

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1909—TWELVE PAGES

**TRIP-TO-EUROPE
LATEST COUNT**

Standing of Candidates in the Great Contest Up to Satur- day Night

day Night.

LIVELY COMPETITIONS

Nearly All Contestants Show Decided

Some Changes in the Positions Vote Mounting Up.

Below will be seen the record of votes in The Advertiser's Trip-to-Europe contest, polled up to Saturday night. The vote shows a decided increase for almost every candidate, and the results there are fewer relative changes than the evening No. 1 district holds the same position. The district vote polled, one candidate having passed the hundred-thousand mark. In district No. 2 two candidates have increased their vote. In district No. 3 the contest has become exceptional. There is also a splendid competition in district No. 5, with a large number of entries, and several of them close; so close as to make every change of fortune very interesting.

In the contest for the trip to Europe, the vote of the district who stood fourth in the last past poll now has reached second place. In this contest the race is very close, and only a little more than half the votes separating the four leaders. The whole vote as published today shows

DISTRICT NUMBER ONE.

Units, north of and including both sides of Dundas street, and west of and including both sides of Well- ington street.	
Miss Kate McLaughlin, 226 Hy- man street	103.079
Miss May T. Mountjoy, 126 Mont Pleasant avenue	48.709
Miss E. B. 680 Dundas street	25.434
Miss Maude Underwood, 79 Queen's avenue	5.151
Mrs. Norman Roberts, Richmond and John streets	2.842
DISTRICT NUMBER TWO.	
All that territory inside the city limits, and north of but not including Wel- lington street, and south of and in- cluding both sides of Dundas street.	
Miss Velma Hayes, 574 Adelaide street	45.314
Miss Ella Dickie, 850 Hellmuth	

Miss Annie Fitzpatrick, 763 Maitland street 15,644

Miss Nellie Weston, 868 Dundas street	14,922
Miss Annie S. Stevenson, 391 Dufferin street	11,300
Mrs. M. Callander, 372 Hellmuth avenue	6,615
Mrs. Ronald Emery, 338 Dundas street	1,320
DISTRICT NUMBER THREE.	
All that territory inside the city limits, south of, but not including Dundas street, and east of, but not including Wellington street.	
Mrs. Edna Calhoun, 318 Grey street	86,636
Mrs. Ida Willis, 389 Adelaide street	49,806
Miss G. Foley, 543 King street	9,044
Miss Margaret Edgar, 130 Dreamy avenue	8,955
DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR.	
All that territory inside the city limits, west of and including both sides of Wellington street, and south of, but not including Dundas street.	
Miss Edith Glanville, 153 Wharncliffe road	55,549
Miss Winnie Grimsom, 229 Rich- mont road	50,277
Miss Vera B. Hewer, 8 Angle	

Miss Eva McDowell, 240 King
street 27,780

Miss Hill street	21,664
Miss Mary Babbage, 253 George street	7,579
Mrs. H. Hundertmark, jun., 150 Bruce street	2,401
DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE.	
The County of Middlesex outside the city limits.	
Miss Ross Fraser, Popple Hill	74,089
Miss Margaret Simmie, Byron	51,277
Miss Margaret J. Kennedy, Ilderton	49,370
Miss Rosa Longfield, Mossley	43,372
Miss Grace Shepherd, Lambeth	40,400
Miss Ethel Earl, Egerton street	35,806
Miss Lily Arthur, Lambeth	13,814
Miss Sylvia Oliver, Kiiworth Bridge	12,108
Miss Rebecca A. Wilkins, Aden aide	10,769
Miss Rachel Grant, Chelsea	9,986
Miss Gladys Malcolm, Littlewood	4,255
DISTRICT NUMBER SIX.	

Miss M. Anderson, Wyoming 25 236

Miss Aggie St. Clair, Bridgeton	2,186
Miss Irene Marriott, Sarnia	12,121
Miss Clara Kipp, Chatham	9,134
Miss Blanche Little, Wallaceburg	5,992
Miss Velva E. Myers, Florence	2,898
Mrs. Joseph Simpson, Ouvry	1,613
Miss Constance E. Cowan, Chatham	1,011
Miss Violet Wood, Mooretown	272
DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN.	

Miss Maude Law, Harrietsville .28,114
Miss Maude Sweatman, Tillson-

Miss Carrie Field, Tillsonburg.. 4.605
Miss Bertha Sweet, Tillsonburg. 3.766
Miss Eva Taylor, Port Stanley. 3.766

Miss Pearl Best, Springfield.... 1,261
Miss Rose Shepherd, Aylmer 984
Miss Nellie McWilliams, Thompson

Miss Mattie Moore, Bayham....	212
Miss Christine Macdonald, Kin-	

DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT.

Miss A. W. Sawers, Brucefield ..	16,970
Miss Mary Gibson, Brucefield....	16,039
Mrs. J. A. Rumball, Goderich....	15,852
Miss Clara Holden, St. Marys....	15,750
Miss Florence Pope, Hensal	10,945

Miss Leona Potts, Clinton..... 341

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"A VERITABLE MUSEUM OF THINGS NEW."
J. M. THOMSON **WOODS' FAIR** J. M. THOMSON
THREE BIG FLOORS DAILY REPLENISHED
WITH GOODS THE PEOPLE WANT.

On our Second Floor—AN ART GALLERY OF

WALL PAPERS

Meets your eye. Here we have almost endless variety in
The Latest and Most Artistic 1909 Effects.

Come and see our Special Parlor Designs, in green and gold. Per roll . . . 25¢
Come and see our Special Dining-room designs, in Oriental style. Per roll . . . 15¢
Come and see our Special Bedroom designs, in all shades, from 5¢ per roll.

The best that brains, experience and success can offer, at your disposal here, and at prices you cannot afford to miss. The Wall Paper Department has always been a most important branch of this busy store, and your selection is made easy—Easy with the assistance of a competent saleslady.

We are offering a good assortment of Room Mouldings on this floor, and something QUITE NEW in

The Barrett Patent Flexible Sash Rods

Made of highest-quality extra-plated piano wire. Extends to fit perfectly. All 22 to 30 inch windows complete . . . 15¢

The Barrett Patent Flexible Sham Holder

Made of same material, extending to fit all three-quarter and full-width beds. Complete . . . 35¢

Look to Your Windows, the Bright Days Are Coming

What about those Window Shades you'll need? We can supply your every want in this line, in either ready-made, or from our "Made-to-Order" Department.

HERE'S A SPECIAL — Oil-finish, in Green and Cream. Complete . . . 35¢

See Our Beautiful Line of LACE CURTAINS on this floor, at prices from, per pair . . . 21¢ to \$3.00

You'll need PAINTS, too; and you cannot beat us in this line. The famous Beaver Brand Paints are here, in all colors.

Our Basement Reports An Extra Special Sale on Wednesday as Below:

20 only 6-piece Toilet Sets at, per set . . . \$1.59
11 only 10-piece Toilet Sets, at, per set . . . \$1.98
5 only 10-piece (beautifully decorated) Toilet Sets, at, per set . . . \$4.95

J. M. THOMSON **WOODS' FAIR** J. M. THOMSON

Wrapping Papers

SAMSON BRAND—A well-finished Paper, especially adapted to the wholesale trade for shipping purposes. The toughness of its fibre and extra finish combine to make practically a waterproof wrapper. Manufactured by

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, Hull, Canada

DONALD McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond St., LONDON, CAN

ENGLISH LIQUID PAINT

An Economical Paint

"English" Liquid Paint, made by Brandram-Henderson Limited, is all paint—there is no adulterant in it to give it extra weight, to thicken it, or to "cheaper" it in any way.

It is 70% pure white lead, 30% pure zinc white, pure linseed oil, turpentine and dryer—100% pure paint.

You get dollar for dollar paint value.

Come in for a color card.

A. WESTMAN, London.

DISQUIETING EFFECT OF WAR RUMORS

Necessity for More Outlay on British Navy Has Its Influence on Stocks.

London, March 22.—The stock exchange is a very practical place and its members are quite unmoved by the so-called naval scare arising out of the debate in the House of Commons, probably believing politicians always exaggerate, but it is nervously alive to the diplomatic manoeuvres between Austria and Servia.

The consols market has been and remains very flat. The main reason, says the Economist, is, of course, the near eastern difficulty, but toward the end of last week there was added to it the naval scare and the demand for increased expenditure.

A debate in which the relations of two great powers are handled as freely as they were in Tuesday night's

discussion tends in any case to make men nervous, while the open competition between the fighting capacity of Great Britain and Germany brings the thought of war much too close to be comfortable.

The stock exchange as an institution is apt to be bellicose, but in the consols market dealers do not at all like the necessity for more expenditure on the navy, and the certainty of increased taxation is doing a great deal to weaken prices. As far as foreign government securities are concerned, those most affected are Russians, which were very flat all the week.

Berlin, March 22.—In view of the assertions made in the British House of Commons that Germany in the spring of 1912 would have seventeen warships, all of them of the big gun type, the navy department authorizes the statement that in the autumn of 1912 Germany will have 13 such vessels.

These will be the battleships Nassau and Westfalen, which will be ready for sea in the autumn of 1909; the battleships Rheinland and Poset and the cruiser Von der Tann, which will be ready for sea in the spring of 1910; three battleships to replace the olden, Sigfried and Beowulf and a cruiser to replace the armored cruiser G, which will be ready in the summer or autumn of 1911.

No. 57 March 23, 1909
VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote Is Cast For

(Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No. . . . of The London Advertiser European trip Contest.
VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

CORRESPONDENCE

Wake Up!

To the Editor of The Advertiser: The Western Fair this year promises well to be a fine exhibition. Tens of thousands will assemble to witness the many evidences of material progress in our end of the province. This is because the people are interested, and because a large amount of the attractive coin of the realm is offered in prizes for the best material products of Western Ontario. Prizes for the highest physical culture of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, dogs and cats. All this is very enterprising, generous and praiseworthy and highly appreciated by the public. Before these prizes are awarded, cats, dogs, pigs, etc., must pass an examination on their breeding and physical development. But they do get prizes according to class, and their owners and the general public are proud of them, and justly so, because they are the best development of their kind.

Now what about the girls and boys of Western Ontario? Are they not an interesting, important and delightful product? Is brain not as important as muscle? Germany thinks it is more important. We put a better practical use than in doing hospital work. They want to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren in the fighting line should there ever arise an emergency desperate enough to require their services. They propose that the many women throughout the British Empire who possess the same qualifications as themselves shall be formed into a league on the lines of the British Legion of frontiersmen, thus becoming a part of the great army of Amazons, with branches in every colony, ready to answer the call to arms whenever it is sounded.

Entirely Feminine. It is suggested that the headquarters should be in London. The regiment would be entirely feminine, from drummer girl to officer. Influential and capable women would be appointed squadron leaders and troop officers, and the instruction would include riding, scouting, driving, rifle and revolver practice, signalling (telegraphic, lamp, flag and flagstaff), and all sorts of postal work. Such, in brief, is the scheme.

The matter of uniform is offering no obstacle to the rapid growth of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, already referred to in the press dispatches. All the members seem perfectly content with a dress by no means elaborate. They look very smart in short dark blue skirt, high black boots, scarlet tunic, white belts and peaked caps, all of which they have to provide themselves, for the body is purely voluntary.

Each applicant for admission to the corps is told, "Your work in war time will be to follow the fighting line and catch the men as they drop." This prospect does not deter volunteers, and a steady stream of smartly-attired women, many of them wives and daughters of army officers, pours into the recruiting office to interview Capt. Baker, the commander of the corps.

Twelve Months' Course. All members are expected to remain in the corps for at least twelve months and to attend riding school once a week. Applicants must pass a corps doctor and acquire a knowledge of first aid.

Many of the women who join are sufficiently well-to-do to have horses of their own, but for those who cannot afford the expense Capt. Baker is recruiting a corps of nursing infantry. In each case he is ambitious, and says that he is aiming at a strength of one thousand yeomanry and three thousand infantry.

The minimum height for recruits in the yeomanry is 5 feet 3 inches, as a woman under that height has difficulty in mounting without help. There is no intention that these nurses when on active service shall encroach upon the active work of the ambulance corps. They will render first aid, further hospital work being left to the organizations within whose province it falls.

Will Go Into Camp. In the summer it is proposed that the Yeomanry Corps shall go into camp, where they will attend personally to their horses and perform many of the duties which fall upon a cavalryman under canvas.

The establishment of this corps of trained nurses should do much to prevent a repetition of what happened during the Boer war, when a number of high-bred and romantic women, seeking notoriety more than anything else, went out to South Africa as nurses. Totally incompetent, these women were not only in the way, but the cause of much unnecessary suffering on the part of the unfortunate patients who happened to fall into their hands.

In conclusion, I think his lordship is to be greatly complimented on the way he dispatches his business, and on his remark that law is 99 per cent common sense. And we dispatch and common sense more fully carried out, one-half of the officers would do the necessary work, and time and money to the extent of thousands would be saved to the taxpayers of this county, less a small sum necessary to remove

the dust and dirt from the ventilators of the court room, which, perhaps, might be done by one of the prisoners by way of exercise. Yours truly,
AN OLD RESIDENT.

AN IMPERIAL REGIMENT OF BRITISH AMAZONS

League That Will Be Ready to Answer Call to Arms at Any Time.

London, March 23.—Good progress is being made in the formation in London of a monument corps of women nurses, whose duty it will be to follow the army in battle and render first aid to the wounded. The latest feminine candidates for military honors, however, are not satisfied with the scope offered them as members of a nursing corps.

These women all lead an open air life, and are good horsewomen and fine game shots, and they think these qualifications could be put to better practical use than in doing hospital work. They want to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren in the fighting line should there ever arise an emergency desperate enough to require their services. They propose that the many women throughout the British Empire who possess the same qualifications as themselves shall be formed into a league on the lines of the British Legion of frontiersmen, thus becoming a part of the great army of Amazons, with branches in every colony, ready to answer the call to arms whenever it is sounded.

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WEATHER
PROBS:
FINE.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

DUNDAS AND
RICHMOND
STREETS.

If New Gown Is Selected Get Parasol to Match If Not, Select Parasol and Get Gown to Match New Sunshades from Europe

And we would advise early selection if you desire to have your new spring outfit in the key of harmony. The hat, costume and parasol should harmonize. Easy now to procure the desired colorings.

A feature this season in fancy sunshades is the "Haruka" patent Japanese style with sixteen ribs instead of the usual eight. Gilt frames and tips with plain enamelled handles to match, trimmed with silk tassels. They have a short, thick ferrule peculiar to the Japanese goods.

These Japanese Parasols are in plain coachings, printed chiffons, allover Persian designs and striped taffetas. The new dress goods colorings are all represented in our new assortment. Taupe, prunell, wistaria, paeon, Paris tan, hunter's green, mauve, brown and white.

Exclusiveness is the keynote of our assortment this season and in the high-grade goods quantities are limited and no two styles alike.

"HARUKA" 16-RIBBED PARASOLS, plain and fancy effects in shades as stated above, priced at . . . \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and \$5 each
FANCY CHIFFON PARASOLS, in plain white, sky, pink and black; priced at . . . \$3, \$3.50, \$5, \$6.50 and \$7.50 each
FANCY PARASOLS, with eight ribs, plain and fancy striped borders in the new colors mentioned above; all silk . . . \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4 to \$6 each
DISPLAYED ON MAIN FLOOR OPPOSITE ELEVATOR—SELECT NOW.

Fancy Neckwear Ruffs and Boas

One of these would add to the effect of your new spring suit.

Marabout Ruffs with gilt, dark and ribbon ends in navy, tan, natural, green and black . . . \$1.50 and \$2 each

Marabout Ruffs, with shirred satin combined, in prune, taupe, navy, tan, paeon and green . . . \$2.50 each

Marabout and Ostrich Ruffs Combined in natural, black, and black and white . . . \$1.50 each

Black Silk Ruffs and Capes with or without Stole ends \$1.75 to \$8 each

Ostrich Feather Boas in white, grey and black from . . . \$7.50 to \$10 each

In white, grey, natural, black and white and all black beauties, \$15 each

Ostrich Feather Boas with large silk tassel ends in white, grey and black . . . \$20 each

Ostrich Feather Boas in white or black. The choicest qualities . . . \$18.50 to \$35 each

LADIES' NECKWEAR COUNTER—EAST AISLE.

New Beltings, Fancy Web and Elastic

Would a new belt brighten up the general appearance of your outfit?

Fancy Tinsel Belting in gold and silver, green and gold. Handsome effects . . . \$1.50 yard

Velvet Belting in Paisley design, colors green, navy, brown and Copenhagen . . . \$1.25 yard

Silk Belting in black and gold and white and gold . . . 75¢ yard

Silk Corded Belting in white, black, paeon, brown, sky and wistaria, with gold stripes . . . 50¢ yard

Heavy Corded Belting in black and white, only . . . 35¢ yard

Satin Finish Belting in white, green, brown, navy and wistaria mixed with gold . . . 50¢ yard

Wash Beltings in tan, blue, green and rose, mixed with white . . . 50¢ yard

Plain Elastic Belting in white, black, navy and taupe . . . 75¢ yard

Fancy Elastic Beltings, narrow widths in sky, reseda, mauve, navy, brown and champagne . . . 75¢ yard
NOTIONS—EAST AISLE.

The first woman officer of the First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps to receive her commission is Lieut. Lady Ernestine Hunt, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Ailesbury. She will lead one of the troops of which the corps will be composed. She is well qualified for the work she has undertaken, having received a thorough training as a nurse. She was a staff nurse at Krugersdorp during the Jameson raid.

BIG KICK AGAINST THE STOCKING TAX

Women Fear Price of Hosiery Will Be Materially Advanced.

Chicago, March 23.—"Kill the stocking tax." A countrywide movement against certain features of the Payne tariff bill, a cry of opposition in which will unite the voices of more than 2,000,000 women, is seen in plans launched in Chicago today.

With provisions of the new tariff schedule fresh in mind and appreciating its serious significance to women and children of high and low degree Chicago clubwomen determined to enlist the National Federation of Women's Clubs in an attack on the schedule in its application to stockings and stocking materials.

Through the heads of the various organizations making up the National Federation the women of the nation will be urged to unfurl the banner of the stocking and march under it, a tremendous army to defeat interests at Washington which are supporting the tax on stockings.

Features of the Payne bill which retain the present high tariff on wool, silk and cotton stuffs and even increase the tariff on cotton stockings

of every description are being discussed in thousands of Chicago residences, stores and clubs and the protest against conditions is loudly acclaimed.

A special meeting of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs is to be called immediately for the purpose of organizing the anti-stockings tax lobby. Mrs. Francis Everett, president of the Illinois Federation, has announced that the stocking tax situation will be brought at once to the attention of the national organization, with the initiative of Chicago women as the incentive for national action.

"It is fortunate for us that the general council of the National Federation meets in San Antonio, Texas, next week," said Mrs. Everett. "Of course, this matter will be brought before that body as the most important thing for consideration among a thousand interests."

Under the Payne schedule cotton, wool and silk tax remains as it was in the Dingley law. Raw wool, which local manufacturers will use, is reduced. There is an actual increase in the tariffs on cotton hosiery.

Dealers in stockings pointed out that the prices of all varieties had been steadily increasing for the last twenty years and that within the last three years the prices have gone up by leaps and bounds.

NEW RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Ottawa, March 22.—The organization of a rifle association, with headquarters at Mount Elgin, Ont., is authorized in a militia order issued today.

PILES

See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. See at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

BRUIN FOUGHT CROWD

Bear Runs Amuck in Minneapolis—Was Finished With a Gun.

Minneapolis, March 23.—A bear fought a crowd of citizens at Plymouth avenue and Second street, and after a long battle he was killed. The beast, which probably came down the Northern Pacific track or the river, was discovered by a boy, who saw the animal hiding under a box car.

An alarm was given and soon there was a crowd. It was suggested that the animal be captured and, with men with ropes and clubs surrounded the bear.

Once brought to bay, the bear made such attacks upon the crowd that none dared approach. A dog catcher, with his assistants, tried to slip nooses over the animal's neck, but he charged them.

Another attempt was made to catch him in a big basket, but he fought and became so enraged that a shotgun finally was used to end his life.

Tea is more susceptible to foreign influences than even butter. This is why it should never be exposed to the air or sold in bulk form. The sealed lead packets of "Salada" Tea preserve the tea in all its native goodness. Insist upon "Salada."

NOT BUYING DREADNAUGHTS.

London, March 23.—Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty said in the House of Commons that the Government had no intention of purchasing the Brazilian Dreadnaught now being built in this country.

NEW LINE TO BE RUSHED.

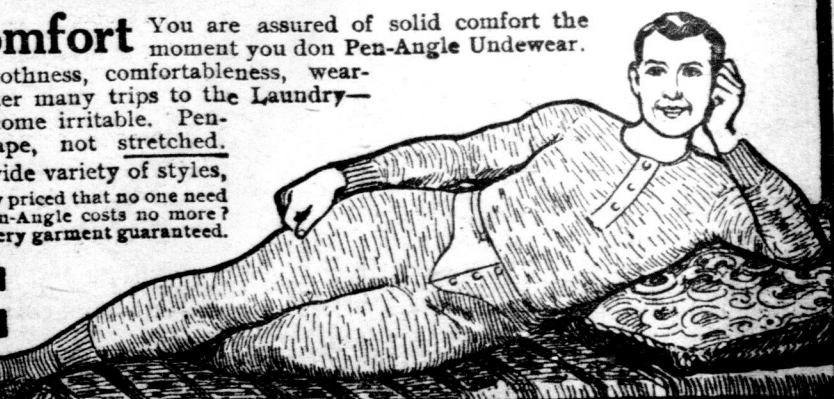
Galt, March 23.—The engineers surveying the route of the Hamilton, Galt and Guelph Electric Road, say no great obstacle has been found. Construction, they say, will commence at once. Mayor Patterson and G. R. Barrie, a leading farmer, have been chosen valuers of the land taken for right-of-way.



An Insurance Policy in Solid Comfort

You are assured of solid comfort the moment you don Pen-Angle Underwear. Pen-Angle retains its superb softness, smoothness, comfort and original perfect shape after many trips to the Laundry—long after ordinary brands have wilted and become irritable. Pen-Angle won't shrink—it is knitted into shape, not stretched. Fresh, clean, hygienic and washes easily. A wide variety of styles, shapes and weights. Pen-Angle is so reasonably priced that no one need be without it. Why accept an inferior make when Pen-Angle costs no more? Pen-Angle is made for every member of the family. Every garment guaranteed.

PEN-ANGLE UNDERWEAR



London Advertiser.
FOUNDED IN 1853.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
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One month.....\$2.50
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One month.....\$2.00
LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 23.
THE SWEEP IN ALBERTA.
The Rutherford Government has been returned to power in Alberta, the result being almost ludicrously one-sided. Of 32 members so far elected, two are Conservatives, one a Socialist, one an Independent, and the remainder are supporters of the Administration. Two elections, Peace River and Athabasca, have been deferred, and in seven ridings the returns are not complete.
Premier Rutherford and all his colleagues have been returned. One of the two Conservatives in the new House is Mr. Bennett, of Calgary, who is remembered in this city for his part in the by-election of 1905. He made some stir on that occasion by the violence of his language, and his prophecy of bloodshed and revolution in Alberta over the school clauses of the autonomy bill. A few months later, when he led the Opposition forces in the first general election in the province, he failed to carry his own riding, and only two of his supporters found seats. In yesterday's contest the defeat of the Opposition was even more crushing than in 1905, as the number of ridings has been since increased from 25 to 41. What a commentary on the race and creed campaign waged against the Laurier Government! And what an answer to the agitators who made London their stamping ground in June, 1905! Twice have an overwhelming majority of the electors of Alberta and Saskatchewan endorsed by their votes the terms and conditions of the autonomy bills, and rebuked the bigots of this province. It is significant that the teapot tempest over the school question in the new provinces was brewed chiefly by Ontario politicians.
The Rutherford Government deserved a second term on its record. It has been clean, courageous, far-sighted. Not a single charge of corruption was brought against it during the campaign, and not a scandal could be invented, even by the Calgary Eye-Opener, which gave its support to the Opposition.

CANADA'S PEAT BOGS.

The possibilities of the development of Canada's peat bogs is a matter which has engaged the attention of the Dominion Government for some time. At the last session of Parliament money was voted for the purchase of a site at Ottawa for a building in which experiments with fuel could be made. A systematic investigation of the Canadian peat bogs was inaugurated last season, with the view of ascertaining their areas, depths and the quality of the peat, and there has recently been published a report bearing on these points, prepared by Eugene Haanel, Ph. D., superintendent of mines, from which the following figures as to area and depth are taken:

Province.	Square Miles.	Feet.
Alberta.....	25,000	8 to 10
Ontario.....	19,450	5 to 8
Manitoba.....	500	6 to 10
Quebec.....	500	8 to 10
Nova Scotia.....	250	8 to 10
New Brunswick.....	250	8 to 10
Prince Edward Island.....	10	8 to 10

No data as to British Columbia and the Yukon are given. In the opinion of Dr. Haanel, the above figures, totaling 35,950 square miles, represent but a fraction of the total area of available peat. He says large tons of peat possess fuel value equal to one ton of coal, and that a peat bog one square mile in area, and of six feet depth, if all were suitable for peat fuel, would make about 774,000 tons of peat fuel, equivalent to 430,000 tons of coal. The Province of Ontario alone, if all its peat bogs were suitable for the manufacture of peat fuel, would, said Dr. Haanel, yield an amount equivalent to three billion tons of fuel.
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CANADA AND THE U. S. TARIFF BILL.

Some fresh light is being thrown upon the American tariff bill in its relation to this country.
It is learned that Canada may secure the benefits of the minimum United States tariff without abolishing the British preference. In order to secure these advantages, however, she must repudiate the Franco-Canadian treaty or give the United States the same treatment as she accords France under that treaty. This would involve a reduction of 3 to 5 per cent in the present tariff on such imports from the United States as soap, silverware, ink, chinaware, brass and copper nails, clocks and watches, cutlery, manufactures of iron and steel, pianos, organs, hand instruments, boots and shoes, India rubber, trunks, valises, gloves, feathers, corset clasps, combs, brushes, fruit trees, grape vines and canned fruits. Unless this is done, or the French treaty repudiated within 60 days after the United States' tariff bill becomes law, the maximum American tariff will be imposed upon imports from Canada. It will be seen that the measure will raise the tariff question in this country almost immediately. The French treaty has not yet been ratified at Paris and can be cancelled by prompt action on Canada's part, but there is a big element in the Liberal party which will favor the retention of the treaty and the reduction of the duties on corresponding United States imports, on the principle of extending Canadian markets in every possible direction, and bringing the Canadian tariff down to a revenue basis.
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The Calgary Eye-Opener got its eye closed—and blackened—yesterday.

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The young Liberals of Berlin have indulged Mr. Lewis' daylight-saving bill. They evidently believe in the sentiment of Tom Moore's verse:
Then awake! the heavens look bright,
My dear,
'Tis never too late for delight, my dear,
And the best of all ways
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Is to steal a few hours from the night,
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CANADA'S PEAT BOGS.

The possibilities of the development of Canada's peat bogs is a matter which has engaged the attention of the Dominion Government for some time. At the last session of Parliament money was voted for the purchase of a site at Ottawa for a building in which experiments with fuel could be made. A systematic investigation of the Canadian peat bogs was inaugurated last season, with the view of ascertaining their areas, depths and the quality of the peat, and there has recently been published a report bearing on these points, prepared by Eugene Haanel, Ph. D., superintendent of mines, from which the following figures as to area and depth are taken:

Province.	Square Miles.	Feet.
Alberta.....	25,000	8 to 10
Ontario.....	19,450	5 to 8
Manitoba.....	500	6 to 10
Quebec.....	500	8 to 10
Nova Scotia.....	250	8 to 10
New Brunswick.....	250	8 to 10
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BIRDS OF PROMISE.
[Washington Star.]
The earliest robin with his song
Will bid our pulses quicken
With hope deferred, alas! too long,
To greet the first spring chicken.
AN ALLURING PROSPECT.
[Washington Star.]
"So you think you would like to journey in Africa?"
"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I fancy it would be a sweet relief to travel in a country where there are no overworked railway ticket sellers, nor Pullman porters, no hotel clerks, no head waiters."

THE NEXT FOUR YEARS IN FLYING.
[Col. B. Baden-Powell, in The Nationalist.]
During this year of grace 1909 I expect to see new records created with aeroplane machines and new devices for flying forward for their improvement. We may have flights of three or four hours' duration; journeys of over a hundred miles; and the professional aviator will very likely be crossed, and I certainly hope that Englishmen will not be behind in producing good appliances.
The year after should show further developments, especially as regards the Wright type are even now supposed to be in course of construction. Exciting races will undoubtedly take place, and cross-country journeys will be performed. Military machines will certainly be to the fore, and will be attractive features at field days and reviews. Experience and development are sure to result in the production of more practical appliances, able to stem the gales and to start from any place of ground.
About the third year from now most people in England will have seen a flyer at the air, and a great many of the more adventurous ones will have made a flight. Aerial racing will have become an established part of military and civil aviation, and there would probably be thirty or forty machines in England, and they would then be much commoner than balloons are today. Cross-country trips would certainly become the object of the ambition of each novice in turn.
At this rate, in four years' time we may be able to say that flying is common. It may perhaps still be looked upon as a somewhat venturesome practice, and among the general community may not be exactly an every-day experience, but most well-to-do people will have made a trip to some place, and many will own machines and make almost daily runs. It will be "quite the thing" to take to flying for a fly.

HIS SORROW.
[Sam E. Kiser.]
Perhaps the woodlands are as fair
As when we journeyed through their
Contentedly forgetting care.

And dressing of glad afterthoughts;
But she that once fondly thought
Angelic scorn my every plea,
And keeps the solitaire I bought,
Hence all the world is gay to me.

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[Rachel Geddes Smith, in Scottish American.]
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[Dallas News.]
A chaperon is a formidable female party who has seen enough of the world to know when not to look.

CAN'T GET UP.

[Cleveland Leader.]
"There's plenty of room on the top."
"Yes, but sometimes the elevator is not running."

A GREAT SPEECH.

[Montreal Witness.]
Mr. Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, in asking the British House of Commons, for another million pounds for the aged poor, achieved a feat of oratory not often to be recorded in these materialistic times. He overpowered Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, who was set down to attack the Government policy, but who instead confessed to the greatness of the sentiments of the chancellor of the exchequer. The entire Opposition was disarmed, and the triumph of Mr. Lloyd George was complete. With a depth of feeling and pathos, Mr. Lloyd George's supplementary estimate to carry on the work of the old age pension act: "It is costing money. It is costing more than we anticipated. It is costing more than the cost shows the depth of the need, and though I am here moving for an additional £1,000,000, the cost of this bill is a rich and great country, and although I shall find great difficulty probably in finding the eight or nine millions which I may eventually have to borrow, there is a man in this country blessed by Providence with abundance who will be shabby enough to grudge a share to the poor fellow-citizens in order to redeem them from the poverty without hope with which they have been oppressed."

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singing for some months, some of them for years.
The soloists are well-known interpreters of grand opera roles, and have made names for themselves both in Italy and America.
Signor Russo, the tenor was attached to the Manhattan Opera Company in New York, and was especially engaged, and this tour at a large salary. The other artists are also well known.
The programme of last evening was enjoyable. One is safe in saying that not one per cent of the audience understood a word of the language. It was impossible to follow the words of the artists, but so expressive was the art of the singers, and so full of dramatic intensity the plays, that it is not so difficult as would be imagined to follow the action of the opera, and grasp, in a sense at least, its meaning.
This was particularly true of "Cavalleria Rusticana." This opera is by Mascagni, one of the moderns, whom many Londoners have seen, and enjoyed. It was delightful to hear this work interpreted by Mascagni's own people in the rich, mellow sweetness of the Italian language.
As one would expect, the opera proved a real delight, and even those who did not understand music enjoyed the beauty of the scene, and the exquisite acting of the principals. The intermezzo was a rare treat. The prelude in this part was especially noteworthy, and was as good as every heard in London in long enough.
The opera, "I Pagliacci," was just as delightful as "Cavalleria." It is of a different school, but it is not difficult to follow, although the language is a closed book to most people. There is a picturesque beauty, and a dramatic fire about it that is most appealing, and entertaining. As a matter of fact, the performance was a revelation, and must be marked to the memory of those who did not pack the Grand Opera House to the doors for this company.
Signor Russo cannot be given the principals. All are possessed of magnificent voices, and are endowed with the dramatic fire of the Latin race. Perhaps the most enjoyable work of the evening was that of Mme. Duce-Merola who sang Santuzza in Cavalleria. Her voice is of remarkable richness and power, and she was given a fine reception by the audience. Her performance of the time she was on her knees.
Signor Russo is a tenor, of delightful quality. His singing was a revelation.
Mlle. Bossi sings delightfully, as also Miss Kaplan.
In "I Pagliacci" Mlle. Almeri scored. Her singing was of a high order, and she acted with an abandon and passion that was a real treat.
Signor Cilla is a robust tenor, and possesses real artistic ability. He was given a hearty reception. The soloists were handled most capably, in fact, there was not one voice in the cast that was not of real quality.
The orchestra was under the direction of Signor Merola, and his enthusiasm and his enthusiasm and his enthusiasm made a great distance towards making the opera enjoyable as it is.
Tonight "Cavalleria" will be the offering. It is a grand opera, and it should attract a large audience. London seldom has the opportunity of listening to grand opera interpreted by real artists, and they should take advantage of the opportunity. There should be a full house this evening.

"The Witching Hour."

"The Witching Hour," which will materialize on the stage of the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening, is a play that will live out nearly all of its present-day competitors are forgotten.
The originality of its theme, the ingenuity of its construction, the novel treatment of scientific problems taken from the domain of the occult, the deviation from the beaten track of stagecraft, a combination of such striking novelty that places "The Witching Hour" in a class by itself.
It has proven a sensation wherever given representation.
It comes here bearing the prestige of triumph in other cities. Already many orders are being booked for seats, and a capacity audience will no doubt greet this great play.

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Paid Policyholders during 1908 over	19 Million Dollars
Insurance Issued and Paid for in 1908 on over 11-2 Million Policies, over	309 Million Dollars
Dividend Fund to Credit of Participating Policies, Dec. 31, 1908, nearly	15 Million Dollars

Total Payments to Policyholders Since Organization, Over 313 Million Dollars
Plus Amount Held at Interest to Their Credit.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

Ordinary and
Industrial policies.
Ages 1 to 70.
Both sexes.
Amounts, \$15 to
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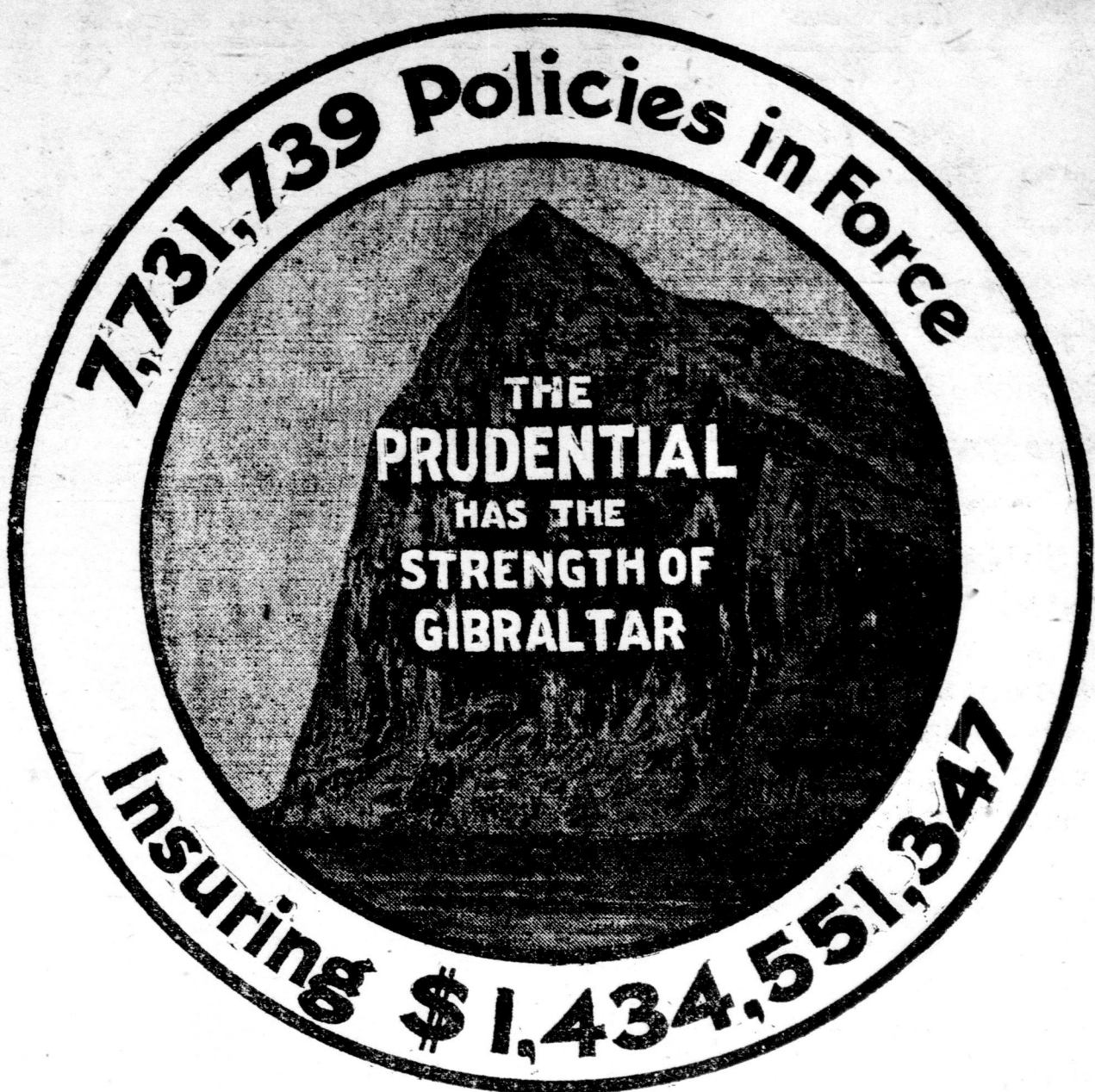
JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

Agents Wanted to Write Industrial and Ordinary Life Insurance
Good Income—Promotion—Best Opportunities—NOW!

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON:

GEO. H. DAVIS, Supt., Second Floor, BANK OF COMMERCE CHAMBERS



Prudential agents are now canvassing in this vicinity. They have a most vital story to tell of how Life Insurance has saved the home, protected the widow, and educated the children. Let them tell it to you.

HARD COAL ROADS READY FOR SEIGE

Operators Hope to Have Many Months' Supply in the Event of Strike.

Philadelphia, March 22.—To pile up their gigantic reserve supply of coal at tidewater ports in anticipation of the strike threatened by the mine-workers, the Pennsylvania, Reading and all other coal-carrying roads are flooding the anthracite region with coal cars, according to reports received in Philadelphia.

Day and night hundreds of coal trains are entering the hard coal fields empty, only to be rushed to sidings, filled, and then hurried on their way to the various supply depots in the vicinity of Philadelphia and New York.

"All coal trains have the right of way" is the order that has gone forth from the Philadelphia headquarters of the various big railway systems. Crawling along the various lines day and night can be counted trains composed of hundreds of coal cars, some loaded, hurrying to Jersey City, and the vicinity, others steaming along past town and hamlet on their way to the mines.

Never in the history of the anthracite field, according to veteran mining men, have so many coal cars been pressed into service. The old cry of "car shortage" is heard no more these days, especially among the big coal operators.

Thousands of laborers are working in day and night shifts at various big collieries, filling the long coal trains as fast as they arrive. The manipulation of the hundreds of coal trains day and night along the Pennsylvania and Reading roads, running from Philadelphia has brought about frequent freight congestions, which is only removed by the quickening of all coal train schedules.

Heavy Tonnage.

The tonnage being hauled from the mines both day and night just at this time is said by Philadelphia coal men to be enormous. It has never been paralleled in this history of the anthracite field.

"Experience is a great teacher," remarked a prominent railroad official yesterday, after admitting that the companies were rushing all coal as fast as it was mined to the supply depots.

"We have been through strikes before and now know what they mean. This time we are taking no chances. We want to get as much coal as possible to tide water points for fear the mine-workers will go out on March 31. What good would our coal be to us if the men go out on a strike? It would mean an enormous expense under such circumstances to load the cars. We would be compelled to import thousands of laborers into the region. No, we are taking no chances on being caught asleep this time by the mine-workers."

By the time the hour has arrived for the threatened strike the railway companies will have more than two-thirds of their coal output safely housed at shipping points miles away from the trouble-ridden anthracite fields.

Borrowing Cars.

In their haste to ship all the coal possible within the next three weeks, the Pennsylvania and Reading roads

have scoured their Philadelphia yards for all available coal cars. Antiquated as well as modern cars have all been pressed into service and trains composed of from 60 to 70 of these cars are steaming in the direction of the coal fields daily. Where their own resources in the way of coal cars have been exhausted the big roads have borrowed all available cars from other railroads, particularly those down south.

Business interests in the coal fields will next week launch an attempt to smother "strike" sentiment among the mine-workers on the eve of their all-important tri-district convention in Scranton. Physicians, businessmen and others who derive their revenue from the mine-workers are determined to exert every effort during the convention to bring about a conservative solution of the United Mine Workers' Union's troubles.

"Strike means ruination for hundreds of Pennsylvania's businessmen in these regions," is the cry that has gone forth from the coal fields. "Help us convince the mine-workers of their folly in even discussing a possible model." This movement for peace among the business interests is an extensive one, and one which the mine-workers' leaders must reckon with when the convention convenes in Scranton.

John Mitchell, the former president of the United Mine-Workers, passed through Philadelphia on his way to the coal fields. Just why he is returning to the scenes of his old triumphs the former miner leader declined to state. "Just going to see a few friends in and about Scranton," he remarked. Men conversant with the coal situation just now, however, predict that Mitchell will surely take a hand in the miners' fight. He will, it is also expected, attend their convention, although he has declined emphatically to interfere in any way with the powers or work of President Lewis, his successor.

SUCCESS OF SMELTING BY ELECTRIC PROCESS

Design of Dr. Haanel, of Ottawa, Proves Workable.

[Special To The Advertiser.] Ottawa, March 22.—Dr. H. Haanel, the director of mines, has received a letter from the directors of the electric smelting company at Ludvika, Sweden, whose quest he was last summer, announcing that experiments then begun with a model electric smelting plant, following the design evolved by Dr. Haanel, have proven an entire success.

The company has now made a contract for the installation this summer of an electric smelting plant on a commercial scale for the production of pig iron. This will be the first one in the world to actively inaugurate electric smelting on a commercial basis. It is another proof that the new system, which means so much to the future of the iron industry in Canada, is commercially feasible, and will doubtless be followed by the installation of similar plants in this country.

NO INQUEST NEEDED.
Windsor, March 22.—There will be no inquest into the death of John Conroy, whose body was found in the Detroit River on Saturday afternoon, the authorities having satisfied themselves the case was one of accidental death.

NILES STANDISH WITH VARIOUS VARIATIONS

"John Alden" Is the Winner of "Priscilla," But Not According to Poems.

New York, March 23.—When Longfellow wrote "The Courtship of Miles Standish" he didn't know anything about Miss Sibilla Lambert, of Dusseldorf, Germany, for several reasons, the principal one being that she lacked some twenty years of being born at that time.

Miss Lambert admitted to reporters at Ellis Island that she didn't know anything about Longfellow, either. But had they been acquainted, and if the poet hadn't been particular about the scene of his story, he might very well have made her his Priscilla, Paul Kiel his John Alden, and Plus Kiel his Captain Miles Standish.

For Plus Kiel (Captain Standish), a farmer from Missouri, loved Miss Sibilla when they both lived in Dusseldorf, and having pulled quite a luxurious crop out of his acres last fall, he decided to marry her, and sent his brother Paul, a neighboring banker of Berkeley, Mo., across the water to plead for him.

Which Paul did on the same plan pursued so unsuccessfully by Mr. Alden, of Salem, Mass. Only Paul did his brother's wooing much more effectively than his ancient rival that she said yes, she'd marry the brother he was wooing for, and would make the trip right over on the same boat.

They came on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, and on the way over Brother Paul Alden-Kiel, already very much in love with Sibilla, extolled Captain Plus Standish-Kiel up to the top handle, and then some with such eloquence that a league off the Liberty statue Sibilla said, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" paraphrased in excellent and fervent German.

They caught Sibilla and Paul at Quarantine, and they told her that she couldn't land unless she showed considerable more money than she had, or unless she could show some tangible other means of support.

It didn't do honest John Alden Paul Kiel any good to assure the authorities that his brother would marry the girl as soon as she got to Missouri. "Show me," said the callous immigration man, and Priscilla Sibilla put her red lips very close to conscientious Paul's and repeated, "Why don't you, etc.," more fervently than before.

"Yes," said the immigration watch-dog, "that'll work. You get your brother's permission to marry the girl yourself, and we'll let you come into the country."

"I hate to do it," said the loyal Paul John Alden-Kiel, "but it looks like the only way."

Whereupon he sent a wire on to Brother Plus, out in Berkeley, stating the circumstances and the dire necessity, and asking permission to marry the girl Brother Plus had sent him off to sue for for himself.

And then a wire came back from Brother Plus saying, "Go ahead; I'm busy farming."

So John Alden Paul Kiel will make the young woman Sibilla Priscilla Kiel.

PEOPLE ARE PUZZLED ABOUT COFFEE TAX

Speculators Are Hoping That They May Make Many Millions.

New York, March 23.—Will the coffee speculators win \$25,000,000 or lose \$25,000,000 by the new tariff? That is the question.

The Payne tariff bill as originally drawn had a schedule imposing a heavy tariff on coffee, and it was estimated that the coffee speculators who were rushing shiploads of the fragrant bean to the United States would make \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. Announcement was made on Monday, however, that at a conference in Washington the night before the coffee clause had been knocked out of the bill. It then looked as if the great coffee coup had been transformed at one blow into a gigantic fiasco.

Now it has been discovered that the Payne bill has a little joker bearing on the coffee question. Perhaps the speculators will still be able to make millions under the new tariff law.

Confusing differences of opinion prevailed in the local coffee trade today in regard to the meaning of the paragraph in the Payne tariff bill in respect to coffee.

Dispatches from the capital seemed to indicate that the government officers there were in doubt themselves as to the meaning and the operation of the provision in regard to coffee. It was said that the provision was made without the knowledge that Brazil imposed an export tax, in which event a change doubtless would be made in the paragraph.

The differences arise from the interpretation of the paragraph relating to coffee, reading as follows: "Provided that if any country, dependency, province or colony shall impose an export duty or other tax or change of any kind whatsoever, directly or indirectly, upon coffee exported to the United States, a duty equal to such export duty, tax or charge shall be levied, collected and paid thereon."

This provision in respect to the export tax by the producing country may be taken to refer to a country which the United States is discriminating against, or a country having a fixed export tax applying to all receiving countries.

In the event of the provision in the coffee paragraph applying to those countries having a differential export tax, by which the United States is discriminated against, it would be of little consequence, the traders here say, since Brazil, the chief producer and shipper, has a fixed rate, and so would not be affected.

But should the provision relating to the export tax mean any sort of export tax, then coffee would pay import duties varying accordingly. This interpretation would include Brazilian coffee and impose a tariff equal to the export tax now laid on the different provinces. San Paulo now pays 9 per cent ad valorem, an additional 20 per cent, effective until July, 1909, and 5 francs a bag. Rio pays 9 per cent and 3 francs, and Santos 9 per cent and 5 francs.

These export taxes, it is said, Brazil is not able to dispense with because of its scheme of valorization, under which the government must maintain the price of coffee. Should the export tax be discontinued, the prices would necessarily drop, thereby endangering the value of the present holdings, amounting to 1,750,000 bags in the United States and 7,000,000 bags abroad. Private speculators in the United States hold 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 bags in addition to those belonging to Brazil.

A WORLD MEETING FOR WOMEN WORKERS

Female Wage-Earners to Hold a Conference in Chicago Next September.

CLERGYMAN'S APPEAL FOR THE MAGDALEN

Dean Summer, of Chicago, Says That Man Is the Guilty One.

Chicago, March 23.—The problem of the fallen man is of more vital interest to the city of Chicago than is the question of the fallen woman.

With this statement as his keynote, Dean Walter T. Summer addressed a large audience in the Chicago Opera House on "Chicago and Her Magdalen."

"In all of our discussions of the modern Magdalen," said Dean Summer, "we fail to answer one great question. What of the man? This is a man problem, not a woman problem."

"In the web of our society of today the unfortunate woman who has been tempted and has fallen is lost. She has not even an opportunity to plead for herself. The man, who is at least equally guilty, is set free. Without accounting, he is permitted to hold his position in society."

"Where is the justice in such a state of affairs as this? Why should there be a different standard of morality and common decency for men and for women?"

"It is not the professionally immoral woman, hardened in her life, that we should reform; it is the amateur, trapped by the libertine without religion, honor or decency, whom we must protect. There are in this downtown district certain influences at work which are dragging down the young womanhood of our city. If you do not believe it, look at those shop girls who are working for starvation wages, and then look at their clothes. Do their wages pay for all this finery? Where does the money come from? This is a common problem in arithmetic."

"These girls represent an irresponsible type. They start right, but they soon become underclothed, underfed and bloodless. Their hands are empty. Their life is nothing but the daily grind. At home they are tired, lonely and unloved. They are hungry for friends and amusement. It is then that they meet the advances of men who seek them for their lawful prey; men who are not even sportsmanlike enough to give them a fair chance. They fall."

"These are the women I plead for. For their sakes I plead for an honest wage, a half-holiday on Saturday, that they may rest their tired bodies and minds; and the protection of men who have sisters and daughters—for these poor girls are somebody's daughters, somebody's sisters. Let us be more charitable toward our women and more exacting with our men."

STOLE TO BE DEPORTED

Woman Wanted To Be Sent Back to the Old Country.

Toronto, March 22.—Mary Humphrey, who came to Canada from the old country a year ago, appeared in the police court this morning, charged with stealing a blouse from the T. Eaton Company. She admitted the crime, and said she had committed it in order that she might be deported. She had no money and wanted to go back home. A remand of a week was granted to allow of an investigation.

HEIRS WANTED FOR \$8,000,000.

Ottawa, March 22.—Abel Gagnon, of Kelowna, B. C., writes to the city clerk saying there is a Californian fortune of \$8,000,000 seeking heirs. The old man, Gil Gagnon, who has been in the Klondike for many years, came from Baie St. Paul, Que. But no clue is to be got there. Abel Gagnon now asks if there are any of this name in Ottawa, who may be owners of the legacy.

Mr. Thompson, Canadian member of Parliament for Yukon, declares that within five years the Klondike gold output will reach \$20,000,000 a year as the result of the operations of the big dredging companies.

Her Skin Was Blotchy

SCALEY-LIKE PIMPLES COVERED HER FACE AND RUINED COMPLEXION.

A SPEEDY CURE.

"When my skin had always been clear and ruddy, I found it very unattractive to see pasty and pimply patches coming over my face," writes Mrs. S. T. Ungerer, a well-known resident of Wheeling. "Great red blotches came on my chin, grew dry and scaled off. I think my stomach was at fault. Certainly my blood was poor because my lips were white and I had unpleasant fullness and ringing in the ears."

"Noticing in the papers such strong recommendations for Ferrozone as a blood and strengthening medicine, I decided to use it. From the first tablet I took there was an improvement. I felt better and had such a good appetite, improved in color and the old rosy flush slowly returned to my cheeks. Finally the blotches began to leave and the skin grew soft and smooth. I have gained some in weight, look the picture of health and feel as if I had never been ill."

There is no nourishing tonic so sure to build up and strengthen as Ferrozone. It contains concentrated vegetable extracts that supply every weakened system with the element it lacks. Health, vigor, happiness—these are the direct results of using Ferrozone regularly.

Sold by all dealers, 50c per box or six boxes for \$2.50. Get Ferrozone today.

RECEIVER FOR CHICAGO

CHRONICLE.

Chicago, March 22.—The Chicago Chronicle Company has been placed in the hands of a receiver by Judge Honore on complaint of John R. Walsh, W. I. Dickinson, assistant receiver of the company, was made receiver in bonds of \$20,000. Judgments for over \$100,000 had been entered by Judge Gibbons in favor of Walsh, A. W. Green and John S. Cooper.

ONTARIO APPEALS GO OVER.

Ottawa, March 22.—Owing to the illness of two of the judges of the supreme court it was unable to proceed with the Ontario appeals. All cases on the list except the common school appeal, fixed for Monday, and

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The Advertiser's Grand Tour of Europe Briefly Mapped Out

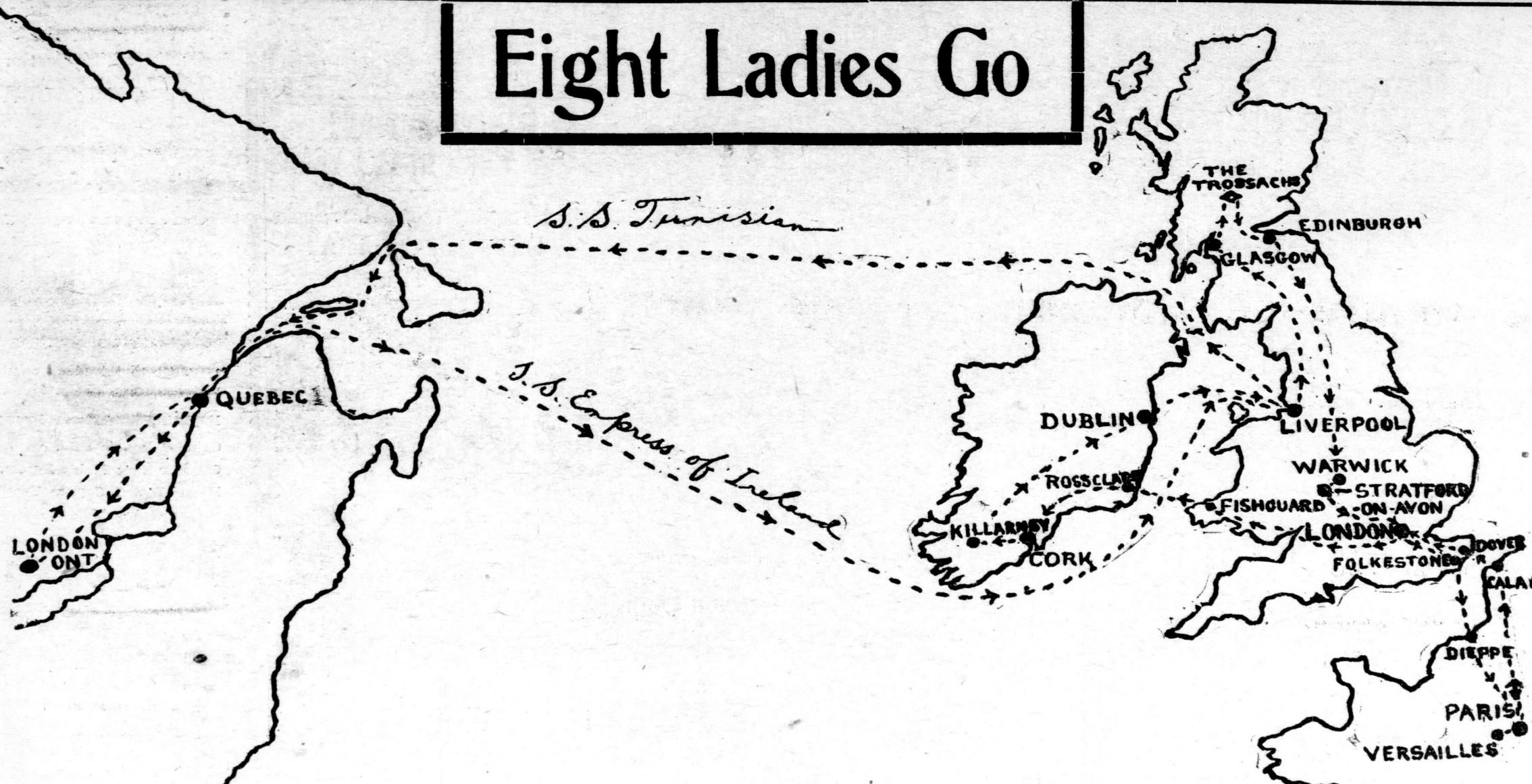
Special (Pink) Ballots are the 'munitions of war.'

ONE of the big special ballots is equal in value to a whole basketful of daily coupons, and easier to get. The special ballots are given free with cash subscriptions to The Advertiser, and dozens of candidates have formed powerful organizations for the promotion of their campaigns. The contest proper has just begun. The avalanche of special ballots from all over Western Ontario will probably break loose in a few days and then it is presumed "there will be something doing" for sure.

Of course it is important that a sharp eye be kept on the ballot printed on page two of The Advertiser every day, but where these count one vote the special ballots range in value from 25 to 1,000 votes.

A few minutes' hustling should enable you to secure a subscription to Western Ontario's BEST paper—The Advertiser.

Eight Ladies Go



Eight Ontario Ladies to take this great trip at The Advertiser's Expense.

This is the broadest proposition ever made by a newspaper in Western Ontario. The cost of the tour will run into thousands of dollars, all of which will be paid by The London Advertiser. Who the winners are to be is beyond the range of conjecture, as it is rumored that many of the candidates are holding great reserve

strength in special ballots. The prize will no doubt be claimed by a "dark horse" in more than one district.

A summer voyage across the broad Atlantic on a modern ocean liner. The big steamships carry as many people as would make a small city, and the opportunities for pleasure on one of these great boats rival those of many large cities. There will be no dull moments for the eight fortunate ladies from the time they leave London until they return.

MAJOR A. A. CAMPBELL COMMANDED REGIMENT

Seventh Men Had Their First Drill of the Season Last Night.

The first of the drills which mark the beginning of the season's work for the Seventh Regiment was held in the armories last evening, and well over 300 men were in attendance. Major Campbell was in command.

As the roads are not yet in shape for route marches, all the drilling was done in the armories, and for an hour and a half the companies were put through drill movements and ceremonial exercises. In the armories were a number of recruits who have been attending the instruction classes assiduously for several weeks, and they made a very good showing. There are a number of recruits yet to be taken into the regiment, and as soon as they are fit the instructors will pass them on.

Good Season's Work.
"Everything looks bright for a good season's work," Col. Reid told The Advertiser. "The men are working hard and show great interest in their work. Where we will go for a summer outing has not yet been decided, but a committee is working out the details in and have under consideration several places. It is a little too early though yet to say anything about where we will go."

Rifle Shooting.
In regard to rifle shooting the year promises to be one of the most interesting the Seventh has known. The outdoor practice will not commence yet for some time, but the different companies are taking a deep interest in the indoor shooting at the armories and on the different evenings when the gallery is open to them their shooting teams are always to be found on hand practicing hard. An interesting contest will take place at the fall rifle matches between G Company's team and that of A Company for the shield and trophy which G Company won last year. As soon as the season opens it is expected that there will be more rifle shooting done at the ranges than ever before.

The Bands.
The Seventh Regiment band and bugle band turned out last night under Bandmaster Slater. Both bands are in splendid shape, the band numbering more than forty pieces, and the bugle band having thirty-five men. The band

will play at E Company's concert on Friday evening.

As soon as the roads get dry enough the regiment will parade to church. The regimental orders read last night show that Sergeant Gibson of B Company, has been promoted to be color-sergeant, and Corporals Company, and Callard, of the same company, have been promoted to be sergeants.

Captain is Leaving.
Captain Arthur Little is dropping out. Col. Reid was in the armories last night. He wore civilian's dress, being on leave of absence.

LEGISLATION TALK

Continued from Page One.

be saddled with an additional officer. The Minister of Education was doubtful of the wisdom of handing the power over to school boards and the clause was passed without amendment.

Automobiles Discussed.
Mr. J. O. Craig (East Wellington) admitted that automobiles had come to stay, but at the same time the farmers should have some protection. He read a bill which he had introduced, and which he moved the speed and operation of motor vehicles, and did not apply to cities or towns. Ninety automobiles were gentlemen, but the 10 per cent were "scallawags," and should be controlled.

Mr. W. K. McNaught suggested that the five similar bills should be considered by the Government. The bills introduced by private members were unfair to automobilists. Instead of referring the bills to a special committee, he thought the Government should consider the matter and bring in a Government bill.

Dr. Godfrey (West York) thought horses were becoming accustomed to automobiles. He thought the present law was a good one.

Mr. Musgrave did not favor the clause in the bill giving municipalities the control of automobiles. Any control should be provincial.

Mr. McEwing (West Wellington) thought a term of imprisonment was the only cure for some motorists.

Hon. Mr. MacKay agreed with Mr. McEwing. He would go further, and on the third offence would deprive the driver an owner of a license for the year, or for ever. Drastic action was necessary.

Mr. Craig thought the people who paid for the roads should have the control of them.

Mr. Gooderham (South Toronto) thought they should be guided by the legislation of other countries. Some of the clauses in Mr. Craig's bill would practically put the automobiles off the roads. He had been driving an automobile ever since the first one was brought into Canada, and had never seen and never had an accident. Of course, he said, the accidents did happen, but the facts proved that accidents could be avoided by careful driving.

Mr. Reed (South Westworth) advocated a drastic law.

Hon. Mr. Hanna suggested that the bill go to the municipal committee, and be discussed, but not as a new bill. The present automobile bill had been pointed to again and again as the best automobile bill on the statute books of any province or state on the continent.

Sir James Whitney was glad to note the change of opinion in the House regarding automobiles. The seriousness of the situation became apparent when it was remembered that two-

thirds of the vehicles on the country roads were driven by women and children. His own idea of the only remedy was that drivers of autos should stop and assist the drivers of the horses. The automobile had become a part of commercial life, and in the State of Kansas 1,000 autos were used by farmers. In a very few years the automobile would be in general use. He thought the driver of an automobile convicted of a third offence of personal injury should not be allowed to drive a vehicle of any kind.

It would be admitted readily that municipalities should not have control of the automobiles, for all kinds of checker-board regulations would follow. The present automobile bill was constantly referred to, and he suggested that the bill, together with any others of a similar nature, should be referred to a special committee to be named later.

Sir James' suggestion was acted upon. Mr. McNaught moved the second reading of his bill to amend the municipal act, which contains thirteen amendments.

Notices of Motion.
Mr. Studholme—Inquiry of Ministry: How many immigrants did the Government of Great Britain and Ireland during the season of 1908? How many of these were male and how many female? How many of these were placed in the homes of the farmers of the Province of Ontario? Give the names and addresses of these farmers. Did any of those so placed remain? If so, how long? Can you give the names and addresses of any still remaining?

Mr. Studholme—Inquiry of Ministry: How many immigrants did the Salvation Army bring out from Great Britain and Ireland during the season of 1908? How many of these were male and how many female? How many of these were placed in the homes of the farmers of the Province of Ontario? Give the names and addresses of these farmers. Did any of those so placed remain? If so, how long? Give the names and addresses of any still remaining.

Also: How many farmers did this Government induce to come to the Province of Ontario during the year 1908? Did any rent, lease or purchase farms? If so, how many? Are all still on these farms? If not, why not? Did any take up Government land? If so, did they purchase or acquire it on the homesteading plan? Can the Government give the names and addresses of these farmers?

Tuberculosis Commission.
Mr. Godfrey: That whereas the prevalence of pulmonary tuberculosis demands that action be taken by the Legislature of this Province, to afford relief from existing conditions, and whereas the movement for the establishment of municipal sanatoria, where sufferers from tuberculosis can be given necessary treatment and education to cure and prevent the spread of this dread disease, has received practically the unanimous endorsement of the medical profession of this Province as well as that of the press. Therefore be it resolved that in the opinion of this House a commission of three persons, two at least of whom shall be physicians who have given some study to the question, should be appointed to investigate the conditions existing in the Province in this regard, and the advisability and practicability of the establishment of a provincial sanatorium, such commission to report to this House at a nearly day.

WILLIE WHITLA SAFE

Continued from Page One.

The boy in Mr. Whittle's behalf, was in the lobby of the hotel calmly smoking and pretending to be unconcerned. But the hearts of both the detectives and the parent of the boy were beating anxiously.

An Anxious Time.
The agent of the kidnappers promised that the boy would be started toward the hotel shortly after nightfall. As the hour for the appearance of the child's return approached Mr. Whittle became nervous. He disregarded the advice of the detectives who had told him to keep out of sight of the newspapers and the crowds of curious people who had learned that he was in the city. Emerging from his room, he walked up and down the hall on the second floor with his hands clasped and his head bowed, unable to stand the suspense longer, he went into the lobby and seated himself in a chair.

A few newspapermen walked over to talk to him, but he refused to converse with them. "In heaven's name, men, do not say anything to me. I am on the verge of nervous prostration," he said. "I expect the boy will be back tonight, but I cannot state positively whether he will be returned safe and sound. Do not ask me to reveal the alleged settlement. That might ruin all the plans."

For more than an hour Whittle waited in the lobby smoking black cigars and muttering to himself. Detective Perkins sat near him, and pleaded with him to have patience. A friend approached and Whittle walked into a secluded corner of the hotel and talked to him in monosyllables. His eyelids twitched nervously. He rubbed his hands and silently prayed for the quick return of his boy.

In the meantime little Willie, the kidnapped boy, feeling comparatively safe in the hands of his kidnappers, for he was being treated kindly, and even at this time did not realize what terrible danger he was in, was being prepared for his return to his father.

Kidnappers Satisfied.
The woman at the candy store had done her duty. She communicated with the captors of the boy and told them that the father had made no attempt to trap them. The kidnappers were satisfied. But Whittle, sen., declines to name the woman in charge of the confectionery store, and almost dares the police to locate her. So the boy was brought from the hiding place—where it was no one knows—to a car line in the east end of the city which would bring him into town quickly. The kidnappers, according to Willie, were cheerful enough.

On the Cars.
The mysterious one and the youngster skipped in school boy fashion toward the trolley line, testing in the meantime. A few rods from the car line the man stopped the boy, pulled a pair of smoked glasses from his pocket he adjusted them to the lad's head, with the remark: "You'll look better in these."

The sides of the black yarn cap were pulled carefully over the boy's ears. A slip which Willie was to hand to the conductor was put in the boy's pocket. It read: "Send this boy to the Hollenden Hotel double quick." With all arrangements made and his tracks apparently well covered, the kidnapper took the boy's hand in his brawny one, and they continued to walk briskly toward the car line. The boy skipped gaily with his companion, the promise of seeing his

"dad" and "ma" urging him forward. They chatted with each other. Willie says the man told him if anyone asked him who took him to the car line to tell them it was Mr. Jones.

"Just tell them your name is Jones, too, if you want to," said the kidnapper. "All right, Mr. Jones," answered the kid.

Presently a car came into view, and the mysterious Mr. Jones drew the boy closer to him. "Well, Willie, you are going down town now, and you will see your papa pretty soon," he said.

This delighted Willie. He swung onto the car quickly, according to the conductor. "Mr. Jones" paid the boy's fare and then got off the car and disappeared, after waving a friendly adieu. This farewell salute to his little captive was continued until the latter on the car had disappeared into the inky blackness of the night.

The boy gazed about the car for a familiar face. He saw no one he knew. Presently Edward Mahoney, who is a 17-year-old boy, came into the car. He sat down in the seat with the boy, Mahoney, like every other person in Cleveland last night, was looking for little Willie Whittle, so he started a conversation.

"What's your name?" he queried. "Jones," answered Willie, true to his kidnapper's word.

But Mahoney was not to be fooled. He called his friend Ramsay over from another part of the car and showed him Willie. He suggested that it might be the missing child. Then Willie showed them his transfer slip, saying that he should be put off at the Hollenden Hotel, and they were convinced that they had accomplished more than all the sleuths in the country.

Willie With Friends.
The boys, now willing companions, took Willie to the hotel. He skipped through the lobby, and then into the lobby. The boys partly lost track of him, so anxious was the youngster to catch a glimpse of a face he loved.

And then again Mahoney and Ramsay were not sure of their ability as sleuths when they got in view of an audience.

Willie did not see his father, mother or sister in the lobby. Walking over to the clerk he asked: "Have you seen my papa?"

"Who is he, boy?" he was asked. "Oh, I'm Mr. Willie's Willie," he replied.

The crowd nearest the boy who heard the words rushed in around him. The lad was shoved up against the hotel corner and the scene closely resembled a ramble.

Willie's Story.
Willie received the newspapermen later. Willie told his story as best he could. It was not a lucid story in every way, but it was romantic from his childish lips. He could not remember every place he had been, but he gave an idea of his travels that it will be possible for the police to cover a part of the trail made by the kidnappers.

"Pop," said the child in a tone of childish glee, "I have been buggy-ridden, been on cars, and in a nice, big white house, that looked like a hospital. I have been treated nice and had lots of good things to eat."

"One man, tall, with a black moustache, came to the schoolhouse Thursday and told my teacher that you wanted me at your office. I went out to a buggy with him. Then we rode away."

"We went from Sharon to Warren. We had the nicest trip. The man, who was the same one who brought me to the car line tonight, was nice to me. Gee, he was good."

"When we got to a place the man said was Warren, the man left the buggy in the road. Then we got on what I think was an electric car. I don't just remember what it was, but it was something like a street car. I don't know what became of the horse and buggy. I was asleep when we got on the car, and I slept much of the way to where we were going."

"When we got to a town that the man called Newcastle they took me to a big building, and turned me over to a woman."

"She was good to me. The hospital, whatever the building was, was a clean place. There was a man there who I think was a doctor. He looked like a doctor, because he had whiskers—short, grey whiskers."

"The people in the hospital told me that I must do just what they told me to do. If I did not obey them, they said they would take me to a place called a pest-house, where folks that have smallpox have to go. It was not a clean or pretty place to go, they told me."

"On Saturday night I was taken away from the hospital, and I think we went to a town called Ashtabula. We travelled in a buggy and on foot. Early in the morning we went back to the hospital. I heard one of the men say, 'There will be something doing tonight, I guess.'"

"I might have been right here in Cleveland, though, papa, for some of the town that I saw tonight on the street car looked like the place we went to on Saturday night."

"They told me all along that I was just taking a little vacation. I was going to be hurt, they told me. So I just acted nice and had a nice time playing around the hospital. I knew I would get back home all right."

The boy told the story slowly. At times he stopped and kissed and hugged his father.

The father sat as in a trance. The music of his boy's voice seemed to charm him as no music ever had before. A minute after the lad finished his narrative the detectives were standing around admiring him, the father said:

"Willie, I am happier tonight than I ever have been before in my whole life."

Little Willie slipped his arms around his father's neck and imprinted a kiss on his father's lips. The tears rolled from Willie's eyes. He gazed at the child for a moment, and then, stroking the blonde locks of Willie, said slowly: "God bless you, my darling boy!"

When the crowd realized that the kidnapped child had been returned to its parent, a cheer rang out. For three minutes the handclapping and shouting continued. There were cheers for the boy, and then cheers for his father.

Stripping off the boy's cap and the smoked glasses, Willie revealed the boy's bare head for the first time. He lifted the lad high above his head so that everyone might get a look at the now famous youngster, who came near rivaling the "lost Charlie Ross" of kidnapped fame.

As soon as he could push his way through the crowd, Willie, senior,

went to his room on the second floor. He carried the boy in his arms. For several minutes the two were together alone. Then through the door came these words spoken by the father to the boy's mother on the long-distance phone:

Message to Mother.
"Oh, mother, I have Willie safely in my arms here at the hotel. Glory be to God, it is the happiest night in my life."

There was a pause. The mother was pleading for her husband to return the boy to his home at once.

"I am sorry, mother," Willie said. "I can't get a train out of here until 8 o'clock in the morning. But I will come home as soon as possible. You can trust me with him, little mother, can't you?"

Detective Reed next answered the telephone. Willie praised him for his work and told him of the recovery of the child.

Five minutes after the father had entered the room fully five thousand people were gathered in the hallways and corridors of the lobbies of the hotel. Those who were unable to get into the hotel stood on the sidewalk and shouted for a glimpse of the boy.

Again and again they called his name, and implored his father to bring him out and let them look at him.

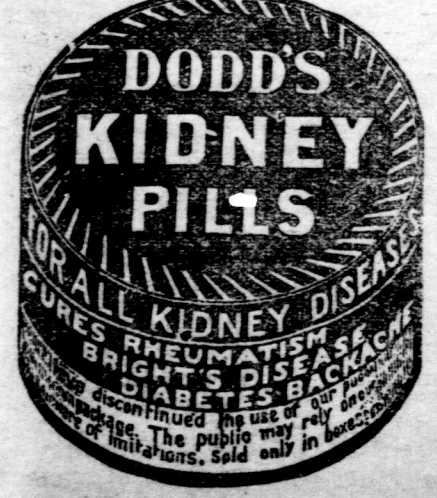
Speech From Father.
Whittle acquiesced to the request of the crowd, and carrying the boy on his shoulder walked down into the lobby.

Mounting a raised platform in the centre of the lobby Whittle gave everyone a chance to see both father and recovered son. Cries of speech, speech, caused Whittle to say a few words.

His quavering voice was too full of joy for him to make a connected speech, but he poured out the happiness of his heart in the few words that he uttered. With his right arm around the boy's neck and little Willie's head nestled into the folds of his father's coat, the father said:

"This is my son. He was lost and found again. If I live a thousand years I can never do enough to repay the press, the police and the people, who have all done noble work in helping me to find my boy and in extending my sympathy to me and to my family and relatives."

FEMINIZATION OF BOYS.
More and more the American public school is supplementing, in some cases supplanting, the home. The father is having less and less to do with the home training of the boys, as our economic life becomes more complex and engages more and more of his attention. Upon the mother this shifted burden necessarily falls, and what influence could be more effectively supplemented than that of the woman school teacher in the plastic period of the grammar grades? Indeed, at this period much influence must inevitably be neutralizing in its tendency, if not dominant by virtue of its psychological sympathy. The human race has not yet advanced so far from the days of crass masculine supremacy as to dispense with any refining influence which can be brought to bear upon human character. Masculine character still needs to be tamed, and the surviving characteristics of countless ages of evolution cannot be otherwise than battered by the gentle and mediating effects of woman in whatever relation they may be exercised. Masculine character still needs "feminization" in the highest sense, and no boy can have too many of his mother's best qualities.—Kansas City Journal.



25c. a Box. COLEMAN MEDICINE CO., Toronto

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

NEARLY FORTY LOADS OF OATS OFFERED

On the London Market This Morning—Prices Are Still Strong.

HAY WAS PLENTIFUL

And Price Dropped a Notch—Small Quantity of Butter Offered.

Nearly forty loads of oats were brought to the local market this morning, and if the buyers and dealers agree correctly, there will be a drop in prices if the heavy deliveries keep up for a week or so.

But prices were firm this morning, and every buyer is still looking for more. Several loads sold as high as \$1.45, while more inferior stuff brought \$1.30. No wheat or other grain was offered.

Hay Down a Notch.

Hay was plentiful, a supply of about 50 loads bringing the price down a notch. Quotations ranged from \$8.50 to \$10 per ton. Straw was dull at \$5.50 to \$6 per ton.

A small quantity of butter was offered, prices being steady. Two loads of potatoes brought 60 cents a bag, while smaller lots were sold for 45 cents a bag.

Prices of Hogs.

Live hogs sold for \$9.75 per cwt. Through an error of the printer it was stated in the heading of the local market report yesterday that live hogs were quoted at \$9 per cwt, whereas \$7 was the ruling figure.

Following are the prices:

Grain.
Wheat, per bu. \$1.02 to \$1.05
Oats, per bu. 1.35 to 1.45
Barley, per bu. 1.20 to 1.30
Rye, per bu. 1.10 to 1.20
Corn, per bu. 1.00 to 1.10
Buckwheat, per bu. 1.20 to 1.30
Sorghum, per bu. 1.10 to 1.20
Millet, per bu. 1.00 to 1.10
Clover, per ton 15.00 to 16.00
Timothy, per ton 14.00 to 15.00
Alfalfa, per ton 12.00 to 13.00
Hay, per ton 8.50 to 10.00
Straw, per ton 5.50 to 6.00

Hides and Wool.

Wool, washed, lb. 15 to 17
Wool, unwashed, lb. 14 to 16
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 1.20 to 1.30
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 1.10 to 1.20
Hides, No. 3, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Tallow, rendered, lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Suet, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Lard, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Butter, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Cheese, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Eggs, per doz. 1.00 to 1.10
Poultry, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Dressed, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Poultry, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Dressed, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10

Poultry, Dressed.

Turkeys, per lb. 1.20 to 1.30
Geese, per lb. 1.10 to 1.20
Ducks, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Chickens, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Cocks, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Old fowl, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10

Poultry, Alive.

Turkeys, per lb. 1.20 to 1.30
Geese, per lb. 1.10 to 1.20
Ducks, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Chickens, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Cocks, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10
Old fowl, per lb. 1.00 to 1.10

Fat Stock.

Select hogs, per cwt. 4.50 to 5.00
Stags, per cwt. 4.00 to 4.50
Export cattle, cwt. 4.00 to 4.50
Milch cows, each, 30.00 to 50.00

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bag. 60 to 65
Turnips, per bag. 40 to 45
Beets, per bu. 30 to 35
Carrots, per bu. 20 to 25
Celery, 12 bunches, 20 to 25
Cabbage, per dozen. 20 to 25
Lettuce, per dozen. 20 to 25
Spinach, per bu. 10 to 15
Sage, per dozen. 15 to 20
Cauliflower, per dozen. 15 to 20
Brussels sprouts, per dozen. 15 to 20
Green onions, per dozen. 15 to 20
Radishes, per dozen. 15 to 20

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, lb. 25 to 30
Butter, roll, lb. 25 to 30
Butter, crock, lb. 25 to 30
Eggs, crate, per dozen. 15 to 20
Eggs, fresh-laid, per dozen. 15 to 20
Honey, strained, 10 to 15
Honey, in comb, 12 to 15

Butcher's Meats.

Beef, forequarter, cwt. 6.00 to 6.50
Beef, hindquarter, cwt. 6.00 to 6.50
Mutton, per cwt. 6.00 to 6.50
Lamb, per cwt. 6.00 to 6.50
Dressed hogs, per cwt. 10.00 to 11.00
Pork, hindquarters, cwt. 10.00 to 11.00
Pork, forequarters, cwt. 10.00 to 11.00

Fruit.

Apples, per barrel 3.50 to 4.00
Apples, per bushel 1.25 to 1.50
Straw, per ton 8.50 to 10.00
Hay, per ton 8.50 to 10.00
Straw, per load 2.50 to 3.00

Milfeed.

Shorts, wholesale, ton. 23.00 to 24.00
Shorts, retail, ton. 24.00 to 25.00
Bran, wholesale, ton. 23.00 to 24.00
Bran, retail, ton. 24.00 to 25.00

Seeds.

Alfalfa, per ton. 10.00 to 11.00
Lucern or alfalfa, bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Clover, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Timothy, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Fine grass, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Buckwheat, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Rye, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Oats, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Barley, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Corn, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Sorghum, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Millet, per bu. 12.00 to 13.00
Clover, per ton 15.00 to 16.00
Timothy, per ton 14.00 to 15.00
Alfalfa, per ton 12.00 to 13.00

GRAIN.

Liverpool, March 22—Wheat—No. 1, 34½; No. 2, 34; No. 3, 33½; No. 4, 33; No. 5, 32½; No. 6, 32; No. 7, 31½; No. 8, 31; No. 9, 30½; No. 10, 30; No. 11, 29½; No. 12, 29; No. 13, 28½; No. 14, 28; No. 15, 27½; No. 16, 27; No. 17, 26½; No. 18, 26; No. 19, 25½; No. 20, 25; No. 21, 24½; No. 22, 24; No. 23, 23½; No. 24, 23; No. 25, 22½; No. 26, 22; No. 27, 21½; No. 28, 21; No. 29, 20½; No. 30, 20; No. 31, 19½; No. 32, 19; No. 33, 18½; No. 34, 18; No. 35, 17½; No. 36, 17; No. 37, 16½; No. 38, 16; No. 39, 15½; No. 40, 15; No. 41, 14½; No. 42, 14; No. 43, 13½; No. 44, 13; No. 45, 12½; No. 46, 12; No. 47, 11½; No. 48, 11; No. 49, 10½; No. 50, 10; No. 51, 9½; No. 52, 9; No. 53, 8½; No. 54, 8; No. 55, 7½; No. 56, 7; No. 57, 6½; No. 58, 6; No. 59, 5½; No. 60, 5; No. 61, 4½; No. 62, 4; No. 63, 3½; No. 64, 3; No. 65, 2½; No. 66, 2; No. 67, 1½; No. 68, 1; No. 69, ¾; No. 70, ½; No. 71, ¼; No. 72, ⅓; No. 73, ⅔; No. 74, ⅑; No. 75, ⅒; No. 76, ⅓; No. 77, ⅔; No. 78, ⅑; No. 79, ⅒; No. 80, ⅓; No. 81, ⅔; No. 82, ⅑; No. 83, ⅒; No. 84, ⅓; No. 85, ⅔; No. 86, ⅑; No. 87, ⅒; No. 88, ⅓; No. 89, ⅔; No. 90, ⅑; No. 91, ⅒; No. 92, ⅓; No. 93, ⅔; No. 94, ⅑; No. 95, ⅒; No. 96, ⅓; No. 97, ⅔; No. 98, ⅑; No. 99, ⅒; No. 100, ⅓; No. 101, ⅔; No. 102, ⅑; No. 103, ⅒; No. 104, ⅓; No. 105, ⅔; No. 106, ⅑; No. 107, ⅒; No. 108, ⅓; No. 109, ⅔; No. 110, ⅑; No. 111, ⅒; No. 112, ⅓; No. 113, ⅔; No. 114, ⅑; No. 115, ⅒; No. 116, ⅓; No. 117, ⅔; No. 118, ⅑; No. 119, ⅒; No. 120, ⅓; No. 121, ⅔; No. 122, ⅑; No. 123, ⅒; No. 124, ⅓; No. 125, ⅔; No. 126, ⅑; No. 127, ⅒; No. 128, ⅓; No. 129, ⅔; No. 130, ⅑; No. 131, ⅒; No. 132, ⅓; No. 133, ⅔; No. 134, ⅑; No. 135, ⅒; No. 136, ⅓; No. 137, ⅔; No. 138, ⅑; No. 139, ⅒; No. 140, ⅓; No. 141, ⅔; No. 142, ⅑; No. 143, ⅒; No. 144, ⅓; No. 145, ⅔; No. 146, ⅑; No. 147, ⅒; No. 148, ⅓; No. 149, ⅔; No. 150, ⅑; No. 151, ⅒; No. 152, ⅓; No. 153, ⅔; No. 154, ⅑; No. 155, ⅒; No. 156, ⅓; No. 157, ⅔; No. 158, ⅑; No. 159, ⅒; No. 160, ⅓; No. 161, ⅔; No. 162, ⅑; No. 163, ⅒; No. 164, ⅓; No. 165, ⅔; No. 166, ⅑; No. 167, ⅒; 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Parnell's Bread, shall be the cry.
As the days go passing by,
Do you ever wonder why?
Because it's good.

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LONDON MAN IN A HUGE WESTERN DEAL

Manitoba Property Traded for St. Paul, Minnesota Hotels—\$800,000 Involved.

Despite the recent financial depression, many Canadian capitalists are making large and important deals. The latest of these to be reported is one in which a citizen of London, Mr. J. W. G. Winnett, is largely interested. Large tracts of land in Manitoba have been transferred to Mr. W. F. Davidson, of St. Paul, Minn., in return for two large hotels in that city. To quote from the St. Paul Dispatch of March 17:

"One of the largest realty transactions ever consummated in St. Paul will go on record shortly, by which William F. Davidson will transfer the Aberdeen and Angus Hotels to A. C. Burdick, of Victoria, B. C., and J. W. Winnett, of London, Ont."

"Mr. Burdick is a progressive young capitalist and his associate is one of the leading attorneys in the province of Ontario."

"Mr. Davidson has purchased nearly 100,000 acres of land in Manitoba from these gentlemen at a price which is said to be approximately more than a million dollars. This is the largest realty transaction in the history of the province."

"The sale includes the personal property in the Aberdeen Hotel, which will be managed by Davidson and his associate, through the Sperry-Norton Company, which will manage both hotels."

"The Aberdeen Hotel was built some eighteen years ago at a cost of \$400,000 and has been the leading apartment house of the city since its erection. The Angus is another large apartment house. It is in a splendid location and is patronized by the best families of St. Paul."

THREE LIVES LOST IN A CORNWALL FIRE
Six Persons Are More or Less Seriously Injured—Windsor Hotel in Ashes.

Cornwall, Ont., March 22.—A fatal fire occurred here early this morning, when the Windsor Hotel, managed by Mr. Alex. Leplat, was burned to the ground. One man is known to have been burned to death, and three others are missing at this hour, while five persons are more or less severely injured, many of them having jumped from the upper windows.

The dead man was a Mr. Dupette, carpenter at Ross & Co.'s sawmill, and the more severely injured are a Mr. St. Clair, badly burned about the face, feet and body, and a Mr. Bess, burns and fractured limbs.

All the injured are being cared for at the Hotel Dieu Hospital.

The Dead.
The dead now number three in the fatal fire. They are:
Mr. Dupette, Winchester, Ont., carpenter at Ross & Co.'s sawmill.
George Hagley, Philadelphia, cooper, Cornwall Brewery Company.
John Mallon, cooper, Cornwall Brewery Company.

The three corpses have been recovered and sent to the morgue.

UNIQUE AND EXQUISITE
Creme Elcaya

CREME ELCAYA, in addition to being a perfect toilet cream, is so readily absorbed that it is essentially a skin tonic and tissue builder. Where the face or form has become dry or cracked, or where the skin is unwholesome, crease, or wrinkle, a close resemblance to early youth and beauty may be formed by the use of CREME ELCAYA, and a close observance of the laws of hygiene. If wrinkles have begun to form, a gentle massage with the cream liberally applied with the fingertips usually transpires, and with an upward and outward circular motion, will effectively remove them. Particularly should this attention be given on retiring. In the morning apply CREME ELCAYA, and wash with cold water only. This will preserve the complexion and keep the skin SMOOTH, SOFT and WHITE. Ask for a sample of Elcaya Soap and Powder.

Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists.
216 Dundas St., London, Ont.

THE MAPLE CITY HAS A GOOD SHOW
The Citizens Like Vaudeville—Doc Taylor Sent to the Central.

[Special to The Advertiser.]
Chatham, March 22.—Mr. Warner, principal of Alma College, preached educational sermons, both morning and evening, at Victoria Avenue Methodist Church yesterday.

Perhaps the best 10-cent show ever seen in Chatham was put on at the Victoria Avenue Methodist Church, this evening. The pictures were excellent, and the three vaudeville acts would have done credit to a far more expensive entertainment. The vaudeville entertainments are to take place every afternoon and evening that the opera house is not occupied with some other attraction.

"Doc" Taylor has traded upon the police court magistrate's generosity once too often, and this time, for being drunk and troublesome, he was relegated to the Central Prison for six months.

George Watt, who was operated upon some days ago for appendicitis, is reported to be improving.

A high wind caused great dust trouble in the city today. This fact alone would make the appearance of the water wagon very welcome.

A citizen has been complaining to a local reporter that he cannot see either preacher or choir on Sundays owing to the ladies' "Merry Widow" hats.

Mr. Chrysler, the Hamilton athlete, who has been laid up in St. Joseph's Hospital with blood poisoning, is reported to be doing nicely.

Miss Floeste Bogart, of Cross street, is spending a few days in Detroit.

The police court magistrate states that 100 men in the county are habitual drunkards. In totalling up this number his worship must have deducted the city's contribution by mistake.

Mr. O. Harper, of the Merchants Bank, has been promoted to a position in the Tillary office.

Saddle horses for hire. Thoroughly broken. Hueston's Livery.

Cows Very High in Price.
G. A. Floeste Bogart, of Cross street, is spending a few days in Detroit.

Gold twenty choice ones for Mr. Geo. Jackson, butcher, Wellington street, on Tuesday, and price ran as high as \$70 per head. Mr. Jackson buys nothing but the choicest kind of cows.

THOS. GILLEAN

What an Opportunity to Buy Gifts and Personal Needs in Jewelry, Silver, Watches, Cut Glass, etc. The Entire Stock in This Great Annual

1/4 Off Sale

Gents' Gold-Filled Watches, Were \$10, Now \$7.50

Ladies' Gold Bracelets, same as above cut, with locket. Were \$5, sale price ... \$3.75

Ladies' Gold Bracelets, same as cut, without locket. Were \$4.00, sale price \$3.00

Gent's Gold-Filled Watches, 25-year case, Waltham or Elgin movement. Our Standard \$10 Watch, that you can't beat at the price. Buy it this month at a discount of 25 per cent. The price now is \$7.50

Table Knives, were \$5.00, now, dozen \$3.75

Table Forks, were \$5.00, now, dozen \$3.75

Dessert Forks, were \$4.50, now, dozen \$3.40

Teaspoons, were \$3.50, now, dozen \$2.65

THOS. GILLEAN, 402 Richmond Street

SOME GAS ENGINE TESTS

Actual results obtained with the famous Hornsby-Stockport Suction Gas Engines—in the cost of producing high and power—have established their standing beyond all question.

A 200 horsepower municipal lighting plant installed in Chatham, Ont., was tested by K. L. Aitken, city electrical expert for Toronto, and showed the following remarkable results:

Each engine was guaranteed to develop 96 maximum brake horsepower when using anthracite pea coal as fuel. On this guarantee the engines developed 100 horsepower, and could have delivered 5 to 10 per cent more power.

Each engine was guaranteed to develop 105 maximum brake horsepower when running on natural gas (the plant being arranged to run either on anthracite coal or natural gas), and on this guarantee the engines developed 125 horsepower each—or 19 per cent more than guaranteed.

The engines were guaranteed to produce a brake horsepower on one pound of anthracite pea coal. This guarantee was met with 92-100 of a pound—or 8 per cent better than guaranteed.

Mr. Aitken said in his report: "The engines show every evidence of proper design, good material and good workmanship," and concludes his report with: "I believe and will most heartily state that a better and more suitable equipment has been furnished than contemplated in the agreement. The guarantees have all been exceeded." These engines were accepted and paid for by unanimous vote of the council.

A 200 horsepower equipment was installed in the new factory of Ames-Holden, Limited, Montreal, and careful readings taken from their switchboard for a period of one week, showed the following results:

The engines were guaranteed to produce power at 19 2/3 per hour (3,000 hours) per horsepower, at full load, or, if measured electrically at the switchboard, at one cent per kilowatt-hour, including all operating costs, half-time of engineer and 7 per cent on capital outlay to cover interest and maintenance.

The engines met these guarantees with a horsepower cost of only \$16 50, or 14 per cent better than the guarantee, and a kilowatt cost of 94-100 of a cent—or 6 per cent better than the guarantee.

Recently a 300-horsepower test was run on a Hornsby-Stockport gas engine of 190 horsepower at the Itchen Pumping Station, England. During this test the average coal consumption per brake horsepower hour was only 79-100 of a pound.

On Jan. 12, Wm. Robinson, professor of engineering at University College (Engineering Department), Nottingham, England, reported test results on 100-horsepower Hornsby-Stockport suction gas engine, with the result of only 72-100 of a pound of coal per brake horsepower hour, and closes his report with: "This is remarkably low, and one of the best results obtained for suction gas plants, so far as I am aware. The cost of fuel in this plant was only 5 to 7-100 of a penny (equals one-tenth to 14-100 of a cent) per fuel horsepower hour; (equal to a fuel cost of only \$3 per year per horsepower). The results obtained on a small engine of 22 horsepower were extremely good; the thermal efficiency

being remarkably high for so small an engine. These suction plants (Hornsby-Stockport), are simple and easy to work, requiring little attention, and are most economical in fuel consumption."

Professor Robinson, at the same time, made a test on a Hornsby-Stockport single cylinder horizontal oil engine of 32 brake horsepower, showing the remarkable economy of only 59-100 of a pint of fuel oil consumed per brake horsepower hour. Oil used was of specific gravity, .825, and a heat value of 14,850 B. T. U. per gallon, and cost only 8 cents per gallon. In other words, the total fuel cost of operating this little engine, at say 30 horsepower, for ten hours, would be only \$1.40.

His report on this test closes by saying: "The low working pressure, together with simplicity and substantial design, make these engines a steady and reliable factor for insuring durability and little wear of working parts. The performance of the engine during the trial was entirely satisfactory."

A 100 horsepower Hornsby-Stockport suction gas engine equipment was installed for the Empire Manufacturing Company, London, Ont., and has reduced their total cost of power from \$60 per annum per horsepower to less than \$20.

The same results have been obtained with similar installations for France & Hay, Power Company, Stratford, Ont.; Queen City Printing Ink Company, Toronto, Ont.; Dominion Brewery, Toronto, Ont.; Vegreville Electric Light Company, Vegreville, Alberta; Essex Roller Mills, Essex, Ont.; and Megantic Electric Light Company, Lake Megantic, Que.

The tests which were made in England were with Welsh anthracite pea coal, which will run about 15,000 heat units per pound. It will be seen, however, that inasmuch as the English tests on this equipment, run with Welsh coal, showed an economy of 79-100 of a pound, it leaves an ample margin (21 per cent), with which to allow for the difference in heat value of the two coals. For example, the test at Chatham was made on coal which ran only 12,750 heat units per pound, and showed a net result—without making any allowance for the difference in fuels—of 1 and 18-100 of a pound per brake horsepower hour. After making the correction, however, the actual showing in Chatham was 92-100 of a pound of coal per brake horsepower hour.

The average steam engine coal consumption will run from 3 1/2 to 7 pounds of coal per brake horsepower hour, or 7 times as much coal in order to produce a corresponding horsepower output.

It, therefore, resolves itself mainly to fuel cost as compared with steam engines, and total cost of power as compared with current purchased from the outside. As against steam engine, it is safe to say that the Hornsby-Stockport suction gas engines in units from 10 to 500 horsepower each, or of pressure producer type up to 2,000 horsepower each, can produce power, including all operating costs and fixed charges, for 50 per cent less than the best steam engine practice, and from 25 to 50 per cent less than for current purchased from the outside.

The above named plants were installed by the Colonial Engineering Company, Limited, of 224 St. James Street, Montreal.

RINGS

What an opportunity to buy Rings for gifts and personal wear.

Gents' \$60 Diamond Ring Now \$45

A magnificent Diamond, set in 14-k gold mounting. See these Rings today.

Watch Fobs
Every Watch Fob in stock at 25 per cent discount. Here is a leading line:

Gold-Filled Watch Fobs, best quality roll plate, were \$2