well-attended meeting of the W. M. S. of James' Street Church officers were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Charles Hooper; first vice, Mrs. C. B. Snell; second vice, Mrs. Wm. Bissett; recording secretary, Mrs. (Rev.) Kestle; corresponding secretary, Mrs. T. Harvey; treasurer, Mrs. E. Rowcliffe; superintendent of systematic giving, Mrs. W. Johns. Mrs. Kestle was appointed delegate to the branch convention in Chatham.

The W. M. S. of Main Street Church elected the following officers: President, Mrs. James Beverley; first vice, Mrs. E. Jones; recording secretary, Mrs. H. Welsh; assistant, Mrs. E. Dingman; recording secretary, Mrs. F. J. Wickwire; treasurer, Miss L. Sweet. Mrs. (Rev.) E. G. Powell was appointed delegate to the branch convention at Chatham, and Mrs. Powell and Mrs. A. J. Ford, delegates to the district convention at Parkhill.

Important Post for Former Londoner

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Sarnia, April 2g.—Mayor John Bell, of Port Huron, is scheduled as the next collector of customs at that port under the Wilson Administration. The President sent his name before the Senate today, which is practically a confirmation of his appointment. The job is one of the political plums held by the Republicans seemingly for generations, and the Democrats are jubilant that one of their party has been given a taste of the good things.

Mayor Bell is an old London, Ont., boy, and is well known in Sarnia, where he has many friends. He will likely resign before long as chief executive of the American city. It is true that some time ago President Wilson expressed the intention of abolishing the position of collector of customs for that district, the abolishment to take place in July, but his present action, and the fact that prominent politicians are convinced that when the value of the port of entry is clearly explained to him he will forbear to use the axe, appears to be sufficient to assert that the C. O. C. will live through several more Presidential terms.

LICENSES GRANTED

Seven Out of Eight Applications Passed Watford Commissioners.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Watford, April 24. — At a meeting of the East Lambton license board licenses were granted as follows:

Alvinston — F. Benner, John Laird and Albert McLean.

Thedford—Fred Jennings.

Watford—Thomas Roche, Fred Rogers and James McManus.

F. Robinson, Thedford, was granted a tehree months' license, to do better or close up.

Those present were: John Shirley, Brooke; A. Gilroy, Alvinston, and Joseph McCormick, Warwick. Mr. Shirley was elected chairman, and P. D. McCallum, license inspector, was appointed secretary.

FAMOUS PICTURE SOLD.

London, April 25. — Thomas Gainsborough's famous painting, "The Market Cart," out of Sir L. Phillips' collection, was sold by auction today for $100,800, a record price for a Gainsborough picture. The previous best for one of his works was $63,000.

Mother—I gave each of you boys an orange. Charles, you said you wouldn't eat yours till after dinner. And you, Jack, said the same. Have you deceived me?" Charlie—No, mother, we didn't eat our oranges. I ate Jack's an' he ate mine.—Life.

Suffragettes Plot to Burn Harrow

London, Friday, April 25.—The Standard says the police have learned of a suffragette plot to burn the buildings of the famous school of Harrow. The buildings are consequently being guarded day and night. The police have also heard of a plot to blow up the residence of Mr. Blair, M. P., near Harrow. The suffragettes have a grudge against Mr. Blair because he defeated Mr. Lansbury, the suffragist advocate, at a by-election last November in the Bow and Bromley division. Mr. Justice Lush, who sentenced Mrs. Pankhurst to three years' imprisonment, also lives at Harrow, and the neighborhood of his house is being very closely watched. The police learned that the suffragettes were plotting to kidnap the son of the justice.

The militants attempted to hold a meeting at Harrow tonight, and there was great disorder. The women speakers could not be heard because of the interruptions of the crowd. Pepper, snuff, and ill-smelling chemicals were scattered throughout the hall, and the police had a hard job to protect the women when they departed.

The suffragettes made an attempt to wreck the Northumberland County Council's office at Newcastle-on-Tyne by a bomb. The damage was small, but the caretaker had a narrow escape.

HUGH GORDON, OF M'KILLOP, SLAIN BY HIS SON ROBERT

Youth Was Beating a Horse When His Father Reproved Him and Quarrel Followed—Is Now in Jail at Seaforth Awaiting Inquest Results.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Seaforth, April 24.—Robert Gordon, a young farmer, aged 25, residing in McKillop Township, is in the cells here charged with causing the death of his father, Hugh Gordon, aged 53, at their home on Wednesday night by striking him on the head with a piece of iron.

According to the young man's story, he was whipping a horse at the stable when his father happened along and remonstrated with him. Young Gordon alleges that his father threatened to strike him, and made a motion. Gordon says he at once picked up a heavy piece of iron that lay on the floor close by and knocked his father down.

Hurrying into the house, he remarked to his aunt and sister: "I guess I've killed father." The two women went with him and brought the unconscious man into the house, and at once called Dr. Ross. The victim of the assault, it was found had a severe fracture at the base of his skull. He never recovered consciousness, and died soon after midnight. According to young Gordon's statement the row occurred between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening.

At Once Arrested.

As soon as death occurred, Dr. Ross notified the authorities and County Constable Whitesides at once arrested young Gordon. All efforts to find the piece of iron with which Gordon says he struck his father have proven unsuccessful. Coroner Dr. Scott at once impaneled a jury, and the body was viewed and an adjournment made until next Tuesday.

Mr. Hugh Gordon was one of the best-known farmers in the district, and the family is one of the most respected in McKillop. Robert is the only son and hitherto has borne a splendid reputation. He has three sisters, Misses Annie, Phemy and Lily, all at home, and his aunt, who resided with the family. His mother died some years ago.

Has Good Character.

Young Robert Gordon was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has a host of friends, who are shocked over the occurrence which has resulted in his arrest. When he was brought to the police station about 2 o'clock this morning, the young man felt his position keenly, and his grief over his father's death was very genuine. Throughout the day he had several weeping spells, and the authorities are convinced from what he has said that the whole affair was the result of a passionate outburst.

Gordon was for a short time a barber in Seaforth, but later got tired of it and went back to the farm.

According to one story in circulation here, Gordon had been out for a drive, and when he was going into the stable his horse started to follow him through the door, with the result that the wheels caught in the side, and the buggy was scratched. This, it is alleged, angered Gordon, and he started to whip the horse, and was doing this when his father came along and resented his treatment of the animal.

Toothless! Hairless! Toeless! Is That How the Man of the Future Will Be?

PROF. FREDERICK STARR, WORLD'S GREATEST ANTHROPOLOGIST, PICTURES OUR DESCENDANTS AS MIGHTY QUEER FOLKS.

BY PROF. FREDERICK STARR,
(World's Greatest Anthropologist.)

(Copyright, 1913, by the Newspaper Enterprise Assn.)

Will the man of the future — your progeny and mine — be a hairless, toothless, toeless creature with a dome-shaped head?

This is the startling question I ask you! And in answering I propound no personal theories. I just present facts —indisputable, patent facts—to you and let you decide "which way the wind blows."

Now as to teeth—

Adult and normal man has 32 teeth, 16 in each jaw. So have the nearest anthropoid forms like the gorilla and the chimpanzee. It is a type of dentition long fixed and is undoubtedly inherited from an older non-human ancestral form.

But—back of that, the mammalian type had more teeth!

Sometimes in human beings supernumerary teeth are considered atavistic; they are inherited from the far past; they reproduce an old ancestral condition. In human evolution from lower types there has been a shortening of jaw and a reduction in the number of the teeth.

In civilized man this change is still in progress.

The so-called wisdom teeth are frequently not cut. There appears to be no room for them in the shortened jaw. They serve no useful purpose, their production makes needless drafts upon the system. They will, no doubt, finally disappear and the normal number of teeth will then be twenty-eight.

New teeth in civilization have a hard time; they are crowded upon short jaws and hence are often irregular; they are constantly subjected to corroding sauces and seasonings; they are exposed to the extremes of hot drinks and ices.

Civilization supplies the dentist's business. Still more, with modern cooking, and the production of all sorts of soft health foods, the teeth are deprived of their legitimate labor. While abuse produces decay, disuse produce disappearance. The civilized individual tends to have bad teeth and to lose them early.

So the civilized race might be better off with no teeth. Who shall say whether or not this may yet come to pass?

And next I ask, "Are our heads changing shape?

Well, imagine an oval bag of soft rubber full of water. If we press its sides together we narrow it, but make it longer; if we press it at the ends, it becomes shorter but broader.

A great anthropologist has shown that a skull, in its general form, acts like such a rubber ball.

Now let us think of the normal skull as being about four-fifths as wide as it is long; if we imagine it as being subjected to narrowing, this narrowing is compensated by lengthening. If we imagine it as shortened, at the same time, it becomes broader.

Two characters that vary in connection are said to be correlated.

Skulls are long and narrow or short and broad.

A low nose is a broad nose.

A prominent nose is thin and narrow.

Hair circular in cross section is straight and slick; hair of flat section is crinkly or woolly.

There are many other examples of correlation in the body, and among these there is correlation between the retreating forehead and the protruding jaw. As the forward part of the brain develops, and the forehead arch becomes high, the muzzle shortens and the jaws retreat. In man the forehead bulges as the jaws shorten. Insofar as the shortening of the jaw marks a tendency in evolution it is correlated with a developing brow.

Now our little toe is in process of disappearing, this is not so much because it is constantly enclosed in shoes as because of disuse. In our ancestors the toes were no doubt fully functional as grasping organs. They are still slightly useful as such in some populations. Toes yet serve some people to grasp an oar, to pick up an object from the ground or assist in holding work.

Only as shoes render movement less easy or less necessary can they be said to assist in this disappearance. That other than the little toes will disappear for a great space of time, at least, is unlikely, as they still have a definite mechanical function to perform in support and locomotion.

And will we become hairless creatures?

The hair in nature serves to break blows, to protect against sun and rain. As long as it serves a useful purpose, its absence was a disadvantage. Bald men were rare; they are yet rare in barbarism and savagery.

Persons naturally disadvantaged are weeded out in such societies by natural selection. Baldness is a disease and a symptom of mal-nutrition. Civilization preserves much that would naturally disappear in other culture.

In civilization the man who tends to baldness breeds and leaves children predisposed to it through inherited tendency.

It is becoming frightfully common.

Notice the difference in character between the tendency to fewer teeth, shortened jaw, bulging forehead, four-toed feet on the one side—and to loss of teeth through decay and baldness on the othrr.

The former are natural and normal evolutions, the latter are abnormal, diseased conditions.

If all these tendencies continue indefinitely, they will produce a toothless, small-jawed, bulge-browed, four-toed, bald race.

But no combination of tendencies can ever actually produce a race of beings disqualified for its surroundings. There is always some point beyond which the disadvantages will balance the advantages; where economy would spell disaster.

That man tends to become high-browed, short-jawed, twenty-eight-toothed, eight-toed seems certain; that the conditions of civilization spoil the teeth, loosen his hair and constantly tend to perpetuate and increase these unhealthy and abnormal conditions is also certain.

But there are limits of course. For if a developing brow demands a shortening jaw, the brow must stop developing before the jaws become inadequate to prepare adequate nutrition for a healthy brain.

But still we may look for great changes in the future men of this old world, we may be sure.

LONDON HOPEFUL OF BALKAN PEACE

Problem Over Montenegro Complex, But Will Be Peaceably Solved.

A CONFERENCE TODAY

Ambassadors Presided Over By Asquith to Discuss the Situation.

London, Friday, April 25.—The surrender of Scutari and the defiance of the powers by Montenegro seem to have aroused considerable unrest in Europe. Nobody denies that the problem is a complex one, and has some ugly aspects, but the crazy pessimism of the anti-Slav quarter of Vienna is not reflected in diplomatic circles in London, where it is believed that a peaceful solution of the question may yet be found.

There will be a conference of the foreign ambassadors here today (Friday) to consider the situation. This will be presided over by Premier Asquith, in the absence of Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary.

Little Definite.

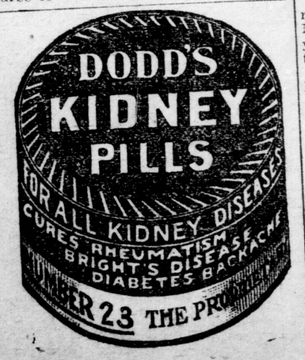
Nothing is known as to the official attitude of Montenegro. The stories of her defiance of the powers and the refusal to evacuate Scutari originated at Vienna, which is a hotbed of journalistic mendacity so far as Balkan affairs are concerned, and these reports are regarded in some quarters as deliberate fakes.

There is a report to which equal and probably much more credence can be attached, to the effect that Montenegro is willing to yield Scutari if she is compensated in some other direction. Montenegro is said to have notified the powers of her readiness to accept instead a specified frontier line which will give her access from Lake Scutari to the town of Berdica, both banks of the Doyer River and a strip of seacoast to the northward of San Giovanni di Medua.

Not Necessarily "Inspired."

It is worth while, however, to reiterate that nothing is definitely known. The utterances of the Vienna newspapers, which, because they are frequently used, are too readily assumed to voice the views of the Government on all occasions, are not necessarily "inspired" in this matter.

That Austria has taken a strong line on this matter is not questioned here, but the assertion that she had imposed a time limit for Montenegro to evacuate Scutari is denied, and, anyhow, it cannot be confirmed. No matter what may happen, it may be regarded as certain that Montenegro will not have Scutari, but it is expected that the powers will allow time for the excitementof the Slavs and anti-Slavs to cool off before they have recourse to coercion in any form.



NAME BODY TO PROBE CHARGE

Committee Organized to Consider Accusations Against Whitney and Hanna.

MR. PROUDFOOT TO HAVE COUNSEL

Taking of Evidence to Begin Tuesday and Meantime the Legislature Adjourns Until Sixth.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 25.—Although the reference of Mr. Proudfoot's charges against Sir James Whitney was an outcome of the refusal of the public accounts committee to allow him to go into the matter, Mr. G. Howard Ferguson (Grenville), chairman of the public accounts committee, was elected chairman of the committee on privileges and elections at the first meeting yesterday. Mr. Proudfoot intimated in the House that he would have preferred to have confined his examination to the public accounts committee, but this was not to be.

Counsel for Mr. Proudfoot.

Mr. Proudfoot asked that he be permitted to be represented by counsel and assistant counsel, as was usual in such cases. This was readily granted, on the understanding that the other parties in the case would have counsel acting on their behalf.

An order was made for the production of a large number of papers dealing with the contract with Taylor, Scott & Co., the tenders for coal and underfeed stokers at the Central Prison, also the correspondence relating to the flat.

Hitch Over Witnesses.

A hitch occurred over the summoning of witnesses. Mr. Proudfoot wanted general power given the chairman to summon witnesses as he handed in the names. Until he had examined the papers he could not tell who he wanted to call.

Mr. Ferguson expressed some doubt whether the committee could delegate to him that authority. There would be no record of what was done as witnesses were subpoen aed, and they might refuse to attend on his order.

"I can give you the names of witnesses at two o'clock tomorrow," said Mr. Proudfoot. "I would suggest that you take power from the committee to summon witnesses."

"Can that be done," asked Mr. T. Herbert Lennox (North York).

"Authority is vested in the committee entirely, and whether we have a right to delegate it or not, I am not at all sure."

"If the committee have confidence in the chairman they will give it to him," interrupted Mr. Hugh Munro (Glengarry).

"That is not the point," replied Mr. Lennox. "It is whether we have the legal right. It would be irregular."

Mr. McGarry thought the proceedings so far were irregular, Mr. Proudfoot had secured permission to be represented by counsel, but had failed to name his counsel. Under the circumstances he could not examine any documents until the name of the counsel was given.

Mr. Proudfoot explained he could not name the gentlemen then, but would hope to do so before two o'clock today when he intended to look over the documents ordered with the clerk of the committee. So with his witnesses. It would be impossible to submit a list of names until he had been advised who were wanted.

Mr. J. C. Elliott (West Middlesex), thought the difficulty could be overcome by meeting for a short time on Friday afternoon, but this did not meet with the approval of the members.

Witnesses Wanted.

It was finally decided that Mr. Proudfoot should name his counsel before two o'clock today, and pending the next meeting asked that the following be summoned to testify: Mr. A. Armstrong, assistant provincial secretary; Mr. W. W. Dunlop, provincial secretary's department; Mr. J. R. Cartwright, deputy attorney-general; Mr. George C. Taylor, Taylor, Scott & Co., Mr. L. E. C. Thorne. The committee will meet again at 10 o'clock next Tuesday morning.

Added to Committee.

The names added by the Conservatives are: Mr. C. R. McKeown (Dufferin), Mr. H. Eilber (South Huron), Mr. H. Morel (Nipissing), Mr. Charles McCrea (Sudbury), Mr. J. J. Preston (East Durham), and Mr. Alex. Ferguson (South Simcoe).

The Liberals who were added at Mr. Rowell's suggestion are: Mr. J. C. Elliott (West Middlesex), Mr. Thomas Marshall (Monck), Dr. James A. McQueen (North Wentworth), and Mr. Hugo Munro (Glengarry).

The other members of the committee are: Mr. S. H. Armstrong (Muskoka), Mr. W. D. Black (Addington), Mr. C. M. Bowman (Liberal, North Bruce), Mr. W. S. Brewster (South Brant), Mr. J. H. Devitt (Durham West), Mr. G. Howard Ferguson (Grenville), Mr. John Galna (Parry Sound), Mr. Sandy Grant (Hastings East), Mr. J. I. Hartt (Simcoe East), Mr. David Jamieson (Grey South), Mr. E. Jessop (Lincoln), Mr. T. Herbert Lennox (North York), Mr. F. G. Macdiarmid (Elgin West, Mr. . A. Mathieu (Rainy River), Mr. C. H. Mills (Waterloo North), Mr. T. W. McGarry (Renfrew South), Mr. George W. Neely (East Middlesex), Mr. R. A. Norman (Prince Edward), Dr. R. F. Preston (North Lanark), Mr. D. Racine (Liberal, Russell), Dr. A. E. Ross (Kingston), Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C. (Liberal, North Oxford), Mr. R. T. Shillington (Temiskaming), Mr. A. B. Thompson (Simcoe Centre), Mr. A. E. Vrooman (Victoria West), Mr. T. R. Whitesides (Toronto East).

Legislature Adjourns.

The Legislature sat but 15 minutes this afternoon and then adjourned until May 6. This was done in order to give the members an opportunity to look after their private affairs until the report of the committee on privileges and elections in to the Proudfoot Hanna-Whitney charges is ready.

The only proceedings were with reference to the organization of the committee. Sir James Whitney said that five cabinet ministers who were members of the committee desired to withdraw and have their places filled by others. These were: The Prime Minister, Hon. J. J. Foy, Hon. James S. Duff, Hon. W. J. Hanna and Hon. I. B. Lucas. He also intimated that in proportion to members in the House that the Liberals should have one more member, to bring the representation of the two parties as, Conservatives 28, Liberals 7.

Mr. Rowell referred to the resignation of Hon. A. G. MacKay. He also said that Mr. Proudfoot would prefer to withdraw from the committee on account of having made the charges, and Mr. Sam Clarke (West Northumberland) was unable to attend.

5,000 OUT OF WORK.

Not men, but corns that were put out of business last week by Putnam's Corn Extractor. No corn can live if treated by Putnam's. It is safe painless and sure. Use only Putnam's, 25c. at all dealers.

FINANCIAL COMMERCIAL

PRODUCE.

TORONTO, April 24.—The local trade in wheat is quiet, with prices firm on limited offerings. Cables are again higher. Estimated Argentine shipments are smaller for the week. Corn dull and features, with cables easier. Wheat futures in Winnipeg opened weaker, then strengthened, and later eased off.

Flour—There is a small trade in Ontario flours, with 90 per cent patents quoted at $3.90 to $3.95, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitobas are steady. First patents, in jute bags, $5.30; second patents, in jute bags, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba wheat—The market is firm, with fair inquiry. No. 1 Northern quoted at 99c, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 96¼c; No. 3 at 93¼c, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat quoted at 96c to 97c, outside, and sprouted, 75c to 88c.

Oats—The demand is moderate, with prices unchanged. Ontario oats quoted at 33c to 34c, outside, and at 37c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats quoted at 42c for No. 2, and 40½c for No. 3, Bay ports. No. 3 C. W., quoted at 37c to 37½c at opening of navigation

Peas—The market is dull at 95c to $1, outside.

Barley—Trade dull, with prices unchanged. Forty-eight pound barley of good quality is quoted at 51c to 53c, outside. Feed, 40c to 50c.

Corn—The market is dull. No. 3 American corn quoted at 62c, all-rail, and at 58c c. i. f. Midland.

Rye—Prices are nominal.

Buckwheat—The market is unchanged, with No. 2 quoted at 52c to 53c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran is dull at $19, in bags, Toronto freight. Shoras, $21, Toronto.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Provisions were fairy active today. Prices: Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $14 to $14 50. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls, 35 to 45 pieces, $29; Canada short cut back, bbls, 45 to 55 pieces, $28. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs, $9 25 to $9 50; wood pails, 20 lbs net, $9 75 to $10; pure, tierces, 375 lbs, $15; wood pails, 20 lbs net, $15 to $15 50.

DAIRY.

MONTREAL, April 24.—The butter market was weaker today and prices were 1c lower. Cheese was quiet and steady. Prices. Cheese, finest westerns, 12½c to 13c; finest easterns, 12c to 12¼c; Butter, cholcest creamery, 28c to 29c; seconds, 27c to 28c.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Butter firm; receipts, 7,000 tubs; creamery, 32½c to 33½c; state dairy, finest, 33c to 33½c; process, extras, 31½c; factory, current make, seconds, 25c to 27c. Cheese steady; receipts, 765 boxes; state whole milk, fresh, 12¾c to 13c; do., undergrades, 11½c to 12½c.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Cheese—Canadian finest white, 62s; colored, 63s 6d.

OILS.

LONDON, April 24.—Calcutta linseed —April and June, 46s 1½d; linseed oil, 25s 10½d. Sperm oil—£30. Petroleum—American refined, 8⅛d; spirits, 8⅛d. Turpentine—Spirits, 28s 10½d. Rosin—American strained, 12s; fine, 18s.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 24.—Turpentine—Firm; 37½c; sales, 227; receipts, 679; stocks, 19,502. Rosin—Firm; sales, 1,621; receipts, 1,870; shipments, 210; stocks, 64,479.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Spot, prime summer yellow, $7.07 to $7.10; good, off oil, $6.80 to 7.07; off oil, $6.50 to $7; red, off oil, $6.40 to $6.75; winter, $7; summer white, $7.10.

TORONTO HORSE MARKET.

TORONTO, April 24.—A special sale of imported ponies consigned by Dr. T. H. Hassard was held at the Repository yesterday, and the whole consignment was knocked down to new owners by Mr. C. A. Burns, who personally conducted the sale. The crowd was a very large one.

Among the buyers and their purchases were Mrs. M. Grose, of Lefroy, a very nice Shetland gelding, for $200; Wm. Hamilton, Helansiee Boy, a classy black Shetland, for $110; John Hewitson, of Allenford, a Shetland mare for $75; Robert Bond, a bay Shetland mare, for $85; C. Williamsen, a black Shetland mare, for $87.50; Col. Hendrie, of the Valley Farm, Hamilton, a good little brown Shetland mare for $77.50; a splendid roan mare by Lord Baug, for $162.50, and a handsome bay Welsh mare; J. B Whaley, of Eglinton, a dark gray Shetland mare, for $70; C. A. Dobson, of Hamilton, a black Shetland mare, for $75; C. Williamson, a nice Shetland mare, for $82.50; Sanford F. Smith, a breedy little Shetland mare, for $80; J. Stewart, a splendid dark brown Shetland mare, for $87.50; Jas. R. Gibson, of Oakville, a well-bred chestnut mare by Fylde Fireaway, for $175; W. T. Merry, a grand bay gelding by Fylde Fireaway, $180, and also a fine roan mare for $160; B. Clancy, of Guelph, a fine bay gelding by Bautock, $180; Adam Cook, of Hamilton, a well-bred dark brown mare, with lots of quality, $235; C. J. Miller, a lovely team of bay mares about 12¾ hands, for $530; W. Grills, of Galt, a fine chestnut pony, 12½ hands, for $137.50, and Robert Bond, of Toronto, was the buyer of Gipsy King, a magnificent brown gelding, of the cob type, by Lichfield, by Polonius, by Wildfire.

LIVE STOCK.

UNION STOCK YARDS, April 24.—The run here today totalled 72 cars, with 870 head of cattle, 209 calves, 70 sheep and lambs, 1,962 hogs and 9 horses.

The week-end market was cleaned up slowly this morning, with trade quiet and bidding rather slow. Prices were practically unchanged from yesterday's declines, one or two lots of very choice stock selling better than the top quotations yesterday. The average price paid for cattle of medium to good quality was between $6.25 and $6.50 per cwt. A very fine load of butcher steers and heifers brought $7.60, and a pair of choice cows went at $5.90, but these two sales were exceptions. It is said that the high prices asked for choice stockers has checked the demand, and the market today was easier. Good veal calves were steady, but those of average quality sold easier. Butcher bulls and very choice fat cows were firm, but commoner stock sold slightly easier than yesterday. There was a moderate demand for good milkers and springers, while with the usual light run sheep and lambs sold steady to firm. The Hog Market was again firm and with a good run, and prices were $9.60 for fed and watered stock, $9.25 f.o.b. and $9.80 to $9.85 weighed off cars.

Choice butcher cattle went from $6.40 to $6.75; mediums, from $5.75 to $6.25; and common butcher cattle, from $4.00 to $5.00 per cwt. Choice butcher cows sold at $5.25 to $5.75, and commoner stock as low as $3.50, while butcher bulls ranged all the way from $3,50 for poorer rougher stock up to $5.75 for the best qualities. Canners brought $2.00 to $2.50; cutters, from $2.50 to $3.50; milkers and springers, from $40.00 to $70.00; feeders, $5.00 to $5.75; heavy feeding bulls, from $2.75 to $4.25; stockers, from $4.00 to $5.25; and yearlings, from $3,00 to $3.50. The best calves offered sold for $8.00 to $9.00; good veal calves at $5.00 to $7.00 and commons down to $3.00. Light ewes were quoted $6.00 to $7.25; heavy ewes, $5.00 to $6.00. Spring lambs, $7.00 to $8.50; and lambs from $8.50 to $9.75 for the better grades. On the Hog Market quotations were—$9.60 fed and watered, $9.25 f.o.b. and $9.80 to $9.85 weighed off cars.

Quotations were: Export cattle, $6.50 to $7.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $6.40 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.75 to $6.25; do., common, $4.00 to $5.00; butchers' bulls, $3.50 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $5.25 to $6.00; do., medium, $4.00 to $4.50; do., common, $3.50 to $4.00; feeders, $5.00 to $5.75; do., bulls, $2.75 to $4.25; stockers, $4.00 to $5.25; yearlings, $3.00 to $3.50; canners and cutters, $2.00 to $3.50; milkers and springers, $40.00 to $70.00; calves (good veal), $8.00 to $9.00; do., common, $3.00 to $4.00; lambs, $8.50 to $9.75; do. spring, $7.00 to $8.50; light ewes, $6.00 to $7.25; do., heavy, $5.00 to $6.00; bucks and culls $4.50 to $5.50; hogs fed and watered, $9.60; do., f. o. b., $9.25; do., weighed off cars, $9.80 to $9.85.

SUGAR.

TORONTO, April 24.—There is a fair amount of trade here, with prices steady. Sugars are quoted wholesale, in Toronto, in bags, as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpaths	4.60
Extra Redpath's, 20-lb bags	4.70
Extra St. Lawrence	4.60
Extra St. Lawrence, 20-lb bags	4.70
Extra Stan. granulated Acadia, bags	4.50
Imperial, granulated	4.45
Beaver	4.45
No. 1 yellow	4.20
Unbranded yellow	4.00

BEANS.

TORONTO, April 24.—Beans, handpicked, quoted at $2.40 to $2.50 per bu.; primes, $2 to $2.25, in a jobbing way.

POTATOES.

TORONTO, April 24.—Potatoes.—The market is unchanged. Good Ontario stock are quoted at 60c per bag, on track, and Delawares at 70c per bag, on track.

Higher Interest Returns

At the present time many securities can be purchased to yield from 6% to 7%, with excellent security and a good opportunity of increase in value.

These bargain prices are due, not to anything in connection with the various companies—their assets and earnings are steadily increasing—but to unsettled conditions in Europe.

Many investors are taking advantage of this present opportunity to increase the interest return on their investments, to bring it into accordance with the increased cost of living.

We shall be glad to send you a specially prepared list of such securities.

MURRAY, MATHER & CO.
Toronto General Trusts Building, Toronto

30,000 SUFFRAGISTS TO PARADE AT GOTHAM

Annual March Up Fifth Avenue To Be the Greatest on Record.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, April 25.—Thirty thousand suffragists, all in uniform, will march up Fifth avenue, eight abreast, to the music of thirty-five bands a week from tomorrow, according to the organizers of the annual woman suffrage parade. If this number turns out, and it is declared that 30,000 promises to do so have been received, it will be the largest demonstration of the kind New York has ever seen.

Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson, as herald, will lead the parade on horseback, carrying an American flag. She will be followed by eight other mounted women representing the suffrage organizations of New York, and following will be the executive officers of the National Women's Suffrage Association.

The "pilgrims" who hiked to Washington for the inauguration day demonstration, headed by "General" Rosalie Jones, will march in front of the carriage in which will ride the pioneer suffragist, Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, who is more than 80 years of age

The members of the Women's Political Unions, groups of foreign enfranchised women, delegations from other states, the members of the political equality association, and numerous other organizations, will follow, each group in a distinctive uniform.

Had Rheumatism

WAS CONFINED TO HIS BED FOR FOUR MONTHS.

Mr. W. H. Riley, Ruddell, Sask., writes:—"It is with the greatest of pleasure that I can recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all suffering with rheumatism. I was so bad with this terrible disease, I was unable to get up from my bed for four months, and nothing seemed to relieve me until a friend recommended Doan's Kidney Pills. I had my doubts about them, but was so desperate I would try anything suggested to me. After taking half a box I was able to get up, and after taking two boxes could get around quite well. After taking six boxes I was completely cured, and able to work for the first time in five months, and have not had a touch of rheumatism since. Anyone who saw me then would not know me now, as I am strong and active since taking your valuable medicine."

Rheumatism is caused by the presence in the blood of uric acid, and the kidneys not working properly is the sole cause of this, and unless you remove the acid by flushing the kidneys, there is no possible chance of getting rid of rheumatism.

Doan's Kidney Pills help the kidneys to flush off the acid and poisonous impurities which have collected, and thus clean out the kidneys, and dispel the rheumatism from the system.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

In ordering direct, specify "Doan's."

Dan Cupid Is the Thoughtless Fellow!

HE NEVER GIVES A FAIR MAID HER "IDEAL"—NOT EVEN IF SHE IS A $15,000000 HEIRESS.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

New York, April 26. — Here's the most beautiful society belle in the "four hundred," and the "IDEAL" Dan Cupid whom she married recently.

SHE was Miss Lilla Brokaw Gilbert, the $15,000,000 heiress.

HE is Howard Pierce Renshaw, of Troy, N. Y.

Ever since her debut Miss Gilbert has been an idealist. A year ago, to some friends, she laughingly confided her conception of an ideal man, whom she announced she would marry some day.

"He must be six fet tall and fond of athletics. He must be smooth-shaven, a brunette and a good rider. He must be fond of animals; have a firm jaw, be an Episcopalian, a Republican and a money-maker," she said.

"He must have thick, curly hair over his left ear, with no red in it; a straight nose, large and intelligent, but not soulful eyes, and he must have decided ideas about RAISING PIGS and POULTRY.

"He must like lemon in his tea, eat ice cream with a fork, and must wear his clothes like John Drew."

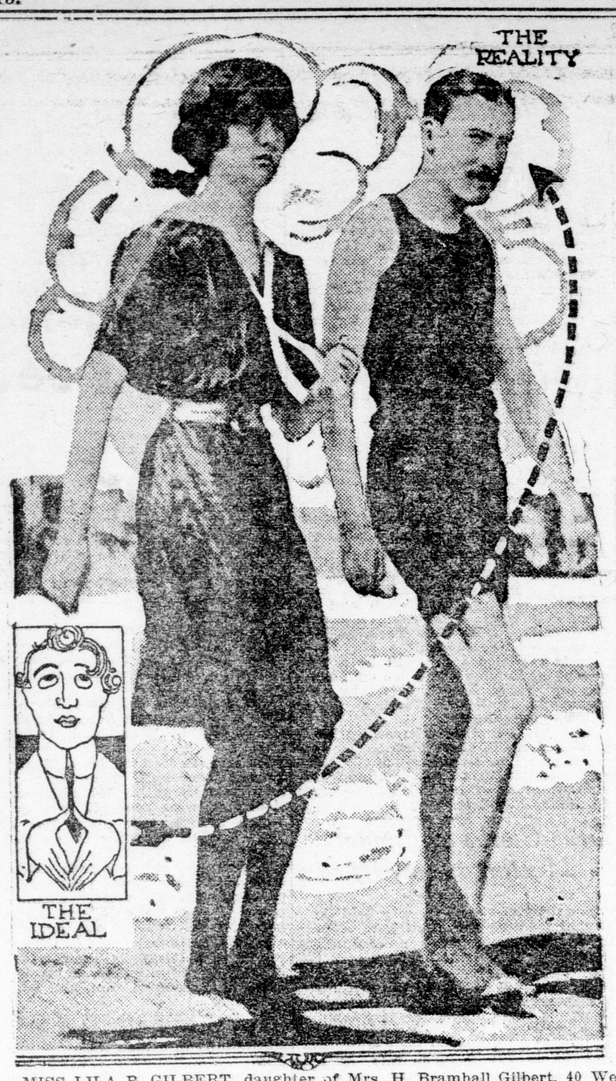
That was the ideal she described a year ago. But Miss Gilbert walked happily up to the chancel rail with her ideal, a man who is ALMOST WHOLLY DIFFERENT from the one she described.

He is fond of outdoor sports, horses and motoring, but otherwise it is declared he does not meet with one of the rules set down by his fiancee a year ago.

So much for the plans of a mere maid when little Dan Cupid gets busy with his arrows.

Miss Gilbert's father was Harry Bramhall Gilbert, who died at Aix-les-Bains, France, in 1911, leaving her his fortune.

Renshaw is 31, the son of Richard Renshaw, wealthy manufacturer and inventor, a grandson of the late Commodore Cicero Price, U. S. N. The young Renshaw's aunt is the mother of the Duke of Marlborough.



MISS LILA B. GILBERT, daughter of Mrs. H. Bramhall Gilbert, 40 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and her fiance, Howard Price Renshaw, photographed at Palm Beach, Fla.

STONE AGE SKELETON FOUND IN ENGLAND

Remains of Prehistoric Man Discovered Six Feet Under the Ground.

The prehistoric man who lived in England thousands of years ago differed very little in physique from the Englishman of today, if we may judge from the skeleton discovered at Hatting, near Rochester.

"The importance of the discovery," said an authority on the subject, "lies in the fact that we know very little of the people of England at the beginning of the Neolithic period. The length of this period is variously estimated. Some think it lasted for ten thousand years and began about fifteen thousand years ago.

"This man represented the people who lived here toward the end of the stone period and he had the same physique as the man of the present day. There is no physical change in the size of the brain or in the character of the skull. He had lost some of his teeth—not through caries, which you do not find until you get a high state of civilization, but from overwear and the formation of abscesses at the roots."

The skeleton was found six feet from the surface of the ground, and with it there is a section from the same stratum showing the remains of a hearth, with charcoal and flints. It was no doubt buried by the men who sat round these hearths.

"So you see," it was added, "how the leaves of history are folded down, and how the material exists for writing it if we will but keep our eyes open. It is extremely important that we should get to know the physique of men who lived in these long past ages.

"Indeed, unless we know it, how can we discuss, for example, the great question that is before us now of physical degeneration? We are trying to gather together such human remains as these in order that we may get to know what men were like who lived not merely 1,000, or 3,000, or 5,000, but 10,000, 15,000 and 20,000 years ago.

Mrs. George Cornwallis-West Produces Successful Plays A Remarkable Character

Her Career as Lady Randolph Churchill Led Her Into Intricacies of European Politics—The Daughter of American Ambassador.

[From the New York Herald.]

When the cry of "Author! Author!" rang out in the Glasgow Repertory Theatre on the evening of the premiere of the new play, "The Bill," one of the most interesting women in the United Kingdom, an American by birth, the mother of a member of the present cabinet of Great Britain and the wife of a one-time member, Mrs. George Cornwallis-West, appeared and bowed her acknowledgment of the applause.

With this appearance as a playwright she added one more laurel to the wreath which she wears so gracefully. Once more public attention was fastened upon her with wonder and admiration. The passing years have touched her lightly, and she is as attractive today as in those days when she was known as "the beautiful American," in a society that was once reluctant to recognize the charm imported to London from this side of the Atlantic. Retaining that beauty of her youth in so large a degree, she has added to it the distinction and repose which her participation in large affairs has given her. Her beauty alone would have made Mrs. Cornwallis-West a marked personality, but her versatility and brilliant mentality have combined with it to make her one of the most fascinating and notable persons of her time.

Her long experience with the intimate side of politics gave her abundant material for her play, which derived its chief interest from the contrast offered between individualities as developed in politics and shown in the more intimate and human side of daily life. The principal character is a cabinet minister and the theme is brought right up to date by making him introduce a universal suffrage bill. He is drawn as the idealistic reformer, egotistic, but filled with zeal for public service. His son, who opposes him, is also concerned with a desire to participate in public affairs, but without the idealism of the older man. As so often happens in England, the wife of the cabinet minister has a large share in the plotting and scheming to carry the bill, and the interweaving of personal and public motives and the results reveal as deep an insight into character as understanding of governmental conditions.

The realism of the two House of Commons scenes — the terrace and the room at the back of the ladies' gallery while a debate was in progress — added greatly to the interest of the play and brought home to the audience the connection of the author with the things of which she wrote. Of course, the expression of her political views brought forth favorable and counter demonstrations from audiences made up of varied political traditions and sympathies.

Makes Brilliant Marriage.

While "The Bill" is the first play that Mrs. Cornwallis-West has written, she has been engaged in several ambitious public productions which called for dramatic feelings and artistic taste and has carried them to successful issues.

She belongs to a family that has left its mark in public affairs in the country. Her father, Leonard Jerome, is remembered in New York for many pleasant things, one of them his interest in horses. He founded Jerome Park and the Coney Island Jockey Club, and is often referred to as "the father of the American turf."

"One red-letter day," Mrs. Cornwallis-West wrote in her early days, "we had a drive to Jerome Park on my father's coach, where, tiny mite that I was, I always occupied the seat of honor next to him. Sometimes from afar I could see the blue and white of his racing colors come in first, which was a great excitement. On one occasion I was hoisted upon the back of his most famous race horse, the celebrated Kentucky, whose sire, Lexington, and dam Magnolia, were of the best blood in the land."

Mrs. Cornwallis-West refers to delightful summers at Newport, where she and her sisters were "allowed to run wild and be as grubby and happy as children ought to be." Mrs. Ronalds gave her a small dog cart and two donkeys, Willie and Wooshey, and this turnout, with the Jerome children in it, raced up and down Bellevue avenue, to their own risk and that of others.

Her acquaintance with Europe began in babyhood, when her father was the American consul in Trieste, and before she was grown she again went to Europe, this time to Paris. Although she was still too young to have much part in them, she was an interested and intelligent observer of the brilliant social life of the last days of the second empire and the stirring events of the early days of the war that terminated it.

In 1874 Miss Jennie Jerome became engaged to Lord Randolph Churchill, but his father, the Duke of Marlborough, would not consent to the marriage until Lord Randolph got into parliament. During the year of their engagement her fiance tried by correspondence to initiate her into the mysteries of English politics. Her career as Lady Randolph Churchill is evidence that she must have proved an apt pupil.

The strict observance of Sunday filled Lady Randolph Churchill with awe and amazement. Having passed most of her life in Paris, where everything that was bright and gay was reserved for that day, she could not understand the deliberate gloom into which Londoners plunged themselves. There was at that time no entertainment on Sunday in the city, and the fashion of going into the country over Sunday had not been introduced. "It was not until well on in the 80s that people began to give dinner parties on Sundays," remarked Lady Randolph Churchill. "Very few people had out their carriages, and as Randolph objected to the practice, our modest brougham was replaced by the common cab."

Initiated into Politics.

On one occasion when they had dined at Marlborough House the Prince of Wales accompanied them to the door. As a footman grandly announced, "Lady Randolph Churchill's carriage stops the way," a decrepit horse crawled to the door with the dilapidated four-wheeler. The Prince of Wales made a chaffing remark, whereupon Lady Randolph Churchill retorted: "Is it not, sir, the Queen's carriage? How can I have a better?" Public conveyances were dubbed queen's carriages.

That was before the days of the "American invasion," and if a woman conducted herself in a well-bred way she was often greeted with the supposed compliment, "I never should have thought you were an American."

Two years after her marriage, in 1876, Lady Randolph Churchill and her husband, with two friends, made a visit to America. Lawrence Jerome, father of William Travers Jerome, accompanied them to Philadelphia to see the Centennial exhibition. Mr. Jerome, who was one of the wittiest men of his day, amused the Englishmen greatly by taking up articles at various stalls and extolling their merits until a crowd would gather, often ending in profitable sales for the manager of the booth. The Churchills returned to England rather suddenly, the Duke of Marlborough having been appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland and having asked his son to become his private secretary. Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, with their son Winston, took up their residence in the private secretary's lodge in Phoenix Park and entered into a full enjoyment of life in Ireland. During the three years that they lived in that country Lady Randolph Churchill said that she could not remember to have met one dull man. From the lord justice to the carman, all were entertaining.

During their stay in Ireland the interest of Lord Randolph Churchill in politics had become very keen, and as soon as possible after he returned to England he entered Parliament. His wife heartily shared his ambitions. "Next to speaking in public one's self," she observed, "there is nothing that makes one so nervous as to hear one's husband or son make a speech. There is no doubt, however, that the frequent recurrence of it minimizes the ordeal." The Churchill house became the rendezvous of all shades of politicians. Lady Randolph Churchill often spoke afterward of the plots and plans that were hatched in her presence. She met all the prominent persons of the day and was on intimate terms with many of them. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury she considered the pleasantest companions at dinner. In 1883 she helped organize the Primrose League, which became such an important factor in the history of the Conservative party. For many years she worked strenuously for the league and became "dame president" of many "habitations." She gives very interesting descriptions of her part in the electioneering in various campaigns for her husband. She and her sister-in-law scoured the country at one time in a smart tandem turnout, with Lord Randolph's racing colors pink and brown, flying from the horses. One of the stanzas of a poem written in praise of her at that time ran:

"Bless my soul, that Yankee lady,
Whether day was bright or shady,
Dashed about that district like an oriflamme of war.
When the voters saw her bonnet,
With the bright pink roses on it,
They followed as the soldiers did the helmet of Navarre."

Honored by Sovereigns.

While her husband was a member of the cabinet Lady Randolph Churchill had conferred on her by the Queen the insignia of the Crown of India. This was only one of many honors that this American woman has received at the hands of the sovereigns of England, she having had the rare good fortune to have been in favor in three successive courts—those of Queen Victoria, King Edward and Queen Alexandra and King George and Queen Mary. After Lord Randolph's resignation from the Government he and his wife travelled extensively and in all countries were received with the greatest consideration by the respective sovereigns and enjoyed the opportunity of meeting all manner of distinguished persons.

It was after the death of her husband that Lady Randolph Churchill started the Anglo-Saxon Review, one of the most ambitious undertakings in the magazine line ever adventured by anyone. She was despondent at the empty life that she seemed to be leading at that time. Lord Curzon tried to console her by saying that a woman alone was a godsend in society and that she might look forward to a long vista of country house parties, dinners and balls. This did not appeal to the energetic Lady Randolph Churchill as being sufficient to fill the rest of her life, and she determined to start a review that would be expensive enough to be prized and good enough to be kept. Some of the men and women most distinguished in literary and political life agreed to write for it, and the scheme of a sumptuous cover for each issue was adopted. The price was four guineas a year.

During the period covered by the ten issues of this review de luxe Lady Randolph Churchill carried on an interesting correspondence with many persons. At one time she wrote a note to Bernard Shaw asking him to luncheon.

"Certainly not," replied the vegetarian. "What have I done to provoke such an attack on my well-known habits."

"Know nothing of your habits," promptly telegraphed Lady Randolph Churchill; "hope they are not as bad as your manners."

After the review Lady Randolph found other interests. There was the Devonshire House fancy dress ball in 1897, where she appeared in the gorgeous costume of the Byzantine Empress Theodora, and every one in society, beginning with the King and Queen, was there in the most beautiful dress that a study of historical and art works could suggest and lavish expenditure pay for. From this sumptuous exhibition the grim suffering of war was a short span, and Lady Randolph Churchill proved herself as resourceful in the one as in the other. She raised money on every hand, and herself went to South Africa on the hospital ship Maine to minister to the wounded.

Fails to Apologize for Memoirs.

Soon after her return to England she bade farewell to her title and in 1900 became Mrs. George Cornwallis-West. She wrote her reminiscences in 1908, her style and the quality of her experience combining to make a very readable book. "The prefaces of most books," she says in the preface to her own, "are apologetic. Why?

"Having been favored with delightful and absorbing experiences, having travelled all over the world and met some of the most distinguished people of my generation, why should I not record all that I can about them and about the stirring things I have seen or shared in doing?"

She does so, but intimates that to many persons her reminiscences will be interesting chiefly in virtue of what is left unsaid.

Last year Mrs. Cornwallis-West attracted much attention with the presentation of "Shakespeare's England" in Earl's Court in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre. Here were reproduced old roads and leafy lanes leading to famous buildings, one of them being Hardwicke Hall. In the harbor of Plymouth Hoe lay Sir Francis Drake's Revenge, built to the original scale and manned with sailors in uniform, an Elizabethan flag flying from its lofty mast.

The quaint old Globe Theatre was reproduced for the first time since Shakespeare's day and performances were given in it daily, some of the most distinguished actors and actresses of the day taking part in them. There were a valuable loan collection on view, the many delights of Queen's Hall and a hundred features as beautiful as they were entertaining. To crown all, a great Elizabethan tournament was held in July, participated in by some of the most prominent noblemen in the kingdom, with a queen of beauty and the flower of English beauty in her court. This great pageant was opened by royalty and was so successful that Mrs. Cornwallis-West has talked of bringing it to this country.

At a fancy dress ball in the Savoy Hotel in aid of the Prince Francis of Teck's fund the year before Mrs. Cornwallis-West again wore her Empress Theodora costume, which created almost as much of a sensation as on its first appearance.

More than any other of her day, this American-born woman has experienced the best that English society has had to offer. She has been versatile in giving and receiving. She has touched life at many points; she has not been content with marrying into aristocracy, but has made for herself an individual career, whose brilliancy is not borrowed. Moreover, she is as up-to-date as the youngest. Writing a play is the ambition of all the younger literary folk. She has written hers. It is merely one feature, however, of the big drama in which she has played a leading part.

Let Him Have His Squaw

The "Wild Flower" Who Nearly Eloped With Redskin Chief Two Years Ago Wants Paleface Husband Now.

MISS MADELINE SULLIVAN.

The romance of the sheepskin chap, the sombrero and a swarthy-skinned North American redskin is all over for beautiful Miss Madeline Sullivan, Chicago society girl, who made the eyes of "sweldom" bulge two years ago when she tried to run away with a real live Indian.

The fact was made patent today when Miss Sullivan laughingly commented on the news that her schoolgirl ideal was about to marry a squaw —Miss Medicine Top.

Not two years ago it took the combined forces of her mother and the federal authorities to prevent her from running away with and marrying Chief Plenty Hawk, richest of all the Crow Indians. She was in earnest all right then, she admits. But now it looks like a great, big, foolish girl's prank.

Sipping her tea and looking the proverbial society maid, Miss Sullivan, who has just returned from a plunge in eastern society and its round of ceaseless gaiety, read the announcement of Plenty Hawk's proposed marriage at Sheridan, Wyo.

"Really I had forgotten all about that childish escapade," she said. "So Plenty Hawk is to be married. I am glad of it. He was a good Indian! But he can have his squaw.

"Poor old Plenty Hawk. I was a wild flower then. I thought his hills and forests, his horses and blankets were all there was in the world. I liked to sit on a horse and gallop away, make the dust fly and shoot in the air.

"Now I am a hot-house plant!"

BONAPARTE'S HOME IN JERSEY

Does the old joke still survive which characterizes New Jersey as a part of Spain and the innocuous Jerseyman as a Spaniard? And if so to what extent? And also if so does the jester remember why the state and its citizens are or were thus nicknamed? asks a New York writer.

I put these questions to a group of oldtimers in Camden, N. J., the other day and while most of them remembered the jest as one which had been current in their youth only one of them could adequately account for its origin. Yet half a century ago, or even later, any schoolboy could have answered off-hand:

"Because New Jersey was the only American State that empowered that royal exile Joseph Bonaparte, king of Spain, during the Napoleonic regime, to acquire a freehold property within its borders, and because he did actually purchase at Bordentown, an estate then known as Point Breeze, which to this day retains, after many vicissitudes of ownership, the more imposing title of Bonaparte Park."

King Joseph had knocked in vain at the doors of the Pennsylvania Legislature for a special act which would suspend in his favor the extant law against the alien ownership of any real estate within the Keystone Commonwealth. Probably all the other states save one would have followed the example of Pennsylvania. That single exception was New Jersey, which in 1817 removed the bar against foreigners and enabled the former king to establish a sort of mimic court in a republican environment and a Quaker community.

He had fled to this country after Waterloo under the transparent incognito of the Count of Survilliers, and accompanied in his exile by his daughters and his nephews and nieces, the Murats, orphaned sons and daughters of that Napoleonic marshal who had risen from plebeian state to the kingship of Naples, and had paid the penalty for his usurped dignity by a military execution at the hands of his own revolted soldiers. The marshal, it will be remembered, had married Napoleon's sister, Caroline. Therefore the Princes and Princesses Murat had Bonaparte blood in their veins.

Achille, the elder prince, wandered away to Florida, married there and died without issue. The younger, Charles Lucien, with his sisters, settled down in Bordentown within a stone's throw of Uncle Joseph's Park, and their mansion, renovated and rebuilt on the original outline, but cut up into several small houses, still survives in Bordentown, together with the blackened ruins of the Lake house, which Joseph Bonaparte built for his daughter Zenaide upon the eponymic lake which is now only a reminiscent creek.

Gone not only is the lake with its half dozen tiny islets which Joseph achieved for himself by damming up the creek but all vestiges of the second mansion that he built for his own residence near the border of the lake after the first had been destroyed by fire. Gone also, or surviving only in ruin and decay, are all or almost all of the ancient glories of the park, the grass grown lawns which pastured the fattest and sleekest cows ever seen in New Jersey, the rustic bridges, the arbors, the bowers and the carriage drives.

The subterranean passages which connected Joseph's house with Zenaide's dwelling place have caved in and left behind them wild superstitions and absurd traditions as to the uses for which they were intended. The unromantic fact is that they were excavated merely as a covered passageway, especially convenient in cold or stormy weather, between Joseph's residence and that of his daughter. The romantic myth which still survives among the credulous in Bordentown and its surroundings is that Joseph planned them as a baffling labyrinth through whose winding ways he might effect his escape to the water side, bearing such treasure boxes as were portable by himself and his suite, and take ship for some unknown port in case any foreign man-of-war should sail up the Delaware in quest of the person or the property of the former King of Spain. Absurd as the myth is on its very face it has recently been revived in print.

Equally mistaken is any supposed connection between the beautiful Italian villa that crowns the slopes of the park and the Bonapartes who lived in the older mansions. This villa was built in the later '40's of the nineteenth century by Henry Beckett, who purchased the park from King Joseph when the latter returned to France under the aegis of his nephew, the prince-president, soon to become the Emperor Napoleon III. Mr. Beckett was an Englishman by birth, was long a resident of America, being the son of the British consul in Philadelphia, and married a Philadelphia lady. After Beckett's death the estate passed into possession of his grandchildren, the only lineal representatives in this generation of Lord Lyndhurst, whose daughter married Beckett's son. Later it was disposed of by them to the Lazarist fathers, who established here a summer seminary.

The Beckett villa remains in externals much as it was left by Beckett himself save for an unsightly addition, erected for the uses of the Lazarist fathers, which mars its original symmetry. The interior, however, was long ago stripped of all the Bonaparte relics which had remained in Beckett's possession and all of the magnificent collection of furniture and paintings which had been made by Beckett himself.

Two exceptions to this sweeping assertion must be noted. An exquisite series of stained glass windows displaying the Beckett coat of arms still remains in the central cupola that crowns an entrance hall extending from base to roof. The Bonaparte regime on the other hand is represented by three masterpieces of Carrara marble luxuriously carved with bas-reliefs of figures and foliage. These Joseph Bonaparte ravished from one of the royal palaces in his quondam kingdom. Their total value is estimated at nearly $50,000.

DYING FROM GALL-STONES

Doctors Said Only an Operation Could Save His Life—"Fruit-a-tives" Enabled Him to Pass Nearly 200 Gall Stones.

J. B. HARDING, ESQ.

46 Grove Ave., Toronto, Ont., Jan. 10th, 1913.

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"During one of these very severe, acute attacks, I was given some 'FRUIT-A-TIVES,' and after taking a short treatment of this remedy, I passed gall-stones over an inch in length, and as many as one hundred and fifty or two hundred in number. "FRUIT-A-TIVES" was the only thing that would relieve my pain. They are the greatest medicine in the world, and if there is anyone in Canada, or anywhere else, that suffers from gall-stones, I say, **"Let them take 'Fruit-a-tives' and be cured."**

"If this testimonial will further the good work of "Fruit-a-tives," publish it with my full authority." J. B. HARDING.

Are you wondering how "Fruit-a-tives"—a medicine made from fruit juices, can cure Gall-stone? We will tell you. The Gall bladder is the reservoir for holding the Gall, or bile, secreted by the liver. If there is insufficient bile, then the bile in the Gall-bladder is thick and easily forms stones. When the liver is weak, it secretes very little bile and then the Gall bladder is partially filled with a thick jelly-like mass of bile and thus forms into lumps or stones. "Fruit-a-tives" stimulates the liver to secrete more bile, and this increased bile softens the Gall-stones and by overfilling the Gall bladder forces the passage of the stones through the Gall duct—and thus cures the disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made of fruit juices. By a wonderful process, the medicinal properties of certain fruits are greatly intensified—then valuable tonics and antiseptics are added, and the whole made into the pleasant tasting tablets known in every section of Canada as "Fruit-a-tives."

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

INTERESTING ITEMS

American readers are calling for less fiction, apparently now than they were a score of years ago. In 1890, 24.5 per cent of the books published in the United States were classed as fiction; in 1912, only 9 3-10 per cent. In 1912 the actual number of books of fiction published was smaller than the number published in 1886, 27 years ago.

Aviators must have a nice eye for altitude in Massachusetts, or they will be liable to arrest by the officers of the law when they come to earth. A law of that state now forbids aviators to fly over ships at less than 100 feet higher than the top of the highest mast, over a city at less than 3,000 feet, over persons driving horses at less than 300 feet, and over farm animals at less than 200 feet.

"The greatest Australian woman" is, or was, Miss Catherine Spence, according to the editor of the Adelaide Register. She was an eloquent speaker, a versatile writer, an efficient organizer, and she devoted her long life to public work on educational, philanthropic and social reform lines. An incurable optimist, as well as a tireless worker, she wrote on her 80th birthday: "I enjoy life as much as I did at 18—indeed, in many respects I enjoy it much more."

The Diaries of Macready, the English actor, have been criticised as examples of inordinate egotism; but in one entry at least there is a suggestion of self-depreciation. Describing a meeting with Henry Clay he says: "He remembered meeting me (seventeen years before). His manners, though most kind, urbane and cheerful, have no longer the vivacity and great animal spirits that before accompanied them. In him and Webster, two great minds, I see the pressure of the heavy hand of time; to descend myself, I feel it."

That most thrilling sight of a big city, the fire engine drawn by galloping horses tearing through the streets, with accompaniments of steam, smoke, and hed-hot cinders, is soon to be a thing of the past in New York. No more horses are to be bought by the fire department. Motor engines are henceforth to be used. Lovers of fine, well-cared-for horses will sigh at the passing of the fire horse.

The new military tax in Germany will, it is reported, fall most heavily on a woman—the heiress of the Krupp estate, who will pay on a fortune of $56,600,000. A man unknown to fame, outside of his own country at least, is the next heaviest loser by the tax—Prince Henckel Donnersmark, whose fortune is put at $50,800,000. The Kaiser will pay on an estate valued at $29,600,000.

Mrs. Housewifey—"I never had a laundress who could do up white dresses as nicely as your wife does." Rastus (grinning admirably)—"Ya'as 'm. Mandy's a right handy "ooman. She kin do me up jes' as easy as one o' dem 'air dresses."—Puck.

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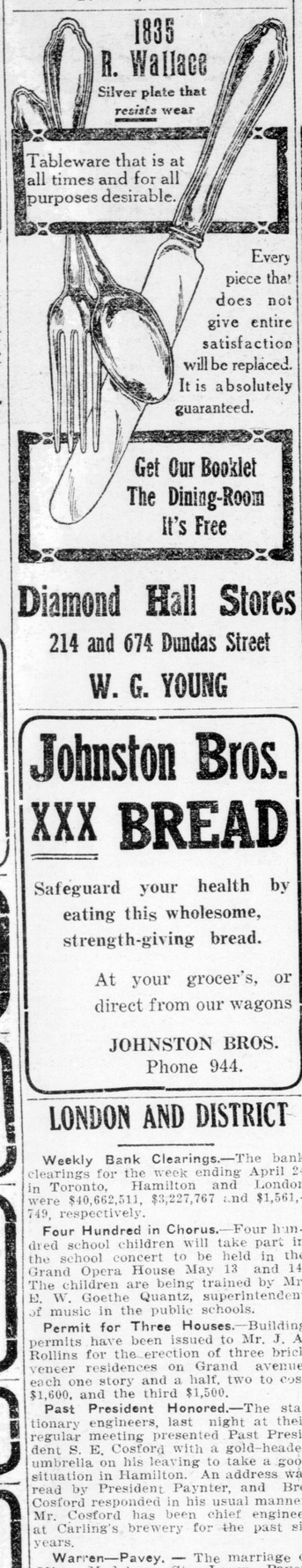

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LONDON AND DISTRICT

Weekly Bank Clearings.—The bank clearings for the week ending April 24 in Toronto, Hamilton and London were $40,662,511, $3,227,767 and $1,561,749, respectively.

Four Hundred in Chorus.—Four hundred school children will take part in the school concert to be held in the Grand Opera House May 13 and 14. The children are being trained by Mr. E. W. Goethe Quantz, superintendent of music in the public schools.

Permit for Three Houses.—Building permits have been issued to Mr. J. A. Rollins for the erection of three brick veneer residences on Grand avenue, each one story and a half, two to cost $1,600, and the third $1,500.

Past President Honored.—The stationary engineers, last night at their regular meeting presented Past President S. E. Cosford with a gold-headed umbrella on his leaving to take a good situation in Hamilton. An address was read by President Paynter, and Bro. Cosford responded in his usual manner. Mr. Cosford has been chief engineer at Carling's brewery for the past six years.

Warren—Pavey. — The marriage of Miss Madalene St. Leger Pavey, daughter of the late Mr. A. E. Pavey, of this city, to Mr. Edward C. Warren, son of Dr. John S. Warren, of New York city, took place on Wednesday at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Symonds, and the bride was given away by her brother, Dr. H. Lorne Pavey, of Montreal. On their return from their honeymoon Mr. and Mrs. Warren will reside at 14 Selkirk avenue, Montreal.

POSITIONS SECURED

By Westervelt School Pupils

Young people trained at the Westervelt School have accepted positions as follows:

Miss Liddicott, stenographer, Mr. C. Santo; Miss Hall, stenographer, Ideal Concrete Company; Miss Scott, stenographer, W. A. Young; Mr. J. Cory, office clerk, McClary Manufacturing Company; Miss Lucas, stenographer, temporarily, Havana Cigar Company; Miss Pearson, stenographer, Cowan Hardware Company; Miss Maguire, stenographer, Ontario Spring Bed Company; Miss Davis, stenographer, Northwestern Forwarding Company, Minneapolis; Mr. A. Stilson, stenographer, G. T. R.

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Old Resident of Hensall Dies at Georgetown, Ont.

Mrs. Mary McAllister, relict of the late John McAllister, a retired farmer of Hensall, where he died twelve years ago, died on April 23, aged 75 years, at the home of her son, Dr. McAllister, of Georgetown. Deceased, who had been ill with la grippe since the middle of February, had removed to Georgetown from Hensall, a little more than a year ago. She was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and had come to this country when quite young with her parents. Four sons survive her: Dr. Arthur, of Georgetown; William, of Lewisville, Alta.; Charles, of Hensall; and John, of Hensall. There are three daughters—Mrs. Arthur Forbes, Clinton; Mrs. W. C. Kyle, Strome, Alta., and Mrs. Peter Moir, of Hurondale. The funeral takes place this afternoon from the residence of Mrs. Moir, Hurondale, to Hensall Cemetery. Rev. E. F. McL. Smith, of Carmel Presbyterian Church, of which deceased had been a member for years, officiates.

Special Prayers For Factories and Shops, Fields and Orchards

An old custom of the Church of England will be revived at Holy Trinity Church, Chelsea Green, on Monday evening next, when the congregation will join in the public observance of the Rogation Days, when special prayers are offered on behalf of "The Homes and Gardens," "The Fields and Orchards," and "The Factories and Workshops."

The members will pray that God may abundantly bless our land with the grain and fruit on which so much of its material prosperity rests, and that fair dealing between masters and men may result in ever increasing prosperity for the factories and added comfort to the homes.

The service will commence in the church about 7 o'clock, and will be continued at three or more places within the village, where the special prayers and hymns will be used and short addresses given by the rector, Rev. T. B. Clarke, of All Saints; Mr. Walter J. Garside, lay reader, in charge of Holy Trinity, and Mr. S. J. McKegney, of St. David's. It is expected that members of the choir and congregation of All Saints' and St. David's will join in the service.

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BOARD OF TRADE TO OFFER TO ASSIST UNIVERSITY HERE

A Special Meeting Planned at Annual Session to Formulate Plans.

Disagreement Between Medical College and Western Said to Hinder.

The board of trade at its annual meeting on Friday evening decided to inaugurate an active campaign to aid the Western University board of governors to place the institution on a sound financial basis.

The subject was introduced by Mr. Philip Pocock, who said that while he did not wish to cast any reflection on the board of governors he thought the board of trade should aid the university in some tangible way.

"The matter has been dragging for almost a year, but the committee has taken some steps, and cannot be accused of inactivity," he said. "We could work with the view of obtaining a Government grant which would assist in procuring a suitable site and buildings. At present there is a subscription list being circulated, but if the matter was taken up by the board of trade an active canvass among all the citizens could be made."

Suggested Meeting.

Mr. Pocock advocated that a special meeting of the board of trade be held at which Chancellor Meredith and other interested parties would address the board and explain in what manner the board could best assist the university.

"As things are going smoothly in London at the present time we should grasp the opportunity, and I think that a large sum could be raised without trouble," said Mr. Pocock.

Mr. E. C. Mitchell, in seconding the motion, stated that the question was one of vital importance to the citizens.

"At present," he said, "London is admirably situated as an educational centre, the boys and girls of Western Ontario pass through London on their way to Toronto, where the cost of living is much higher. There is no reason why the Western University should not have an enrollment of over 1,000 students."

Not Governors' Fault.

"While the governors and senate have not done much," said Mr. A. W. White, one of the governors, "it is not altogether their fault, as there have been differences with the faculty of the medical school, but special committees from each body are trying to surmount the difficulties, and until they agree little can be done.

"The Western University needs the assistance of the medical school, and the doctors of the city as well as the whole citizen body. No efforts should be spared to get all parties interested to work together."

Mr. U. A. Buchner inquired if the degrees of the Western were recognized by Toronto, and was told although they are not they will be as soon as the difficulties with the medical school are straightened out.

After much discussion it was decided to hold a special meeting of the board of trade, and invite the governors and senate of the university to attend as well as the faculty of the Western University.

Henry Miller & Co. in "The Rainbow"

Henry Miller and company appeared at the Grand last night in "The Rainbow," a prettily sentimental but not over-sprightly comedy by A. E. Thomas. The play was beneath Mr. Miller's fine talents, but he might have made more of it by clear enunciation. He was inaudible to half the house half the time. Ruth Chatterton, who played opposite him in an ingenue role with real cleverness, showed the same failing in an even more exasperating degree. All the other members of the cast were highly competent, and the performance, except for the vocal shortcomings of the two stars, admirably finished. The stage settings were unusually good.

Passengers Enjoyed The Race Meet

When Charles Dickens crossed the Atlantic in the fifties, the enterprise of the steamship company in providing for a fresh supply of vegetables at Queenstown probably struck him as a bright and pleasing example of that thoughtfulness in anticipating the desires of their passengers, which has always been the outstanding characteristic of British ocean liners. Since those days that characteristic has been considerably developed, but it found its apotheosis on the day of the last sailing from Liverpool of the Empress of Britain. On that day the Empress was due to sail from Liverpool in the afternoon, and the hour of departure was a little later than fixed for the running of the Grand National. Under ordinary conditions it would have been quite impossible for the liner's passengers to have witnessed the great race and to have subsequently joined the liner—at all events with any comfort. The Canadian Pacific Railway, however, gave a new definition to the functions of the complete passenger department by their method of meeting the difficulty. They accomplished this by chartering a whole fleet of motors, gaily decorated with C. P. R. house flags, and marshalled outside the grand-stands of the racecourse at Liverpool. The cars attracted an enormous amount of attention as they waited until the passengers by the Empress of Britain had witnessed the finish of the steeplechase. The passengers were then conveyed in comfort to the landing stage, the five or six intervening miles being accomplished in plenty of time to allow them to greet friends on board and to make other necessary arrangements prior to the departure of the mail boat. Thus the C. P. R. earned the admiration and gratitude of their many patrons.

St. James' Church Choir in Recital Pleases Audience

The choir of St. James' Church and Mr. Charles E. Percy gave a recital at Christ Church on Friday evening. Mr. Percy's organ numbers were well received and demonstrated his ability as an organist. Several anthems were sung by the chorus of fifty voices, in which the solo parts were taken by Miss Minnie Fox and Miss Myrtle Rousom. The anthems were: "Lead, Kindly Light" (Bucke), "Sun of My Soul" (Turner), "I Waited for the Lord" (Mendelssohn).

Miss Rousom sang "O, Divine Redeemer"; Miss Armstrong rendered "Beyond the Dawn." The other solo was "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," by Mrs. Thorneycroft.

Several Changes Listed For Old Country Mails

In connection with old country mails the sailings advertised to close at the London postoffice on May 1 by the steamship Empress of Ireland, of the Canadian Pacific Line, sailing from Halifax on Saturday, May 3, and the steamship Olympic, of the White Star Line, sailing from New York, on May 3, have been cancelled.

It is expected there will be a mail closing at London postoffice on Thursday or Friday, May 1 or 2, by the steamship Tunisian. Further notice will be given later.

Instead of the above-mentioned cancelled mails there will be a mail closing at London postoffice on Tuesday, April 29, at 4 p.m., by the steamship Empress of Ireland, sailing from St. John, N. B., on May 1.

Drug Clerks at Annual Meeting Elect Officers

The drug clerks of the city held their annual meeting for election of officers in the Maccabee Hall on Wednesday evening last. After the report of the year had been read, short speeches were given by the retiring president and secretary, Messrs. L. H. James and George Taylor. Plans for the ensuing year were discussed, and it was decided to hold a banquet in the near future, and the annual picnic in July. It was proposed again to interview the druggists on the question of early closing during the summer months. The election of officers resulted in the following being named: President, Lawrence Wilson; vice-president, Rene Dean; secretary-treasurer, Orval Upshall.

Alderman Raises Point of Exempting Separate Schools

Why do the public schools pay for street watering and why are the separate schools exempt from this tax? Ald. Stein wanted to know this at the meeting of No. 3 committee, when the separate schools were named in the preliminary estimates for 1913 as exempt from the street watering tax, but the public schools could not be found in the list of exemptions. Nobody seemed able to answer the question, but it was stated that it was customary for the public schools to be charged up with the frontage tax while the separate schools did not pay this charge.

Alleges Discrimination.

"I want to know the reason why the public schools are discriminated against," said Ald. Stein. "The separate schools should pay the same rate as the public schools or else both should be exempt."

The matter was referred to the city engineer and the city clerk to report at the next meeting of the committee.

Optimistic Reports on London District

The following reviews of trade conditions in this district are published in the current issues of the two mercantile agencies:

Dun's Bulletin: London—Fall wheat looks good and seeding is in order very generally. A large amount of tile draining is under way and low lands are being brought into cultivation and increasing the acreage. Retail trade is good and conditions through the district in satisfactory shape. There is considerable building in the city and materials of all kinds in demand, with prices firm. Ontario collections good. Two small failures."

Bradstreet's—"London reports to Bradstreet's say that seeding is general in Western Ontario. Fields are green, winter wheat and clover showing excellent condition. New manufacturing concerns are locating in towns of this section. London wholesale houses report an active spring trade. Collections are normal, and new orders are satisfactory.

Mrs. W. E. Wilson and Mrs. E. McCann Died at Dorchester

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Dorchester, April 25.—The funeral of Mrs. W. E. Wilson, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, was very largely attended. Rev. J. Smith had charge of the service, Rev. J. Veale assisting.

Mrs. Wilson, whose maiden name was Elliott, was born the 26th of May, 1843, in the township of Westminster. She came to Dorchester in 1850 with her parents. Her father was Ninian Elliot. Her mother's maiden name was Janet Grieve, and she came from Roxborough, Scotland.

Mrs. Wilson leaves two brothers and one sister in Brooke, and two sisters and one brother in Dorchester. She was married 55 years ago to Mr. W. E. Wilson, and had lived since in Dorchester.

Died Unexpectedly.

The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon of Mrs. E. McCann, sen. Her death was very sudden, being sick only for about 30 hours, although she had been in bad health for many years. Her husband, Mr. E. A. McCann, sen., predeceased her about three years ago.

Mr. and Mrs. McCann came to Dorchester many years ago, being among the oldest settlers in the place.

They were always connected very closely with church and Sunday school work, and were lifelong members of the Methodist Church, and were among the most prominent of those who helped to build the present Methodist Church here.

Mr. McCann was superintendent of the Sunday-school for many years, and Mrs. McCann always assisted in every good work possible, until unable from delicate health to attend to such matters. Two sons, Mr. E. McCann, of Dorchester, and Mr. John McCann, of London, and one daughter, Mrs. Burke, of Dorchester, besides several grandchildren and a brother and sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Neely are visiting relatives in Michigan.

Mr. Paynter, of the Paynter House, is preparing to move to London soon.

Mr. S. Budden and family have moved into the house lately occupied by Mr. Stevenson.

Service of Praise at New St. James' Pleases Musicians

Music lovers were well pleased with the service of praise given by the choir of New St. James' Presbyterian Church Friday evening. To say that the event was a success hardly expresses it. From first to last the program was most meritorious, and the audience which almost filled the church expressed its approval by frequent applause.

The choir was assisted by Mr. Ruthven McDonald and Mr. George White, neither of whom need any introduction. Mr. White was heard to advantage in the tenor solo, "Be Thou Faithful Unto Death," from Mendelsshon's "St. Paul," and also in a pleasing selection "Beyond the Dawn." Mr. McDonald's first solo, "Open the Gate of the Temple," at once rendered him popular with the audience, and as a result he had to respond to frequent encores.

He especially delighted his hearers with a pretty little Scotch ballad entitled, "Kind, Kind and Gentle Is She."

Too much cannot be said for the work of the choir. Many of their selections were rather difficult compositions, but were rendered in a manner which brought out their full effect. The opening chorus was entitled "O Worship the King," the solo part being taken by Miss Agnes McKenzie. Miss McKenzie is the possessor of a pleasing soprano voice, which was heard to good advantage in this number. Misses McCrimmon and Decker also added fresh laurels to their reputation as soloists, by their selections. A trio by Miss Decker, Miss Phillips and Mr. Letchford won well deserved applause.

In the closing number, "Hail to the Lord's Anointed," the choir showed a spontaneity of attack that was refreshing.

Owing to illness Mr. F. Linforth Willgoose, organist and choirmaster, was unable to be present. His place at the organ was taken by Mr. C. E. Wheeler, of St. Andrew's Church, whose work as accompanist left nothing to be desired. His two organ numbers were well received.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the choir, the assisting artists, and Mr. Wheeler at the conclusion of the service. Sympathy for Mr. Willgoose in his illness was also expressed, coupled with best wishes for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Harry Jaeger, of London Junction, wishes to express his sincere thanks to all of his friends and neighbors for their many kindnesses to his late wife (Jennie Jaeger) during her recent illness, and also for the many practical tokens of loving sympathy to him and his family in their sad bereavement.

Personal Mention

Amy Shapton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Shapton, of Stephen, was brought to London Thursday to undergo an operation for appendicitis.

Gordon Heywood, of Exeter, has accepted a position in this city.

A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

The new log cabin camp hotel in Algonquin Park is located on the easterly shore of Smoke Lake, one of the largest and most picturesque of the park lakes, and is known as "Nominigan Camp." The word is Ojibway for balsam, and is most appropriate, for the region is rich in this aromatic growth. Here, on a point facing the south, and furnishing glorious sunset pictures across the lake to the west, has been built a log-cabin hotel enterprise, similar to those of Maine of world-wide fame. There is a large central lodge or meeting-place, and in close proximity to it there are a series of individual log cabins, all built of cedar logs with the bark on, chinked with cement and moss, and thoroughly in keeping with the natural beauty of their location. The central lodge and the cabins are simply, comfortably furnished and have modern conveniences, with bathrooms and hot and cold water. The large lodge is used for general rendezvous and dining-room, and the log cabins furnish privacy for families or parties. This arrangement has proved a real success in many of the best similar resorts of the east. This camp on Smoke Lake is the first of a series of camps which will be established in the park by the Grand Trunk Railway System under arrangement with the Provincial Government. The high standards set in the new and magnificent Chateau Laurier at Ottawa, owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway System, will be maintained, although in very different fashion, in these rustic caravansaries. The rates are exceedingly reasonable, $14 to $18 per week. Write to the Manager, "Nominigan Camp," Algonquin Park Station, for reservation. Handsome illustrated descriptive literature free from Grand Trunk agents.

Kindness, says a newspaper essayist, has no better field for exercise than in conversation. The quality may be manifested: By not revealing the fact that you have heard the story before (or by saying, "I heard it this way") by leading a broken-off conversation back to the starting point; by avoiding questions that will lead to argument; by avoiding the habit of gazing fixedly at any particular part of the speaker's attire. To which may be added, the abstaining from constant nodding of the head to indicate comprehension.

A northern preacher, telling about his first trip south, says that after leaving his hotel in a remote town in Alabama he found that he had left his pocketbook between the mattresses of his bed. His fellow-travellers all assured him that a colored chambermaid was never known to restore such a find. He telegraphed a description of his property, however, and went on to fulfill his preaching engagements. After four days he returned to the hotel and received his wallet, with every bill and every paper just as he had left them. His faith in the negro and

The Vaterland, now the largest vessel afloat, was launched recently at Hamburg. She is 950 feet long and 100 feet wide. Eighty-four lifeboats will be carried, including two high-powered motor boats, which may be used in towing the others. Instead of having the usual berths all of the first-cabin staterooms will be provided with brass beds.

in Providence henceforth had a telling illustration.

The volcanic eruption of Mount Katmai, in Alaska, in June, 1912, is described by Mr. George C. Martin, of the United States Geological Survey, in the National Geographic Magazine, as one of the greatest eruptions of historic times. The volume of ashes ejected is declared to have been even greater than in the eruption of Krakatoa, in 1883, though the ashes was not thrown to so great a distance as in that tremendous volcanic explosion. Katmai's eruption was unique, however, in the fact that it occasioned no loss of life.

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SECOND SECTION

London Advertiser

SECOND SECTION

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Suffragettes Agitate Against Anglican Marriage Service

Complain of Indignities and Ask For Their Removal—Remedies Suggested For Offensive Passages.

A campaign against the alleged indignities to women contained in the Anglican marriage service is the latest effort of the Suffragists' Spiritual Militancy League. Fifteen such moral humiliations are mentioned in a manifesto which the league is sending not only to every clergyman of the Church of England, but to all persons whose forthcoming marriage is announced in the daily papers.

The first two indignities complained of are:

The words "Obey him and serve him," which the bride is required to repeat; and

The question put by the minister: "Who giveth this woman to be married by this man?"

Giving the Man Away.

One of the remedies suggested for both is the omission of the words. The alternative is that the bridegroom should be required to promise "to obey her and serve her," and that the minister should also ask, "Who giveth this man to be married to this woman?" The present giving away," it is argued, is a humiliating survival of a status for woman which will not become wholly extinct until the nation no longer allows its religious formula to misrepresent and belie the highest practice and insight of our own day."

Other indignities and the remedies suggested for them are as follows:

The giving of a ring to the bride as a symbol of the marriage bond, and the bridegroom's words, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." The latter words, "never have been true," yet undoubtedly they have frequently created a false sense of independence in the heart of the bride. The ring ceremony and its formula could be dropped, or there should be an exchange of rings and the same formula for both parties—a formula to contain "no economic falsehoods."

The prayer which asserts, among other things, that "out of man woman took her beginning." This is "not only a foolish and unscientific myth, but one degrading to women, and flattering to an already excessive self-esteem on the part of men." It could be omitted, or replaced by a statement of biological fact as to the differentiation of the sexes.

Three insinuations in the homily as to woman's spiritual inferiority and moral subordination. Omission of the simile as to the moral cleansing power of the husband's love, which apparently has no equivalent in the influence of the wife upon the husband—a simile which is "an insult to women and a temptation to men."

Braiding and Upbraiding.

The warning to brides against "outward adorning of plaiting the hair and of wearing gold": But if women, as well as men (says the manifesto), had been priests when the Prayer-Book was made, it is inconceivable that no equivalent warning should have been inserted in this homily as to the vices peculiar to men, which are probably as pernicious as plaiting the hair and the wearing of gold."

The league demands legislation to remove from the marriage rite all the fifteen indignities. "In our judgment," says the manifesto, "this marriage rite . . . clearly betrays the method, not, it is true, of brute coercion, but of spiritual disparagement, which has always been brought to bear against women."

THOSE ANCIENTS MOVED COMFORTABLY

No Trouble With the Truck Drivers or Long Wait for Furniture Van in Ancient Babylonia.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

Victim of the moving van, gaze on this picture of simplicity in moving and wish you were a Bab of Babylonia!

This is the way they did it in the cradle of civilization, the ancient Babylonia, and the way they do it there today. The complete furnishings of the house—usually a rug—would be rolled up and placed on the back of the family donkey. Then the family would be loaded on one side, the man of the house on the other, and they'd move. That's all there is to it.

No calling up the truck drivers' union to make application to be placed on the eligible list for a truck.

No waiting until midnight for the van that was to arrive at daybreak! No dog-like following of the van to retrieve the various articles dropped on the way.

No mental struggle trying to remember which barrel the hammer was in.

No broken dishes, cracked mirrors, scarred furniture. Nothing but peace and happiness and contentment.

But Babylan is far, far away, and movin' day is near, so there you are!

REVOLT OF DECENCY AGAINST NEW DANCES

They Are a Reversion to the Grossest Practices of Savage Man.

New York Sun: That the police authorities of New York should be driven to a close inspection of the many dance halls now open to those whose idle or weak dispositions have drawn them to the miscalled "new dances" was inevitable. Great as is the popularity of these graceless contortions and numerous though their practitioners are, there remain a saving intelligence and morality in the community which recognize their significance and loathe their indecency.

Let the seemingly incredible protestations that innocence and virtue may indulge in these excesses without realization of their origin and meaning be accepted. Politeness and optimism dictate this insult to intelligence. There remains on those possessing knowledge and conscience the inescapable duty of protecting the ignorant and the weak as much from their folly as from the designs of the vicious. The task is to exert every influence to prevent the loss of such ground as has been gained by society in its history-long struggle for moral progress, a lass that is inevitable if such dances as are now under consideration are tolerated.

Far from being "new," these dances are a reversion to the grossest practices of savage man. They are based on the primitive motive of the orgies enjoyed by the aboriginal inhabitants of every uncivilized land. Their movements and steps have been described with exactitude by explorers and missionaries to those peoples we are accustomed to regard as inferior. The culminating extravagances are identical with the ends sought by the benighted heathen, save only that the heathen is redeemed by a frankness of terminology and conduct that has not yet been attained here.

Preserved through all the ages by the habitues of low resorts, by strumpets and their patrons, these dances have never lost their original reason for existence or been deprived of their appeal to the profligate and the debased. Today, whether practiced in the lowest brothel or in surroundings more expensive, they retain without change their meaning and are unmodified in their effect. That for a moment persons of respectable antecedents have injudiciously endured their introduction in places where decorum guards chastity has not changed their nature or obscured their menace.

Official intervention, the blow society instinctively strikes for self-preservation, can do no more than circumscribe the field of sordid exploitation of mankind's basest passions and weaknesses. Yet, restricted though the field of itse usefulness is, it indicates widespread recognition of the necessity of preserving those standards of conduct that irk the reckless . . . who in their folly forget that evil communications corrupt good manners.

The Two Switzerlands

There is a vivacious account of the two Switzerlands of today in "John Christopher," Romain Rolland's great novel (Heinemann).

"Christopher had come out of the shadow of the helmet; gladly he returned to the country in which he had been a sojourner perforce, to Switzerland.

"Like so many of the spirits of that time—spirits thirsting for liberty, choking in the narrowing circle of the hostile nations, he sought a corner of the earth in which he could stand above Europe and breathe freely.

"Formerly, in the days of Goethe, the Rome of the free Popes was the island upon which all the winged thought of divers nations came to rest, like birds taking shelter from the storm. Now what refuge is there? The island has been covered by the sea. Rome is no more. The birds have fled from the Seven Hills. The Alps only are left for them. There, amid the rapacity of Europe stands (for how long?) little island of twenty-four cantons.

"In truth, it has not the poetic radiance and glamor of the Eternal City; history has not filled its air with the breath of gods and heroes; but a mighty music rises from the naked earth; there is an heroic rhythm in the lines of the mountains, and there, more than anywhere else, a man can feel himself in contact with elemental forces.

Leprosy of the Hotels.

"Living in that country he had come to know it well. The majority of those who pass through it see only its excrescences: the leprosy of the hotels, which defiles the fairest features of that sturdy piece of earth; the stranger cities, the monstrous marts whither all the fatted people of the world come to browse; the table d'hote meals, the masses of food flung into the trough for the nosing beasts; the casino bands with their silly music mingling with the noise of the little horses; the Italian scum, whose disgusting uproar makes the bored wealthy idiots wriggle with pleasure; the fatuous display of the shops, wooden bears, chalets, silly knick-knacks, always the same, repeated time and again, over and over again, with no freshness or invention; the worthy booksellers with their scandalous pamphlets—all the moral baseness of those places whither every year the idle, joyless millions come who are incapable of finding amusement in the smallest degree finer than that of the multitude, or one tithe as keen.

"And they know nothing of the people in whose land they stay. They have no notion of the reserves of moral force and civic liberty which for centuries have been hoarded up in them, coals of the fires of Calvin and Zwingli, still glowing beneath theashes; they have no conception of the vigorous democratic spirit which will always ignore the Napoleonic republic, or of the breadth of their social undertakings, or the example given to the world by these United States of the three great races of the West, the model of the Europe of the future.

"Christopher was in sympathy with these men who strive less to seem than to be, and, under the recent veneer of an ultra-modern industrialism, keep clearly marked the most reposeful features of the old Europe of peasants and townsmen."

What Are the Main Elements of Happiness?

Question Put By the British Weekly Brings Many Answers—Children, Home and Religion in the Lead—Happy People Tell Why They Are Happy.

"What are the main elements in your happiness?"

This question was put by the editor of the British Weekly to his readers, and the answers sent are human documents and confessions of a very interesting kind.

"The response has been extraordinary," says the editor. "The papers sent in are to be numbered not by the hundred but by the thousand, and the examination of them has proved a laborious though interesting task. Many of my correspondents say that the reviewing of the main facts in their life has done them good. They say that till they put the questions straight to themselves they did not realize what their blessings were, and that a recognition of them has brought stimulus and cheer.

Three Groups.

"The answers may be roughly divided into three groups—religious, human, worldly. Those that refer to the religious sources of happiness are about equal in number to those which dwell upon the human, that is, upon home comforts—wife, children, and the like. The worldly group—that is, the group of those who derive pleasure from wealth — is comparatively small. It may be noted generally that women are more concise and lucid in their estimates of joy and sorrow than men.

"The elements of happiness must be divided into two groups, those of constant happiness — for example, religious certainty — and those of temporary happiness, like a country walk. One naturally puts the element of constant happiness as first in importance. Of these religion, good health, wife, husband, children, home, friends, congenial work, love of nature, books, music, are easily first. A good education is frequently mentioned. The great majority of the writers are happy; only two state the contrary.

Children and Home.

"Love of children and home. This is the chief source of happiness, so far as my correspondence goes. One answer is typical; 'The main elements in my happiness are that God has given me five bonnie children, and I am at least able to clothe, feed, and guide them. My wife guides me.' The age of this writer is 47.

"A widow writes: 'The love, devotion, trust, and respect of my son and daughter, who repay me for every sacrifice I have ever made for them a hundredfold, and up to the present time they have caused me no sorrow.'

"Here is another: 'Little pattering feet, golden curls, bright blue eyes, with the mother's look in their clear, heaven-lit depths, are present joys, and beyond them my mind travels into the future of these two little ones, and builds for them such careers as only the elastic limits of the possible would allow. In present love and future hopes are the elements of my happiness.'

"Once more: 'The main elements of my happiness are to have the love and full confidence of husband and three sons, and that I may be able to make home always home-like for them.'

" 'The main elements in my happiness are the love of husband and children, and a home, ample and sunny, with wide, open, western view of sky and country which always speaks to me of the infinite and eternal.'

" 'The main elements in my happiness are my husband, his manliness and kindness; the friendship his friends have extended to me; our children; our comfortable country home, with the garden and farm attached; our books; the cheerfulness of the laboring class round us, and the generally respectful but free relations existing between them and their employers.'

" 'Always a home-loving man, my greatest pleasure is in the company of my wife and children. This to me outweighs all other pleasure, and at forty-two is the chief source of happiness.'

" 'An affectionate wife, and through her an orderly and comfortable family; a modest competency once very meagre.'

" 'An intense longing to get home, to enjoy my wife's company and comradeship.'

" 'A mutual love, a sweet content and homeliness, and a joy of service.'

" 'I have a wife whom I dearly love, and of whose love I am sure. We have two darling little children.'

"These answers are typical of a multitude.

Religion and Friendship.

"Those who think that religion is extinct in this country would learn something by reading these papers, for the deep religious feeling expressed by multitudes of all classes is very impressive.

"Friendship and sympathy and the joy of helping others figure largely in the replies.

Health and Joy of Life.

"Many of my correspondents are full of the joy of life. It is refreshing to read their replies:

" 'I am glad to be alive, partly because I am healthy, but also because we have a perfect home life; a lovely house in the country, with love to sweeten all that goes on in it. Then I have work that I enjoy, and several true friends near me.'

" 'A healthy and naturally bright disposition; the memory of early years spent in a beautiful village; religion; intellectual work; preaching and pastoral duties; love of home, wife, and children; many friends; gardening; travel; the influence of hope.'

" 'Mens (including conscience) sana in corpore sano. Developing the whole man; by six days' honest work in the week; systematic exercises of the parts less used in our work; learning to laugh at the little worries; reducing our wants to moderation; and persistently acquiring the all-conquering virtue of patience.'

" 'Sustained health, notwithstanding shop life often exceeding seventy hours a week. Many friends; no known enemies. Church and trade agencies. Capacity for living a full life upon a modest income. Absence of domestic discord. Intense interest in people with a faculty for appreciating the pathos and comedy beneath the surface.'

" 'Good health and a moderate life, so that I enjoy recreation. A deep interest in my work. I have made a rule to do everything in its time, so that I feel proud and thankful for my calling, in which I find great interest.'

"I may add here that there are many answers corresponding with this. Joy in one's work obviously makes an immense addition to the happiness of life and it is not an uncommon experience.

Other Confessions.

"Some answers may be given which are not easily classified.

" 'A growing conviction that a deep and abiding serenity of soul is attainable, even in a life whose chief ambition, and hopes have had to be surrendered.'

" 'After sixty years of life, in which have been neither mounts of transfiguration nor deeps of despair, I have learned to believe with "Jean Paul" that we ought to value little joys more than great ones. That not great but little goodhaps can make life happy.'

" 'My mother's success in facing the battles of life. She, though poor and illiterate, was rich in faith. Though she had no education—she is not even able to write now—her faith in education was puzzling. She has one son the headmaster of a school and a church officer, one a medical man and religious, and the third a minister of the Gospel. Her income was only 18s. a week for years.'

" 'The main elements in my happiness are in (1) having work congenial, in which one is not overpressed, and in which I can be perfectly honest. (2) I had the good fortune to have inherited a love for the church and its work.'

"A girl of twenty-four writes:

" '1. A realization of, and faith in, the Divine, combined with gradually increasing knowledge of God's workings amongst men through pain and suffering. 2. A large circle of friends. 3. Some accepted manuscripts as proof that I may speak of my gladness in living. 4. My ability to appreciate the highest in art, music and literature.' "

A Survivor of Scott Party Tells Story of Hardships

Lieutenant Campbell Reaches England—Says Rescue Party Did Its Best—Lived All Winter On Seal Meat and Blubber.

Lady Scott and Lieut. Victor Campbell, R.N., one of the survivors of her heroic husband's expedition to the South Pole, both arrived in England on April 11.

Lady Scott, who crossed from Calais to Dover, is staying at her home in Buckingham Palace road, where she is being visited only by her intimate friends.

Lieut. Campbell is the first of the survivors of the ill-fated expedition to reach home. He landed at Plymouth from the Orient liner Otway, and left for London. He was met on arrival by his wife and by his uncle, Mr. Archer.

The Picture of Health.

As leader of the northern party, Lieut. Campbell suffered great privations, but he looked the picture of health. He was not eager to discuss his experiences, but when the death of Capt. Scott and his companions was touched upon, he broke through his reserve and said: "I am anxious to make it known through the press that the disaster was in no way due to the neglect of the first relief party. They did all that was humanly possible to rescue their leader and those who were with him. There is no truth in the suggestion that there was friction among the members of the expedition, or that blame was attached to Mr. Gerrard and his party for failing to persevere in the attempt to reach Capt. Scott. When they got to One-Ton Camp they experienced a fearful blizzard, such as people at home cannot realize.

"Imagine the air thick charged with ice and snow of blinding density and with cold of the greatest intensity. It was such a blizzard that kept Mr. Gerrard and his party from struggling on in the hope of meeting Capt. Scott. Had they remained any longer they must have sacrificed their own lives.

"The blizzard continued for three days, and this was the storm that proved the undoing of Capt. Scott. Commander Evans, Lieut. Pennell and myself held an inquiry, and we were quite satisfied (as were all the remaining members of the expedition) that the relief party had done all they could.

"Once and for all I should like to make that quite clear."

Traces of Privation.

As to the condition of the bodies of Capt. Scott and his two companions found in the tent, Lieut. Campbell said they bore traces of the privation endured.

"With regard to the story that Capt. Oates had lost his feet before going out into the blizzard to die, he could not say whether this was true or not.

"That is a matter," he added, "which will probably be cleared up when the private and official journals reach home."

Touching upon his own northern party, which, quite unprepared, was called upon to winter 200 miles from headquarters, Lieut. Campbell said they numbered six.

"Once I realized that the Terra Nova would be unable to reach us," he added, "I prepared to spend the winter in the north. We were in great difficulty owing to shortage of supplies, and it was quickly recognized that existence depended upon our own exertions and our skill in capturing seals, but we managed it. During practically the whole winter we lived on seal meat and blubber. We were all blubber, in fact.

"For shelter we selected a snowdrift, in which we burrowed a dwelling 13 feet by 9 feet. This was indurated with seaweed, and the roof was covered with sealskins for warmth.

"From May to August the sun was invisible, and that was the worst of our experiences, but we managed to kill time by reading aloud and by general discussions."

Catching Seals.

Asked to describe how they captured the seals, the lieutenant said there was a little water where the land ice joined the sea, and here it was that the seals came to the surface after a meal and basked on the ice.

"While they were thus digesting their food," he said, "we stole upon them with club or axe and knocked them on the head.

"The seals were a lucky circumstance for us. They saved us from the fate of Capt. Scott's party."

The Old French Cemeteries Of New Orleans

Strange and Gruesome Burial Customs

[By W. J. McIntosh, Formerly of London.]

The unique and extraordinary feature of the cemeteries of "The Winter Capital of the United States," as the people of New Orleans delight to call their fair city—a feature that always gives a painful shock to the out-of-town visitor—is the practice of entombing the dead above the level of the ground, instead of burying them according to almost universal custom elsewhere, deep beneath the sod.

The New Orleans plan, however, was adopted from necessity, not by choice. It appears that the site of the city was originally a morass, part of the delta of the Mississippi River. The greater part of it is still almost on a level with the surface of the river when the water is at its lowest stage, but there are times in every year when the swiftly-flowing flood of that great stream would completely submerge the entire town, but for the protection afforded by the levee that has been erected along the river bank for many miles above and below the city. As a result of its low level and the utter lack of natural drainage, the soil of New Orleans is—or, rather, was until a recent date—so thoroughly waterlogged that burial in the manner with which we of the North are familiar was quite impossible until a few years ago. Extensive improvements in the drainage and sewerage systems were then inaugurated, and are still in progress. Huge drainage ditches were made, ranging in depth from ten to twenty-five feet, into which drain the surface waters and the contents of the shallow ditches which constitute the only sewers of most of the streets, together with the flow from the comparatively few sub-surface sewers of the business streets and boulevards. At the lowest points of these great drainage ditches, the waters are elevated by pumps and discharged into water-courses leading to Lake Pontchartrain, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico that lies a few miles to the northward.

Entombed Above Ground.

By means of this new system of drainage, the sub-soil water is being gradually drained away to a considerable depth, so that, whereas subsurface operations of any sort were formerly impracticable—so much so that cellars, for example, were then unknown—at the present time numerous sky-scrapers attest the fact that deep and stable foundations can now be constructed; while in the newer cemeteries the ancient practice of entombing the dead above ground has to some extent been supplanted by burial in graves, as customary elsewhere. But in the older and much more numerous cemeteries there has been no change whatever in that respect, and entombment above ground is still of daily occurrence.

The most typical and most surprising of the older cemeteries are those known as the "Old St. Louis No. 1" and "Old St. Louis No. 2," both of which are situated within a stone's throw of the busiest part of Canal street, the principal thoroughfare of the city. These two cemeteries, which are but a short distance apart, comprise four large city blocks, intersected by streets in precisely the same manner as other city blocks, and are closely hemmed in on all sides by dwellings and places of business. Each of these four cemetery blocks is inclosed by a blank brick wall, some seven feet in height, whitewashed, dirty and forbidding, pierced by one or two gateways. Passing through one of these, the visitor finds himself at once face to face with a bewildering array of tombs, chiefly built of marble, in the style of miniature temples or chapels, most of them about four feet wide by six to eight feet in height. They are crowded together in long lines, some straight, others crooked and tortuous, with narrow aisles or foot-paths between. The majority of

(Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

"The World Becoming One," Says James Bryce In Masterly Address to Historians' Congress

Almost Every Part of the Earth's Surface Except Japan and China Controlled or Owned By Five Or Six Powers—Few Wars Have Been Necessary—Truth Should Be the Historian's Aim.

The meetings of the International Congress of Historical Studies were opened at Lincoln's Inn in London recently. The president, Mr. James Bryce, is in America, and his masterly address was read by the acting president, Dr. Ward, the Master of Peterhouse.

Mr. Bryce first referred to the widening of historical studies in recent times due, in part, to the opening up of new fields of observation. Three of these fields in particular he mentioned. One is the study of primitive man and the successive stages through which he passed; secondly, there are the additions that the last sixty years have made to our knowledge of early Mediterranean civilizations; thirdly, there is the new light which has been thrown on "the habits and manners, the religious ideas, and rudimentary political institutions of a large number of backward races and tribes scattered over the earth." Mr. Boyce continued:—

I must ask permision to speak as a traveller rather than as a student of MSS. or of printed books. To wander through strange countries and see what the people have made of nature is one way, and not the worst way, of approaching history. The earliest chronicler whose work has come down to us was a traveller. That which Herodotus tells us of the physical aspects of the countries he visited and their races and their customs is at least as precious as his narratives of the Ionic revolt and the great Persian war. Now what is it that the traveller sees today in India, in Africa, in the two Americas, in Australasia, and the isles of the Pacific? He sees the smaller, weaker, and more backward races changing or vanishing under the impact of civilized man; their languages disappearing, their religious beliefs withering, their tribal organizations dissolving, their customs fading slowly away, first from use then from memory. Some tribes, like the warlike Araucanians of Chile, are dying out by disease. Others, like the Red Indian of Oklahoma and the Maoris of New Zealand, are being absorbed into the white population. Others, again, like the Finnish tribes of Northeast Russia, are being insensibly permeated by the customs and languages of their neighbors so as to lose whatever racial quality they had. From the blending of others with immigrants streaming in, a hybrid race is growing up, in which, as in the case of the mixture of the Chinese with the natives of Tahiti and Hawaii, the stronger and more civilized element seems fated to predominate. in other cases, people too large and powerful to lose their individuality are nevertheless beginning to be so affected by European influences as to find themselves passing into a new circle of ideas and a new set of institutions. Change is everywhere, and the process of change is so rapid that the past will soon be forgotten. It was a past the like of which can never recur.

Ethnologists, philologists, and students of folklore are at work recording these expiring forms of speech and embodiments in custom of primitive human thought; and not a moment should be lost in saving the precious relics. But historians have also their duty and function in this field, for many of its phenomena are of high significance for history.

"The World Becoming One."

There is one other aspect of the present age of the world that has a profound and novel meaning for the historian. The world is becoming one in an altogether new sense. More than four centuries ago the discovery of America marked the first step in the process of which the European races have now gained dominion over nearly the whole of the earth. The last great step in that process was the partition of Africa between three European Powers a little more than twenty years ago. Now, almost every part of the earth's surface, except the territories of China and Japan, is either owned or controlled by five or six European races. Eight Great Powers sway the political destinies of the globe, and there are only two other countries that can be thought of as likely to enter after a while into the rank of Great Powers. Similarly, a few European tongues have overspread all the continents, except Asia, and even there it seems probable that these few European tongues before long will be learnt by and used by the educated classes in such ways as to bring those classes into touch with European ideas. It is likely that by A. D. 2000 more than nine-tenths of the human race will be speaking less than twenty languages. Already there are practically only four great religions in the world. Within a century the minor religions may have gone; and possibly only three great faiths may remain, with such accelerated swiftness does change now move. Those things which are already strong are growing stronger; those already weak grow weaker and are ready to vanish away.

Thus as the earth has been narrowed through the new forces science has placed at our disposal and as the larger human groups absorb or assimilate the smaller, the movements of politics, of economics, and of thought in each of its regions become more closely interwoven with those of every other. Whatever happens in any part of the globe has now a significance for every other part. Industrial disputes are felt more widely over its

(Continued on Page Twenty-four.)

California's Achievement Squad of Globe-Trotters

Travelling around the world to advertise the Panamanian Exposition and pick up a liberal education forty REGULAR boys from California cities are east bound, seeing the wonders of each city in which they stop before crossing the Atlantic to give Europe opportunity to form an opinion of something beside the millionaire variety of Yankee kid.

And, judging from appearances, Europe is sure going to see.

It was a Chicago newsboy—and they don't grow any wiser than the Chicago variety—who exclaimed, in admiration, "Why, them's real guys!"

The English language contains no finer praise.

Under the leadership of Major Sidney Piexotto, of San Francisco, who wears a Fra. Elbertus tie, but is all right despite it, the boys are seeing the world. They are the Boys' Achievement Club of America. You can't find a manicured kid in the lot, and most of them sport heads of hair that look as if they had. but perfunctory introduction to brush and comb. But their eyes are bright and they're live wires.

En route they will play baseball, football, basketball or engage in track and field meets with anything of their size that happens along, and, as each boy was picked for having accomplished something in addition to the three Rs, the outlook for a lovely time is great.

In Chicago the boys were lunched at the Press club, took in the stock yards, several of the most important "big business" concerns and headed east, having one Chicago boy added to their party.

The Californians looked over the recruit when he joined them. They learned his name was Wallace A. Crismore. Apparently satisfied with their inspection, they made him one of them with "Hello, Wallie."

Amazing Scenes at Fall of Adrianople
Bulgarians and Turks Vie in Valor

Bayonet Charge Carries the First Turkish Barrier—Many Chickens and Turkeys, Cattle and Sheep in the City—Chukri Pasha's Dignified Surrender.

A remarkably vivid picture of what the fall of Adrianople means in the pageant of history has been drawn by Luigi Barzini in the Daily Telegraph. He and another correspondent were the first foreigners to enter the fallen city with the Bulgarians.

"The city of superb mosques, bristling with soaring minarets, like certain landscapes of the legendary East, ceased a few hours ago to be Turkish. For the Turks it represented what Granada was to the Arabs; it was dear and sacred, because it alone bore some deep traces of the beauty and art of Islamic civilization. And as with the fall of Granada Mussulman power disappeared from the western part of Europe, with the fall of Adrianople Mohammedan domination, already condemned to death, vanishes from Eastern Europe.

Singing Their Battle Hymns.

"At 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the first Bulgarian troops rode towards the city from the Karik side, singing their battle hymns in chorus, the national flag waving proudly over their heads, a cycle of five centuries closed, and a new era began, amidst that clash and clamor of soldiers and arms which is encountered at the beginning and the end of every empire.

"How is it possible to describe this great historical event, the importance of which is so much greater than its outward appearance? I have within me a tumult of visions, impressions, emotions, that are still too vivid to permit me to arrange my ideas in logical order."

Secret Preparations.

Here are a series of pictures drawn by M. Barzini. First of the secret preparations by the Bulgarians.

"The long and careful preparations lasted about twenty days. Cases of shells were slowly transported by night to the appointed positions, which were well hidden behind the heights. Conveying the ammunition across pathless fields occupied an enormous time. No wagon could carry more than six rounds for the heavy guns, and a good 50,000 rounds were amassed in the casemates of the big batteries. The country was still covered with snow when, unseen by the enemy, the active preparations began.

"These preparations were concealed by the reverse slopes of the distant heights, where hundreds of men prepared emplacements for mortars, shelters, and magazines. Immense convoys made a sweep of over seventy miles in transporting the material and projectiles. But meanwhile the siege continued day after day without any variation.

Then the advance by moonlight.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of March 24 the action began. It began with a general cannonade on all sectors, an intense bombardment from every side, but less intense on the pont which had to be taken by assault, for it was necessary to conceal the plan and mislead the defence.

"But at 4 o'clock in the morning black masses of Bulgarian infantry, who had rested on the grassy slope, began creeping slowly, in the profoundest silence, towards the Turkish advanced positions.

"The Bulgarians arrived within 400 paces of the Turkish positions, and not a rifle-shot had been fired. One might have thought that the entrenchments had been abandoned if the small, black profiles of the motionless sentries had not been seen outlined on the moonlit sky.

"It took the storming party more than an hour to traverse two kilometres (about 1¼ miles). The first glimpse of dawn was beginning to clear the horizon. Suddenly at the word of command, all the Bulgarians bounded to their feet, uttering their immense super-human yell of assault, the terrible, prodigious roar of a people in fury. 'To the bayonet! To the bayonet! Hurrah!' the soldiers shouted, hurling themselves forward. It is curious that they crossed three wire entanglements without raising any alarm. In a few seconds the Bulgarians found themselves at the last barrier, and the Turks, taken by surprise, abandoned their positions, practically without offering any resistance."

The Commander Surrenders.

Then the scenes in the city.

"When Chukri Pasha caused a sheet to be hoisted as a white flag on the wireless mast of the Haderlik fort of the northwest sector, 20,000 men were prisoners, and another 30,000, having cast away their uniforms, were hiding in the city. Chukri was to be a prisoner without conditions. Colonel Markoleff approached to ask for his sword. He found him on foot, perfectly calm, together with Colonel Aziz Bey, governor of the city. Aziz Bey unsheathed his sword and silently handed it to the Bulgarian officer. Chukri replied: 'You see, I am without arms,' and clapped his hand to his thigh, where there was no sword. But it was only a question of etiquette.

The Children and the Chickens.

"At mid-day in the hall of the headquarters a profoundly-moving and indescribably solemn scene was witnessed. Chukri Pasha, with dignified gesture, extending his gloved hand, offered his sword to General Ivanoff, who restored it, saying: 'Vous êtes un brave. Tenez votre epee, general,' ('You are a brave man; keep your sword, general"), and victor and vanquished gravely saluted each other.

"Descending from the tragic, corpse-strewn heights, the victorious troops met with their first surprise. In the meadows close to the town great herds of cattle and flocks of sheep were feeding tranquilly, and the fields were cultivated. A few steps more brought them to the suburbs, and in the suburbs, just as in any other Turkish town in the most prosperous period of its existence, were droves of chickens and turkeys, whose mortality did not seem to have been much above the normal.

"Perhaps it was the population that suffered? Not at all. Amongst the first houses of the city poor children are serenly playing, perfectly indifferent to the war and the dramas of the peoples. The sight of these children is reassuring. Two Turkish women, and two peasants with long green tunics and ample trousers pass down the street. Others seated on the threshold of a house sift barley, while chickens peck up the scattered grains. These are commonplace pictures, which are important only because they are seen in Adrianople at the end of a siege, and they give testimony to an incredible normality. The children, as is usual at their age when they are in perfect health, are more frank; they run to the threshold in order to get a better view of the new visitors."

Painting Crosses.

Here are a few additional details of this historical siege, told by the Times correspondent:

"King Ferdinand," he says, "who arrived in a motor-car, himself received Chukri Pasha's surrender, and returned his sword with a graceful and courteous reference to his magnificent defence of the town.

"The native dignity of the Ottoman in tragic circumstances has been seen at its very best, while the behavior of the onlooking crowd and the armed escorts was most admirable during the whole of the march past. It was pleasant to watch the kindly relation between victors and vanquished. It was curious during my stroll to watch people busily engaged in painting crosses, fashioned of any material gathered haphazard, to nail to their doors as a pitiful protection, not against the soldiery, whose behavior is exemplary, but against the Christians of the lowest order, who seized the opportunity for loot, but who are now dealt with in very summary manner by armed patrols."

"And yet," says the Observer, "the lion's share of the honor fairly goes to the indomitable Osmanlis and their heroic leader, who for five long months have kept the Crescent flying over the second capital of their empire. As the Crescent sinks below the horizon of Europe there is a bright ray of glory left by the defence of Adrianople."

The Sunshine and Sentiment of the Orient; Its Fascination

The Englishman Goes to Morocco in Search of Health and Romance, Getting His Fill of Both—Tragedy, as Well.

[By B. B. Chapman, in London Daily Chronicle.]

"Balak, Balak!"

The native's body moves as slowly as his mind, and in this congested Mazagan street, where pavement and roadway are one, his self-absorption renders him as indifferent to the sonorous "Take care!" of the mule-driver as he is careless of probable injury by pasing mules or vehicles.

His European companion, on the other hand, instinctively obeys the picturesque old Moorish muleteer, who looks as if he were a survival from the Barbary pirate age, and shrivels up within the smallest possible space against the wall in the narrow street which, like any street in any town in Morocco, is not an inch more than ten feet wide.

Two mules come lumbering by. Slung upon poles across their backs is a heavy iron safe, just landed from England, and intended for one of the court officials at Fez. This portable modern strong room, which is to be carried by mules across 200 miles of rough-going country, is silent testimony to the native willingness to avail itself of the ingenuity of the Occident, while imagining it retains its spirit of independence by holding fast to antiquated methods of transport; but presently mules and camels must go; for the Sultan's capital is to be linked up with the coast by a French railway; that is a necessary part of the process of grafting western progress on to Eastern decadence.

At the present time that process is making very slow headway; and you need go no further afield than Morocco in order to realize something of the subtle fascination which enchains the stranger to the quaint garishness of Oriental towns.

What is the secret of that fascination? Europeans have many times undertaken hazardous journeys into the interior of Morocco; have aped the Moor by disguising themselves in burnous and djellabah; have made it part of a life's work to study and explain the fanaticism of devout Mohammedans. But there is a simpler way of finding the answer to the riddle or Orientalism. Right at the gate of the Orient, where East struggles with West in fear of its boundaries being pushed back Saharawards, the sun-baked houses and tortuous alleys exude that irresistible charm and mystery which cast their glamor over all Eastern life.

A Sun Bath in Winter.

The fact was revealed to a European who had just accompanied the round tour between London, Morocco and the Canary islands. In less than a week's journey from England — so rapid and complete was the change of environment—the trammels of Western life melted away in the atmosphere of the Mogreb-al-Aksa. In two weeks he forgot, as Pierre Loti in a similar connection forgot, "l'epoque ou l'on croyait vivre." It all seemed so very far off. For a distance of more than 400 miles he searched the Moroccan coast for the key to the charm of the Orient. On a recent winter's day he lounged in the comforting warmth of Mogador, the "Picture City," where a shade temperature of 70 degree was registered. Saffi, the most attractive city on the Moroccan coast, bathed in the light of a dazzling sun, kept him rooted in admiration to its beautiful shores, and here he indulged in a sun bath—a sun bath in winter he stood upon Spartel hill and gazed down upon the picturesque confusion of Tangier, with the tideless blue of the sea where Mediterranean and Atlantic met stretching away in the middle distance, backed up by the frowning mass of Gibraltar.

At Casablanca, whose squat and dessire? formless white houses strain the unaccustomed eye, he witnessed a phase of the Europeanizing influence at work—the importation of two dozen motor-cars—made in France, of course, with specially prepared rubber tires adapted to the water-filled ditches which masquerade as roads. Then he rubbed shoulders with Moors, Arabs, Berbers, Negroes and Barbary Jews in the passages of Mazagan. Morocco has not yet any street worthy of the name; the thoroughfares, which are nothing better than passages, although intended for pedestrians and vehicles, are used as dumping-grounds for refuse.

Light, the Restorer.

But it is not in the streets, nor houses, nor shops, nor people, nor their customs that the secret of Oriental splendor lies. It lies in the beautiful, shimmering light that lends a weird picturesqueness to the heaving mass of ramshackle houses and mud-huts, invests the tattered garments of the tribal nomads with splashes of brilliant coloring, and makes the tawdry look artistic. The refulgence of it seems to throb with life! It transforms into magical loveliness the white houses, the reddish brown of the hills, the arid shrubs and trees, and the sand dunes.

This wonderful light is perhaps the greatest natural asset of Morocco Without it you may look in vain for any attractiveness in the Mauretanian Tingitana. It compensates for so many deficiencies. See, for instance, the exteriors of the houses, and you sense a void. High up in the white walls a peephole serves as an apology for a window; there are really no windows in Moroccan houses. Yards and yards of plastered house front are unrelieved save for small shapeless gaps dotted haphazard over the surface, just as if a French gun had sent along a few shells to let in some light and ventilation—and civilization. The doors of the houses, mostly carved in florid style, gape open and reveal interiors of mysterious gloom. There is no sign of life and activity; and if you be wise you will not seek to discover any within; for the Moor is not only expert in the art of roguery, but also in deftly removing all traces of a tragedy the outcome of inquisitiveness.

Tragedy? Can it exist in this land of glorious light and sunshine? The wife of a European official at one of the coast towns declared that murders among the natives are of daily occurrence there. In fairness, let it be said, the Moor seldom attacks a European—he fears swift detection.

The Frenchmen goes to Morocco to make money, to stop tragedies, and to introduce law and order. The Spaniard goes because he is jealous of the Frenchman; the German goes because he will not be left out in the cold; but the Englishman goes in search of health and romance. And he gets his fill of both. It is at sunset that romance springs into life in Sunset Land. Flashing-eyed houris come out on to the flat-topped roofs to gossip and to watch, themselves unseen, the jostling throng in the narrow streets below. At least, time was when they came hither for that purpose; but nowadays in parts of most towns their object is to display their charms for the benefit of passers-by; it may be a result of the demoralizing influence of western civilization. The Moor himself will tell you that it is so; but then he is by nature unfitted for the task of censor of morals.

Bargaining as a Pastime.

Truth to tell, the European influx has effected the stengthening of native conservatism. This is apparent even in the shops, which are constructed and conducted now in the same manner as they were 200 years ago. There are no doors; the shopkeeper, having removed the shutters, steps in and sits cross-legged in the centre of a dais, with his wares distributed around him. The prospective customer remains in the street. Some article takes his fancy. The shopkeeper sees that he is attracted, and asks at least thrice the value of the article. If the price is paid without demur he will call Allah to witness that the customer is mad or a fool; if a quarter of the sum which he named is suggested to him, he will gently take the article from the customer's hand and replace it among his other goods, his features assuming a vacuous expression, as if he were no longer aware of the customer's existence. The latter, who is, perhaps, as keen on a bargain as the shopkeeper, will turn away with an impatient "Seer-fi-halak." The shopkeeper's assumed lethargy vanishes instantaneously, and he calls the customer back. At once the previous procedure is reversed; the shopkeeper it is now who asks, "How much?" A price is named, declined, and the customer replaces the article which has again been put into his hand. And so the chaffering process continues for an hour or more.

Time is of no account in Morocco. It is the land of tomorrow, the "land of the sun." Lying at the gate of Europe, it can be reached in five or six days from London. One of the R.M.S.P. Company's vessels takes the traveller direct from Wopping to Gibraltar, and, after spending a day in the fortress town, which, by the way, still flaunts the arms of proud Castile, in spite of Sir Archibald Hunter, he is taken on to Tangier, a sea journey of four hours. Then he can journey down the coast and spend sufficient time on shore at some half-dozen towns to enable him to get acquainted with native life.

After the glare of the sun and the eternal whiteness of the houses in Morocco, he may find it a relief to go on to the Canary Islands and Madeira —to Las Palmas, Santa Cruz and Funchal. These tiny worlds, wrapped in their own enchantment, embraced by the warmth of the Gulf stream, bathed in perpetual sunshine, set amid superb scenery, and fanned by cooling breezes from the Atlantic, provide the most exhilarating holiday resorts within easy reach of England. The surroundings are vastly different from those in Morocco, but the wonderful climate remains.

Life flows leisurely along, Spanish and Portuguese alike being as much out of touch with the modern world as if they were not of it. They are incapable of an idea beyond that of mere living. Romeo still sernades his Juliet beneath her balcony, although with her through the postigo or small wooden shutter which shields all windows in these islands, owing to the watchfulness of the duenna, who exercises the same potency here as she did in the Spain of "Gil Blas."

The houses are a tone poem in blue, yellow, dull red and white, and their pristine freshness is unspoiled by smoke or grime because of the absence of chimneys. In fact, here in latitude 29, on a level with the Sahara, will be found the light and climate which are the curative agents for a great many mental and physical ills, and in little more than three weeks after leaving London the traveller may be back in town—if he undertakes the round trip —refreshed and reinvigorated. What more satisfying holiday could one

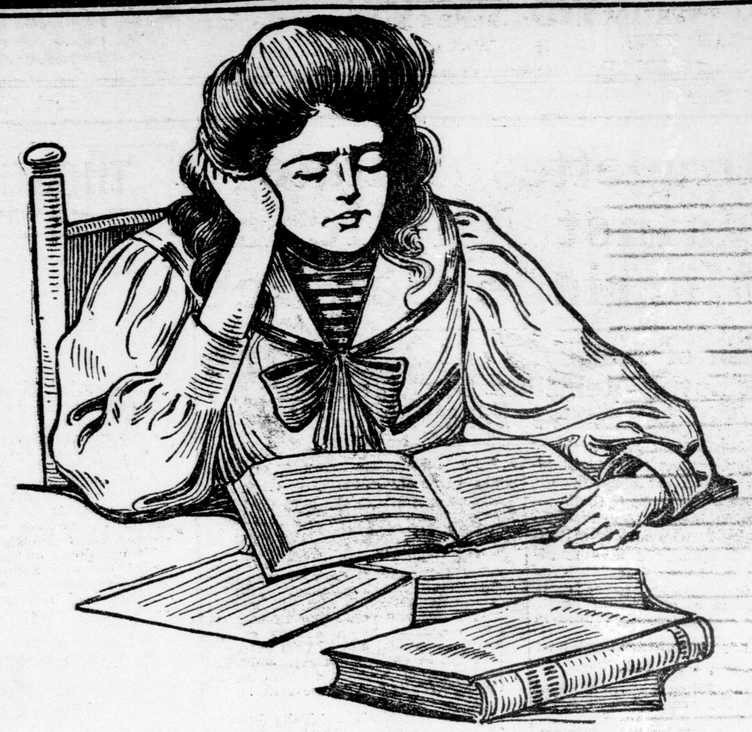
PIMPLES BROKE OUT AROUND CHIN

Burst and Formed Ugly Scabs. Burning, then Itching. Had to Go Without Shaving for Weeks. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Skin Perfectly Clear.

181 Close St., Toronto, Ont.—"I was troubled with facial eczema for nearly ten years. The first signs were pimples breaking out and then bursting and forming nasty ugly scabs around my chin. Very often the sensation was that of burning, then itching so that I scratched the sore. I had to go without shaving for weeks at a time. I tried many patent remedies but did not find a permanent cure. Every spring and fall the disease appeared at its worst. I sometimes got rid of it for a few months, then it returned as bad as ever.

"About six months ago I received a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and found great relief after a few applications. I purchased two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap and used them as directed and now my skin is perfectly clear. I can shave with pleasure." (Signed) Wm. MacBean, May 27, 1912.

Not only are Cuticura Soap and Ointment most valuable in the treatment of eczemas and other distressing eruptions of skin and scalp, but no other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough skins, itching, scaly scalps, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails, nor do it so economically. A single cake of Cuticura Soap (25c.) and box of Cuticura Ointment (50c.) are often sufficient when all else has failed. Sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 43D, Boston, U. S. A.



Schoolgirl's Nerves

"Oh, to be free from school life and school worries during the sunshiny spring days," is the wish of thousands of schoolgirls, to whom nothing could be of more benefit than outdoor exercise and an opportunity to drink in the fresh air and sunshine.

Just at the springtime, when the human system is sure to be more or less debilitated, and often at the most critical time in a girl's life, there come also the anxiety, eye-strain and mental over-exertion consequent on the approach of examinations.

To many this extra demand on the system proves the last straw, and the results are made known by headaches, sleeplessness, irritability, loss of appetite, tired, worn-out feelings and inability to concentrate the mind on the work at hand, whether it be mental or physical.

To some there will come St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration, or some derangement of the vital organs, which may linger to make a life of suffering and unhappiness.

The only means of averting trouble is by the use of external assistance in order to increase the supply of pure, rich blood, and for this purpose there is no treatment comparable to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Because of its mild and gentle action and powerful restorative influences in building up the system, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is particularly suited as a treatment for girls and women. Especially during the critical periods of woman's life, such as between the ages of twelve and sixteen, this great food cure, by supplying an abundance of rich, red blood, keeps up health and strength and fills the body with vigor and vitality.

Miss Cynthia Hutchinson, Hanceville, B.C., writes:—"I feel it my duty to tell what a great friend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has been to me. I would have written sooner, but wanted to be sure I was thoroughly cured. Before using this medicine my nervous system was so completely run down that my friends, as well as myself, thought I could never get better. All medicines failed to help me.

"A trial of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food benefited me, and I used altogether seven boxes. At the end of a month people scarcely knew me, I had improved so much. The blood was enriched, color improved, new flesh added, and I got strong and well. Several of my friends have profited by my experience and received great benefit from this treatment."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

One-Seventh of Bulgarians Mobilized For the War

All Men Between 18 and 50 Withdrawn From Peaceful Occupations — How Country Stood the Strain.

According to the calculations of the Mir, the Government's organ, Bulgaria has mobilized no less than a seventh of the whole population. That is to say, all men between 18 and 50 capable of bearing arms, and therefore of working, have been withdrawn from peaceful occupations. What other nation in Europe could have done as much? And how has Bulgaria been able to stand the strain for nearly six months?

The explanation lies in the primitive economic organization of the country, in the fact that the population consists mainly of peasants. The Bulgarian peasant has few needs, and is accostomed to satisfy them very largely from the products of his own labors. He almost always has stores of corn and hay, as well as cattle and poultry, which provide him with milk, cheese, eggs and so forth, on which the families of the troops have been living. Purchases in the towns have been restricted, of course, but otherwise the greater part of the rural population has been able to live during the war very much as it did before. The needier villagers have been helped by their richer neighbors.

In the towns the case is different. The officials who still have work to do receive their old salaries, less a reduction of from 10 to 15 per cent, while those who have no work are paid a third of their former salaries. It is not enough, of course, but by favor of the moratorium, by doing odd jobs, and by charity even, these families have managed to exist without suffering too great privations.

The families of other workers, if they have no savings (they nearly always have), and if they can find no work (they often do), have had to live on the charity of private persons, and to a greater extent of the municipalities. Every town in Bulgaria has spent larger or smaller sums on helping the poor, small towns £1,000 or more, larger towns from £4,000 to £8,000. In Sofia the relief of the poor has cost £28,000.

FUNNY ANSWERS BY CHILDREN.

These were answers given in a school in Kent during a geography lesson:

"The Pyramids are a range of mountains separating France from Spain."

"Cataract is the name of the mountain on which the ark rested."

"The Mediterranean is joined to the Red Sea by the Sewage Canal."

"The hole in the top of a volcano, out of which the lather comes, is called the creator."

"Happiness, as proved by ages of human experience, is simply the music of a well-ordered life; and every time you break a law of body, mind or soul, you detract so much from the very possibility of happiness, just as every time you mar an organ you take away from the possibility of its producing music."

A friend you have to buy won't be worth what you pay for him.—George D. Prentice.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

"Miss Wombat is the most popular suburban belle I know." "She is the only girl in her suburb who keeps the car schedules posted in the parlor."—Washington Herald.

Asthma Catarrh

WHOOPING COUGHS SPASMODIC CROUP
BRONCHITIS COUGHS COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879

A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, without dosing the stomach with drugs. Used with success for thirty years.

The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the Cough, assuring restful nights. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers with young children and a BOON to sufferers from Asthma. Send us postal for descriptive booklet.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

Try CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC THROAT TABLETS for the irritated throat. They are simple, effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us, 10c. in stamps.

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62 Cortlandt St., N.Y.
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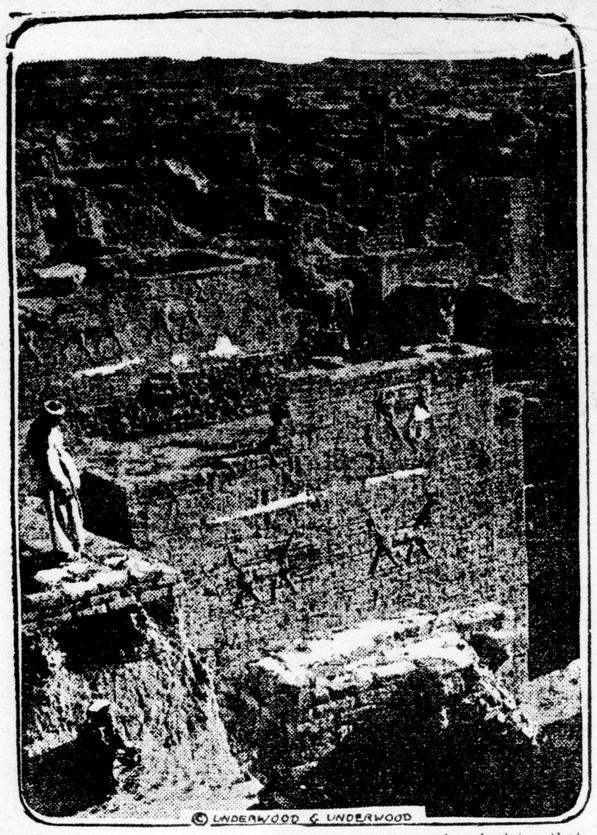
"LINSEED COMPOUND"
is a reliable old English Home remedy for—
COUCHS, COLDS,
Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

GREAT TOWER OF BABEL REVEALED TO PRESENT-DAY EYES AFTER TWELVE YEARS OF DIGGING DOWN TO BABYLON.



Look at this hole in the ground!

The walls that show their outlines at the bottom of this pit once formed a part of a magnificent structure that is supposed to have been built thousands of years ago as a refuge of the people of Babylon from floods.

The passage between the walls led to the great Tower of Babel, one of the seven selected by the great men of Alexander's time as the wonders of the world! The walls are the walls of the ancient temple of Esagila, and are being exposed brick by brick, after lying under the accumulated debris of more than twenty centuries.

It was from the Babylonian and Assyrian tablets that the story of the deluge was learned—the story of Noah and the Ark. And it is believed by some of the archaeologists that the great Tower of Babel was erected for the purpose of giving at least one point of refuge from a future inundation.

The unearthing of these ancient buildings has been going on for the past twelve years under the direction of Dr. Robert Koldewey, of Berlin, Germany. Kaiser Wilhelm is one of the financial supporters of the syndicate formed to dig into the earth and bring to light the great buildings that have been lying buried for centuries. This is the first photograph of the work that has been made and it was within the past few weeks. The buildings were buried deep in volcanic dust and sand, and the bottom of the hole shown in the picture is forty feet below the surface.

Lloyd George's Later Years Described in Second Volume of Du Parcq's Biography

An Admirer of Chamberlain—His Historic Attempt to Address a Pro-Boer Meeting at Birmingham —Narrowly Escaped With His Life.

"Life of David Lloyd George." By Herbert Du Parcq, M.A., B.C.L. Vol. II. Caxton Publishing Company, 9s net.

It will be remembered by readers of the first volume of Mr. Du Parcq's biography of Mr. Lloyd George that the author had access to a great deal of new matter—letters and diaries—concerning the early life of his hero. The second volume finds Mr. Lloyd George in the full glare of publicity almost all the time. Here we get fewer private glimpses of him; he is now perpetually the man of the platform and the House of Commons. This does not mean that the second volume is less interesting than the first. A volume which records the unpopular fight of one of the pluckiest politicians of modern times against the injustices of the Boer war could not fail to be exciting.

Though the book is almost entirely an account of public events, however, it does give us an occasional—a very occasional—private letter of the greatest value. Certain letters which Mr. Lloyd George wrote at the height of the Boer war, when even his constituents seemed to be turning against him, are indispensable to the formation of a true estimate of his character. At this time the local Liberal leaders urged him strongly not to attempt to address a public meeting in his constituency. Mr. Du Parcq quotes a vivid little letter of Mr. Lloyd George's in reference to this:

— has been here. Had a long conversation. He is quite sound on the Transvaal question, but he says he is alone amongst Pwllheli people. This is a pity. I must go down there and say a word to them, but as they will, I shall continue to protest, even if they turn me out.

The meeting, of course, was held, and was a triumph.

An Admirer of Mr. Chamberlain.

It is Mr. Lloyd George as the daring antagonist of Mr. Chamberlain who is the heroic figure in this book, and it is interesting to recall the curious respect in which Mr. Lloyd George even then held his bitter public enemy as still a kind of lover of the "common people."

It is impressed upon the memory of Mr. Lloyd George's friends that at that very time, when excuse might have been found for some bitterness of feeling and of speech, Mr. Lloyd George expressed to them his unshaken belief in the excellence of Mr. Chamberlain's intentions towards the common people. He has always seen in him the Radical, if the Radical manque. "It is a thousand pities," he said once, when his old opponent was in honorable retirement and he himself was Chancellor of the Exchequer, "that Chamberlain ever left the Radical party. He could easily have made his terms with Gladstone over home rule. And he would have finished the House of Lords years ago."

Of Mr. Lloyd George himself we get an odd, imperfect estimate at this time from W. T. Stead, who had seen and heard him at the great Queen's Hall peace meeting:

He excited immense enthusiasm, but the impression he left on me was That he was too slight in physique to be able to play a great role in an arena where stamina counts for so much. He had, however, evidently immense nervous energy, first-class pluck, and the knack of saying biting things in a most effective fashion.

But it was neither on the platform nor in the House of Commons that the most thrilling scene in the drama of the rise of Lloyd George was to take place. The invasion of Birmingham—the attempt to address a "pro-Boer" meeting in the capital of Chamberlainism—was unquestionably one of the most fearless acts of our time. Mr. Du Parcq recalls the scene in the hall on the night of the great meeting:

Suddenly, and, as it seemed, at a signal, the crowd in the body of the hall made a rush for the platform, and were confronted by a force of policemen who had been stationed beneath it. There was a very ugly struggle, and according to those who witnessed it from the platform, many of the attacking force were armed with such weapons as sticks, hammers and knives, while some of them used a particularly deadly weapon of offence, a brick tied up in barbed wire, which seems to have been in common use outside the hall also. There seems to have been some considerable bloodshed.

The Escape From Birmingham.

Everyone remembers the wild riot into which the meeting quickly developed, as policeman after policeman fell a victim to the mob. The story of the escape from the meeting is told by an eye-witness:

"Finding his men would soon all be incapacitated, the chief constable, as a last resource, suggested to Mr. Lloyd George that he should leave the hall in a line of police constables, and added that, by arrangement with the officers outside, he could get a passage through the crowd for the men, provided that Mr. Lloyd George would consent to wear a policeman's coat. This Mr. Lloyd George emphatically refused to do. It was only under great pressure that he gave way, when the chief constable pointed out that it was a last and only chance, and that by doing it he might save his friends from injury. The doors could not much longer be held, and there might be a great in-rush of the mob, with terrible results. The fact that his friends might be injured if he persisted in his refusal was the only argument that prevailed with Mr. Lloyd George. That the crowd outside sought his life seemed not to weigh with him.

"When the chief constable had made his arrangements, the doors flew open, and the little procession marched out in order. The doors were quickly closed behind them, but not before those inside heard what they thought was identification—a shout from one quarter, 'Quick, it's the little man'; from another, 'He's the fifth from the end.' We all felt he had gone to certain death. There was not a word spoken, but some of us offered up a silent prayer, as we felt that it was only by a miracle that he could be spared."

But the miracle happened. Mr. Chamberlain's jesting comment on the outrageous conduct of his followers is quoted on the authority of Mr. Stead:

Mr. Lloyd George's friend, Mr. W. S. Caine "in his genial, ruffianly fashion," accosted Mr. Chamberlain in the lobby of the House of Commons a day or two after the breaking up of the meeting. "What's the matter with Birmingham?" he asked. "Everyone expected you would kill Lloyd George. Why did you let him escape?" To which Mr. Chamberlain replied, "What is everybody's business is nobody's business.

It is not only Mr. Lloyd George's exploits as a fighter against Chamberlainism, however, that are chronicled in the present book. His battle against the education bill gave scope for the same tireless pugnacity, if it did not call for the same invincible courage. The later chapters in the volume show Mr. Lloyd George hourly strengthening his grip on the House of Commons and the country as a critic and opponent of sectarianism in the schools. Mr. Du Parcq, though he is needlessly anxious to exculpate his hero from the charge of ever having been a "Little Englander," as the phrase is, has written a very fair and full account of what is perhaps the most thrilling period in Mr. Lloyd George's career. It is interesting to be reminded, incidentally, that even at that exciting time Mr. Lloyd George was intimately concerned in the movement for establishing old age pensions. The volume is well illustrated and handromely got up, and is a happy treasury of Mr. Lloyd George's speeches.

Aeroplanes as War Machines Becoming More Recognized By War Experts of All Powers

Pros and Cons of the Actual Value of an Air Fleet Told of By Noted Englishman Who Actually Participated in Balkan Struggle, Flying a 'Plane For Bulgarian Forces.

[By Snowdon Hedley in London Daily Chronicle.]

I do not think that when the war began much assistance was hoped for from the air corps by the Bulgarian general staff. Other ramies, I believe they argued, had military airmen, and Bulgaria, as an up-to-date military nation, ought to have them too, but I do not think they had any definite plan for their use.

I did not arrive at the front until after the concentrations on both sides had taken place, and the first battles been fought, but I do not think that aeroplanes had been used at all in the first weeks of the war. There was no attempt, in fact, at strategical reconnaissance. The aeroplanes were used tactically only, and in three main directions, over Adrianople, over Tchatalja, and over the peninsula of Gallipoli—the main theatre of their activities since hostilities recommenced. My flight over the battle of Lule Burgas was undertaken not under orders, but as an extension on our own account after a flight over the besieged town.

So far as the flights over Adrianople are concerned, I find it very difficult to say exactly how far they resulted in any positive information as to the state of the city and the forts. Only one case came under my own notice. While we were flying over the forts one day, my observer, Popkrisstell, discerned the existence and position of a large magazine within the enemies' lines. I believe that his report when we came down was communicated to the Bulgarian artillery on that side of the investing force, and that the magazine was destroyed. No doubt there were other incidents of the same kind. The secretary of the Bulgarians made it impossible for us to find out what use was made of our reports, and to what extent they were valuable.

What Experience Showed.

One thing was to my mind absolutely established by our experience. The officer-observers carried by the aerial scouts must belong to, or, at any rate, be in the confidence of the general staff. They must know, that is, exactly the disposition of the forces on the side to which they belong. At the height at which we were obliged for safety to fly it is impossible to distinguish the nationality of the troops observed. All we were able to say when we descended was: "We have sighted troops in such and such a place. If they do not belong to us they must be the enemy." Had we known more, we could have told more. We should have known better what to look for. Unless the risk is taken of flying quite low—under 3,000 feet—I do not think fortifications can be accurately observed. Their position, of course, can be located, but no accurate particulars could be got of their armament or its capacity.

As regards bomb-dropping, we were under a similar difficulty. We ultimately hit on a plan by which bombs could be dropped practically vertically, but from an aeroplane going at 60 miles an hour, it is very difficult to hit a mark. All you can do is to choose some place where there are troops or works sufficiently closely placed over a considerable area to make it nearly certain that you can do some damage. A town, of course, offers such a mark, but the lucky shot by which Sabelli, happened actually to hit the mosque of Selim when he was passing over Adrianople was certainly a chance one. I really think our proclamation-dropping was as effective. It had a great effect on the morale of our somewhat exhausted troops at Tchatalja to find own airmen, and to know, as they came to do, that their side had undisputed command of the air. I should place, in fact, the paramount moral effect of the aeroplane on the side which possesses it amongst the most valuable lessons of the whole campaign.

Friend or Enemy?

This raises, of course, the question: Given two opposing sets of aeroplanes, how are troops to tell which belong to their own side? A bullet struck my plane once at Tchatalja, which came from the Bulgarian trenches. Possibly it was aimed at me in the fear that I belonged to the Turkish side; more likely it was simply a stray shot not intended for me at all. Whatever it was, the fact remains that no device was found possible to distinguish the side to which our planes belonged. All the Bulgarian biplanes and monoplanes were painted red, white and green (the country's colors) on the under side, and in addition the Russian airmen who were flying with us always carried Bulgarian flags. No colors were, however, visible above 1,500 feet, and this attempted protection proved quite useless in practice.

Something must be said about the height at which we flew. It is perfectly true that to make very close observations you must fly at not more than 4,000 feet. The difference of vision between 3,000 feet and 4,000 feet is inconsiderable; nothing like the difference between 4,000 feet and 5,000 feet. One object in flying higher was not so much to eliminate the risk of being hit which every airman must take, and which is not so great as that taken by the soldier fighting in the field because of the protection of speed—its purpose was to be sure that if engine trouble or any other accident happened we should be certain of being able to glide into our own lines. At 3,000 feet your gliding range, and therefore your choice of a landing place, is inconsiderable. If you are flying over a fortress, equally vital to alight on the right side of the lines. When my propeller broke over Adrianople I should have been a Turkish prisoner had I not been flying at a great height when the accident happened. Nor could I have risked the possible loss of one of a comparatively small number of aeroplanes in flying over the Sea of Marmora unless I had been high enough to glide on to land again if an accident happened.

It may be worth while in conclusion to go into the question of the practical war aeroplane generally.

The Practical War Machine.

What are the necessary qualifications of war machines? In my opinion they are seven, and can be divided into those concerned with actual flight, and those concerned with the situation of the observer. I shall begin by the former group, and, as a prime demand for the efficient military aeroplane I should set down the possession of a good gliding angle, at least one in six. This is important in case of engine trouble when flying over a hostile position, so that one may be able, in the first place, to glide back into one's own lines, and secondly, to alight with less speed on a greater variety of ground. Here is a case of which I had personal experience. During the siege of Adrianople, Lieut. Kalinoff when flying a Voisin biplane over the city had a complete stoppage of his engine, and by the possession of a good angle was able to glide back well beyond the Bulgarian lines—in all a distance of over ten miles.

Secondly, I should expect of the efficient military machine speed in climbing, in order that it may rise quickly from its start into a position out of range of gun or rifle fire. Speed in climbing also means economy of petrol, a serious consideration. The very minimum of speed (with full load) should be 350 feet per minute, and its ability to attain and exceed this minimum constitutes in my opinion the only advantage of the monoplane over the biplane. Thirdly, I should lay stress on speed variation. The perfect heavier-than-air machine for war will hover, but till that end is brought about, ability to pass with comparative slowness over a given spot is of great importance, both for observation and for bomb-dropping. Lastly, among necessities of flight I should place the presence of a really simple engine, an engine which will run day in day out without contracting troubles, the repair of which demands special knowledge and dexterity.

There is another class of qualifications desiderated, those which insure the convenience and complete utility of pilot and observer. Chief among them is certainly a clear view directly below for the latter. The importance of this will be appreciated by all those who have had experience of observation in campaign. Objects come to one so rapidly in flight that they are often scarcely recognizable till one is almost over them, while they remain beneath one for a considerable time. It is essential that they should not be out of sight in this position of bomb-dropping. The only satisfactory method of dropping a bomb, as I found during the recent fighting in Thrace, is by hand, and this method can only be applied with any hope of success when directly over the mark. Again, it is of supreme importance that the pilot's seat and rudder-bar should be adequately armored against rifle fire from below.

Problems of Designs For War 'Planes.

As to the main designs for military machines in England and France today, the facilities for observation of objects directly below seem to me either none or very defective. In the majority of cases a perverse instinct seems to have led to the pilot being placed in the only possible position for the observer, and the latter has no direct view below him at all. The problem is not solved either by the fitting of a mica floor, as after 15 minutes' flight this would be rendered useless by the oil thrown out by the motor. The qualification appears to me perfectly attained by the Blériot tandem monoplane, and it was on a machine of this type that Signor Sabelli had excellent results over Adrianople, his passenger doing splendid work both in observation and bomb-dropping. The same praise could be given to the Maurice Farman biplane. Neither of these two admirable machines, however, is designed specifically as a war-plane, and of those that were not one was fitted with the least convenience for bomb-dropping. Anything so practical has been completely lost sight of by our manufacturers while they toil after such toys as premature snatchings from the future as machine guns fitted to the bows of the cabane.

As to protection from rifle fire, no provision seems to be made. Some allowance must, of course, be granted to the designers for want of actual experience of aviation under fire. But how important is this qualification can be gathered from the following incidents. When I was flying over Adrianople at the height of some 3,000 feet, I had the fabric of my lower plane pierced by a rifle bullet. You cannot armor a plane, of course, but this bullet might just as well have struck pilot or rudder-bar. A Russian aviator flying over the same city had his floor-board pierced in three places, one of the bullets missing him by the fraction of an inch.

Primary Use in War.

I spoke just now of machines fitted with a machine-gun. In case anyone should think my language severe, I say that I am convinced that, short of one machine being practically in contact with another, the aim could not be got with any accuracy. The question of shock is less important; it would not probably interfere with a first-class pilot, but it should be remembered the casualties of military aviation would be numerous, and machines would often have to be intrusted to hands comparatively inexperienced. So far as attack upon fixed objects or upon dirigibles goes, the bomb is an infinitely superior weapon, but even the bomb is a secondary consideration. The primary use of the aeroplane in war is for purposes of observation, and will remain so for a long time to come.

I summing up, I should remark that the urgent need of the present time is a clear conception among designers of the value of pilot and observer, of perfect freedom of view for the latter, and of the absence of tiresome and comparatively heavy essentials. They should learn that for these ends a sacrifice alike of upholstery and of fiercesomeness of aspect would be a very cheap price to pay.

"My girls annoy me terribly with their porch parties, and it gets worse every summer." Why don't you do as I did?" "What did you do? Exercise your parental authority or send your girls visiting?" "Neither. I'm too foxy to stir up trouble. I simply inclosed the porch and turned it into a breakfast room." — Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

Reporter (to laborer run down by street car)—"Do you expect to get damages from the company?" Mike—"Expect 'em? I've got 'em!"—Judge.

"The sparring contingent at the athletic club have gone on a strike against the unpopular instructor." "I see. Another boxer uprising." — Baltimore American.

To the Few Without Real Anti-Skids

(It starts to rain, or the street sprinkler gets busy, and you are in your car.)

Suppose the ordinary non-skids you bought are worn down in the centre of the tread. You are getting no more protection than if you had on the regular every-day plain tread. Yet you naturally desire to be safe.

Or

Suppose you have on plain treads—in either case you immediately think of chains.

DUNLOP TREAD — SEAL OF QUALITY — TRACTION

And

Suppose you are in a hurry, and have no time to stop for chains even if you are willing to cut your tires to pieces using them. You then run your auto half on the brick pavement of the car tracks, and half on the wet asphalt, because you are afraid to run all four wheels on the asphalt at one time.

And

Suppose in making the various turn-outs from the car tracks you have one or two "near skids."

And

But—Suppose you equip your car with Dunlop Traction Treads and forever be free from the other "supposes."

Also makers of Dunlop Traction Tread Motorcycle and Bicycle Tires

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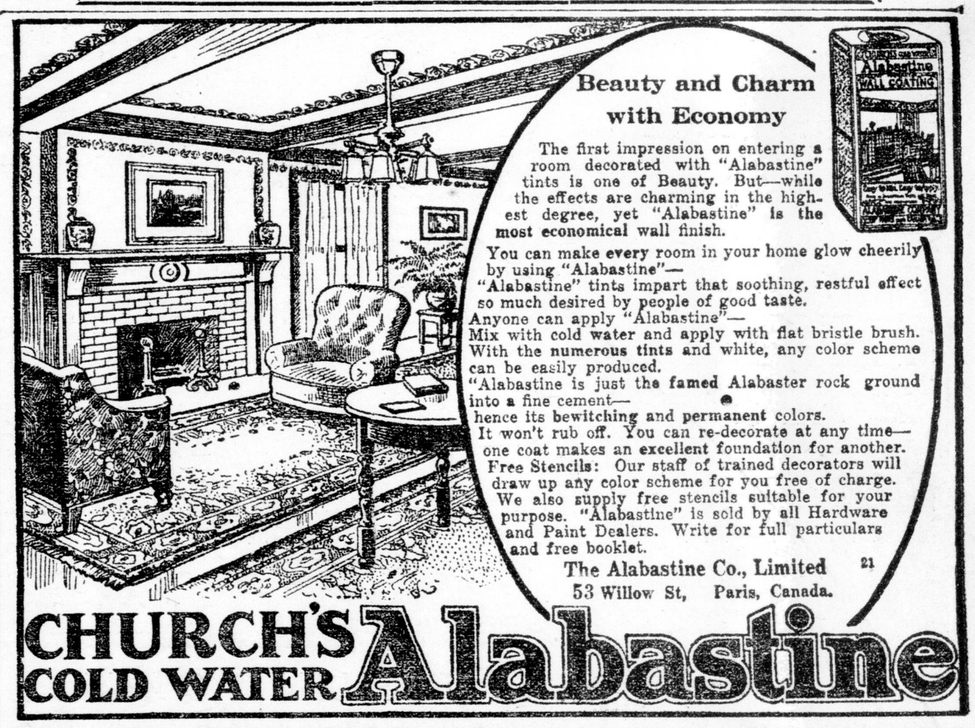

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The first impression on entering a room decorated with "Alabastine" tints is one of Beauty. But—while the effects are charming in the highest degree, yet "Alabastine" is the most economical wall finish.

You can make every room in your home glow cheerily by using "Alabastine"—
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Anyone can apply "Alabastine"—
Mix with cold water and apply with flat bristle brush.
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"Alabastine is just the famed Alabaster rock ground into a fine cement—
hence its bewitching and permanent colors.
It won't rub off. You can re-decorate at any time—one coat makes an excellent foundation for another.
Free Stencils: Our staff of trained decorators will draw up any color scheme for you free of charge. We also supply free stencils suitable for your purpose. "Alabastine" is sold by all Hardware and Paint Dealers. Write for full particulars and free booklet.

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CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

NERVOUS DISEASES IN THE SPRING

Cured by Toning the Blood and Strengthening the Nerves.

It is the opinion of the best medical authorities, after long observation, that nervous diseases are more common and more serious in the spring than at any other time of the year. Vital changes in the system, after long winter months, may cause much more trouble than the familiar spring weakness and weariness from which most people suffer as the result of indoor life, in poorly ventilated and often overheated buildings. Official records prove that in April and May neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, epilepsy and other forms of nerve troubles are at their worst, and that then, more than any other time, a blood-making, nerve-restoring tonic is needed.

The antiquated custom of taking purgatives in the spring is useless, for the system really needs strengthening, while purgatives only gallop through the bowels, leaving you weaker. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the best medicine, for they actually make the new, rich, red blood that feeds the starved nerves, and thus cure the many forms of nervous disorders. They cure also such other forms of spring troubles as headaches, poor appetite, weakness in the limbs, as well as remove unsightly pimples and eruptions. In fact they unfailingly bring new health and strength to weak, tired and depressed men, women and children.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

MY FREE TRIAL TREATMENT MAY CURE YOU

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1909.

Dear Mrs. Currah,—I feel so very much better after using the 10 days' treatment of ORANGE LILY you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. W. T.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent, though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use ORANGE LILY longer than the Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use ORANGE LILY or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and

ORANGE LILY will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, I will send enough of ORANGE LILY for 10 day's treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address. MRS. FRANCIS E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT. 15

FOR SALE BY LEADING DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Have You Been Stung?

Some people have recently been badly "stung" by getting substitutes for Zam-Buk. When they have asked for a box of Zam-Buk, the dealer has produced some line on which he makes more profit, and talked about "Just as good and cheaper," or "One of my own, and I know what's in it," or "Really, the same thing at half the price," etc., etc. When tested, this cheap substitute has, of course, failed to do anything like what Zam-Buk does, but the buyer has, nevertheless, parted with his money! You will have to get Zam-Buk eventually! Don't waste money on useless substitutes. The name "Zam-Buk" is protected by law. See it on every packet before paying. If your local dealer should be out of stock, write "Zam-Buk, Toronto." We will mail it by return.

BROWNING LOVE-LETTERS TO BE SOLD ON SECOND OF MAY

Son Died Intestate and Precious Manuscripts Are Put Up at Auction—Letters From Browning and Carlyle Are Included

"The destination of the masses of letters and manuscripts, the pictures and books, the pieces of furniture and personal relics of the Brownings, is to be the public saleroom, owing to the fact that Robert Barrett Browning, the son of the great Victorian pair of poets, has died intestate," says the London Telegraph. "Messrs. Sotheby have received instructions to sell everything, to the last scrap of paper, on May 2.

"Neither the poet nor his son, apparently, dared to destroy the literal expressions of a love which, in its ardent constancy and searching self-sacrifice, remains a world example in the high chivalry of devotion. No man has a soul so dead that he can arise from a reading of these peerless communings of two faithful hearts without feeling that the world would have lost a priceless message if the letters had gone to the fire that burns.

"The matchless series embraces 284 letters from Robert Browning, and 287 from Elizabeth Barrett, from before their first meeting in 1844 to the eve of their union in September, 1846. In this first famous letter Browning begins:

"'I love your verses with all my heart, dear Miss Barrett—and this is no off-hand complimentary letter that I shall write, whatever else—no prompt matter-of-course recognition of your genius, and there a graceful and natural end of the thing.'

"After suggesting that, as a loyal fellow-craftsmen, he should try to find fault, 'and do you some little good to be proud of hereafter,' he confesses:

"'But nothing comes of it all,—so into me has it gone, and part of me has it become—this great living poetry of yours, not a flower of which but took root and grew—oh, how different that is from lying to be dried and pressed flat, and prized highly and put in a book with a proper account at top and bottom, and shut up and put away, and the book called "Flora" besides!'

"Then he goes on to the conclusion:

"'But in thus addressing myself to you, your own self, and for the first time, my feeling rises altogether. I do, as I say, love these books with all my heart—and I love you too. Do you know I was once not very far from seeing—really seeing you? Mr. Kenyon said to me one morning, "Would you like to see Miss Barrett?". Then he went to announce me—then he returned—you were too unwell—and now it is years ago, and I feel at some untoward passage in my travels as if I had been close, so close to some world's wonder in chapel or crypt—only a screen to push and I might have entered. But there was some slight—so it now seems—slight, and just sufficient bar to admission, and the half-opened door shut, and I went home my thousands of miles, and the sight was never to be.

"'Well, these poems were to be, and this true thankful joy and pride with which I feel myself—Yours ever faithfully,

"'ROBERT BROWNING.'

"At the end of this galaxy of the starlit messages of mutual love comes the impassioned cry of the bride-elect:

"'By tomorrow at this time I shall have you only to love me, my beloved. You only—as if one said, God only. And we shall have Him besides, I pray of Him.'"

Carlyle and the Brownings.

It was Carlyle of all men who saw the real beauty of Browning's marriage with Elizabeth Barrett. Not long after the event he wrote:

"'If ever there was a union indicated by the finger of heaven itself, and sanctioned and prescribed by the eternal laws under which poor transitory sons of Adam live, it seemed to me . . . to be this! . . . unless I altogether mistake, here is a life-partnership which, in all kinds of weather, has in it a capacity of being blessed to the parties!'

"Carlyle was early an admirer and friendly critic of Browning, as witness the letter of June 21, 1841, on 'Sordello' and 'Pippa Passes.'

"'Unless I very greatly mistake, judging from these two works, you seem to possess a rare spiritual gift, poetical, pictorial, intellectual . . . to unfold which into articulate clearness is naturally the problem of all problems for you.'

"Further on he remarks that:

"'If ever your choice happened to point that way, I for one should hail it as a good omen that your next work were written in prose.'

"And concludes by wishing him:

"'Good speed in the name of God.'"

Ruskin Imitates Shelley.

"Ruskin took especial mischievousness in abusing Shelley to Browning, and he avowed that he himself could 'write Shelley by Shrewsbury clock.' To prove how easy he considered the game to be, he sent Browning the following:

It was a little lawn islet
By anemone and vilet
Like mosaic-paven.
There sat a gentleman—flushed and shy—
And a girl with a corkscrew curl in her eye
On the grass, between—was a large eel-pie—
And a ham-bone—cleanly shaven,
And the gentleman asked in accents mild—
"Was it quite enough soaked, before it was biled?"
And the lady replied—as she pulled a vilet
Off the little lawny islet
"Didn't I tell you—Jane would spile it."

Among other letters to the Brownings are series by Landor, Swinburne, Tennyson, Rossetti, Leigh Hunt, Locker Lamson, Lord Lytton, B. W. Procter, and others, besides one letter from Dickens and two from Thackeray. Of the greatest literary interest is Rossetti's first letter to Browning, in which he tells him that, two or three months before, he had found at the British Museum a poem, published in 1833, entitled "Pauline: A Fragment of a Confession," which, not being able to procure from the publisher, he had transcribed entire. From its analogy in style to "Paracelsus," he surmised it to have been written by Browning.

The most valuable of the printed books is a copy, in the original boards with label, of this same "Pauline," Robert Browning's first book, but its proper companion, Mrs. Browning's first book, "The Battle of Marathon," of which fifty copies were printed in 1820, does not appear. There are several copies of some of her later books, and for the most part they are inscribed copies. Of "An Essay on Mind" (1826) there are the copy given by Miss Barrett to her mother, the copy given to her sister Arabel, and a third with autograph signature of Robert Browning. Of the "Poems Before Congress" (1860) there is the copy given by Mrs. Browning to Robert Browning, with interesting manuscript matter inserted, and another copy given by Robert Browning to their son. Several of Browning's own books are presentation copies to the son, whom they called "Pen" or "Penini."

AMERICAN INVASION OF OLD LONDON ALREADY BEGUN

[From the London Daily News.]

Though winter is still apparently with us, the American invasion of London has already begun.

A Daily News representative, who inquired at some of the principal hotels yesterday, learned that advance bookings from visitors from the States have been heavier than ever, and a "full" season is promised, in spite of the fact that this summer London is offering no special attractions in the entertainment line. But that does not matter with the American tourist who is "doing Europe," London, with its rich history and its romantic associations, a story in every city street and a ghost in every alley, is of itself a sufficient magnet to draw Saidie and her sallow-cheeked companions breathless to the shrine.

Absorbing the City.

In the intervals of blazing sunshine yesterday—and it was almost hot at times, thanks to the abatement of the whooping northeaster — young New York and middle-aged Boston set forth in little parties of four, five and six to absorb our wonderful city from Westminster Abbey to Aldgate Pump and onward, east and west, though rarely, if ever, north and south. Several "rubber-neck" motor wagons (called by the genus beanfeaster "charabancs") set out along the Strand during the morning, with an alluring mixed program, embracing Oliver Goldsmith's grave, the Cheshire Cheese, the Golden Dome, the Whispering Gallery, the White Tower (down by the Thames), and the Black Dog (nearer Cityward); but the most popular vehicle of vantage was the motor bus, from the height of whose top story much more could be observed and learned

Many inquiries were still made for Newgate, where, Saidie and her companions veritably believed, incandescent suffragettes are forcibly fed in serried, dyspeptic rows daily. It was a sad blow to learn that Newgate was no more a reality than Tyburn, and that they both had been long since sacrificed to the humanities.

Planned Out at 333 Street.

All our busy Transatlantic visitors, invaders with a set program of conquests—and even purchases—all arranged beforehand in the bosom of the family at 333 street, or some such uninteresting-sounding numerical dornicile. Of course, London always comes first in the schedule, and London is known by heart before the ecstatic visitor has ever seen it.

Next to the Abbey and the Cathedral and the Tower and the Cheshire Cheese (for that alleged haunt of Dr. Johnson and all the wits of his time still holds high place in the throbbing heart of young and old America), the most popular sights and objects of pilgrimage are undoubtedly the sports, diminishing, alas, every year, associated with Charles Dickens and the merry crew of his vivid brain.

Goswell road is still sought after with tremendous avidity by worshippers at the shrine of the hero of chops and tomato sauce. The reality is too saddening to bear: the bewildered pilgrim finds himself lost hopelessly in a maze of clanging tramway lines and smoking factories! The Old Curiosity Shop, the Marshalsea, Paul Dombey's cold, stately mansion, and the little bird shop sacred to the memory of Foll Sweedlepipe, are now no more than memories, and if you stand for a moment's meditation upon the site of any of them today a motor bus may wipe you out. But any day Americans may be observed taking the risk most cheerfully.

The Bartender's Opportunity.

They are getting well into their stride this week: the historical corners of London are already echoing to their high vocabulary; the chef at the big hotel, who knows the inner mysteries of the clam and the canvas-bag, and the bartender who can conjure four and twenty different cocktails out of the same half-dozen ingredients, have emerged from their hibernation and are hard at the entertaining business of serving up American food and American drink; Boston is apparent among the Bloomsbury boardinghouses and we, the victims, are sitting down cheerfully to bear the invasion.

London can be "done" in a few days with astonishing thoroughness by the accomplished hustlers. Then there are rapid visits to the country to put in—at Shakespeares shrine, at Canterbury, in Buckinghamshire, amid the hallowed associations of the Penns and the Miltons, and so on; next, the continent (for the heavily-dollared tourists)—a nibble at Paris, a bite at Rome, and a sip of the Italian lakes; then back to London again to pick up the tail-end of things, and so home, stored well with the wonders of the world in a few weeks' swooping tour of incomparable breathlessness!

It's wonderful how they do it, and how fresh and avid they all are at the end. The beginning is right now, amongst us all, and we are doing our best to oblige.

A SPORTSMAN IN CHINA AN AGREEABLE BOOK BY HAROLD F. WALLACE

[From the London Daily News.]

"The Big Game of Central and Western China." By Harold Frank Wallace, F.R.G.S., F.Z.S. Illustrated. Murray, 15s net.

Mr. Wallace gives us in this agreeable book much more than a story of the pursuit of big game As a matter of fact, it is the human rather than the merely animal interest which is the striking virtue of the book. Mr. Wallace went out with a friend to hunt the takin, an eastern cousin of the ox, among the Chinese hills, and to get examples of some rare mammals for the British Museum. But, even if he had gone out without a gun or without a purpose, we feel that his adventures would still have been worth reading. He has a keen eye, a lively pen, and a pleasant humor. He may not have the kind of imagination which penetrates the secrets of a strange race, but it would be asking too much to expect that from a sportsman on tour.

He is by no means enthusiastic over the present condition of China. He sees almost everywhere the reign of dirt and a hopeless poverty. He does not idealize the small farming system as it is to be found in the Far East.

"The Chinest, bound to the soil, get their living from the land. Their wealth is in their fields; they are a nation of small farmers. Nearly every man has his little plot of land, and in the country districts nearly every man is poor.'

His best pages, however, are devoted to the light side of Chinese life rather than to its social and political sorrows. Here, for instance, is a pleasant story of the custom which obtains in certain cities of hiring night watchmen to scare away thieves:

"It was at Sian that I first recollect that familiar sound at night in a Chinese town, the rattle of the watchman going his rounds. Every self-respecting establishment employs such a man, who is supposed to keep thieves from the door. They are paid sums varying up country from seven to nine shillings per month. They very commonly pay over a proportion of their wages to the local king of thieves, who promises for his part to hold them immune from any burglarious attack. This strikes both parties as a perfectly natural and satisfactory arrangement, which the watchman makes no bones about admitting. A certain foreigner, noticing that after the first outburst of energy on the part of a man newly engaged, things were pretty quiet, asked him why he did not go his rounds. The man at once explained that he had made an arrangement whereby he was not to be disturbed and assured his employer that his goods were quite safe; as indeed they were.

As a traveller, moreover, Mr. Wallace was continually delighted by the eccentric ideas which the natives seemed to entertain about foreigners.

Foreign Devils.

Some of them even seemed to have got hold of the idea, so rudimentary was their geography, that England was an island lying somewhere at the mouth of the Yangtse-kiang.

"A popular belief is that foreigners have the power of looking into the ground, and seeing what minerals lie below the surface.

"Of their ideas concerning geography, I have already spoken. We were frequently taken for Japanese, with whom they apparently see no resemblance to themselves. We were informed that from islands adjoining our own, of course at the mouth of the Yangtse, came men with holes through their middles, who, when they went on a journey, slipped a pole through their centres and were borne comfortably by two carriers. Another was inhabited entirely by the fair sex."

The author noticed a great variety of customs on his way from Shanghai to the border of Thibet and over it. He found, for instance, that in parts of the west the passion for binding the feet of women does not prevail to the usual extent.

"The native women in the west, that part of the country where the great Mohammedan rebellion arose, must be excepted, for so many women perished there owing to their inability to flee, that their descendants have allowed their feet to grow in a natural manner. They conform in some degree to popular taste by wearing shoes very abruptly turned up at the toes, which, though hindering their freedom of action, does not distort the foot in the unnatural manner prevalent farther east."

The Mohammedans of the west, again, moved him to a more serious enthusiasm than the more normal Chinese.

The Mohammedan Chinese.

Here is his praise of them:

"The Mohammedan Chinese strike the observer as a much more vigorous lot than their countrymen who have not adopted the religion of the Prophet. They are more assertive, and, in crowds, rather inclined to be boisterous. In many parts of China they are not allowed to settle save under very severe restrictions, but Kansu is their stronghold. They are non-smokers, and wear little white biretta-like caps, or soft round black ones without the distinctive red button of their compatriots. Their towns are wider and cleaner than those farther east. Round their graveyards they are in the habit of planting firs. The ignorance of some of the country people is astonishing. We were asked casually one day to which nation Kansu belonged. The doctor replied that it was part of the Chinese Empire.

"'Oh,' said his interrogator, 'I thought it had been given to England or America.'"

One suspects some of these Chinamen of irony.

Among the strange customs which the author observed during his journey, none is stranger than that which he mentions in his description of a Chinese funeral procession:

"The real procession kept on its appointed course, whilst a false trail of paper money and little white flags lured unsophisticated devils away from the deceased. A white cock was tied on the [illegible] the pier, for the spirit of the [illegible] man is supposed to find a resting-place in the bird.'

As for the chapters which deal with the big game of China, it must be confessed that they have not the excitement of the literature which has been written in recent years about lion-hunting in East Africa. It must be exciting enough to be face to face with a vicious takin, but before the dangers of lion-hunting it is but a pale joy. The wolf seems to be one of the wild animals from which China suffers most, even in some of the towns:

"There are a number of wolves in the country round, which do not hesitate to come within the walls, where they are sometimes killed. They frequently attack people. One strong youth refused to be dissuaded from making a journey in the winter and set out, laughing at his friends' warnings. All they found was his skull! Their favorite method of attack in the summer months is to creep up behind a man as he works in the fields and jump on his bent back. They often steal babies from before the doors where they are playing."

Mr. Wallace's book contains much information which will be of value to anyone who wishes to adventure over the same course, as well as absorbing to the rest of us who have no intention of doing any such thing. His book is quite well illustrated with photographs and drawings.

"Your boy stole a barrel of apples from me the other day." "Dear me! I wonder where that boy will wind up?" "I think he'll wind up in the legislature. He talked me into believing that it was all right."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Well, by jinks, th' time's a-comin' when it'll be too dumdasted hot fer some folks t' work—an' all winter 'twuz to pesky cold f'r 'em t' do a dratted thing. Beats all haow th' weather duz bother some folks, hey?" —Atlanta Constitution.

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DR. J. E. CANNADAY,
1004 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema? Ap.5,12,19,26

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"I am inclined to suspect the sobriety of the last student in our class," "Why so?" "When I asked him what were his favorite studies in orthology, he replied: 'Swallows, bats, and larks.'"—Judge.

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Many young women as well as men are growing bald and for the same reason.

Use delightful, refreshing PARISIAN Sage; it nourishes the hair roots, if the roots are not dead, and brings to every user a head of glorious hair—radiant and fascinating. Large bottle for 50 cents at drug stores and toilet counters. See that you get PARISIAN Sage.

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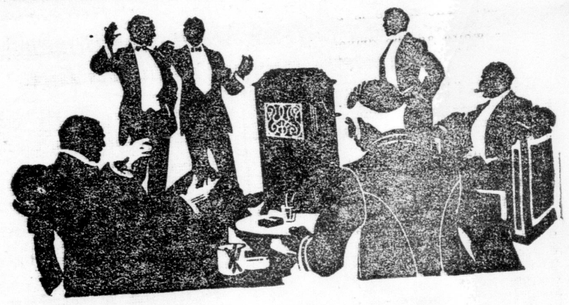

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The Great Canadian Home

A Character Study of Lord Strathcona, Scottish Lad Who Came to Canada 75 Years Ago

[By A. G. Gardiner, Editor of London Daily News.]

If your way of life carries you in these days to the great public dinners and functions of the London season there is one figure that will be more memorable to you than any other. It stands out from the background of conventional figures like a solitary snow peak from the browns and greens of the valley. It seems divided from all the rest by an immeasurable gulf of years. We are of today and yesterday, but from what remote past does this venerable guest come into our midst? What tale does he bring of far times and far lands? The figure is bowed, but still agile; the head, a splendour of white, hair white as the driven snow, heavy white brows overhanging the keen and searching eyes, white beard, complexion white. It is like an allegory of the Great White North. And the suggestion is not wholly fanciful. For this is Lord Strathcona, and it is from the frozen shores of Labrador that he brings the snows of winters of long ago.

Sydney Smith said of Macaulay that he was "like a book in breeches." One may say of Lord Strathcona that he is like Canada in swallow tails. He is not so much a man as a legend—the legend of half a continent. You shake hands with him and it is as if you shake hands with a section of the British Empire. You talk with him and it is as if Canada is before you telling her astonishing story. And if the accent still betrays some hint of the Highlands that only makes the impression more complete, for the eminent Canadian usually has his roots in Scottish soil. There have been two great currents westward from these islands across the Atlantic. One has flowed from Ireland to the United States; one from Scotland to Canada. Both have had their source in the same tragedy—the tragedy of the land. The Highlanders fled from their burning homesteads to find ultimately a refuge in the solitudes north of the great lakes, and to lay there the foundations of a mighty nation. The straths are desolate, and the deer wander over the ruins of the crofters' homes; but across the Atlantic the seed blown from those straths has made the plains to stand thick with corn and the desert to blossom as the rose.

Canada of Long Ago.

And in the track of the exiles of the eighteenth century followed the adventures of the nineteenth. One day, seventy-five years ago, about the time when the girl Queen, Victoria, was being crowned in the Abbey, there reached Labrador, to take up duties under the Hudson Bay Company, a lad from Forres, in Morayshire—his name Donald Alexander Smith. When you find an indisputable Highlander claiming kinship with the great family of Smith you may suspect that there is a tale "of old, unhappy, far-off things" behind the disguise. Many a Highlander who had been "out" in the lost cause of the Stuarts in the the 15 and the '45 re-emerged under some homely patronymic that spelt safety; and the ancestor of young Donald was probably among the number.

The lad reached the solitudes of Labrador alone, unfriended and poor, having travelled hundreds of miles on snowshoes. It was the loneliest outpost of a lonely land. Canada, three-quarters of a century ago, was still an undiscovered country, far more remote than Australia is today. The sailing vessel that carried young Donald thither had occupied six weeks over the journey, and it was not until later in the year that the first passenger steamer from England the Great Western, arrived in New York harbor. West of the settlements on the St. Lawrence there stretched a solitude to the far Pacific shores. Over the vast territory, afterwards known as the Province of Rupertsland—the Manitoba, Alberta, and Saskatchewan of today—the Hudson Bay Company held dominion. Here and there, but at incredible intervals, a little fort of the company was planted in the trackless wilderness—one, as it were, in Kent, another in Lancashire, a third in Scotland. Outside these tiny shelters, the primeval forest and the wandering Indian. One of the chief of these oases was Fort Garry, with a white population numbering a few score. Today Fort Garry is the great city of Winnipeg, the centre of the chief agricultural industry in the world.

Frugal and Generous.

In this mighty transformation no single influence has played so great a part as Lord Strathcona. Canada would have developed without him, of course. But it would not have developed so rapidly or in the same direction. He brought to it at a critical time a constancy of purpose and a steady faith that were of incalculable service. His very limitations were largely the secret of his power. Romantic though his career has been, there is no touch of romance in his temperament. He is neither a man of genius, nor an idealist. He is just an ordinary man in an extraordinary degree—simple, honest, clear-sighted, practical as a plumber, stable as the hills. He himself would be the last to claim any kinship with the superman. What he has done has been done with weapons within the reach of all—"honesty, frugality and perseverance," the lessons of that frugal home where eighty years ago he sat reading his Horace by rush light. "A mother's early training," he will tell you, "has everything to do with me. She taught me to work when I was young and to save money—two very important things in a man's life."

There are other important things, which were not forgotten in that humble school. He learned the lesson of generosity. It is not difficult for a man whose riches are beyond calculation to be a public benefactor. In this country one might think it was, for our rich men have lost the fine tradition of public munificence. With all their faults the American millionaires have that train, and Lord Strathcona shares it. But it is not his great benefactions—the gift and endowment of the Victoria Hospital at Montreal, the equipment of Strathcona's Horse for the Boer War, the millions he has spent on the McGill University and other institutions—that are the true witness to his generosity; but the habits of a lifetime. "When he was a poor man," said one who knows him well to me, "he had the same generous instincts. If he had only two rooms there was always one room for a guest." And there is an incident on record from his childhood which shows that though his mother taught him to save money, she taught him also something even better. When he was a boy of nine the Findhorn and the Spey broke their boundaries and flooded the country. Many of the peasants, with their families, came into Forres to seek relief, and amongst them the parents of one of Donald's playmates who had been drowned in the floods. After school Donald called upon them, and with a gravity far beyond his years condoled with them, and on leaving handed to them his riches amounting to one shilling and some odd coppers. That is as convincing a witness to this pleasant phase of his character as the McGill University.

And in addition to work and thrift his career has been founded on two other homely virtues—duty and constancy. He is never tired of inculcating duty. "Don't go to Canada to have an easy time," he says. "You will not find any of its streets paved with gold. But work hard and do your duty and you must succeed." He himself would put his success on no higher plane than that, and if he is proud of anything it is of telling how he did his duty under difficulties. There is one typical story he tells of those grim, hard years he spent on the coast of Labrador, where he laid the foundation of his fame as one of the best fur dealers in the company's service and acquired that intimacy with the Indians which served him so well when he became the chief administrator of the company in Rupertsland. Being threatened with snow-blindness, Donald Smith, with three Indians, made a journey of 500 miles by dog-sled to Montreal, where an operation on his eyes was successfully performed. It was the depth of a winter of exceptional severity even for those latitudes, and his friends tried to dissuade him from returning to his post, for the journey almost certainly meant death. But young Smith had a guiding principle which admitted of no exceptions.

"I had my duty to perform," he says in telling the story. "Everything must give place to one's duty you know. These Indians insisted that they could never reach the post alive, the snow was so deep. They were right, poor fellows—two died from the cold and the hardships we were forced to endure before we had gone half way; the other succumbed when we were over one hundred miles from the post. . . . . I went on—alone. I don't like to think of that time; it was too horrible. However, my rise in the Hudson Bay Company was very rapid after that. I am glad I took the trip." There is a naivete in that frank confession which is very illuminating. Perhaps another sense of duty would have suggested a doubt as to the right of risking the lives of others in one's own affairs, but the incident shows the unflinching loyalty of the man to an unalterable though narrow code of duty.

The C. P. R.

But after all it is his steadfastness that has been his chief contribution to Canada. And the supreme memorial of that steadfastness is the Canadian Pacific Railway. The late Sir Charles Tupper once publicly declared that but for Lord Strathcona that railway would not have been constructed. It is true that it would not have been constructed then. The surrender of vast tracts of the richest land in Canada as a bait to the financial interests to carry out the work was a concession which the future will deplore and the political influence which this great corporation has brought to bear upon the life of Canada, is a fact of great and sinister import. The truth is that the railway should have been made by the state and that I believe was the view of Lord Strathcona himself. But conceding the necessity of the undertaking, his claim to gratitude cannot be overstated. The idea of driving a railway through thousands of miles of pathless forests and mountain ranges to a desolate shore—for where Vancouver stands today, there was then not even a log cabin—was one before which the most courageous adventurer might quail. It was a more daring idea than the Cape to Cairo Railway which united two great centres of world activity. The Canadian Pacific was a plunge through nothing to nothing. It was a stupendous guess at the future.

"Stand Fast."

But Donald Smith never faltered for a moment. He had reached middle life and an affluence that would have turned most men's thoughts to repose. Thirty years of work and thrift had brought him out of the wilderness and made him the financial king of Canada. He was supreme in the great company that had held half Canada in fee but had now surrendered its sovereignty to the state and through the Bank of Montreal he controlled with Lord Mount Stephen the only resources at all adequate to the enterprise. He staked everything upon the venture with a quiet fortitude that has few parallels. At every crisis, as was said of a greater man in a greater connection, "hope shone in him like a pillar of fire when it had gone out of all the others." There was one such occasion when it seemed that the difficulties were finally insurmountable. Donald Smith, then in England engaged in communicating his own confidence to financiers, received a long letter from the company couched in terms of despair. He cabled back one word. It was a Highland clan cry, "Craigel-lachie," its meaning, "Stand Fast." And when finally the victory was won and the two sets of constructors met in the Eagle Valley in the heart of the second of the great ranges which had made construction so difficult the place was named "Craigel-lachie," and it was here that Stand Fast Smith drove in the last spike that bridged a continent.

Constancy and Courage.

This constancy extends to his personal associations. When James J Hill, who is now one of the great railroad kings of America, made his coup of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, it was Donald Smith's financial backing and loyalty that saved him. He wanted a railway to Winnipeg to open up the Hudson Bay country, and he believed in Hill's schemes as well as his honesty. No temptation would induce him to desert him. The American magnates determined to capture the undertaking at all cost. Up bounded the shares higher and higher. Hill's fate hung on Donald Smith. A huge fortune was in his grasp if he chose to sell, but he had placed his confidence in Hill and would see him through and not a share could be wrung from him, no matter what monstrous price was offered. Indeed, no share ever is wrung from him. He is one of the men who "never sell," however black the sky. In the days when Canadian Pacific shares slumped to 50, and there was an almost universal "sauve qui peut," Stand Fast Donald was immovable as ever.

From the security springs a courage not less admirable because it is entirely matter-of-fact and undemonstrative. The story of this intervention in the first Louis Riel rebellion—how he journeyed, mostly by dog-sled, two thousand miles away from Montreal to Fort Garry which Riel with his half-breeds had captured, how he was held prisoner for two months, how he refused to yield his papers and finally through the well-affected French forced the holding of a meeting of the people, how in the open-air, with the thermometer twenty degrees below zero, and in circumstances where one rash word would have set the country in a flame, he won the people from the rebel leader so that when later Sir Garnet Wolseley appeared at the head of a military expedition the first Riel rebellion was at an end — all this stands as a witness not only to his practical wisdom but also to his personal and unaffected courage.

A Smiles Hero.

It will be seen that his character is one of rare simplicity of thought and motive. If you do not like the Smiles ideal, which certainly has its limitations and has fallen into some disrepute in these days, your admiration for this Grand Old Man of Canada will be qualified. For he is the sublimation of the industrious apprentice, and he remains today, with his vast wealth, his palaces on both sides of the Atlantic, his pictures and his great reputation, unchanged in intellect and moral outlook from the honest lad who sailed westward to make his fortune long before you and I were born. His moral philosophy is still that of the frugal home and the frugal mother. "Every mother should teach her children to be honest and work and save their money," he says. "When I was earning only fifty cents a day I saved half of it," and his respect for men is governed by these considerations—Carnegie working and saving as a telegraph operator, J. J. Hill, as a mud clerk in the levee at St. Paul, with fifty cents a day, saving on his clothes in order to buy books and "prepare himself," these are the heroes of the simple creed. And with these admonitions to be industrious and frugal he mingles warnings against the pursuit of wealth for itself. "Great wealth cannot bring happiness," he says. "Real happiness must come from a contented mind and hard work. Great wealth is a burden, for one has to think very hard how to make the best use of his money. I would rather be a very good man than a very rich man."

It is all in the style of Benjamin Franklin and the hagiology of Smiles. And, after all, a philosophy that produces a life like this, though it may be inadequate, cannot be wrong. When I see him with his burden of nearly a hundred years leaving his office in Victoria street after his industrious day, and when I think of the vast span of his activities, of the kindliness of his bearing, of the splendor of his munificence, and of his indomitable loyalty to his early faith, I feel that though the fashion of his life is old it can never become outworn. A. G. G.

Here, at Last, is really **comfortable underwear for you!**

You who have only half-liked the union suits of the past---slip into a suit of the new, better kind---the kind a man can wear with genuine comfort and contentment. Just ask for

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Pen-Angle

Closed-Crotch COMBINATIONS

Pen Angle WARRANTED HIGH PENMANS GRADE UNSHRINKABLE Trade Mark

The part that was always so troublesome in the old kind now sets as snug as can be---doesn't gap ---doesn't strain. Truly it's an improvement you will appreciate. Some trustworthy store you pass every day has an array of these combinations in stock that includes *your* favorite weight and style. Ask for Pen-Angle *Closed-Crotch*---the *new* underwear idea, and look for the trademark.

PENMANS LIMITED PARIS . CANADA

SWEATERS . . . HOSIERY UNDERWEAR

ALL THE TIRED NERVOUS WOMEN

Can Find a Cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Madame Perreault Tells How She Cured Her Kidneys With Dodd's Kidney Pills, and Found Health and Contentment.

Verner, Ont., April 25.—(Special).—"I am very content. Dodd's Kidney Pills have made me well." Those are the words of Madame Eugene Perreault, a highly-respected lady of this place, and mother of a large family. For twenty years she was a sufferer. But, let her tell her own story.

"I was always tired and nervous," she states. "I felt heavy and sleepy after meals. My limbs were heavy, and I had a dragging sensation across my loins. My skin itched and burned at night. I had a bitter taste in my mouth, especially in the morning. In twenty years I hardly knew what it was to have a well moment. Then I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cured me."

Madame Perreault's symptoms were those of kidney disease. They are the symptoms of nine out of ten of the nervous, rundown, pain-racked women of Canada. Madame Perreault found a speedy and complete cure in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They simply cured her kidneys.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS USED FOR TEN YEARS

When one medicine is used in a home for a number of years it is the strongest testimony as to the value of that particular remedy. Thousands of mothers have been using no other medicine but Baby's Own Tablets for years—in fact many of them say they would have no other medicine in the house. Concerning them Mrs. James H. Konkle, Beamsville, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for ten years and would not be without them as long as there are children in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

THE LATEST "CURE" FOR OBESITY

[Berlin Correspondent London Daily Chronicle.]

The latest developments in the physico-chemical treatment of disease is the reported discovery of Doctor Max Kaufmann, lecturer at the Halle University, who has subcutaneously injected patients suffering from excessive corpulence, and even fatty heart, with a solution of palladium (a metal of the platinum group), made colloidal, or plastic, and utilized in a paraffin solution.

Two injections weekly, it is said, produced a daily loss of two pounds weight, not only without ill effects, but with a feeling of pleasant relief. Palladium acts on the system by chemical reaction, increasing the natural oxydization of food.

MINARD'S LINIMENT FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

Dr. Wiley says that there is perhaps no other article of food which deteriorates so rapidly on keeping in storage as fish. "I would rather do without fish at this season of the year (April)," he says, "than to eat that which had been kept in cold storage, no matter with what sanitary care."

HOW GIRLS MAY AVOID PERIODIC PAINS

The Experience of Two Girls Here Related For The Benefit of Others.

Rochester, N. Y.—"I have a daughter 13 years old who has always been very healthy until recently when she complained of dizziness and cramps every month, so bad that I would have to keep her home from school and put her to bed to get relief.

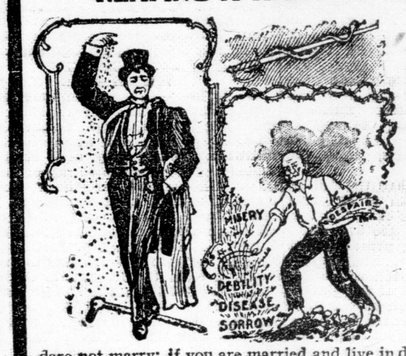
"After giving her only two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound she is now enjoying the best of health. I cannot praise your Compound too highly. I want every good mother to read what your medicine has done for my child."—Mrs. RICHARD N. DUNHAM, 311 Exchange St., Rochester, N.Y.

Stoutsville, Ohio.—"I suffered from headaches, backache and was very irregular. A friend advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and before I had taken the whole of two bottles I found relief. I am only sixteen years old, but I have better health than for two or three years. I cannot express my thanks for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I had taken other medicines but did not find relief."—Miss CORA B. FOSNAUGH, Stoutsville, Ohio, R.F.D., No. 1.

Hundreds of such letters from mothers expressing their gratitude for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has accomplished for their daughters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Company, Lynn, Mass.

SOWING HIS WILD OATS

REAPING A HARVEST OF SORROW



How many young men can look back on their early life and regret their misdeeds. "Sowing their wild oats" in various ways. Excesses, violation of nature's laws, "wine, women and song"—all have their victims. You have reformed but what about the seed you have sown—what about the harvest? Don't trust to luck. If you are at present within the clutches of any secret habit which is sapping your life by degrees; if you are suffering from the results of past indiscretions; if your blood has been tainted from any private disease and you dare not marry; if you are married and live in dread of symptoms breaking out and exposing your past; if you are suffering as the result of a misspent life—**DRS. K. & K. ARE YOUR REFUGE.** Lay your case before them confidentially and they will tell you honestly if you are curable.

YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED

We Treat and Cure VARICOSE VEINS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, BLOOD and URINARY COMPLAINTS, KIDNEY and BLADDER Diseases and all Diseases Peculiar to Men.

CONSULTATION FREE. Books Free on Diseases of Men. If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for HOME TREATMENT.

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat **no patients** in our Windsor offices which are used for correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

NA-DRU-CO TRADE MARK

NA-DRU-CO ROYAL ROSE TALCUM POWDER

NA-DRU-CO Royal Rose Talcum is as comforting to Baby's tender skin as it is to Mother's wind-chafed cheek or Father's chin smarting after a shave. Its remarkable fineness—its pronounced healing, antiseptic qualities — and its captivating odor of fresh-cut roses — have won for Na-Dru-Co Royal Rose Talcum the favored place on the dressing tables and in the nurseries of the most discriminating people.

25c. a tin, at your Druggist's—or write for free sample to the

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

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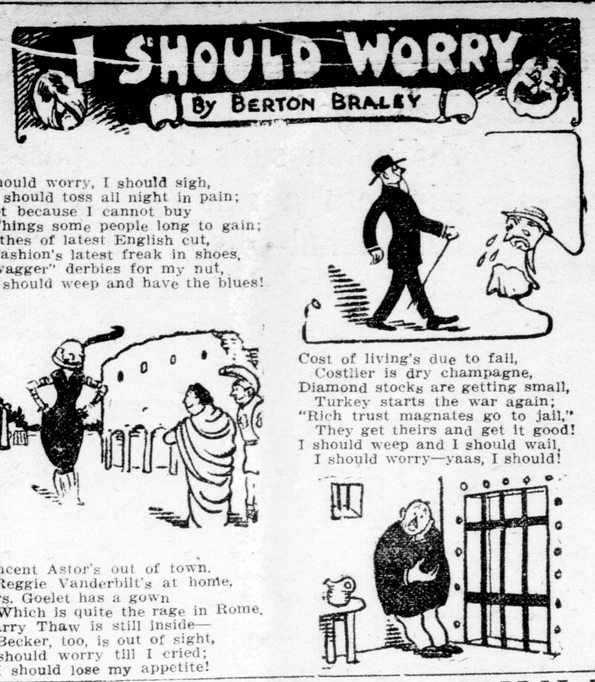

FAMOUS SUSSEX SKULL SUBJECT OF LECTURE

Prehistoric Englishwoman Had an Ape-Like Head—Had No Power of Articulate Speech—Skull Very Thick.

Some months ago workmen while digging a deep pit through a steep bank half a mile from the Medway, near Rochester, England, unearthed a pre-historic skeleton. The legs were doubled up on the trunk, as is usual in Neolithic burials, but there was no question of burial in this case, as the bones lay six feet deep underneath four distinct and undisturbed strata in a bed of brick earth. Happily, experts were at hand to examine the place, and so we have the new find properly placed and dated. There is no room for doubt, owing to neglect at the time, as was the case with the skull found at Frodsham, near the Ship Canal.

While less important than the find in Sussex, the Medway man is of great interest, as he is a relic from an age about which the experts are anxiously seeking information. At present little is known of the kind of Englishmen who lived in that long epoch which intervened between the end of the glacial period and the civilization of the men whose remains are unearthed from the barrows. This discovery helps to bridge the gulf, for the searchers found just above the skeleton remains of an ancient land surface, with traces of burned wood and bones and worked flints, which led to the conclusion that the man, who perhaps warmed himself at that fire, lived in what is known as the late Pleistocene period—that is, the time, after the last Glacial Age, when England was becoming the England that we know, with more or less the same climate and the same animals.

The interesting thing about the skull is that it is absolutely modern in type; indeed the brain capacity is above the modern average. There are no apelike characteristics. Professor Keith says that it belonged most likely to a race of rather short, strongly-built men of a type quite common today, and in this is a sharp contrast to the apelike Sussex skull, which is immensely older, perhaps by a million years. To appreciate the interval between the two men you must stand on the lip of the Weald and see the great cup, 400 feet deep, worn out of the chalk by streams through unnumbered centuries. The Sussex man lived before the Weald was carved out. The Medway man probably hunted in an ancient river bed of the Medway, when the lie of the land was much as it is now. The new find suggests that the history of the modern kind of man must be pushed back much farther than used to be supposed. At the Royal College of Surgeons Museum one was enabled by the courtesy of Professor Keith to inspect a sample of the old surface of the earth on which the Medway man and his fellows lived and hunted. There were unmistakable traces of charred wood and bone and a fragment of flint worked by human hands.

Apelike Man.

As it happened, the famous Sussex skull was exhibited for the first time on April 10, when Dr. Smith Woodward lectured upon it at the Royal Institution. It has only been seen previously at a private meeting of learned men. On the lecturer's desk was a strange, apelike head molded in plaster, with a skull looking much as in modern man, and without great browridges, but with great projecting jaws. This is the model which has been constructed from the fragments of fossilized bone turned up in an ancient gravel bed on the Weald together with the bones of the mastodon and the Pliocene hippopotamus. The very pieces were handled by the lecturer and fitted one by one into their places upon a model of the brain such as the creature must have possessed. The pieces are enormously thick, far thicker than the skull bones of a negro, and the four bits, collected after weeks of sifting, are just sufficient to allow of complete construction.

The piece of jawbone is the amazing thing. The brain is human, although according to Professor Elliot Smith, of Manchester (who is preparing a paper on the subject for the Royal Society), it is the lowest type of human brain ever seen. The jaw is apelike but for the fact that the two teeth are essentially human. Dr. Smith Woodward's suggestion was that at this stage "the brain and skull of man were fashioned before the jaw was complete." The face is half-way between ape and man, and in this respect we may have found a missing link. This creature—a woman probably—was right-handed, but the examination of the brain characters leads to the conclusion that she had no power of articulate speech. After the lecture some distinguished scientists mingled with sightseers who crowded round the table where were laid these eloquent bits of humanity and the wonderful piece of reconstruction.

Egg Dealers Plan a Change

Would Abolish "Case Count" and Buy on Basis of Quality—Eggs Mark Act to Make Selling and Trading in Rotten Eggs Illegal—To Form an Association.

That the system known as the "case count," which has prevailed in the egg trade for a number of years, provides no discrimination whatever, and that under it the producer, with no reflection on the hen, is not encouraged to market an article of high quality, was the decision come to at a largely-attended meeting of the egg trade of the Province of Ontario and Quebec at Montreal. The remedy for this state of affairs was suggested as taking the form of an eggs marks act, similar to the act governing fruit. The formation of a new produce association was also proposed.

Determining means whereby consumers and merchants could be protected against the marketing of stale and rotten eggs was the primary object of the meeting. Under the present system, when bad eggs are found in the cases there is no recourse for the dealer to take, and the opinion of the meeting was that the "case count"—where a flat rate is quoted, stale and bad eggs commanding just as high a price as those of the highest grade— is equivalent to placing a premium on careless and dilatory methods in the production and care of this product. Moreover, it was pointed out that the country storekeepers received no encouragement to market an article of high quality.

The opinion was unanimous that legislation should be secured to prevent the sale of such products and full approval was given to the proposal to adopt a new system whereby due discrimination should be made between good and bad eggs. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, that it is the concensus of opinion of those assembled in this meeting that the greatest need of the Canadian egg trade at the present time is the passage by the Federal Parliament of an egg marks act, similar to the fruit marks act; such act to make unlawful the buying, selling or trading in rotten eggs, and to include such other regulations as may be thought advisable to promote the best interests of all concerned.

"Resolved, that the egg dealers assembled here unanimously approve of the proposal to change, on June 1, 1913, from the present system of buying eggs to a system of buying only on the basis of quality, and further, we disapprove of paying for any rotten eggs in our receipts after that date.

"Resolved, that the chairman appoint a committee to draft a constitution and to take steps in conjunction with the trade in other provinces to form an association to be known as 'The Canadian Produce Association,' with a view to bringing together the city and county wholesale produce dealers, and further, that a meeting be called in Toronto at an early date to give effect to this resolution."

Representing the Federal and Provincial Governments, the following officials attended at the request of the trade: Mr. W. A. Brown, live stock department, Ottawa; Mr. J. H. Hare, live stock department, Ottawa; Mr. F. C. Elford, poultry manager, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; and Professor W. R. Graham, of Guelph.

The efficacy and the imperative need of a system of payment based upon quality was set forth by these speakers. Their proposel was followed by continued and animated discussion, but through it all it was clear that the majority of the meeting was heartily in sympathy with this or any other measure that would enable the producers and handlers of this product to curtail, or, if possible, entirely eliminate the enormous and needless loss due to the marketing of bad and deteriorated eggs.

It was further pointed out by certain members present that it would certainly be unwise not to take advantage of the experience gained by a number of the states, notably Kansas and Michigan. What was proposed at the meeting had already been worked out in a practical way in these states, with the result of very greatly conserving this valuable product by eliminating needless loss and thus making the poultry enterprises more remunerative for the producer and the price of the product cheaper and its quality more dependable for the consumer.

Extract from Montreal Gazette, April 11, 1913.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

A Man and His House

[John o' London in T. P.'s Weekly.]

I liked Mr. Lloyd George's remark, before the Marconi committee, that it is hard if a man of fifty cannot have one house to call his own. The great landlords may not straightway weep on the chancellor's neck, but little landless folk will take comfort. The assurance that a man may dwell safely under his vine and under his fig-tree, from Dan to Beersheeba, all the days of Solomon, is not yet cancelled. In this little aside, uttered by the natural man, Mr. Lloyd George spoke not untuneably with the times, for alike in affirmation and restrictions his words hit the major problem of our day, which is how to redistribute the good things of life without injury to the springs of action, to deal with property in such ways and degrees as do not "pillage man's ancient heart." Thus we may—must—revise the ethics of possession, but we may not seek to destroy the instinct for it, or the opportunity. These, if they are ever to go, must be left to die out of themselves in other soil and air than we now know or have any power to create. And what is more ancient or near to the heart than the desire to possess a foothold on the planet?

Few great men have been great removers, and as a very general rule they have owned their houses. Many have made the acquisition of a home their test and goal. Shakespeare toiled for New Place, Pope for Twickenham, Scott for Abbotsford, Dickens for Gad's Hill, Burke for Beaconsfield. Of Wordsworth's Rydal Mount it is well written, "How happy are those whose deep-rooted memories cling like his about some stable home!" Ruskin bought Brantwood and made it his harbor and a granary of beauty in the last twenty years of his life. Burne-Jones anchored at The Grange, Fulham; his wife said, "Our life at The Grange lasted thirty years, which were in themselves a second life, for there we finally put away childish things." Carlyle did not—indeed in 1833 he could not—buy his Chelsea home; its rent was only £35, and was never raised. He lived in it for forty-seven years. He chose the house as being "on the whole a massy, roomy, sufficient old house." Four years later it had become the home of his thoughts as well as of his body, for in June, 1838, he wrote: "Last night I sat down to smoke in my nightshirt in the backyard. It was one of the beautifullest nights; the half-moon clear as silver looked out from eternity, and the great dawn was streaming up. I felt a remorse, a kind of shudder, at the fuss I was making about a sleepless night, about my sorrow at all, with a life so soon to be absored into the great mystery about and around me." The idea of leaving this Chelsea house occurred at least once to the Carlyles. They suppressed it, and Carlyle wrote: "I stay here because I am here." Within its walls was enacted a drama of brain-wear and heart-wear that fills its rooms today with a moral atmosphere like none other. But now we love the house-hunt better than the house, and do not see that the pantechnicon is a Juggernaut that presses budding pieties in the dust.

Arnold Bennett's Curtain Lecture

Mr. and Mrs. Omicron at Home—Why Did They Marry?—The Subject of Rings.

Mr. Arnold Bennett gives another curtain lecture to the "Plain Man" in the Strand Magazine.

"And yet," he says, "could the plain, the well-balanced Anglo-Saxon male acquire imagination, what a grand world we should live in! The most important thing in the world would be transformed. The most important thing in the world is, ultimately, married life, and the chief practical us of the quality of imagination is to ameliorate married life. But who in England or America (or elsewhere) thinks of it in that connection?"

A Dull Evening.

Mr. Bennett goes on to deal with that tragic evening when Mr. Omicron got angry with the charming Mrs. Omicron. The trouble was triple. First, there was the underdone leg of mutton, then there was a coffee famine. Thirdly, there was the question, "What about that ring that I was to have?" These somehow got mixed up, and Mr. Bennett sets out to show how such crises should be met.

"A check-action must be occasionally employed. Agreed!" says Mr. Bennett. "But, Mr. Omicron, you should choose a time and a tone for employing it other than you choose on this even that I have described. A man who mixes up jewelled rings with underdone mutton and feeble coffee is a clumsy man.

"Why did you insist on marrying Mrs. Omicron? She had the reputation of being agood housekeeper (as girls go); she was a serious girl, kind-hearted, of irreproachable family, having agreeable financial expectations, clever, well-educated, good-tempered, pretty. But the truth is, that you married her for none of these attributes. You married her because you were attracted to her; and what attracted you was a mysterious, never-to-be-defined quality about her—an effluence, an emanation, a lurking radiance, an entirely enigmatic charm.

"A similar phenomenon is to be observed in all marriages of inclination. A similar phenomenon is at the bottom of most social movements. You married Mrs. Omicron doubtless because she was 'suitable,' but her 'suitability,' for you, consisted in the way she breathed, the way she crossed a room, a transient gesture, a vibration in her voice, a blush, a glance, the curve of an arm—nothing, nothing—and yet everything!

"You may condescend towards this quality of hers, Mr. Omicron—you may dismiss it as 'feminine charm,' and have done with it. But you cannot have done with it. And the fact will ever remain that you are incapable of supplying it yourself, with all your talents and your divine common sense. You are an extremely wise and good man, but you cannot ravish the sense of a roomful of people by merely walking downstairs, by merely throwing a shawl over your shoulders, by a curious depression in the corner of one cheek. This gift of grace is not yours. Wise as you are, you will be wiser if you do not treat it disdainfully. It is among the supreme things in the world. It has made a mighty lot of history, and not improbably will make some more—even yours.

"You were not the only person aware of the formidable power (for formidable it was) which she possessed over you. She, too, was aware of it, and is still. She knows that when she exists in a particular way, she will produce in your existence a sensation which, though fleeting, you prefer to all other sensations—a sensation unique. And this quality by which she disturbs and enchants you is her main resource in the adventure of life. Shall she not cherish this quality, adorn it, intensify it?

The Subject of Rings.

"On the contrary, you well know that you would be very upset and amazed if Mrs. Omicron were to show signs of neglecting this quality of hers which yearns for rings. And, if you have ever entered a necktie shop and been dazzled by the spectacle of a fine necktie into 'hanging expense'—if you have been through this wondrous experience, your imagination, duly prodded, will enable you to put yourself into Mrs. Omicron's place when she mentions the subject of rings. 'Titivating herself'? Good heavens, she is helping the very earth to revolve! And you smote the defenceless creature with a lethal word—because the butcher's boy dallied at a street corner!"

The Women of Denmark

They Have Made Rapid Progress in Many Ways.

Standing face to face with a Government measure admitting them to full citizenship, Danish women have looked back over a difficult way. The modern woman, as Denmark knows her today, dates back but fifty years in the history of the nation. Before that time, says Thora Daugaard, a woman leader of Copenhagen, all Danish women "sat behind the panes with downcast eyes." Since that time progress has been steady.

First came Mathilde Fibiger pleading for the mental enfranchisement of women. She was the first woman to be employed as an officer of the State Telegraph Company, and her views and achievements made her the target of relentless opposition. Then came Pauline Worm, pleading for women's economical freedom. Both virtually gave their lives to their causes. Then decade by decade the sentiment of the country changed, as woman after woman showed that she had a new ideal of life, until in 1908 Danish women were given full municipal suffrage. In the interim legislation had been coerced in women's favor. The married woman's earnings and property were secured to her by law. The word "obey" was eliminated from the marriage ritual.

Professionally and economically women made their way up. There came to be women doctors, lawyers, dentists, journalists and authors in the State of Denmark. Women got into state positions. Telegraph offices and postoffices ceased to make any distinction between men and women clerks. Today "the railroad and custom house employ women. So do private savings banks, and woman has her place in the offices of both ministry and municipality."

According to Thora Daugaard's figures, there are 24,000 Danish women farmers and 24,000 Danish "business women," i.e., employed in commerce. About 11,000 are engaged in home work—that is, in gainful occupations in the home. Six thousand women are proprietors of factories, there are 4,000 forewomen and 40,000 "hands." Fifteen hundred women are in the dairy business. Four thousand women teachers rule over mixed schools and schools for boys, and there are 70,000 women workers in the arts and trades.

WESTERN MISSIONS.

(Genesis, xv., 5-7—John, iv., 35.)

A man of God a vision had
Of what the Saviour came to teach;
And earnest workers were made glad
By hearing his inspiring speech.
He came for western work to plead,
And mentioned as our greatest need,
"Horizon."

And ever since the speaker went
To live beyond the bounds of time,
We have been learning what is meant
By that great word of scope sublime.
The hopes by which his soul was stirred
Reveal themselves in that great word—
"Horizon."

We need "horizon" like the skies,
Which into boundless space extend—
That "horizon" which unifies
This land from distant end to end.
Lest we our greatest work should miss,
The thing which we most need is this—
"Horizon."

We need "horizon" like those plains
On which the stars so brightly shine;
For thus the heart fresh courage gains,
And seeks to do the will divine.
That truth for which the Gospel stands
For full success in us demands
"Horizon."

Intrusted with that word of grace,
Which unto all mankind is sent,
No narrow lines of tribe or place,
The largest service must prevent,
To keep us faithful to His charge,
We need today, sublimely large
"Horizon."

Thus shall there be a large increase
Of effort, gift and earnest prayer;
Thus shall the messengers of peace
Proclaim the Gospel everywhere.
Prepared by grace divine may we,
In all its growing grandeur, see
"Horizon."

—T. Watson.

Iona Station, Ont., 1913.

The historic Chateau of Chenonceaux, near Tours, bought by Menier, the chocolate manufacturer, for $374,000 — a sum which could no doubt easily be spent on the yearly upkeep of this vast feudal residence. Among the famous guests that Chenonceaux has sheltered were a royal couple, aged 18, who spent their honeymoon at the Chateau—Francis II. and Mary, Queen of Scots.

Old folks who need something of the kind, find
NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES
most effective without any discomfort. Increased doses not needed. 25c. a box at your druggist's.
National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited.
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Abating Noises In Germany

Stringent Laws to Prevent the Public Being Disturbed.

The laws governing noises in Germany are severe. For instance, according to the German criminal code, "whoever in defiance of law and order shall cause a disturbance of the peace or perpetrate a public nuisance is punishable by a fine up to a hundred and fifty marks ($35.70), or confiement." The law, as interpreted by the courts, does not apply when an individual or a small group of persons is disturbed by noises, but only when the public in general is disturbed. The term "public in general" is, however, construed to apply to a number of families living in the same house, or to pupils assembled in a public school; if they are disturbed by a barking dog or cackling fowl, the owner of the dog or fowl is liable under the law. The Berlin street ordinances prohibit the playing of music or the crying of wares by hucksters or newspaper vendors in the street, unless permission is first obtained from the police officials, and prohibit the transportation of all articles, such as sheet iron, chains and other metal objects, liable to make a noise, unless packed so as to be noiseless. Such prohibitions would seem to be sufficiently severe. But the new ordinances now coming into force are severer still. According to these not only must police permission be obtained for playing music in the streets, but also in all cases when, played in buildings, it can be heard in the streets; otherwise, when music is played or sung in rooms which connect with streets, the windows and doors of the rooms must be kept tightly closed! No loud singing, whistling, or hurrahing, and no bell-ringing (except the jingle of sleigh-bells) is now allowed in the streets. Moreover, the new ordinances forbid the beating of beds, carpets, or clothing in open windows or on balconies connected with the streets. Finally, the new rules require that vehicles without springs shall be driven slowly, so as to reduce the noise from the vehicle or its contents to a minimum.

WHAT HAS THE WAR COST?

Calculations on the Expenditure of Capital in the Balkan Contest.

The London Economist in December estimated, on the basis of a cost of 10 shillings per day to each combatant, that the total cost of the Balkan war up to that time was probably over £30,000,000, of which £12,800,000 fell upon Turkey, £7,050,000 upon Bulgaria, £4,700,000 upon Servia, £4,800,000 upon Greece, and £1,120,000 upon Montenegro. It now draws up the following calculation, on the above per diem expenditure for 25 weeks, and of the actual number of men engaged:

	Men.	
Bulgaria	300,000	£24,750,000
Servia	200,000	16,500,000
Greece	150,000	12,375,000
Montenegro	40,000	3,300,000
Turkey	400,000	33,300,000
Totals	1,090,000	£90,225,000

—The Economist adds:

"The capture of Adrianople is officially said to have cost the Bulgarians ten to eleven thousand men killed and wounded, while the Servians lost 1,200 killed and wounded. Probably the Bulgarian losses cannot now be put at less than 30,000 men killed, and an equal number permanently incapacitated. The losses to Turkey and Montenegro have, there is reason to suppose, been even heavier in proportion to their total numbers, and it is unlikely that the losses of all the combatants together are less than 110,000 killed and 110,000 wounded.

"That is to say, assuming the average conscript to be capable of earning £25 a year, and his life to be worth ten years' purchase, the loss of productive labor to the countries concerned amounts to a total of at least £27,500,000, which is not included in our table above."

Governor Sulzer, of New York, in a letter to the New York Sun about his favorite books, says that the reads the Bible every day, "and after all that is the Book of Books." Among his earlier favorite books are "Pilgrim's Progress," "Two Years Before the Mast," "A Tale of Two Cities" and "Les Miserables."

Brought My Stomach Back To Health

"That's Why I Recommend Nerviline."

The person who suffers from a stomach ailment, if far from a doctor or drug store, is bound to be extremely miserable. Such was the case with Mr. Johnson E. Evans, a well-known farmer living near Edmonton, who writes: "My stomach got upset I think owing to bad water. I found great pain after eating. There was swelling and much gas in my stomach and no person could have been more miserable. Away out in the country it is not easy to get medical attention except at great cost, and I had to do without. A neighbor who heard of my condition sent me a partly-filled bottle of 'Nerviline.' The first dose eased the pain in my stomach. How good that relief was I will never be able to tell. Nerviline cured me. Today our home is supplied with many bottles of Nerviline. No farmer should be without it, because if it's cramps, diarrhoea or internal pain, Nerviline is a dead sure cure. If it's a strain, a little bruise, lumbago, rheumatism or neuralgia, a few rubs with Nerviline cures very quickly. For these reasons I recommend Nerviline.'

Never go to bed at night unless you know Nerviline is handy on the shelf; it prevents illness by curing little aches and pains at the beginning. Sold by every storekeeper and druggist. Family size, 50c; trial size, 25c; prepared by The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

For the Bride

No gift is more acceptable than beautiful, durable silverware. Remember that

1847 ROGERS BROS.

is the original "Rogers." It is "Silver Plate that Wears"

Made in the heaviest grade of plate, and ranks first in quality.

Sold by Leading Dealers

PURE WHOLESOME
MADE IN CANADA
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM
RELIABLE ECONOMICAL

YOUR DOCTOR

doesn't know your stomach as well as you do—he hasn't lived with it as long as you have—but he will tell you that a well-cooked cereal eaten every morning for breakfast will strengthen the digestive organs and keep the bowels healthy and active. And if he is wise he will recommend

SHREDDED WHEAT

for this purpose because it is the whole wheat made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking. Make your "meat" Shredded Wheat.

For breakfast heat the Biscuit in the oven a few moments to restore crispness; then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream; salt or sweeten to suit the taste. It is deliciously nourishing and wholesome for any meal with stewed prunes, baked apples, sliced bananas, preserved peaches, pineapple or other fruits. At your grocer's.

MADE IN CANADA
A CANADIAN FOOD FOR CANADIANS

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S.32

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Cover Better—Wear Longer—Protect—Beautify
Every can contains Full Imperial Measure. No matter what your painting requirements are

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Will give you absolute satisfaction, and the most economical results.

Ask the "Minerva" Agency for descriptive color folders

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C. W. Summers, Hamilton Road, Westland Bros., Wortley Road.

LADIES, DON'T MISS THIS GREAT SALE

of 500 Fancy Head-Dresses, ready to put on at $1.45 only. The regular price was $2.50.

Also another great sale of 1,000 real Hair Braids, regular $2.50 to $4.00, for $1.45 while they last. We sell by mail.

Fifty Toupees for bald men; all shades, at reduced prices. Get a move on if you want a bargain.

Harriet Hubbard Ayer's toilet articles at reduced prices.

PROF. MICHEEL

PHONE 2336. 221 DUNDAS STREET.

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Break a dollar bill and the change flies away—how? You do not know. Start a savings account and the dollar will work faithfully in your interests. It grows quickly here—attracts the money you would be apt to spend freely, if not carelessly.

We pay depositors 3½ per cent. compound interest.

The Ontario Loan and Debenture Co'y
A. M. Smart, Manager.
CORNER DUNDAS ST. and MARKET LANE, LONDON, CANADA.
16

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH

The Advertiser Bureau of Public Health Information.
QUESTIONS. ANSWERS. COMMENTS.
Conducted by Institute of Public Health, London, Ont.

Questions should be addressed "The New Public Health," care The Advertiser, London, Ont." Private questions accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, will receive private answers. Medical treatment for individual cases cannot be prescribed.

PHILO.

In his answer to the question about the killing of clothes-moths, Mr. Dearness gave the preference to carbon bisulphide in cases where cure is more urgent than prevention. Will he kindly give the details of the method of its application? PHILO.

Answer.—Carbon bisulphide (or disulphide), even a cheap commercial grade, is an excellent insecticide for clothes-moths. Whether or not it is the best depends on circumstances.

The liquid form in which the drug is purchased, when exposed to the air, gives off heavy poisonous fumes. Their weight being more than twice that of air, causes them to descend, thus making them the best-known insecticide for the Mediterranean flour-moth or other insects infesting grain or seeds in bulk. In granaries about one pound of the liquid is used for each ton of grain, and the utmost care is taken to keep the inclosure as nearly airtight as possible for from 36 to 48 hours. Shorter exposure is ineffective.

Moth-infected articles may be placed in a trunk and a soup-plate containing a small cupful of the liquid laid on them before the lid is closed. Or they may be affected in a closet, and plates containing the liquid placed on top of them before the door is shut and the keyhole and seams plugged. Keep lid or door closed for a couple of days. If applied long enough and strong enough this gas will kill every insect in all the stages. Fumigation with sulphur or formaldehyde candles requires similar care.

The inflammability of carbon bisulphide should be kept in mind by persons using it. The contact of a lighted pipe or cigar is sufficient to cause an explosion. The scarcely avoidable breathing of its gas for a moment when one is setting the liquid or opening the closet is not injurious; continuing to breathe it for several minutes produces peculiar, cool, tingling sensations or even intoxication. Prolonged breathing of it would, of course, be very dangerous if not fatal.

JOHN DEARNESS.

NEUROTIC.

What is the cause of so much nervousness in Canada, and what influence is it going to have on the next generation? NEUROTIC.

Answer.—The term "nervousness" is widely understood but difficult to define. Perhaps we may consider it to mean a general excitability of, and a weakness of control over, our emotions and over our reactions to sensations of pain, noise, etc. Nervousness in this sense is characterized by irritability of temper, rapid changes of decision, purposeless muscular activity, lack of concentration and so forth. There is no definite evidence to show that nervousness is more frequent in Canada than in other countries. It is mere speculation to suggest causes of such nervousness, but the following explanations are ventured in the hope of giving some information.

The nervous system is built up of groups of nerve cells having opposite actions. For example, there is a group of cells governing muscles which bend the arm, and there is another group of cells governing another set of muscles which straighten the arm. These nerve centres, as these groups of cells are called, may act alternately or simultaneously. In the latter case only a slight motion of the arm may result, though there is a tremendous expenditure of muscular energy. This is the basis of muscular development taught by certain systems of physical culture. In those actions of the brain we ordinarily describe as mental processes, there is evidence of similar oppositions. We can start or initiate a train of thought and we can also stop or inhibit it. Thus it is by means of this power of inhibition that we are able to concentrate our thoughts and in general, control all our actions. Inhibition as well as initiative necessitates an output of nervous energy, hence it is that "quiet, intense" people may be expending a large amount of nervous energy by the exercise of inhibition without giving any outward signs of it. The power of inhibition is one of the most highly developed functions of the mind, and there are diseased mental states in which it is excessive just as there are also certain insanities where it is diminished.

With this conception of the nervous system being composed of antagonistic forces we should conclude that in health there is an even balance between them. True there are variations that are quite within the normal; for example, there are those extremely active, energetic, quick-tempered people who have ordinary inhibitive power but a greater than ordinary initiative power; and again there are those shy, retiring, self-critical people in whom initiative power is normal, but counteracted by a too highly developed inhibitive power. Real "nervousness," however, would appear to be the result of weakness of inhibition brought on by (a) lack of proper exercise of this action; (b) fatigue of the nerve cells from overaction. There is no reason why we should not develop our nervous system by exercise in the same way that we train our muscles, and as a matter of fact, a good part of what is usually considered as muscular training is, in reality, a training of the nerve cells governing the muscles. That there are types of nervousness due to lack of exercise of inhibition is, I believe, evidenced by the success of so many cults of faith-healers, in which by skillful stimulation of the will, the inhibitive powers are exercised and developed. On the other hand when inhibition is called into play too frequently, as for example, in excessive concentration, a fatigue of the nerve cells actually occurs and a true "nervousness" supervenes, which can only be counteracted by rest and good nutrition. A woman brought up in the lap of luxury may show as much nervousness as an overworked businesswoman, the former from under exercise of will power, the latter from over exercise of the same faculty.

In asking the cause of "nervousness" you probably wanted someone to agree with you by stating that it is due to the modern "high-tension" life. This is a widespread belief amongst medical men, and at least one good alienist is of the opinion that the very active people of today are using up the supply of nervous energy stored up by their forebears during a more easy-going life. If this be true, the children of nerve-exhausted parents will not have a very good start in life. But if the exhaustion is more or less a temporary condition, it does not seem likely that it would seriously affect the next generation. If this nervousness is detrimental to posterity, then as far as the human species as a whole is concerned, it seems likely that the difficulty will solve itself, perhaps by the return of nervously-constituted persons to a less exacting life, or perhaps by the elimination of nerve-exhausted families by a diminished reproduction. It is not a question to worry over if we ourselves practice and train our children to pactice the old maxim of "moderation in all things." —E. FIDLAR.

ADHERENT.

What is your idea regarding patent medicine? Do you believe in using other people's prescriptions? ADHERENT.

Answer.—Medicines, patent or not, are of two classes: Those which contain "drugs" having no real action upon the body, and those which contain drugs which have a definite action.

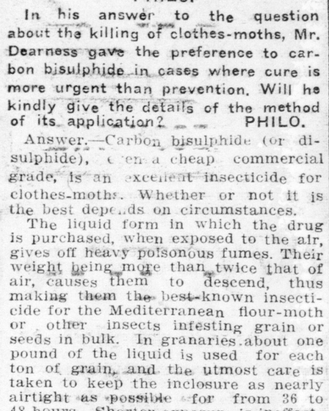
In the former case the purchaser of the medicine, patent, or not patent, is paying money for nothing at all; in the latter he is buying trouble. This is true of all drugs unless most skillfully selected for a definite purpose, in a particular case, by some expert physician, who knows exactly the effect his patient needs, and exactly the particular drug, dose, etc., which will or may produce that effect.

To take into the body a drug that has no action, is wasting time. It is an unloaded revolver—looks well, perhaps, but can do nothing. To take a powerful drug, not knowing really what its action is, or what action your body really needs, compares exactly with giving a loaded revolver as a plaything to a three-year-old baby. Does any machinist try to fix a broken machine by standing near it in the dark and tossing into the mechanism anything he can reach? Only fools and children would do that with a machine worth, say, over a dollar. Your body is the only machine of the kind you have. When it stops, you stop. Yet many people who would not dream of trying to fix even a dollar watch will pour into their bodies any old "dope." Throwing the monkey-wrench into the harvester is wisdom itself compared with this.

Using up other people's prescriptions is a favorite trick of those who argue "medicine is good for the sick, it must be still better for the well"; as if, because water is good to deluge on a house afire, it is still better to deluge on a house that is all right!

If you have the faintest real notion of how drugs or medicines act, you know that all active drugs are necessarily poisons. It is quite evident that if a drug really affects the system at all (otherwise what use is it?) if, for instance, it quickens the heart or slows it—it does it by interfering with the natural condition of the body. If the natural condition of the body at the moment requires that the heart should be quickened or slowed, etc., for a little time, the expert physician, who alone can determine whether or not that action is really needed, can alone decide how the choice of evils lies, and after due consideration, weighing the harm one drug or another may do against the advantage of the required action, may pick the drug that will do what he sees is necessary with as little harm as possible to the body. The misfortune is that most drugs do several different things to the body all at once; but even if a drug had only one action, still you will see that it would be necessarily a poison, for if you kept on using it too long or too much, the action obtained would upset the whole body.

H. W. HILL.



An Outline of the Work in the Public Schools

[Miss Florence McDowell, St. George's School.]

GRADE IV.

While the average age of the children in grade four is ten years, there are few who do not reach this class until they are nearly fourteen, when they are sometimes compelled to leave school.

The idea of giving them a fair start in life, is constantly kept in view and the work is made as practical as possible. They are encouraged to think for themselves, to investigate, to read the newspapers and keep in touch with current events.

The phonics have been well mastered and an average child in grade four, can read intelligently, magazines and books from the Public Library.

Carefully selected passages from the Reader and elsewhere suited to the interests and capacity of the pupils are memorized. Nothing is memorized that has not some meaning for them, but it would be impossible to require that every selection should be fully understood. The poems which the children in this grade commit to memory, will often reveal a new and unexpected meaning and beauty in later years, and will be a source of keen delight and satisfaction.

Arithmetic.

Easy problems are begun in this grade. Much work is taken orally, which is of practical value to the child, such as buying two or three articles at the store and bringing home the correct change. Long division is taught and a thorough drill in addition, subtraction and multiplication taken. Where there are double grades in one school, frequent tests in arithmetic are made. This friendly competition is an incentive to each child to do his best for the honor of his room.

Geography.

It is with real delight that the children study the map of Middlesex, and take a broader view of "their world." They have probably watched an older brother or sister draw a map, and it has appeared wonderful, and now when they are able to produce a map of their own, it is new work, which they enjoy. Set definitions in geography are no longer taught, but the child is encouraged to use his own vocabulary to express his idea of natural phenomena. Picture post-cards and magazine illustrations are a great aid. Children in other lands are studied, and the sympathies of the Canadian children are broadened when they realize that they have many interests in common with the Japanese and Chinese. The games played at school are enjoyed by children the wide-world over.

History.

Books I.-IV., Highroads of History are intensely interesting. The great events in history are told consecutively in language that can be readily understood. Bible stories and tales of Greek and Roman heroes are particularly attractive.

Great explorers, such as Captain Scott, and inventors of our own day like Edison and Marconi have a peculiar fascination for boys. From a study of these lives they realize that the things worth while in life are accomplished only by hard work and self-sacrifice.

Writing.

No longer are children supplied with Copy Books, but the aim in teaching writing is to obtain legibility, speed, and grace. With this aim in view "muscular movement" exercises are practiced by the children on the blackboards and at their desks. As far as possible, every written lesson is a writing lesson.

Art.

Reproductions of famous paintings are to be found in many of the classrooms. These may be obtained at a trifling cost and when something of the life of the author is known the pictures have an added interest.

The pictures of Millet and Landseer are favorites with the children.

Nature study and art are closely related. In the spring and fall flowers and fruits are used effectively for models. In the winter months construction work and useful articles such as whisk holders, blotters, and baskets are made, and in many cases given as Christmas gifts to parents. For construction work to be fully appreciated the class should be seen at work. Where sewing is required the boys are equally as industrious as the girls.

Spelling.

The teachers of the grade selected five hundred words, which the children commonly use. Three of these are taught each day, together with about fifteen words chosen from the Reader or Speller. Special difficulties are underlined with colored chalk. Spelling matches in which the children give their own words, are held occasionally for variety.

Hygiene.

In the teaching of hygiene scientific terms are avoided as much as possible. It is not what the children know about hygiene, it is what they do by reason of their knowledge that is of any value.

Concrete illustrations, where possible, of "first aid to the injured" are given in the class-room, for example, showing how to bind up a severe cut until medical attention can be obtained.

Physical exercises are given for five minutes, twice a day. These aim to correct defects in breathing and standing, and also to bring into action every muscle in the body.

FLORENCE McDOWELL.

GERMANY'S BIG WAR FUND AND THE WASTE THEREOF

Gold Is Part of the Indemnity Paid by France at the End of the Franco-Prussian War—Other Nations Think It Unnecessary Waste.

The German war chest is as picturesque as it is mysterious, says a New York Sun writer. The $30,000,000 which is to be increased to $90,000,000 is stored away in the Julius Tower on an island at Spandau at the confluence of the Spree and Havel Rivers. The greater part of the island is made land.

Mystery radiates from the treasure-house. It has always been so. The mere mention of Baedeker that "the imperial military reserve fund of 6,000,000 sterning is kept in the Julius-Thurm of the citadel" of Spandau, which is only eight miles from Berlin, has excited the curiosity of almost every foreign visitor in the German capital. But sightseers are not welcome within the fortifications of Spandau, and there is record of but one American who has ever caught a glimpse of the interior of the tower.

The tower itself is not impressive, says an officer of the German reserve, who was at one time stationed in the fortress of Spandau and who is now living in the United States. The tower stands in the midst of the citadel surrounded by barracks and officers' quarters, and it is not far from the great arsenals and the manufactories of war implements. Directly about it is a small cleared square, which gives just enough room for the movement of the small company which does guard duty there. The tower is cylindrical and is built of heavy masonry, with nothing to relieve its massive effect. It rises about 35 or 40 feet from the ground and is almost as thick through as it is tall.

Triple Steel Doors.

Entrance to the tower is made through triple steel doors, each guarded by a system of "simultaneous keys" held by different individuals, and by a constantly changing band of sentries. One set of keys is with the Chancellor of the Empire, and the other with the president of the committee for the debts of the empire. The local guardian of the treasure was made curator by a decree of 1874 under orders from the chancellor.

The gold that makes up this "Reichskriegschatz" is in 20-franc pieces, the very same that were paid as the French war indemnity. The gold coin is stored away in bags in a dozen small cabinets or safes built into the walls. They are on various levels and are reached by a spiral staircase.

Constantly on Guard.

Twenty-four men usually comprise the guard. Of these eight are constantly on duty, the guard changing every two hours. The patrol is made about the base of the tower, in the tower, and on the top.

Once a year the amount of the gold is certified to by an official reckoning. The coins are not counted. Instead the gold is weighed in bulk and minute fractional differences due to dampness and other atmospheric conditions are noted.

The amount of gold in the Julius Tower has never varied and there has been but one attempt at robbery. This was made by a drunken cobbler of Spandau, who in some mysterious way (according to the story) managed to get by the guards. When he was halfway up he fell and broke his neck.

Robt. W. Poindexter, of Los Angeles, is the American who got into trouble with the Spandau authorities because he was too near the German treasure. Mr. Poindexter told the sentinel that he wanted to see the commandant and marched into the tower while the soldier's back was turned. He was detained until the police could be summoned and was then taken before the authority, whom he had difficulty in convincing of his purpose.

Used for Prussians.

The Julius Tower was first used by Frederick the Great as the Prussian war chest. The reserve held there was turned over to the empire when it was founded and the tower itself used for the storage of the $30,000,000. The money has been kept in reserve to defray the expenses of the quick mobilization of the German army in case war should break out. It would pay for the horses and military supplies that are already contracted for in such an emergency.

ENGLAND'S QUEEN BUNGALOW.

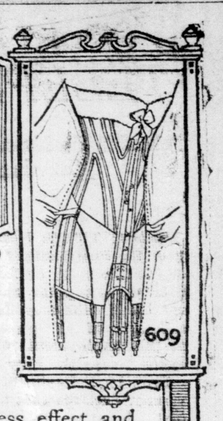
Alexandra, Mother of King George, Owns a Pretty Cottage.

Dowager Queen Alexandra of England has become a bungalow owner. The house is at Snettisham and when the mother of King George is in that part of England she stops at the bungalow. It is said to be one of the prettiest little houses in England, a country noted for its attractive cottages and manors.

At a distance it looks like a little country church, but as one draws near a pretty house is disclosed. Its peaked roof is not as flat as in the general run of bungalows, and the end walls are covered with a heavy coat of ivy like most old English churches.

The peak of the roof has the inscription, "Nisi Dominus," followed by letters signifying, "Alexandra, Dowager Queen." The first two Latin words form the motto of the city of Edinburgh, and are the beginning of a Latin version of Psalm 127, which in English is "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it."

La Diva NON-RUSTABLE CORSET



Before and after your 30th birthday —watch your figure—

Today's fashions enhance the necessity of skilful corseting to disguise where art is helping nature,—for the styles prescribe a natural seeming figure, an almost corsetless effect, and this result is most successfully attained by this year's models of the famous D. & A. and La Diva Corsets.

D. & A. and La Diva Corsets, thanks to absence of duty and splendid manufacturing facilities sell at from $1.00 to $3.00 less per pair than imported ones and being made specially for Canadian Women they give more comfort and longer wear. There is a model for every figure. Our catalogue—sent free on request—will help you to choose the best for yours.

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No. 609—La Diva Reducing—shown in cut gives both comfort and style to full figures. The price is $3.00 and $3.50, and no better corset is offered at any price.

Minard's Liniment Co.:

Gentlemen,—I had my leg badly hurt. The pain was very severe, and a large swelling came above the knee.

I expected it would be serious. I rubbed it with MINARD'S LINIMENT, which stopped the pain and reduced the swelling very quickly.

I cannot speak too highly of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

AMOS T. SMITH.

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IF YOU USE THE I.X.L. VACUUM WASHER

Price, $3.50

Washes Anything and Everything from a Horse-Blanket and Overalls to the Finest Laces with No Injury

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Washes a Full Tub of Clothes in 3 Minutes Perfectly

Not Only Washes But Rinses and Blues

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"One of the World's Great Pianos"

Thus the judgment of another great singer, confirms the approval already accorded this instrument by the world's master musicians.

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Look for the Name Yale on Locks and Hardware

The Yale Door Check is a faithful servant that never forgets its place and its duty.

Its place is on every door that you can't always remember to close. Its duty is never forgetting to close that door firmly, swiftly, silently.

Any good hardware dealer can show you Yale Products. Yale Locks and Hardware sold in Canada are now made in Canada. Ask for our book, "The Quiet Life."

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ARE SOLD IN LONDON BY THE
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KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

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Are made of best Hydraulic Cement and Asbestos, and are practically indestructible. They continue for years to grow harder, tougher and more impervious to moisture. They are fireproof, and absolutely weatherproof under any climatic conditions, never needing paint or preservative.

ASBESTOSLATE Cement Shingles are made in Newport Gray, Indian Red and Slate, and are as handsome in appearance as they are durable. Write for Booklet L to

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WORLD-WIDE WIRELESS TELEPHONY PREDICTED

Columbia Professor Says One Day New York Will Be Able to Converse With St. Petersburg or Hong Kong by Taking Down Receiver.

"Hello! This is New York! Is that you, St. Petersburg?" or Hong Kong, or Vladivostock, or Bombay, or whatever distant point may be desired—that such calls may be possible is the assurance of the men who are working at the development of wireless telephony, says the New York Sun.

Prof. M. I. Pupin, of Columbia University, declares that at any time, but certainly within a few years, some inventor will discover the means whereby wireless telephony may become possible between points thousands of miles apart; at present telephoning by wireless is capable of being used for distances not exceeding 100 miles. It was Prof. Pupin who discovered the means of telephoning over underground wires through the invention of a device which is now known as the Pupin call. By use of this invention it is now possible to telephone from New York to Denver, while plans are being perfected whereby telephonic conversation may soon be carried on between New York and San Francisco.

Prof. Pupin came to New York from Servia while a boy 39 years ago. He laid the foundation of his scientific education at Cooper Institute. In the guarded, conservative words of the scientist he thus describes the difficulties which confront the electrical inventor in the field of wireless telephony.

"Wireless telephony over short distances is an accomplished fact," he said. "Many messages have been sent over distances of about 25 miles, but such distances, of course, are trifling as compared with the distance covered by wireless telegraphy.

"We not only know today how to transmit wireless telephone messages over short distances, but we also know very accurately the instrumentalities which must be perfected in order to increase the distance of transmission. The principal difficulty to be overcome is at the transmitting station, and here the difficulty divides itself into two distinct points.

"The first of these is the difficulty of generating very rapidly oscillating electric power in large quantities, and which will oscillate in a persistent manner. The ordinary method used in wireless telegraphy is to charge so-called condensers and discharge them by means of disruptive sparks, when each spark will be followed up by a certain number of rapid oscillations, which die out at a rapid rate.

"This method of generating rapidly oscillating electrical power is all right for wireless telegraphy, but it is not adaptable for wireless telephony. To carry a wireless telephone message successfully we must generate rapidly oscillating electrical power without the employment of a spark. That is to say, we must generate it by an ordinary dynamo-electric machine.

"But it turns out that dynamo-electric machines for the generating of rapidly oscillating electrical power have their limitations. To illustrate: A dynamo-electric machine of 100-horsepower generating electrical energy which oscillates 100,000 times a second is next to impossible, so that if it should turn out that in order to carry on a wireless telephonic communication over, say, 1,000 miles, we should produce a dynamo-electric machine capable of doing that we could today well assert that the problem cannot be solved.

"Now, the second difficulty that confronts us is that of finding a telephone transmitter capable of sustaining large electrical currents which would be involved in the transmission of 100-horsepower electrical energy. A transmitter of the ordinary type would never do, but it is obvious that no insurmountable difficulties would be met by an investigator who might attempt to construct a more suitable transmitter for wireless telephony purposes.

"The need of an electrical generator using electrical power in large quantities, say, 100-horsepower, and oscullating at a speed of, say, 100,000 a second, has long been felt, and although it is clearly understood by those who have given the subject thought, that this cannot be accomplished through the usual methods practiced today, the feeling exists that before long we may be able to succeed in this in some other way. When this is done the distance over which wireless telephoning may be carried on will be extended tremendously.

"Undoubtedly it can be done, but just how we cannot at this time say. The feeling exists among those who have considered the subject that it positively will be accomplished, not through the means of a spark, but by a method of persistent or continuous oscillations. These two methods may be compared in the one instance to the intermittent beat of a drum and in the other to the long-sustained note of an organ. That is it. We need for the purpose specified a dynamo that will give us a high pitch, so to speak. The impulse method is all right for wireless telegraphy, but impossible of use for wireless telephony.

"As is known, wireless telephonic communication between ships at sea has been possible for some time, but such efforts have been small and of no great practical value. To talk to a man say even at such a short distance as Washington by this method is not now possible. In a few isolated cases a distance of 100 miles has been accomplished, but such instances are scarce. The United States navy department tried wireless telephony on its ships, but the system did not work satisfactorily, and the Government abandoned it.

"As I have pointed out, the whole question of distance depends on the discovery of a transmitter that will stand the amount of electrical power pouring through it at such a tremendous rate, and of a dynamo that will be capable of generating the enormous power oscillating at the enormously high rate mentioned. That is the problem which remains to be worked out, for there is a theoretical limit at the present time to the amount of power which a dynamo can send out in order to create 100,000 oscillations per second.

"Still all this will no doubt be accomplished in time, probably within ten years. That seems like a comparatively long time when one looks ahead, but it does not appear long when we look back. There are plenty of scientists, no doubt, at work at this very moment on the problem, which is a most interesting and needless to say a very important one, but quite naturally they do not care to say anything about what they are doing nor how near they are to final success until their discovery is an accomplished fact. They do not intend that others shall reap the financial benefit of their invention. Would you do so had you discovered some importantinvention?"

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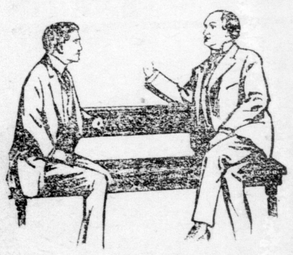
H. A. JUKES.



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THE WORLD BECOMING ONE

(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

surface than those earthquakes in Java which the seismograph records at Washington. The money markets are affected simultaneously Each Great Power, be it European, Asiatic, or American, is in close contact with all the others; it is allied, or friendly (or possibly not too friendly) with some one or more of the others. The great wave that swings round the world makes its last ripples felt in the world's remotest corner. In regions till lately unexplored, in the sombre depths of African or Brazilian forests, or on the oases that lie scattered along the dreary deserts of Mongolia, the fortunes of the native tribes are affected by what passes in European capitals Even in the one continent which stands almost wholly outside the web of international relations, South America, finance reaches where politics do not reach. Finance, even more than politics, has now made the world one community, and finance is more closely interwoven with politics than ever before. The historian, who in the days of Thueydides needed to look no further than to Susa on the east and Carthage on the west, must now extend his vision to take in the whole earth, and will not be able to write the annals of any one country without keeping his eye fixed on the Sovereigns and Parliaments of every other.

Nof is there a more striking illustration of the influence now exerted by the European races upon all others than is presented in the fact that in every country, except those which are ruled as subject dominions by some people of European stock, there now exists some kind of form (even if little more than a form) of representative government. World history is tending to become one history, the history no longer of many different races of mankind occasionaly affecting one another's fortunes, but the history of mankind as a whole, the fortunes of each branch henceforth bound up with those of the others. In these conditions the historian of the future will need an amplitude of conception and a power of grouping his figures like that of Tintoret or Michael Angelo, if he is to handle so vast a canvas.

"A Common Devotion to Truth."

These conditions in which the world now finds itself, these closer relations of contact between the great nations in their transmarine possessions as well as in their European homes, suggest a final observation. It is this. One duty that was always incumbent on the historian has now become a duty of deeper significance and stronger obligation. Truth, and truth only, is our aim. We are bound as historians to examine and record facts without favor or affection to our own nation or any other. Our common devotion to truth is what brings us here and units us in one body divided by no national jealosies, but all of us alike animated by the spirit of scientific investigation. But though no other sentiments intrude here, we are only too well aware that jealousies and misunderstandings do exist and from time to time threaten the concord of nations. Seeing that we are by the work we follow, led to look further back and more widely around than are we not as students of history specially called upon to do what we can to try to reduce every source of international ill-feeling? As historians we know how few wars have been necessary wars, and how much more harm than good most wars have done. As historians we know that every great people has had its characteristic merits along with its charateristic faults. None is specially blameless, each has rendered its sepcial services to humanity at large. We have the best reason for knowing how great is the debt each one owes to the other, how essential not only to the material development of each, but also to its intellectual and spiritual advance, is the greatness and the welfare of the others and the common friendship of all. May not we and the students of physical science, who also labor for knowledge in their own fields, and bow as we do before the august figure of Truth, hope to become a bond of sympathy between the nations, helping each people to feel and appreciate all that is best in the others, and seeking to point the way to peace and goodwill throughout the world?

It is in this hope and in the spirit of a fraternal love of learning and loyalty to truth that the historians of Britain bid you welcome here.

DR. A. W. WARD.

The Old French Cemeteries Of New Orleans

Strange and Gruesome Burial Customs

[By W. J. McIntosh, Formerly of London.]

(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

these tombs have room for just two coffins, which I was informed are carried on shelves, one above the other; but a few of them are three, four, or five coffins high. The lower coffin always rests about two feet above the ground, leaving a vacant space underneath about two feet deep by three feet wide. The important purpose of this vacant space I shall explain later.

"Ovens" For Coffins.

Turning to the right or left just inside the entrance gate, one perceives with surprise that what before entering he had regarded as merely an inclosing wall, is in reality a solid series of brick recesses, locally termed "ovens," as regular in form as the squares of a checker-board, each of which is designed to contain one coffin. These ovens are in vertical tiers, three or four high, and extend, generally, entirely around each cemetery block. They are the lowest-priced places of sepulture to be had. I ascertained that the charge for permission to entomb in an oven is $5. Each oven of the thousands to be seen here presumably contains a coffin, and each one is, or was at one time, sealed in front by a slab bearing a memorial inscription. But in perhaps a majority of them the inscriptions have become so much defaced by the weather that they are now wholly illegible. In many cases the slabs have fallen to the ground and have there remained, to be trampled under foot, or until carted away to some rubbish-heap.

The condition of these oven tombs, which thus surround and wall in the more elegant and better-cared-for family tombs, is simply deplorable and horrifying. Their tumble-down and neglected state is a sad reflection on those responsible for it, and there is abundant evidence of utter indifference on their part to the sacredness of the remains of the great army of silent sleepers, whom loving friends during many decades past have intrusted to their keeping. In one place near the entrance, I observed that a vertical tier of three ovens had completely collapsed and was now simply a pile of brickbats, partly scattered onto the pathway. I inquired of a sexton who was working near by, and who gave evidence of anxiety to earn a "tip," how long it was since those ovens had fallen down. He said that it had occurred about seven years ago. I looked at him in amazement, and asked: "What about the human remains that they contained?" He replied, indifferently, "They're there yet, among the bricks." There was a pause, while I collected my faculties, and then, perhaps betraying some astonishment, I inquired: "Why don't you people fix the place up?" "Well," said he, in an injured tone, "we don't know who those dead ones belonged to, and nobody offers to pay for the job."

Many Ovens Collapsing.

In another part of the cemetery I saw a long stretch of ovens that were in a state of near collapse. There were some scores of them from which many bricks had fallen and in which were many cracks and openings, and their memorial slabs had all disappeared. My sexton guide informed me that those ovens had been "condemned." Just what he meant did not dawn upon my mind at once. He then led the way to one of the most dilapidated ovens, which was minus a memorial slab, loosened and removed several bricks with his fingers, thrust his hand into the interior, and brought forth a human skull, which he exhibited with some show of professional pride. Returning the skull to its place, he replaced the bricks, and we passed on.

Soon we came to the oldest and most out-of-the-way part of the cemetery. Here I observed that some distance down the aisle along which we were walking, the way was entirely blocksd by a mound of earth that was higher than my head. On the top of it a fire was smoldering. "What is the fire?" I queried. He answered in the most matter-of-fact way: "We're burning up some old coffins." To my further amazed inquiries he explained that as the cemetery was chock full it was constantly necessary to make room for new arrivals; and that the law permitted the removal of the old coffins and their contents from the family tombs and the ovens after "a year and a day from the date of death." The words last quoted were, he asserted, the exact words of the City Ordinance in that behalf. So, when a family tomb is fully occupied, if another death occurs in the family, the custom is, even in the highest circles of society, to have the tomb opened and a coffin removed. The bones are then dumped on the ground in the space reserved for that purpose below the lowest coffin-shelf, and the old coffin and cerements are taken away to be burned. My guide remarked casually: "You know, the bones don't take up much room, and you can get rid of a lot of them that way." Thus space is provided for the newly-dead in the place of honor on a shelf, not, of course, to remain there "until the sound of the last trump," but for at least "a year and a day," or until the family owning that tomb shall lose another member and shall therefore have need of shelf-room in that tomb.

Small Consideration for Por.

As to the ovens forming the outer walls, which are mainly occupied by deceased members of the poorer classes, who are hence more liable to be soon forgotten, my guide confessed that when hard-pressed for room they sometimes cleared out an oven as soon as six months after the date of death; but he assured me, somewhat apologetically, that there was never anything left of the corpse by that time, except bones, and that the sextons had positive orders to pick up every bone, "even the smallest bit," so as to avoid transferring any portion of the skeleton to the bonfire. "Do you ever notice any odor from the tombs?" I asked. "Well, no, not often," he responded, but rather evasively. A moment later we passed a tomb whose inscription showed that the death had occurred less than three months before; and in the same instant I encountered the overpowering smell of decaying flesh, indicating with certainty that within that tomb the worms were still at feast. With a shudder, I hurried on.

Among the family tombs, I noted that there was here and there a much larger structure, some of them having room for ten, twenty or more coffins. Such tombs belong to national clubs, fraternal societies, churches, or other organizations, and one was reserved exclusively for Jesuit priests. The largest that I saw was that of an Italian society, and contained seventy ovens, arranged in vertical tiers, five oven was a slab bearing a number—that was all. No names whatever. I remarked, questioningly, to my guide that I supposed there must be a good many skeletons in the bottom of that tomb. "Yes," said he, "there are more than five hundred of them mixed up in there, "I asked: "When a place like that gets filled up, what do you do?" "We rake them out," he replied, "and take them to a new cemetery we have out in the suburbs, and bury them." It is apparent that in New Orleans there is no rest even in the tomb, for either the wicked or the righteous.

A Ghasly Discovery.

Proceeding further, I became curious as to what might lie beyond the high mound I have mentioned on which the fire was burning, and I asked my guide about it. "Beyond that mound," said he, "is the unconsecrated ground—the old Protestant cemetery. There has been nobody buried there for over a hundred years." Then I climbed over the mound, passed the coffin bonfire, and looked down upon the most appalling state of things I had yet discovered. Here was a space of perhaps a hundred feet square, completely walled in, and to which the only way of access was by climbing over the mound. This small area was crowded to the utmost with tombs, chiefly in ruins. Most of them had originally consisted merely of four brick walls, two or three feet in height, capped by a large horizontal slab. But in some instances the slabs had been more or less displaced—by what agency I have no idea—and in a good many cases the slabs had been removed altogether and were piled, helter-skelter, upon other tombs, leaving only the brickwork, inclosing a shallow well. And, horror of horrors!—what is that yellowish object which I see in a tomb that gapes open to the sky? To verify my suspicion, I turn it over with my cane, and perceive that I was not mistaken: it is a skull. Poking aside the dust of ages, I discover other bones—arm-bones, leg-bones, ribs. Investigating another open tomb, the same thing is repeated. Here, in this dreadful spot, exposed to the light of open day, lie the bones of scores of dead men and women, washed by the rain, bleaching in the sun, year after year, and absolutely neglected. It seemed incredible that such things could be in the United States of America, in this twentieth century of the Christian era. Yet there they lie, all that is left of those dead and forgotten citizens of New Orleans, to be seen of all men, yet receiving less care than any garbage heap.

A Ragtime Melody.

While I stood, disgusted, horrified, amid this scene of desolation and desecration, as though to cap the climax there came floating over the wall from the open window of a brothel across the street the jangling sound of a rag-time melody, pounded out of a tinpanny old piano. "A brothel?" you ask. Yes, for this cemetery block is in the very midst of the "Restricted District," as it is termed, where segregated vice is permitted to ply its vile trade with impunity; and every dwelling within sight is presumably a house of prostitution.

Enough! Let me out of here, to where I can breathe purer air! I swiftly emerge from this charnel-house, and three minutes later I am elbowing my way through the crowd of shoppers, merry children, and other pedestrians—whites, blacks and yellows—on the busiest street in this gay and pleasure-loving city.

Have I been dreaming, or is this phantasmagoria of horrors that passed before my eyes so lately literally true? Alas, yes; too true. And the thought will not down that some day sooner or later most of those who throng this busy thoroughfare will be consigned to some awful place as I walked through today, there to rest from their labor for at least a little while—at least until corruption shall have done its perfect work—after which their bones, all that will then be left of their earthly tabernacle, will probably be hustled—whither?

Verily, New Orleans would seem a fine field for investment in a crematory.

Always there is some improvement, apparently, to be made in our common tools. A contributor to a mechanical journal says that the ordinary screw-driver breaks out the edges of the slot of a screw, so that it cannot easily be unscrewed, because it is bevelled. A screw-driver, he says, should have a flat, unbevelled working end, not a knife-edge, in order to avert this trouble.

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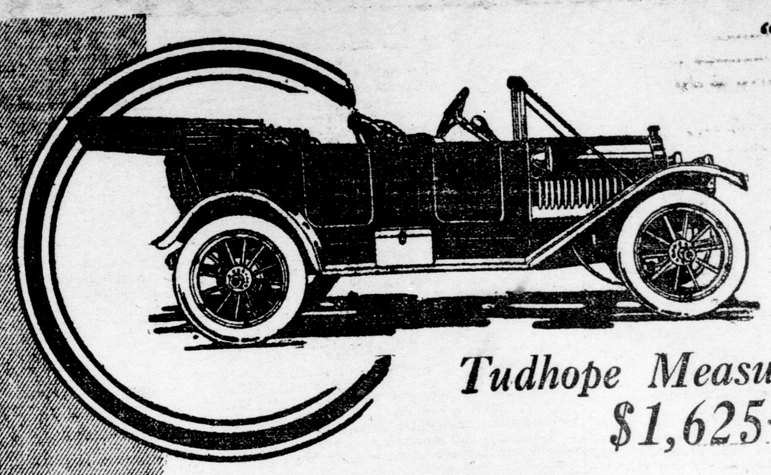

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