4 P. M EDITION

London Advertiser

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GEN. BOOTH SENDS STRIKING MESSAGE

Famous Head of Salvation Army Today Celebrates 80th. Birthday.

HOW HE STARTED WORK

Founded World-Wide Evangelical Organization After Doctors Passed Sentence of Death.

London, April 10.—"After spending 80 years in this world with almost countless opportunities for observing the purposes for which men generally live, and the disappointments they so commonly suffer, it seems reasonable that I should have formed some opinion as to the course they ought to follow if they are to have any real success.

"So on this my eightieth birthday, on this eve of the resurrection festival, I tell the people of North America that if they will seek the honor of God, the reign of righteousness, the welfare of the friendless poor, and the riches that endure forever, with the same self-sacrificing avidity with which they seek the wealth and pleasures of this world, they will have a good chance of finding that life of satisfaction which now so often eludes them, and of building up a pattern nation for the world to imitate."

Above was the birthday message sent to North America today by General Booth, of the Salvation Army.

Nearly 60 years ago a slender, pale-faced youth was walking with a quick, nervous, energetic step through the most densely-populated part of the city of London. Swinging back and forth, pendulum-like, through his brain rang the words of a physician he had just consulted.

"You are not strong enough for pastoral work," the doctor said. "Not even in a quiet country parish. You can't live a year if you do so. You must give it up. You must get some outdoor work which makes no great demands on your nerves and brain."

A Sentence of Death.

A sentence of death—this was what the doctor's words meant to the boy. He must die within a year unless—

No, he wouldn't give it up. It was his work. God had called him to it. But a year—

It was Sunday afternoon, in a part of the city whose vice and squalor was unequaled. The poor swarmed the street. There was a noise of drinking men and vulgar women. Sin, which accompanies poverty and helplessness and indifference, was rampant.

A coarse-faced woman jostled against the slender youth. "Come out of the clouds, boy," she said, and laughed.

"I will," said the young man. He wasn't speaking to the woman. Hardly to himself—unless to some inner consciousness. He looked around him, thinking fast, and with intensity.

"I've got a year"—so his thoughts ran hotly—"I'll make it a good year—I won't bury myself in any country parish—nor any city one—those people have many to help them—right here in London is my work—right among these people here—no one else thinks of them—or helps them—I've got a year—I'll make it count."

To think was to act with this nervous, energetic, white-faced, slender youth. At once he began gathering people together in one of the London parks nearby. There was an imperious magnetism about him that caught the careless and held them. The crowd gathered. On an upturned ash barrel the boy began to talk.

The Christ Story.

Christ was the friend of the poor and helpless—this was the simple, powerful story he told. He had come to the world to help them and save them. Christ said, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden." He didn't mention those who were idle and carefree. He meant you and you and you. He loves you so much that He died for your sake. He took the punishment for you all—so that you, though sinning, could be saved.

This was the beginning of William Booth. It was also, though no one realized it, the beginning of the Salvation Army.

The year of grace passed—a year so busy that William Booth forgot all about the doctor's prediction. The doctor was glad to forget it too. For Booth did not die. He is stronger physically today at 80 than he was at 20.

Booth found a whole nation of people whom the church didn't reach. They were ashamed to go to church—on account of their clothes, or their sins, sometimes they were ignorant, sometimes defiant or hostile. Yet they needed the church and God more than the people who did go to church—not less.

The devil was busy among these people. God's people should not be less so, Booth thought.

Booth carried a message of salvation to the saloon, the gambling house, the dive. None was too low for him to reach out for. Wherever people needed the Christ message was Booth's pulpit.

He learned that people are not wicked because they like to be. He learned how society throws people into the gutters and keeps them there. How men and women sink to the depths through lack of education, of opportunity, of help—through poverty, and the sins or wickedness of others. To these he carried the message of brotherhood.

News of the wonderful eloquence and power of the young evangelist spread through all London. People saw the thousands who gathered to hear him and learned to respect him. The biggest church of London offered him its pastorate at a magnificent salary, if he would leave the slums and come to them.

But William Booth said no, without hesitation, no. He had found his work.

Soon helpers and disciples gathered to his fold. Some were converts, who, themselves lifted, wanted to help others rise. Others were educated men who were inspired by Booth's example. This brought the second stage of Booth's work—the work of organization.

A Great Leader.

General Wolseley, field marshal of the English army, once said that if he

Continued on Page Twelve.

NEGRO WAS HANGED TO AN APPLE TREE

Kentucky Mob Lynches Man Who Attempted to Assault Young Girl.

Hopkinsville, Ky., April 10.—Bene, alias "Booker" Brame, a negro, was lynched yesterday by 250 farmers for attempting to assault Miss Ruth Gee, 17 years old, daughter of Wm. Gee, a farmer.

Brame attacked Miss Gee near her home on Thursday and was driven away by a sister, Sallie May Gee. After an all-night search the mob found Brame yesterday and carried him before the Misses Gee, who identified him.

Restraining the father of the girls from shooting the negro, the mob carried him to Flat Lick and hanged him to an apple tree.

JOHN CORSAUT WON CASE AGAINST TANTON & SON

Firm Compelled to Pay Man for Oats Stolen From Him and Which Were Bought by Tantons.

His Honor Judge Talbot Macbeth has given judgment for the plaintiff, Corsaut, for the full amount of his claim, and costs, in an action brought by him against Tanton & Son, produce dealers, of this city, for the price of a load of oats purchased by them from a man by the name of Davis, who had stolen the oats from the plaintiff Corsaut.

It was admitted upon the trial that the oats had been stolen, the only question for the court being whether the English law as to market overt existed in Ontario. In many parts of England, including London, a purchaser of goods or chattels in market overt acquires a good title, and can hold the goods against the true owner. The trial judge holds that this law is not in force in Ontario.

The plaintiff recovers the full amount of his claim and costs.

J. H. McEvoy, K. C., for the plaintiff; M. D. Fraser, K. C., for the defendants.

BLACK HAND PLOT TO BLOW UP CHURCH

Police Fear Act of Vengeance at the Funeral of Murdered Lieut. Petrosino.

New York, April 10.—Aroused by the receipt of a threatening letter to fears that the blackmailers or vengeful criminals would attempt to blow up the house where the body of Lieut. Joseph Petrosino lies, or the church where his funeral is to be held, the authorities have placed heavy guards in and around the church. Thirty uniformed policemen are today constantly on duty in and just outside of the house where the body of the man who met death at assassins' hands in Palermo is reposing after its arrival here yesterday on the Slavonia. Besides these uniformed guards, fifty detectives in plain clothes are mingling with the crowds in the streets and keeping watch for any pervert movements in the vicinity of the house or the Cathedral St. Patrick, on Mott street, where the funeral services over the dead official will be held on Monday. The letter which led to these precautions was received by Monsignor Kearney, pastor of the cathedral. While the pastor refused to discuss the letter or its contents, it was said at police headquarters today that the precautions taken were fully warranted by the tenor of the communication.

SHOE BOX HIDES DEAD TWIN GIRLS

Boys Playing in a Detroit Lumber Yard Make Grewsome Discovery.

Detroit, April 10.—It was a wonderful discovery that the two DeQuire boys made in D. M. Ferry & Co.'s lumber yard at Beaubien and Rowena streets yesterday. Two tiny twin girls, nestling in a solitary shoe box, formed the remarkable find. Life was extinct and so the horror of the thing rather dismayed the little fellows who were wandering among the lumber piles.

Both of the boys hurried to the grocery store of August Trendle, 686 Beaubien street. Mr. Trendle notified the police department and Coroner Burgess had the bodies removed to the county morgue.

All marks of identification had been carefully scratched from the box in which the infants were placed.

There seems no possible way of identifying the parents of the two nestlings, and so it is probable those responsible for the abandonment of the bodies will not be found.

SUES TO RECOVER.

Toronto, April 10.—Henry Dickenson, Toronto, is suing to recover from Louisa Maria Burns, of Caledonia, in the county of Haldimand, executrix of the last will and testament of Geo. E. Clark, $696 80, paid in premiums for the late George E. Clark, on a policy of insurance to the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, with $125 interest, the claim being assigned to the plaintiff by Nancy Maria Clark, executrix of the estate of John S. Clark.

NEVILLS REMANDED.

Hamilton, Ont., April 10. — At the police court this morning John Nevills, charged with shooting Constable Smith, was remanded until April 19. It is stated on good authority that the police will depend for a conviction on a penknife which was found in the Kappelle home, where the shooting took place. It is said that Nevills owned this knife, and the police will try to prove the ownership.

COLD AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Que., April 10. — After being lulled into the delusion that balmy spring was at hand as the result of the warm weather of the early part of the week, Montrealers suffered a cruel deception. After a day of falling snow yesterday, the temperature took a sudden drop last night, and a hard frost resulted this morning. The ground was frozen hard and the general aspect was decidedly wintry.



A GREAT SOLDIER OF THE CROSS.

General William Booth, Supreme Head of the Salvation Army, Who Today Celebrates His Eightieth Birthday.

The Poet Swinburne Called by Death

London, April 10.—Algernon Charles Swinburne, the poet and essayist, died this morning. He had been suffering with influenza, which developed into pneumonia.

Algernon Charles Swinburne was born in London, April 5, 1837, the son of William Swinburne and Lady Henrietta Ashburnham, daughter of the third Earl Ashburnham. He was educated in France and England, and was especially well known for his facile metrical invention. He was a bachelor and lived at The Pines, Putney.

MAMIE LEBURTIS IS IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Little Girl Injured in Aberdeen School Is Having a Very Hard Struggle.

The condition of Mamie Laburtis, the little colored girl injured in Aberdeen School when the chimney was blown down on Wednesday last, still continues very serious. The injuries to the abdomen are most severe and the doctors fear that complications may develop.

It will be several days before she will be out of danger and until then the physicians are unable to say whether or not she will recover. She is still in Victoria Hospital.

Jack Clark is also in Victoria Hospital with a broken hip and injury to the spine. He is progressing favorably.

Harry Weinstein has also a broken leg and other injuries which are not of a serious nature. As soon as his leg heals he will be all right.

Ida Mottashed's condition is still regarded as serious, but it is thought she will improve rapidly and soon be all right again.

Mabel McNeil, Harry Ashley, Madeline Greason and the other children who were cut and bruised are all improving steadily and although some of them are still nervous from the shock they experienced, it is thought they will be all right again soon.

GOOD FRIDAY'S COURT

Magistrate Love Had an Easy Time of It Yesterday.

Magistrate Love had only a small docket to detain him at court on Good Friday morning, and it was soon finished. William Carston of Owen Sound, arrested for being drunk, would have been allowed to go as a first-timer, but when he was searched an unloaded revolver was found on him. In consequence he was charged with carrying concealed weapons and fined $5 and $2 costs. Not having the money, Governor Carter will entertain him over Easter for 20 days.

Mrs. William Stainton, charged with being an inmate of a disorderly house, was remanded for a week, as the court has not yet made up his mind what to do in her case.

A first-timer was allowed to go.

NIAGARA ICE JAM DOES GREAT DAMAGE

Plant of the Ontario Power Company Is Put Out of Business.

Niagara Falls, Ont., April 10. — The ice jam in the lower river from the foot of Horseshoe Falls to Queenston, continues to work havoc. The ice at the base of the falls piled up 50 feet, and with the water behind it smashed in the river windows and doors of the Ontario Power Company's power-house below the bank, which is 40 feet above normal water mark. The ice and water flowed inside of the power-house, covering the mammoth generators and electrical machinery, and putting the whole concern out of commission. The damage will be heavy, amounting to thousands of dollars. The Canadian Niagara and Electric Development Power Company's plant, being situated above the falls, are in no way in danger, being clear of an ice jam.

Although the ground guys of the Queenston bridge have been carried away, the bridge itself is perfectly safe. The Ontario Power Company's power line, crossing the lower gorge, is disabled, one of the steel towers being turned over by the ice jam. The Ontario Power Company will get power from one of the other companies until its power-house and machinery are repaired.

Former Londoner Dead.

Word was received in this city today of the death of Mr. Samuel K. McKee, at the home of his daughter in Peterboro. Mr. McKee resided in this city for many years and was formerly floor walker at Chapman's. The funeral will probably be held at Peterboro.

LONDON MAN WAS HURT AT MILTON

Thos. Taylor Injured in the Accident on the C. P. R. at Tweed.

Thos. Taylor, of Wellington street this city, was hurt in the collision between the two C. P. R. passenger trains at Tweed yesterday.

His left leg was quite badly smashed and he was shaken up. His injuries are not serious, and he will be brought home shortly.

Mr. Taylor is living with his sister, Mrs. Russell, on Wellington street, and is well known in London.

SUPPLY POWER AT $20 PER H. P. A YEAR

Basis of the Offer, It Is Said, Which Gas People Made to St. Railway.

The London street railway may put in a producer gas plant to develop their power and will not take Niagara power.

Mr. L. G. Reid, of the Colonial Engineering Company was in the city the other day and looked over the company's plant, and will make an offer.

He guarantees to furnish power, it is understood, at $22 a horsepower, at the maximum.

"We expect an offer very soon," said Manager C. B. King. "Mr. Reid examined our plant and then stated that he would make us an offer."

"If he offers power at less than the cost of Niagara power will you accept it?" was asked.

"It is a business proposition," said Mr. King. "We will, I presume, if all things are favorable. There is the question of the reliability of the plant, repairs, and many other things to consider. We will have to await his offer."

GROCERS TO CLOSE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

Proposal to Make the Time Extend From May to September.

The annual meeting of the retail grocers will be held in St. George's Hall Tuesday for the purpose of electing officers, arranging for the annual excursion and for the opening and closing dates of the weekly half-holidays. There is a move on to have the stores of the city closed Wednesday afternoons from May to September, while others will advocate closing from June to August. Another faction will oppose closing entirely. The excursion will be held to the Falls, Cleveland, Toronto or Detroit.

Ward Is Optimistic.

Joseph Ward, who is at present in jail awaiting his trial, is still taking his lot philosophically. He ate a good dinner yesterday and chatted with his jailer in a cheerful manner, not worrying over the future in the least. When spoken to regarding his opinion of his trial, he appeared quite optimistic. He spends most of the day reading, and has had as many visitors as the jail discipline will allow.

RAIL BROKE ON ST. MARY'S LINE

Accident to a Grand Trunk Railway Passenger Train on Friday.

TRUCKS JUMPED TRACKS

Passengers Were Not Injured—Car Was Soon Placed Back on the Tracks.

The passengers on Grand Trunk express No. 65, running from Stratford to London, had a remarkably close call from being seriously injured yesterday afternoon, when a rail broke near the stone quarries, just west of St. Marys.

The rail appears to have broken just as the front trucks of the last car passed over it, and when the rear trucks struck the broken place they jumped the track.

It was not until the pasengers felt the car bumping along on the ties that they knew there was anything the matter, and the train was quickly brought to a standstill. Car replacers were brought from St. Marys, and in a short time the trucks were replaced, and the train proceeded on its way, arriving in London 33 minutes late.

The express was steaming along at a lively rate at the time the accident happened, and was drawn by mogul engine 559, in charge of Engineer Telford. The train was in charge of Conductor McCormick.

COUNCIL MUST DEAL WITH CENSUS MATTER

Sum Must Be Placed in the Estimates to Cover the Cost.

The question of taking a census for a vote on Sunday cars will have to be settled within the next week.

The estimates will have to contain a sum of money for that purpose and as they must be dealt with at a no distant date, it must be decided whether or not a census will be taken this summer so that a vote can be taken next January.

"We will probably have the matter before the council within a very short time," said Mayor Stevely. "It will be necessary to have a sum of money for this purpose placed in the estimates, and if that is going to be done, no time must be lost."

VALISE THIEF STORIES HAVE PETERED OUT

Article Had Been Left in a Street Car and Was Recovered.

It has been discovered that the valise which a lady reported to the police on Thursday night was stolen from her at the Grand Trunk, was never taken from the street car on which she rode from her home to the depot.

Detective Egelton, together with the Grand Trunk officials, spent several hours on Thursday evening and worked about two hours yesterday morning, before they were told that a valise answering the description of the one stolen, was left on the rear platform of a street car on Thursday evening. Detective Egelton went to the car barns, and on opening the grip found the four jars of maple syrup which the woman said it contained.

"That's just like a woman," said one of the detectives. "She became excited and forgot all about taking the valise off the back of the car. It put us to a lot of trouble for nothing."

MANY COSTLY GIFTS FOR ROYAL BABY

All Holland Hastens to Show Devotion to the Queen.

The Hague, April 10.—The heir to the throne, for whom all Holland is waiting with such joyful expectancy, will be one of the luckiest royal babies. Seldom have so many rare and costly presents been prepared by the cities of any European kingdom for the successor to the reigning monarch.

Following is a partial list of the official gifts that have been prepared by the subjects of Queen Wilhelmina for the prospective heir to the throne:

Zeeland—Perambulator, with a hood of the choicest lace of Sluis.

The Hague—Cradle, with embroideries made by the same workpeople who prepared the Queen's coronation and bridal robes.

Leeuwarden—Silver-bound journal, in which to inscribe the diary of the baby's life—a page for each day.

Rotterdam—Silver table set, including knife, fork, spoon, dish and egg cup.

Amsterdam—Complete toilet set.

Dutch Artists—Linen chest, ornamented with paintings.

Drenthe—Silver salver, with the arms of the province, and inlaid with old coins of the Prince of Orange.

Carpenters of Zaandam—A luxurious swing.

Women of Breda—A "wonderful" gift, the nature of which is kept a profound secret.

Dutch Colony in London—Endowed bed in a hospital.

One town in Zeeland is giving a pair of silver scales with which to weigh the royal baby, while clocks are being presented by a number of municipalities. Beautiful gifts are to be presented by the colonists in the Dutch East Indies and Guiana.

It is the custom here to ornament a baby's cradle with pink ribbons for a girl and blue for a boy. The Queen has suggested that the color be old gold, to match the nursery.

PEOPLE TO VOTE ON BOARD OF CONTROL

Matter Will Likely Be Laid Before Electors in January Next.

Whether or not the city will be governed in future by a board of control remains with the people, and will probably be voted on at the next municipal elections.

Mayor Stevely has read the bill, and states that undoubtedly it will have to be voted on by the ratepayers.

"The bill calls for a salary, and the people, I think, must vote on such a question," said his worship. "There will be a demand for such a board I am certain, and it will be up to the council to say whether or not the people shall vote on it. I have no doubt that they will allow the electors to express an opinion on the subject."

AGED LADY FOUND DEAD IN HER BED

Mrs. Sophia Frank, Relict of the Late Thos. Frank, Died Suddenly.

Mrs. Sophia Frank, relict of the late Thomas Frank, was found dead in her bed at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. John Jackson, 61 Wellington road, yesterday morning. Mrs. Frank was 69 years old, and for some time had been suffering from heart trouble. Dr. MacLaren, who was called, found that Mrs. Frank died from heart failure, and that she had been dead for some time when discovered.

Mrs. Frank came to this country from England, and had intended returning on a visit shortly. She had made arrangements to purchase her ticket, and expected to sail in a few weeks. Her husband predeceased her several years ago.

The funeral will be held on Sunday afternoon to Glanworth.

TORONTO MAN APPLIES FOR A LONDON POSITION

Ex-Parks Commissioner John Chambers Would Like a Job Here.

There will be a battle over the appointment of a parks commissioner.

Ald. Gerry and Ald. Cooper will make a strong effort to have the work done by tender, thus abolishing the position.

Several other members of the council are of the opinion that a successor to the late Mr. J. S. Pearce should be appointed and are pledged to certain applicants.

The board of works decided to call for tenders for the work, and the result of this will determine to a large extent the action of the council.

There are a large number of citizens in favor of retaining the services of a parks commissioner and it is likely that the Horticultural Society will ask that a parks commissioner be retained.

A Toronto Applicant.

The situation was made interesting by the application of Mr. John Chambers, ex-parks commissioner of Toronto.

Mayor Stevely received the formal application this morning, and it will be sent to No. 2 committee. It is accompanied by recommendations from Mayor Oliver and City Treasurer Coady, of Toronto.

The board of works will deal with it at the next meeting.

REAL ESTATE MEN STATE THEIR POSITION

Do Not Want a Parks Commissioner for the City of London.

The Real Estate Owners' Association held a well attended meeting last evening and indorsed the supposed attitude of No. 2 committee in regard to the appointment of a parks commissioner, in the following resolution:

"Resolved, that whereas the tax rate of the city is a menace to prospective industries, as compared to Toronto, Brantford, St. Thomas, etc., we believe that the council should make some decided effort to reduce, wherever practicable, the running expenses, similar to the measures practiced in commercial and financial enterprises. In view of the fact that there is nominally only one public park, the circumstances are such that the position of park commissioner can for the present be abolished and the routine work be all done by one of the regular attendants under the direction of No. 2 committee."

Building conditions in the city at the present time were discussed, and the opinion was general that a large number of houses of the better class will be erected during the year. It was pointed out that very few small houses are being built.

SMOKELESS TOWN.

Windsor, Ont., April 10. — The city council recently adopted a stringent ordinance looking to diminishing the smoke nuisance, and intends as far as possible to make the city smokeless. The pumping station of the waterworks was formerly one of the worst offenders in the city, but the smoke consumers just installed there at a cost of $500 are pronounced entirely satisfactory. All manufacturers have been invited to visit the station and inspect the consumers. The bylaw provides as a penalty a fine not to exceed $50 for any furnace or steam engine to permit dense smoke to escape for more than six minutes of each hour.

—Mr. Reginald Shaw, former cashier of the L. E. and D. R. Railway, of London, has given up his position and has gone to farming a few miles west of Dorchester.

EXPRESS TRAINS MET IN DEEP CUTTING

Collision Near Tweed on the C P. R., But Nobody Was Killed.

A MISTAKE IN MESSAGE

Two Baggage Cars Telescoped and Baggageman Dragged From the Wreck Practically Unhurt.

Tweed, Ont., April 9. — At 5:25 o'clock this morning two passenger trains heavily freighted with scores of human beings, crashed into each other in a rock cutting just a mile east of this station. The trains were second section of No. 5, going west, under Conductor Scanlon, and No. 6, going east, in charge of Conductor Webb. They had received orders to cross at Buller siding, between Ivanhoe and Tweed, but as No. 5 was not at the siding, No. 6 had right of way to Tweed.

When No. 6 reported at Tweed, Kaladar was called up and asked if No. 5 had passed there. Night Operator Johnston reporting "No," Conductor Webb received instructions to proceed to Kaladar. His train was just beginning to get under way, and had reached the rock cut, a trifle over a mile east, where there is a big curve, when No. 5 came along. Both engineers made desperate efforts to stop their trains, but the distance was too short in which to bring them to a standstill. The trainmen remained heroically at their posts.

The westbound train, which was travelling the faster, suffered most. The engines came together with terrific force, their fronts being completely battered in, and they lay locked together. More than half of the engine on No. 5 was lifted bodily from the tracks, No. 6 boring its way underneath.

Marvellous Escapes.

Two baggage cars were attached to No. 5, and these were completely telescoped, the body of the rear car was torn from its trucks and forced almost completely through the car ahead, in which was Baggageman Winters. How Winters escaped with his life is a miracle, but he was pulled out of the conglomerated mass of baggage, broken timbers and twisted iron with hardly a scratch on him. If ever a man missed death by a hair's-breadth that experience was then his.

The firemen and engineers came off just as lucky, with the exception of a few painful bruises they were not seriously injured. The passengers escaped injury of any kind, with the exception of a few bruises. Many of those in the sleeping berths were tossed completely out, and many of those occupying seats were thrown into others some distance ahead.

Wrecking crews were ordered from Havelock and Smith's Falls, and traffic was delayed several hours, but the track was cleared about 1:45 p.m.

Operator Is Blamed.

Had No. 5 had two minutes more she would have been safe at Tweed station. Had she not broken an eccentric rod at East Hungerford she would have been at Tweed forty minutes before the time of the collision. The blame for the wreck is placed upon Operator Johnston at Kaladar. Train No. 5 had passed that station without his knowledge, and had broken down at East Hungerford siding, when he reported that it had not passed. As soon as he heard of the wreck he wired in his resignation to headquarters.

General Superintendent Oborne, Superintendent Nelson, and Assistant Superintendent Carmichael were on hand in the early part of the forenoon. The damage to rolling stock, baggage, etc., will total about $25,000.

AGED CITIZEN SUMMONED

Death of Mrs. Margary M. Halland In Her 94th Year.

Mrs. Margary M. Halland, relict of the late Charles Halland, died this morning at the residence of Mr. Archie Black, 523 Bathurst street, after a brief illness.

Mrs. Halland had reached the advanced age of 94 years. She came to London from Ireland when a young girl. Two son and two daughters survive her: John in New Ontario, and William of New York; Mrs. Gilbert, of Memphis, Michigan, and Miss Sarah at home.

The funeral will be held on Monday to Mount Pleasant Cemetery and will be of a private nature.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

April 8.—At New York—Oscar II., from Copenhagen; Massilia, from Marseilles; Alice, from Trieste; Princess Irene, from Genoa.

At Boston—Winnifredian, from Liverpool.

At Plymouth—Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from New York.

At Boulogne—Neiuw Amsterdam, from New York.

At Naples—Martha Washington, from New York; San Giorgio, from New York.

At Halifax—A. W. Terry, from Key West; Unimak, from Trapain.

TOMORROW—COLD.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, April 10—8 a.m.

Today—Northwest winds; fair and cold.

Sunday—Easterly winds and cold.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Today. 8 a.m.	Yesterday. Min.	Max.
London	22	21	40
Calgary	30	34	60
Winnipeg	26	16	34
Port Arthur	8	6	26
Parry Sound	10	18	20
Toronto	22	28	37
Ottawa	18	26	36
Montreal	24	24	32
Quebec	24	20	38
Father Point	26	..	..
Dawson	..	8	32
Atlin	..	22	40
Victoria	..	42	54
Vancouver	..	40	50
Kamloops	..	40	54
Edmonton	..	32	40
Battleford	..	32	46
Moosejaw	..	28	52
Qu'Appelle	..	32	42
St. John	..	32	46
Halifax	..	34	50

WEATHER NOTES.

A depression which developed over the great lakes during Thursday night has since moved eastward to the Gulf, causing a very general snowfall.

A pronounced disturbance is now moving across the Northern States, and the weather is cold and unsettled in the Western Provinces.

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

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

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

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

CARFRAE CRESCENT.—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $12.00 PER FOOT.

HYMAN STREET—SEVERAL MODERN RESIDENCES SPLENDIDLY SITUATED. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS; FROM $3,300 TO $8,000.

WINDSOR AVENUE—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, verandah; lot 40x139 feet. Call for particulars.

SURREY AVENUE—Red pressed brick cottage, 7 rooms, sink and water in the house, wired for electric light, good cellar; lot 34x105 feet. Call for price.

DUNDAS STREET—Old frame cottage and lot, 50x150 feet. Call for particulars.

EUCLID AVENUE—1½-story cement block, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, verandah; lot 30x180 feet; stable. Call for particulars.

MAITLAND STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, 8 rooms, barn, cellar; lot 51.8x159 feet. Price, $2,600.

EUCLID AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 8 rooms, bathroom, gas, verandah; lot 30x180 feet. Price, $2,000.

NEW STORE AND DWELLING, doing first-class business, near city limits; turnover, $800 per month; selling on account of proprietor's wife's health being poor. Price, $4,000. Call for particulars. A money-maker.

ST. JAMES STREET—Two-story brick, semi-detached, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 55x165 feet. Call for particulars.

CENTRAL AVENUE—1½-story brick, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 38 feet frontage. Price $3,400.

A first-class restaurant doing a splendid business, selling only on account of poor health.

STORE AND DWELLING FOR SALE in the north end of the city.

ALMA STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, gas, stable, shed; lot 75x110 feet. Call for particulars.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Two-story brick, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, verandah; lot 102x120 feet. Price, $3,500.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Two-story and attic brick, cement foundation, cement cellar, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, verandah. Call for particulars.

WILLIAM STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 7 rooms, all grained, water inside. Price, $1,400. Easy terms.

HORTON STREET—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 9 rooms, large cellar, modern conveniences; lot 26.6x100 feet. Price, $2,500.

SIMCOE STREET—Two-story brick, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, verandah front and side; lot 42½x78 feet. Price, $3,600.

TO RENT—Two-story brick house, modern conveniences. Rent, $25.

BRUCE STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, water heated from furnace, gas and fixtures, furnace, cellar full size, cement floors, veranda with cement posts, cement walks; lot 40x189 feet. Call for price.

LOTS ON QUEEN'S AVENUE, 45x112 feet. $50 per foot.

WELLINGTON STREET — 1½-story cement block, 9 rooms, piped for furnace, gas and fixtures, pantry, good cellar, poultry house. Call for particulars.

GREY STREET — Two-story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms, pantry, good cellar. Price, $1,900.

ORCHARD STREET—1½-story frame, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, water closet in cellar; lot 72x120 feet. Price, $1,550.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, pantry, good cellar, barn; lot 186.8x216 feet. Price, $2,100.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story red pressed brick, slate roof, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, all modern, verandah; cellar under all, fruit trees; lot 30x220 feet. Call for price.

HACKETT STREET—New 1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, cellar under all of house, 8 rooms, furnace, piped for gas, pantry, shed, hard and soft water inside; lot 33x165 feet. Call for particulars.

CATHCART STREET—1¾-story brick-veneer, 8 rooms, pantry, clothes closets to all bedrooms, linen closet, bathroom complete, and closet separate; lot 96x139.6 feet. Call for particulars.

BRYDGES STREET—Frame cottage, on posts, 6 rooms, pantry, pump; lot 50x150 feet, chicken house. $800.

KING STREET—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, grate and mantel, verandah, stable, large lot. Price, $4,000.

LORNE AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, 7 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 26½x100 feet. Price, $2,500.

BRISCOE STREET—1½-story frame, brick and cement block foundaion, 8 rooms, water and sink in house, good cellar, shed, poultry house; lot 60x189 feet. Price, $1,850.

HIGH STREET—Two-story solid brick, 9 rooms, furnace, piped for gas, verandah, good barn, cement floors, driveshed, nice apple orchard, small fruit, 1¾ acres of land. Call for particulars.

THREE ACRES, seven miles from London—Store and dwelling, barn with stable, good orchard, fine garden land; five minutes' walk to churches and school. $1,200.

EGERTON STREET — Cement block story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, furnace, grained throughout; lot 40x120 feet. $2,500.

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

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

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

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

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

GREY STREET—2-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, electric light and fixtures, good cellar, large clothes losets, good veranda. Eight minutes' walk to market. A snap at $2,000.

VACANT LOTS—North end. New survey. Harvard street and Yale street, running east from Waterloo street, and south from Piccadilly street. Some splendid lots in this desirable locality, $300 to $800. A chance of a lifetime; only a few for sale. Must be sold at once. Don't wait but call and see plan.

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

CHELSEA GREEN—1½-story frame, 8 rooms, water in house, sink, 2 clothes closets, cement cellar, lot 66x210 feet. Price $1,600.

RENWICK AVENUE—1½-story frame, cement foundation, 7 rooms, bath and w.c., wired, cellar, veranda, cement walks. Lot 33.3x151 feet. Price $1,650.

MARYBORO PLACE—1½-story brick veneer, 7 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda. Price $2,600.

KING STREET—2-story brick, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET—2-story brick veneer, 11 rooms, all modern conveniences, front and side veranda. Lot 40x122 to a lane. Call for particulars.

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

8 ACRES—5 miles from city limits, soil first-class clay loam, all under-drained, frame story and half house on brick foundation, 7 rooms, 3 clothes closets, drive house and stable and other outbuildings, orchard of about 50 good apple trees besides peaches, pears, plums, cherries and all kinds of small fruits, shade and ornamental trees and shrubs. Post-office, schools and churches within a quarter of a mile. Three railway stations within a mile. Two mails a day. First-class suburban property. $3,200.

ELIAS STREET—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 27x160 feet. Price $2,250.

INGLESIDE PLACE—1½-story brick veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda, barn. Lot 41x159 feet. Call for particulars.

BYRON AVENUE—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, gas and fixtures, hard and soft water, furnace, w.c., large lot. Price $2,100.

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

ENGLISH STREET.—Story and three-quarters and attic, brick veneer, cellar under all, double parlor, dining-room, sitting-room, 5 bedrooms, 3 pantries, 4 clothes-closets, veranda, outside entrance to cellar, all modern conveniences, hot air and hot water combination furnace, cement floor in cellar. Lot 44x125 feet. Call for price.

PRICE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, fruit trees, two-fifths of an acre. Call for particulars.

SMITH STREET—Story and half brick veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, good well and pump; lot 35x105 feet. Call for price. Will sell on easy terms.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, barn, verandah; lot 37½-198 feet. Call for particulars.

GREY STREET—1½-story frame, 7 rooms; lot 29.6x165 feet. Price, $1,800.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, water and sink in house, small barn. Lot 40x125 feet to lane in rear. Will exchage for 50-acre farm.

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

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

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD — Story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, bathroom complete, mantel and grate, cistern; lot 40x133 feet. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET — Two - story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, veranda; lot 33x144 feet. $2,700.

REDAN STREET—New brick-veneer cottage; cement block foundation, 6 rooms; lot 24x126 feet, fruit trees. Call for particulars.

HILL STREET—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, cellar, gas, hard and soft water; lot 60x198 feet, small barn. Call for price.

YORK STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, stable; lot 25x200 feet. Price, $1,600.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—Two-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, laundry; choice residence. Lot, 40x144 feet. Call.

HYMAN STREET—Fine residence. Call.

EGERTON STREET, south of Hamilton Road—1½-story frame; lot 64x180 feet; $1,000. 1½-story brick; lot 54x180 feet; $2,000. Frame cottage, $700.

ST. JAMES STREET—1½-story brick, modern. $3,000.

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

LOTS ON KENNETH AVENUE—Call for price and size.

OXFORD STREET—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences, good cellar, verandah; lot 23.6x120 feet. Price, $3,000.

EVERGREEN AVENUE — 1½-story brick, 10 rooms, all modern conveniences, cellar under all; lot 50x160 feet. Call for particulars.

ST. JAMES STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 87x230 feet; a splendid lot. Call for particulars.

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

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

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

RICHMOND STREET—Two vacant lots near Oxford street, and one near College avenue. The best vacant lots in the north end. Call for particulars.

TO LET—No. 970 Princess avenue, modern. $15, no water rates.

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

DREANEY AVENUE—Brick veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar. Lot 33x132 feet. Price, $1,550.

EASY TERMS—We have a number of properties that we can sell on easy terms, $50 to $100 down, and balance in monthly payments. Call and see us if you want a property on easy payments.

WILSON AVENUE—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, pump, barn; lot 60x114 feet. Only $1,600.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story and attic red pressed brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 11 rooms, modern conveniences, front and back stairs, veranda; lot 37.6x200 feet. Call and get price.

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

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

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

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

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

FORTY-SEVEN ACRES, adjoining city limits; good brick cottage, bank barn, root cellar, driveshed, hogpen, implement house, etc.; good orchard, soil clay loam and black muck. A splendid place for a market gardener. Owner raised 100 bushels of first-class corn to acre, and some of the best celery on market. Call for particulars.

FORTY-THREE ACRES—A splendid property to subdivide. A money-maker.

NEW BRICK COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, good cellar, at cost, on monthly payments. Apply 133 Langarth street. Phone 2197. 34c-xwt

MY CATTLE RANCH, LOT 1, CON. 8, Brooke, is for sale or rent to any responsible person offering the highest bid for it before April 15. A. C. Attwood, Vanneck. 17tf-wt

ADELAIDE STREET, CHELSEA Green—Frame cottage, cement foundation, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, water and sink in house; lot 40x115 feet; $190 cash, balance monthly. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 21tf-ywt

CATHCART STREET — 1¾-STORY brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, clothes closets to all bedrooms, linen closet, bathroom complete, w.c. separate, piped for furnace, gas and fixtures; lot 96x139.6. Call at once. Owner leaving city. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple 29tf-wty

WILL BUILD YOU NEAT FIVE-ROOMED cottage, with concrete cellar, for $550. Box 41, Advertiser. 14un

NEW FIVE-ROOMED COTTAGE—$200 cash, balance $50 annually. Apply G. A. Waddell, Pine Lawn, Hamilton road. 33-1

No. 73 April 10, 1909

VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote is Cast For

..... (Name of Candidate.)

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

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

ANDERSON & HATCH

Room 22 Phone 2322

BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS

6¼ ACRES 2 miles to market, all kinds of fruits, 1½-story frame house, good farm and fowl house, good spring water, close to car line.

13 ACRES Close to city, brick house, new barn, 1 acre of orchard and small fruits, pig pen, hen house, good well. This property was built by the late Judge Fitzgerald.

13 ACRES Close to city limits, nice brick cottage, new barn, 1 acre of orchard, small fruits, pig pen, hen house, good well, property could be divided. Call for particulars.

26 ACRES House, milk house, 3½ acres sugar bush, 1 acre of orchard, one-eighth of mile to postoffice, church and school. Price $1,200.

30 ACRES 6 miles to London market, 1¼ miles to car, good house, lots of buildings of all kinds, and 4 acres of beautiful fruit of mixed varieties, soil a nice loam. The price is $3,250 and on very easy terms of payment.

50 ACRES Nine miles east of London, lot 14, con. 1, North Dorchester, owned by Levi Atwell, frame house, 1½-story, good dry cellar, house in fine repair, new barn 30x50 on stone wall, basement fitted for 25 head of cows, granary, drive house (new) 20x40, 1 acre orchard, spring stream, half mile to school, 10 acres of fall wheat, balance all seeded and ploughing all done. All kinds of small fruits, raspberries, peaches, plums, etc.

50 ACRES In Lobo Township, 9 miles from London, which we will sell for $3,000 if taken at once, 1½-story brick house, barn, stable, 6 acres of fall wheat, 6 acres of nice sugar bush, ploughing all done, ¼ mile to school, postoffice, etc.

70 ACRES 9 miles to London, would exchange for a house in city as part pay. This is a first-class farm in every respect, well fenced, watered and built upon. The price is away down as the owner is going west. Call or write for particulars.

75 ACRES Near the village of Wardsville, 62½ acres cleared, 10 acres timber, 2-story frame house, containing nine rooms, barn 25x55, 18-foot posts, stable, granary, hogpen to accommodate 50 hogs, three separate henhouses, open shed 20x30, stable 16x20, with hayloft, three-quarters mile to Wardsville high and public schools, seven miles to Glencoe. Price, $3,500. Will exchange for city property.

75 ACRES 10 miles to London, finest soil, fine buildings, close to school, church and postoffice. Would take house in city as part pay.

74 ACRES Ten miles to London, 1½-story brick house, one barn 34x50 on stone wall, stabling underneath, No. 2 barn 24x50, hog pen, hen house, two wells, one at the house and one at the barn, good orchard, all well fenced. The owner of this farm has bought land in the west, and is leaving this spring and has reduced the price of this farm from $6,000 to $5,000, as it must be sold this spring. Owner might take house in city as part pay. It is certainly a bargain for somebody.

80 ACRES Lot 10, con. 13, Lobo Township, 20 acres timber, soil clay loam, level, windmill, 2 acres of orchard, 1½-story frame house 28x30, cellar, barn 36x56, new roof, drive house and stable 30x50; 1½ miles to church, 7 miles to Alisa Craig.

85 ACRES Delaware Township, 1½-story brick house, barn 30x70, pig pen, fowl house, windmill, 10 acres good timber. Can be bought on easy terms.

148 ACRES Close to village, first-class buildings, good soil, good farm country. Would exchange for a grocery or other business or city property.

100 ACRES Eight miles to London, 1½-story frame house, bank barn, silo, windmill, 8 acres orchard, apples, pears, plums and small fruits, 7 acres nice sugar bush, farm nice and level. Price right.

100 ACRES Lot 68, E.T.R., in the village of Lambeth, owned by A. E. Copeland, car stops at the gate, 1½-story brick house with furnace, 1½ acres of orchard, barn 36x50, drive barn 30x30, hog pen, tool house, 5 acres of bush, running water in pasture, all well fenced and in a good state of cultivation.

100 ACRES Lot 16, con. 1, East Williams, 80 acres cleared, 20 acres timber (beech and maple), clay loam and level, 1½-story brick house, bank barn 40x55x12, stable and drive shed 28x40, shed 18x38, one mile to school, three-quarters mile to church and postoffice, six miles to market and railroad station. Owned by D. Gillies.

100 ACRES London Township, soil a clay loam, barn 92x36, 18-foot posts, basement fitted for stabling, 15 acres of bush valued at $1,200, 10 acres fall wheat, 1¼ miles from village of St. Johns.

100 ACRES 8 miles to London, 1½-story frame house, bank barn, silo, windmill, 3 acres orchard, apples, pears, plums and small fruits, 7 acres nice sugar bush, farm nice and level. Price right.

148 ACRES Close to village, a first-class farm, 120 acres, level, balance rolling, large bank barn, first-class dwelling house, school across the road. This is a first-class farm. We would exchange for city property or country store or a smaller farm.

150 ACRES Lot 18, Con. 10, Howard Township, 120 acres clear, 20 acres timber, soil the finest clay loam, close to the lake, close to Ridgetown, one of the best farms in Howard. See it.

125 ACRES 5 miles from city. Will exchange for city property.

100 ACRES Frame house, bank barn, one of the best farms in the Township of London. Immediate possession. Call and see us for particulars.

150 ACRES One mile to school, half mile to church, frame house, 2 large barns, 4 acres of orchard, 15 acres sugar bush. Price $4,000.

J. G. ANDERSON, Money to loan. Insurance effected.

G. A. HATCH, Auctioneer.

Put yourself in the way of making money. Get on the highway. Don't be content to be on the side lines. Opportunity seldom if ever goes that way. In other words, attach yourself to some real estate. Then you will be on the highway and let your property grow in value by the exertion of other people's efforts. That is the way the great landholders of the country have made their money. Underneath is a list of a few properties exposed for sale.

LOTS.

Choice residential building lots facing on Lovett, Kitchener and Roberts avenue. Prices ranging from $185 up to $350. Pay for a lot and will advance enough money to build house. Remember this is in the centre of the growing locality in East London.

RESIDENCES.

Roberts Avenue—New brick cottage, concrete block foundation, furnace and vegetable cellar; six rooms besides pantry and china closet; extra well finished; a great bargain. Look at it at once. $400 down.

Central Avenue—Large modern semi-detached two-story brick residence, stone foundation, slate roof, contains ten rooms, hot water heated, gas, mantels, grates, etc., etc.; near Victoria Park; a beautiful home. Price, $5,700.

Waterloo Street—Pair of semi-detached two-story bricks, seven rooms and bath, up-to-date and modern.

Talbot Street—Two-story red pressed brick, stone foundation, nine rooms, all modern. Price, $5,000.

Adelaide Street—1½-story brick, seven rooms, modern conveniences. Price, $2,700.

Grey Street—1½-story frame, brick foundation, seven rooms; lot 33x140. Price, $1,800.

Maitland Street, near Queen's Avenue—Two-story brick, ten rooms, stable. Price, $3,500.

FARMS.

25 acres near Delaware Village; excellent soil, good, substantial buildings. Will exchange for city property.

150 acres near West Lorne; good state of cultivation, good frame buildings, orchard, convenient to schools, churches and postoffice. Price, $7,000. Would take city property as part pay.

EXCHANGES.

If you have any property you wish to exchange for other property, kindly call and let us have particulars, as we have a number of exchanges we can make.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL

Real Estate, Loans and Investments, 428 Richmond Street, London, Ont. 13tf-t

Look Here!

New red pressed brick, on Adelaide; slate roof, a magnificent house. Price right.

House, veneer brick, on Mamalon street, $2,400. Almost new.

Frame cottage on Grey street for $1,300. A snap. $300 down, balance on easy terms.

Two-story, new, on Wharncliffe road. A bargain. $1,950.

Red brick on Tecumseh avenue, South London. Call for particulars.

Solid brick, on Bruce, close to Askin Street Church. Price, $2,500.

Brick house, solid, on Piccadilly street. Price, $5,000. Two verandahs, electric light, good stable, hencoop, good lot. See this property.

1½-story house, Colborne street. Price, $2,100.

Quebec street; solid brick. $2,500.

Brick cottage on Langarth street, $1,100. $100 down, balance on easy terms.

Brick cottage, north, on Wellington. $1,550. A snap.

Solid brick cottage, modern, St. James street. $2,250.

For Sale—No. 428 Piccadilly street, two-story, attic, good stable, electric light. Price right.

Elmwood avenue; two-story, attic; lot 50x240; electric light and gas; good front. Price, $3,800. A bargain.

Askin street; two-story solid brick. A bargain.

We have some nice houses in East End, on Lorne avenue, Princess avenue. We can sell right.

Brick cottage on William street, near Hamilton road. Price, $1,600.

Cottage, solid brick. Price, $1,400.

Come and see us if you want to buy any property at right figures. We deal in all kinds of real estate and conduct auction sales. Household goods a specialty.

The London Real Estate

PHONE 1835k. OVER DOMINION BANK.

TALBOT STREET. b

MARKET GARDEN ON PIPE LINE, 4½ acres and nice brick house and barn, 2 acres of raspberries; would make fine summer residence; cars pass it; possession at once; $12 monthly to good tenant. Apply Bayly & Bayly, barristers, London. 31tf-tzx

$20 TALBOT STREET—FINE BUILDING site, in choice district; beautiful view; frame house now on property; $2,550 cash. Apply Bayly & Bayly, barristers. 31tf-tzx

I WILL BUILD YOU A SIX-ROOMED brick-veneer cottage, with cellar and concrete foundation, for $800. Apply Box 6, Ealing P. O. 31n-tyw

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; cheap. 391 Princess avenue. 32n

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SATURDAY, WEATHER PROBS: Fair and Cold.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAY NIGHT AT SIX O'CLOCK.

From Switzerland and France
New Lace Curtains Have Arrived

Wonderful Assortment, $2.75 to $20.00 a Pair



Values, we know, are better than we have ever shown, and the new styles and effective designs will please the most particular. A special make of thread is used in the manufacture of these, which produces a Curtain of much finer and superior quality than the ordinary makers' goods, and we have an emphatic agreement with the manufacturers of these lines that only such threads are used, as we have found them to be most satisfactory. STYLE AND QUALITY IS THE KEYNOTE, and we direct your attention particularly to our special values at $5.00 and $5.50 a pair. We consider them unusual.

See our special Irish Point Curtains, 3 yards long by 45 inches wide; at only, per pair $2.75

Our special values in Irish Point and Brussels Net Curtains, in white and ivory, 3½ yards long and 50 inches wide; at, per pair ..... $5.00 and $5.50

Stylish designs and very fine qualities in Irish Point, Brussels and Semi-Duchess; in white, ivory and maco, also Point Arab Curtains; 50 and 60 inches wide; at per pair ..... $6.00, $6.50 and $7.50

Very handsome designs in all the above, and in addition handsome Venetian Points; at, per pair ..... $8.00, $8.50, $9.00 and $9.50

Beautiful effects in Geneva Point, Point Duchess, Brussels and Point Arab; in all the new colors; at, per pair ..... $10.00 to $20.00

FINE SASH NETS—Full range of new designs, in all qualities for sash and door curtains; in white and ivory; 30 inches wide; at, per yard ..... 30c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1.00 and $1.25

Irish Point, Brussels and Duchess Nets; extra fine qualities. See our handsome two-tone effects; at, per yard $1.25

..Housecleaning and moving has commenced, and the following recent arrivals have been registered in our Housefurnishing Department:

New Scotch Madras, in white, cream and colors, at per yard.. ..25c, 30c, 35c, 45c to $1.00

New Drapery Materials, yard 50c to $2.00
New Upholstery Materials, yard ..... 50c to $3.50
New Silkolines, per yard 15c
New Printed Scrims, per yard 35c
New Window Shades, each....37c to $1.20
New Feather Pillows, pair ..$1.25 to $5.50
New Cretonnes, per yard.....10c to 50c
New Crochet and Marseilles Quilts, each ..... 85c to $6.00
New Tapestry Curtains, pair $2.00 to $15.00
New Couch Covers, each....$1.50 to $7.50
New Nottingham Curtains, pair 50c to $5.00
New Cable Net Curtains, pair $1.50 to $5.50
New Scotch Net Curtains, pair, 50c to $5.00
New Curtain Muslins, per yard 15c to 50c
New Nottingham Nets, per yard 10c to 50c

HOUSEFURNISHINGS—SECOND FLOOR.

Leather Goods---Hand Bags, Purses, Etc.



REAL ALLIGATOR BAG, $6.59.

The Alligator Bag, illustrated, is a real beauty; a special purchase; leather lined, 12-inch bag, with two claws. See these, at, each $6.59

Others with and without claws, at, from each $3.00 to $14.00

Black Leather Hand Bags with gilt and gunmetal trimmings; each ..... 75c to $8.00

Special 12-inch Black Bag, leather lined, strap handle with gilt and gunmetal trimmings; beauties, at each:....$2.50

Strap Purses and Leather Card Cases—
Purses, each..... 75c to $3.00
Cases, each ..... $1.00 to $2.50

Children's Strap Purses, black and colors, tan, grey, green and brown; each..... 25c

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REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

100 ACRES, LOT 18, CON. 13, LONDON Township. Apply J. X. Logan, 452 Oxford street, city. 35n-wt

THE OLD PLUMMER HOMESTEAD, corner Ridout and Fullarton streets, one of the choicest residential corners in London. Apply to John Riggs, 94 Maple street. 35tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—143 ACRES, ALL seeded to grass, in excellent condition. Apply James M. Waters, Fernhill. 31c-t

"'TIS A PRIVILEGE TO LIVE IN Windsor."—If interested in Windsor property, either as a purchaser or seller, write Gangnier, Windsor, Ont. 36n

FARM FOR SALE, 100 ACRES, $4,200; $1,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser; immediate possession. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 418½ Talbot street. ywt

REAL ESTATE CHANGES

The Western Real Estate Exchange of this city reports the sale or exchange of the following farms off their lists during the last three weeks:

Fred Mill's 50-acre farm in the Township of Dawn in the County of Lambton, sold.

John G. Rock's 75-acre farm in the Township of Saugeen, in the County of Bruce, sold.

F. E. L. Talbot's 100-acre farm in the Township of West Nissouri, in the County of Middlesex, exchanged.

W. G. Hill's 87½-acre farm in the Township of Malahide in the County of Elgin, sold.

John R. Davidson's 50-acre farm in the Township of Malahide, in the County of Elgin, sold.

John Hartwick's 50-acre farm in the Township of Dawn, in the County of Lambton, sold.

Thos. W. Sanborne's 100-acre farm in the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, sold.

W. Grant's 50-acre farm in the Township of Mara, in the County of Ontario, sold.

George Schell's 125-acre farm in the Township of Maryborough in the County of Wellington, sold.

Robert P. Campbell's 50-acre farm in the Township of Enniskillen in the County of Lambton, sold.

Melbourne L. Hick's 100-acre farm, in the Township of South Norwich, in the County of Oxford, sold.

John Bolton's 20-acre farm in the Township of East Flamboro, in the County of Wentworth, sold.

Wm. Mill's 50-acre farm in the Township of Niagara, in the County of Lincoln, sold.

C. A. A. Miller's 2½-acre farm in the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, sold.

Weak, Nervous, Restless at Night and Weak, Aching Back, Diseased Kidneys, Despondent, Lack of Energy, Ambition and Strength, Poor Memory, Hollowed Eyes, Dark Circles Under Eyes, Bashful, Melancholia, Weak, Trembles, Varicose Veins, Excessive Drinking, Exposure, Overwork and Worry, Bad Blood.

An endless number of men have one or more of the above symptoms and drag from day to day in despair of a prosperous, happy future, and well they may, for, if neglected, their health is sure to be wrecked by a complete loss of physical and mental power.

My method completely and permanently revives strength and vigor after "sure-all" remedies and "quick-cure" specialists fail even to benefit.



You Can Be Cured By Me Now Cheaper Than You Ever Hoped

YOU PAY NO MONEY UNTIL YOU ARE SATISFIED

I will give a free consultation and examination to any man, and if he desires me to treat his case until cured he will find my fees reasonable and no more than he is willing to pay. Men have confidence in my professional ability because men have found out by actual experience for many years that they will receive a "square deal" with me, and also because I am a regularly licensed physician with twenty-one years' practical experience If you cannot call, write a description of your case.

Address or call on DR. RHODES COMPANY, Sixty one (61) West Fort street, Detroit, Michigan. Office Hours: Daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 9 to 1; Nights, from 7 to 8, except Fridays. 31-tf-t

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THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—IN the estate of William Moisse, deceased: In pursuance of an order herein, all persons having liens or other claims on the property of William Moisse, late of the City of London, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 29th day of January, 1905, are, on or before the 1st of May, 1909, to send to McKillop & Murphy, solicitors herein, particulars of said claims, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of said order. Creditors holding security are to produce the same at my chambers on the 1st day of May, 1909, at 11 o'clock. Dated April 1, 1908. R. K. COWAN, local master Supreme Court at London. 27c-t

INSOLVENT'S STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes for sale—Tenders will be received for the purchase of the stock of boots and shoes, etc., of the insolvent estate of Alex. Abdo, of the town of Leamington, by the undersigned assignee up to the 20th day of April instant. The stock can be examined at the store in Leamington. The highest nor any bid necessarily accepted. For further particulars and inventory apply to CHAS. LENDON, assignee, Leamington, Ont. 5th April, 1909. 34m

ICE!

The ice season is near at hand. I wish to notify my customers that I can supply them. The demand this year is very much greater, owing to the short crop harvested throughout the country; consequently the price is a shade higher. My rates to private customers is for 20 pounds or less per day, $1.50 per month, or $7 for the season, and larger quantities in proportion. Customers taking by the season must pay full price; no allowance made for vacations. I would advise starting first of May, for those starting later will have to pay $2 per month, and besides, they are running chances of getting ice at any price. Yours truly,

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE COMPANY, b Per J. STEELE.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

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

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

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 67 Dundas street.

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 485 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for; others may be cheaper, but you do not get quality of work. yt

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words.

Amusements.—Ten cents per line each insertion, or two cents per word if set solid.

Meetings.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

Articles For Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, Rooms to Let, and all similar condensed advertisements.—First insertion one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT—On Friday, April 9, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Angus Elliott, Hill Crest, Wortley road, London, a son, George Campbell.

MARRIAGES.

ELLIOTT—MALIN—On Tuesday, April 6, 1909, at the First Methodist Church parsonage, by the Rev. W. L. Rutledge, W. G. Elliott, of Mitchell, Ont., to Mary E. Malin, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Malin, of this city.

DEATHS.

FRANK—In this city, on Friday, April 9, 1909, Sophia, widow of Thomas White Frank, late of the fifth concession of Westminster Township, aged 69 years.

Funeral from the residence of Mr. John Hyatt, 204 Egerton street, on Sunday, at 1:30 p.m.; service at 1 o'clock. Interment at Glanworth.

JENKINS—In this city, on Friday, April 9, 1909, John Jenkins, beloved husband of Louisa Jenkins, aged 80 years and 6 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 33 Euclid avenue, on Monday, April 12, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

TUNKS—At the residence of Mr. John Mair, con. 2, Westminster Township, on Thursday, April 8, 1909, James Tunks, beloved husband of Emma Tunks, in his 76th year.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Charles Clayton, No. 2 Brighton street, on Monday, April 12, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 36u

HUNT—On April 9, 1909, John W. Hunt, aged 51 years.

Funeral from his late residence, lot 8, con 3, North Dorchester, on Sunday, April 11, at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

CAMPBELL—In this city, on April 9, 1909, Mary, relict of the late Donald Campbell, aged 70 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son, Archie Campbell, 157 Mill street, on Monday, April 12, at 9:30 a.m.; service at 9 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Mount Pleasant.

Port Huron papers please copy.

FIRTH—At Victoria Hospital, on April 9, 1909, Fred, son of Walter Firth, of Ayr, Scotland, aged 26 years.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Peter Chester, 82 Rectory street, on Sunday, April 11, at 4 o'clock; service at 3:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

QUICK—In this city, on April 9, 1909, Levina, beloved wife of William Quick, aged 46 years.

Funeral from the family residence, 72 Edward street, South London, on Monday, April 12; service at the house at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

TAYLOR—In this city, on April 10, 1909, Margaret, relict of the late James Taylor, formerly of London Township, and beloved mother of Mrs. R. F. Wilson, aged 90 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 23 Pipe Line road, on Monday, April 12, at 3:30 p.m.; service at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances kidly accept this intimation.

HOLLAND—In this city, on April 10, 1909, Mrs. Margary M. Holland, aged 94 years.

Funeral private, on Monday, April 12, at 2:30.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

GRAND TWICE TODAY
THE MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA
The Wizard of Oz
PRICES Mat., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Night, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.
SATURDAY MAT. & NIGHT April 17
The Sweetest Story Ever Told
LENA RIVERS
BY MARY J. HOLMES.
A PLAY Distinctly a Woman's Play Of Woman's Emotions By a Woman For Women.
Complete Scenic Production. Strong Cast.
SEATS WED. Mat., 15 and 25. Night, 15, 25, 35, 50.
COMING
WM. FAVERSHAM IN THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra
SIXTY-FIVE ARTISTS
SOLOISTS.
Germaine Schnitzer, concert pianist.
Mme. Langendorff, mezzo soprano.
Frederick Hastings, baritone.
April 16, Matinee Only
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00.
33-tf

Dr. Moulton
KING JOHN, RICHARD II., RICHARD III., OTHELLO.
St. Andrew's Hall
April 23 and 24. Course tickets, $1.25.
37u-tx

DON'T MISS EASTER PRAISE SERVICE, Talbot Street Baptist Church, Thursday evening, April 15. Mrs. Arthur Brown, Mr. Maurice Poure, Mr. Ed. Webster. Silver collection. b

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

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

McCLARY'S "Sunshine" Minstrels
BENNETT'S
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, April 14 and 15.
Prices—50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Seats Saturday, 9 a.m. 34c xwt

SEE "THE COUNTRY KID," AT ST. Mary's Hall, Lyle street, Tuesday evening, April 13, 8:15 sharp. Admission, 15c and 25c. 37u

Allan Line
Reduced rates for steerage homeward passages, now $27 50. Passengers can always get lowest rates and latest information at the "Clock Corner."
E. DE LA HOOKE, Agent.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TORONTO Garrison Dramatic Company, under the patronage of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and the management of Lieut.-Col. Septimus A. Denison, C.M.G., will present a comedy in three acts, by T. W. Robertson, entitled "Caste," on Friday, April 16. Tickets, $1, 75c and 50c. 36g

TRACTION CO.
Easter Holiday Rates
From Thursday Till Monday, Good Returning Tuesday.
Summer Schedule
Hourly Service to Port Stanley, Commencing Thursday, April 8.

TO or FROM
the Old County. Now is the time to make arrangements for your trip home or to bring friends therefrom. Tickets by all ocean lines, and at lowest fares.
E. DE LA HOOKE,
Clock Corner, London. Correspondence Invited.

EASTER DANCE, PALACE AUDITORIUM, Tuesday evening, April 13. Invitations. Choice programme. Learn to dance now. Private lessons any hour. Terms reasonable. Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

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

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

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

MALE HELP WANTED.

Civil Engineer Wanted
Written applications for the position of deputy city engineer, London, will be received up to 5 o'clock on Thursday, April 15.
Applicants must be thoroughly experienced in al lclasses of municipal engineering.
A. O. GRAYDON,
City Engineer.
ALD. WILLIAM GERRY,
Chairman No. 2 Committee.
37k-10,12,13,14

10 First-Class Paper Hangers. Apply A. Screaton & Co. 35c

STRONG BOY WANTED. APPLY TO Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

Mr. J. W. C. FEGAN
is expected to arrive in Toronto on April 17 with a party of
125 WELL-TRAINED BOYS FROM ENGLAND
(ages from 10 to 15 years). Applications should be sent in at once by any farmers wishing to have one of these boys. Apply MR. R. RENDER, Fegan's Boys' Home, 295 George street, Toronto. b

YOUNG MEN WITH HIGH SCHOOL education wanted for agency work on the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern. Spring term begins April 12. Positions waiting for competent men. Six months' course will qualify you to earn $50 a month to start. Call or write for particulars. Railroad College, 179 Dundas, London. b

LEARN TELEGRAPHY — IT PAYS best. Telegraphers in great demand. Send for prospectus of the most successful telegraph school in Canada. Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto. t

WANTED—A FARM HAND FOR GENERAL work Apply J. B. Carmichael, Arva P. O., Ont. 35c

EXPERIENCED FARMHAND WANTED —Apply John Shaver, White Oak. 33c-ywt

WANTED—UNCLE SAM IS AN IDEAL employer, pays big wages, never cuts wages nor discharges help in hard times, gives a full month's vacation with pay, rewards efficiency by promotion; only common school education needed to get one of these desirable life positions; examinations in every state soon. Our free book, "The Easy Boss," gives full information regarding positions in all departments of the Government and how to obtain them. No tuition fee until appointed. Commercial Correspondence Schools, 1408 Commercial building, Rochester, N. Y. 13c-13,27,A10

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTO-SPRAY," best compressed air hand sprayer made; sample free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt. 10tf

BANKERS AND BUSINESS MEN REFUSE promotion to many young men in their employ in consequence of poor penmanship. Why work for a pittance when a short course at the London College of Commerce insures a good salary? Special short term commences April 13, at 7:30 p.m. W. N. Yerex. 31n-tyw

MEN WANTED TO LEARN THE BARBER trade; new system; eight weeks complete; tools donated; graduates earn from twelve to eighteen dollars weekly. Write for catalogue, Moler Barber College, Toronto. 70tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSEMAID. MRS. DAVID Glass, 464 Park avenue. 37c

WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED housemaid; good wages. Apply Tecumseh House. 37c

WANTED AT ONCE—CAPABLE CHILD nurse. Apply Mrs. George H. O'Neil, Tecumseh House. 35c

GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply Mrs. J. E. Thorne, 454 Ridout street. 35c

GENERAL SERVANT—SMALL FAMILY, good wages. Apply Mrs. Jeffery, 516 Ridout. 33tf

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK. MRS. Leonard, 602 Queen's avenue. 30tf

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO MEN AND TWO women to sell new Williams Sewing Machines. Salary or commission. 247 Dundas street. ywt

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FENCE SLATS—LARGE STOCK, LOW prices for cash. McCann's Saw and Planing Mills, Dorchester Station. ywt

AN EXTENSION LADDER, 32 FEET long, and pair of 9-foot painter's trestles. Box 20, Advertiser. b

FOR SALE—TWO COLTS, HEAVY breed, rising one year. Apply R. Weir, Lobo P. O. 37c

GOODGE'S CAN PLEASE YOU IN drygoods, fancy goods and notions. Corner Bruce and Wortley. ywt

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM THOROUGHBRED stock; Buff Orpingtons, $1 for 13, White Leghorns, 5c each. 324 Cheapside street. b

FOR SALE—175 TO 200 QUARTS A1 milk for sale daily, 1st of May. F. Yake, Ealing. 87c-tyw

FOR SALE, CHEAP, AT 122 INKERMAN street—Baseburner, kitchen stove, two good bedroom suites; must be sold Monday; leaving city. b

FOR SALE—ABOUT 60 QUARTS OF milk. Apply A. McRae, Byron. 37c

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A PEASE furnace, pipes and registers, in first-class condition; owner putting in hot water system. Apply 613 Wellington street. 37tf

FOR SALE—20 OR 25 ACRES OF BUSH, good, heavy timber. Hiram Jones, White Oak. 37n-tyw

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND DOORS and window frames, cheap. Apply 763 Colborne street. 37c

THREE THOUSAND SPRUCE FOR sale. James Paisley, Ilderton. 37c-10,17,20

FURNITURE FOR DISPOSAL, INCLUDING stove, two rooms, cheap; parties leaving city. Box 17, Advertiser office. b

PRIVATE SALE—ENGLISH DINNER service (perfect), twelve people; marble-topped table, folding and other card tables, parlor and other chairs, steel fender, etc., Imperial Shakespeare in two volumes, finely illustrated. To be seen from 9 to 5 any afternoon except Wednesday. E. De La Hooke, 586 Waterloo street. b

JUST PUBLISHED—"CRANMER," "Wycliffe," by Canon Hague. For sale at Hambly's, Mallagh's and Mills' book stores. Can be ordered through any bookseller from the publisher, H. Mortimer, Confederation Life building, Toronto. "Cranmer," 15c; "Wycliffe," 25c. 37u-t

SEVEN-HORSEPOWER FAIRBANKS gasoline engine, five-horsepower McLaughlin; taken on bad debt; offered cheap; good as new. 151 York street. 37c

TWO FOXTERRIER PUPS, ALSO White Leghorn eggs, $1 a setting. Apply Box 22, Ealing P. O. 36u

FOR SALE—MAHOGANY CHAIRS, bookcase and writing desk combined, upright piano, large mirror. Apply Box 15, Advertiser. 35c-wtz

150 FLOWER POTS, HAND CULTIVATOR, grindstone, American bone cutter. 1 Weston street. 35u-wt

CLEAN SEED—WHITE OATS FOR sale. Apply T. Foster, Byron, Ont. 36c

FOR SALE—BICYCLE, NEW PERFECT, cushion frame, spring bars, roller chain; $36. 432 Hamilton road. 35c-wty

A DOCTOR'S PHAETON FOR SALE, in good order. Apply Dr. Drake, 371 Wellington street. 35k

FOR SALE—ROAD OR WORK HORSE, 8; set of brass-mounted collar and flame harness; also ice cream wagon; bargain if taken at once. 296 Grey street. 36c

OLDSMOBILE, SINGLE CYLINDER, four-passenger detachable tonneau; used one season; a bargain at $525. Box 16, Advertiser. 36c

S. C. BLACK MINORCA EGGS FOR hatching, from prize winners. 655 King. G. Young. 35c

FOR SALE—STEEL KITCHEN RANGE, nearly new; also second-hand gas stove Inquire 502 Adelaide street. 35c

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

SOME CHOICE PIECES MAHOGANY and old walnut; other goods on commission. 97 Carling street. 35c

SEWING MACHINE, HIGH GRADE, good order; $9. 430 Hamilton road. 35c-wty

Mr. Farmer
Call and let us show you our gasoline engines.
SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Ltd
York St., Opp. G.T.R. Freight Sheds. ywt

STRAWBERRY AND BLACKBERRY plants for sale. All the best and leading varieties in strawberry plants. Prices reasonable. Orders promptly attended to. Salisbury Bros., Coldstream P.O., Ont. Phone in residence. 25c-t

FOR SALE—GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO. Apply evenings, at 32 Alma street. 35c

ROTARY STANDARD SEWING MACHINE, only in use a short time Apply Box 14, Advertiser. 35c

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

TREES (FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL), flowering shrubs, rose bushes, vines, clematis and all kinds of climbing plants and vines, and hardy perennial flowering plants. Spruce trees, etc., two feet high, 10c each. Apply Charles Baker, London Nursery, or general postoffice. Phone 2222.

PRIVATE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, etc., at 894 Queen's avenue. Call evenings. 31n-tzxwyt

RAMBLER BICYCLE—NEW DUNLOP tires; refinished as new; $25.00. Gurd's, 185 Dundas.

A WHITNEY GO-CART, HAPPY Thought range, Radiant Home heater, all in good condition. 106 High street. 32tf

WE REPAIR
LAWN MOWERS,
CARPET SWEEPERS, WRINGERS,
LOCKS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, Etc.
PERRY DAVID
251 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 2958 ywt

OWN THE GAS PLANT—MANUFACTURE your own gas for stoves and lighting; just as simple as using city gas. The Cody Gas system can be installed in any building, anywhere at little cost. It is guaranteed for five years. Underwriters make no extra insurance charges. This is the lighting and heating wonder of the age. Write for particulars and demonstration, National Light Company, Department A, London, Ont. 29n-wty

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

LAWN SEED
Now is the time to sow Lawn Seed. Use our Lawn Fertilizer and make your lawns look like new. No odor. Sweet Peas in extra choice mixture or separate colors. We keep only the best.
A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET. tyw

FOR SALE—TWO CEMENT BLOCK machines, gasoline engine and mixer, all in good order. Address Box 117, Advertiser. 32n

SUNGLEE, THE WONDERFUL HAIR grower and dandruff exterminator. Try it. James Gleeson, 482 York. Phone 2223.

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

FOR SALE—WOODWORKING MACHINERY of planing mill, and engine and boiler. Apply Joseph Dudley, Grand avenue. 26tf

A $350 PIANO THAT HAS BEEN USED, now only $100, payable $3 per month; first-class for practicing. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—HARD AND soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 289. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

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

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

Kodaks and Supplies
Everything for Amateur and Professional Photographers.
W. A. McKenzie
OVER STAR THEATRE.
Phone 346. Opposite City Hall. tx

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

HAVE YOUR BICYCLE PUT IN RUNNING order and receive the benefit of winter prices. Cunningham, East London.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT REASONABLE prices for cash or on installments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 364 Hamilton road.

ALL KINDS OF
NURSERY TREES AND PLANTS
Guaranteed satisfactory. Now is the time to order. Correspondence solicited.
IRUM COLLINS,
274 PICCADILLY STREET, LONDON. ywt

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

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

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

WE BIND
MAGAZINES, MUSIC, BIBLES,
Any Kind of Book.
HAVE YOURS BOUND.
TheCHAS. CHAPMAN CO
91 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 370. xt

IF YOU WANT HELP, SITUATIONS, want to buy or sell real estate, etc. Insert an advertisement in the Hamilton Herald, the recognized want medium of the city. Rate, 1c a word, or three consecutive insertions for 2c a word, cash with order. Subscription: Daily, 25c a month, $2 yearly; Saturday edition, 50c yearly. Sample copy sent on application.

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 355 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

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

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

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—F. S. Onn, Fish Market. Phone 1296.

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

THREE DELIVERY WAGONS, BUGGIES and a first-class organ cheap. Scott, Oxford street, opposite Barracks. ywt

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

OUR TWELVE AND SIXTEEN-INCH mixed wood is real dry, good quality and mostly split; best hardwood, blocks or split; free-burning anthracite coal at $6.25 per ton. Green & Co., 496 York street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BARGAIN EXTRAORDINARY!—FEW Elmwood avenue west lots, adjoining Elmwood avenue proper and cars, $125 up, if taken immediately. Box 114, Advertiser. b

House For Sale
184 WHARNCLIFFE ROAD.
All modern improvements. $2,000.
R. H. SMITH
15 Brighton Street.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED IN SCHOOL SECTION No. 11, Warwick, to take charge after Easter. Personal application preferred. Apply W. J. McKenzie, Kerwood, Ont. 31h

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION AS RECEPTION lady in office or studio; best of references. Apply Box 12, Advertiser. 34c-xwt

WANTED.

WANTED, ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, BY married couple—Small cottage, rent about $10; central preferred. Address Box 19, Advertiser. b

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING a good farm for sale; not particular about location; wish to hear from owner only, who will sell direct to buyer; give price, description and state when possession can be had. Address L. Darbyshire, Box 1901 D, Rochester, N. Y. b

WASHING WANTED—FAMILY PREFERRED. Work called for. Miss Strachan, 347 Wellington street.

WANTED—FURNITURE TO STORE in the brightest, cleanest storage in London. Rates reasonable. Call and talk it over with us.
Central Storage & Exchange
334-336 CLARENCE ST., NEAR YORK.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—9:45, men's class, conducted by Mrs. J. J. Baker. All men invited. Rev. T. T. Shields will preach at 11 and 7. Morning, "The Present Power of Resurrection"; evening, "A Grave to Let." Strangers will be heartily welcomed.

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

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor. Morning service, Rev. Oliver Darwin, superintendent of missions in the Northwest; evening, Mrs. Tennant will give a talk on "The Work of the Woman's Missionary Society." Special Easter music at each service.

ADVANCED THOUGHT MEETING, ST. George's Hall, next to Huron and Erie, Richmond street, Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Subject, "The Resurrection of Earth's Needy Millions from Despair to a Higher Life—Can We Help Them?" Ladies and gentlemen cordially invited. b

AUDITORIUM, FOUR P.M. — OPEN meeting, both men and women invited. Special service. Programme given by Dundas Centre choir, J. Parnell Morris, leader, and a special soloist. Gallery reserved for ladies. b

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

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S—EASTER Sunday. Holy Communion, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30 a.m. and noon. Matins and sermon, 11 a.m.; preacher, Lord Bishop of Huron. Children's service, 3:15 p.m. Evensong, 7 o'clock; preacher, the Precentor. Offertory for St. Paul's Sunday School.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach at both services tomorrow. Subjects: Morning, "The Resurrection"; evening, "The Open Grave at Bethany." Special Easter music by the choir. Special open session of the Sabbath School at 2:45; address by Rev. Oliver Darwin, superintendent of missions in Saskatchewan.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Special Easter music. All welcome.

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—NO services this week.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. ROGER Howard, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8:30 and 11. Children's service at 3. Rector will preach at each service.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH King stret—Rev. G. A. Mackenzie, pastor. Services as usual.

CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH—Easter. 11 a.m., the rector; 7 p.m., the Bishop. Communion, 7:45 a.m., 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Children's service, 3 p.m. Baptism, 4 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "The Credibility of the Resurrection Doctrine"; evening, "The Walk to Emmaus." Special Easter music. Elliott Webb, London's boy soprano, will sing at night.

Dundas Centre Methodist Church
Rev. E. B. Lanceley, Pastor.
Easter Sermons, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Mr. J. M. Sherlock
TENOR SOLOIST, OF TORONTO.
Choir and soloist will render special music at both services. Parnell Morris, organist and choirmaster.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Services at 11 and 6:45. Baptism at night.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor, morning and evening. Morning, "Our Life in Christ"; evening, "Voices of the Resurrection." Special Easter music by the choir.

EVANGELIST BELCHER'S SUBJECT, "An Easter Sermon," with appropriate music and singing, Sunday night, York Street Mission. Morning, Mrs. Joseph Henry. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST, corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Are Sin, Disease and Death Real?" Sunday School at 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every week-day, from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—The pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Easter themes and Easter music at both services. All welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "The Angel's Easter Greeting"; 7 p.m., "At the Open Sepulchre." Special Easter music at both services.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, minister, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. Morning—Opening voluntary, "Spring Song" (Mendelssohn); Easter carol, "Hail, Thou Glorious Easter Morning" (Schneeker); anthem, "And Behold, There Was a Great Earthquake" (Simper); organ postlude, "Silver Trumpets" (Viviani). Evening—Opening voluntary, "Second Andantino in D Flat" (Demarez); anthem, "This is the Day" (E. V. Hall); solo, "Every Flower That Blossoms" (Shelley); organ postlude, "Hallelujah Chorus" ("Messiah," Handel). The choir will wear their gowns and caps for the first time. Vivian Reeve, organist and choirmaster.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD and Grey street—Mr. John Pinches, of Detroit, gives an address to Christians at 3:30 p.m., and preaches the Gospel at 7. Come.

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

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. R. Redmond, pastor. Easter services and music morning and evening. The pastor will preach.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Morning, pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird, Easter sermon; evening, Rev. O. Darwin.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Three services. The pastor morning and evening; 3 o'clock, Rev. Thomas Mitchell, B.D. Easter music at all services.

KNOX CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. Professor Ballantyne, of Knox College, will occupy the pulpit tomorrow, the anniversary of the induction, fourteen years ago, into the pulpit of that church of the Rev. James G. Stuart, and of his own induction into the same pulpit 24 years ago. b

LATTER-DAY SAINTS—EASTER SPECIAL services, in charge of Religio Society, 9:30 to 12. Regular preaching service at 7. All are welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach. Easter themes. Easter music. Baptism at night. Seats free, all welcome.

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

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. W. M. Walker. Services as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "The Resurrection of Christ"; evening, the choir will render during the service Marks' beautiful Easter cantata "Victory Divine." Men's Bible Class at 3; "The Predictions of Jesus."

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

Look at our Ridout street lots; no better in South London. Several brick houses will be built this coming summer. A few lots left on the Becher block, Richmond street north.

WORTLEY ROAD—A new two-story red pressed brick house, reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, clothes closet, bathroom, furnace, large verandah, electric light and gas. Lot 27.6x169 feet. Price, $3,800.

OXFORD STREET—A new red pressed brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms and attic, oak floors, hot water heating, verandah. Call for price.

OUR BEST LOTS in West London are on Wharncliffe road and Macdonald avenue, north of Oxford street.

CHEAP LOTS on Egerton, Victoria and Cheapside streets, north; also Wortley road and Wharncliffe road, South London. We have lots in all parts of the city.

PICCADILLY STREET — New two-story brick house, 10 rooms, large verandah, all modern improvements, full size lot. Call for price.

VAN STREET—New 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, good lot. Price, $1,800.

CHEAP LOTS—On corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets, and corner of Wellington and Victoria streets.

PARTRIDGE STREET—A large frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,600.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom, furnace; nice lot. At a low figure.

WE HAVE THREE GROCERY stores in the city for sale.

WOODWARD AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,650.

POTTERSBURG—A large frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 53x190 feet. At a bargain.

EDWARD STREET—A new frame cottage, 7 rooms, good lot. Price, $1,050. Easy terms.

PIPE LINE ROAD—12½ acres, 1½-story brick and barn.

150 ACRES of light clay loam, spring creek, 10 acres of bush, well fenced, good buildings, in West Williams. Price, $6,500. It will pay you to inspect.

A SPLENDID FARM of 100 acres, with good buildings, lot 19, con. 2, of Nissouri, close to London. Price, $6,500.

CHESTER STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; lot 66x188 feet. Price, $900.

LORNE AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms, good lot. $1,500.

ARGYLL STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, good lot. Price, $1,000.

HAMILTON ROAD—A new 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace. A complete home for $2,800.

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

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

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

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

HYMAN STREET—1½-story brick, 6 rooms, in perfect order. Price, $2,500.

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

WYATT STREET — A new 1½-story brick, cement block foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, three bedrooms; lot 33x122 feet. Price $2,250. Cheap.

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

CHEAP COTTAGES on Hill street to wind up an estate.

WATERLOO STREET—A splendid 1½-story frame on brick foundation, 8 rooms, stable with one acre.

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

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

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, frame stable; lot 74 feet 5 inches by 330 feet. Price, $1,350. Cheap property.

PRINCESS AVENUE near Waterloo street—A splendid two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, verandah; lot 23x210 feet. Price, $4,300.

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

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

WE HAVE ONE OF THE MOST up-to-date residences in the city. Inspection invited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

P. WALSH
PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

A HOME AND A PROFITABLE OCCUPATION COMBINED!

Many people in the cities and towns of Canada and the United States are turning to various kinds of farming to escape from the distractions of business or to recuperate their broken health or to mend their shattered fortunes. No greater compliment than this could be paid to the fascination, attractions and advantages of farm life. The success of the "back to the land" movement will be a blessing to thousands in our congested cities and towns who are making no progress towards laying by a competence for old age. It will also assist in giving employment to all and in banishing "hard times" forever from the list of human calamities. If you want to engage in a healthful and profitable occupation, buy a farm in Ontario.

We have farms for the man who has five hundred dollars to invest as well as the man who has fifteen thousand dollars. We have garden, poultry, fruit, dairy, grain and grazing farms of all kinds and sizes and at all prices. Farms in the County of Essex, including Pelee Island, where the winters are mild and where fruit, tobacco and corn are grown in abundance and at enormous profit. Farms in the Counties of Kent, Elgin, Norfolk, Haldimand and Welland on Lake Erie, and in the Counties of Lincoln, Wentworth, Peel, Halton and Ontario on Lake Ontario. Farms in every county west and north of Toronto.

No other agency in Ontario can give you so large a list to choose from or such efficient help in making a suitable selection. We can sell every farm in Ontario that is placed in our hands at a fair price no matter where it is situated, because we have the system and organization necessary to the proper handling of farm property, the co-operation of hundreds of agents, representatives and newspapers in different parts of Ontario.

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

No. 5892—190 acres in the Township of Thompson in the District of Algoma, soil sandy loam, 40 acres cleared, 150 acres mixed timber, hemlock, pine, birch, maple and cedar, 35 acres have been ploughed, 60 acres meadow and pasture, 80 acres level land, balance rolling land, some small fruit, watered by river front, fences good, cedar rails and barn and woven wire, 2-story frame house 16x22, plastered and painted, house new and well finished throughout, 6-

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO., Limited, Publishers.
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Toronto—Iroquois Hotel News Stand.
Toronto—Rossin House News Stand.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

GENERAL BOOTH.

The 80th anniversary of the birth of General Booth is being celebrated today in many countries and climes, and he is being extolled in many different languages.

Whatever may be the future and fate of the Salvation Army, William Booth will be remembered as one of the most remarkable men of the age. He has been called the John Wesley of the nineteenth century. The spiritual kinship of the two leaders and the resemblance of their aims and methods are obvious. The founder of Methodism stirred eighteenth century England from its religious indifferentism. The founder of the Salvation Army stepped outside the churches to do work which the churches were not then doing, or were not adapted to do. This modern reformer did not think it enough that the doors of the churches and chapels should be open: he carried religion into the highways and byways, and presented it in a form which compelled the attention of hardened sinners. Today we can scarcely understand the derision and persecution suffered by the Salvation Army in its early days. Even the attitude of the churches at first was unfriendly and suspicious. Now they welcome the Army as an ally. This change of view reflects a change in the churches themselves. Their denominational jealousies are dissolving, and if they are not exactly copying the methods of the Salvation Army, they are broadening the range of their work and reaching out for the people under the influence of a new social spirit.

General Booth is still the master mind and dynamic of the movement which he originated 40 years ago. He governs with a firm hand, and his word is law. He has been called arbitrary, but it needed a General Booth to create the Salvation Army, and there are those who fear that it will need a General Booth to maintain it. When his ardent spirit and iron will are removed, will the Army rally to his successor, and will he reveal the qualities of leadership needed to hold together a highly centralized organization, such as Booth has made it? Christianity may well hope that Booth's mantle will fall on capable shoulders, for the Salvation Army can ill be spared. The few years of life or activity left to the grand old man are very precious, not only to the Army, but to the world. The world, which is better for his life and work, does homage to him today, and will revere his memory long after he has left it.

AN ENGLISH RAILWAY MERGER.

Three of the great English railway systems have entered into an agreement the effects of which, it is hoped, will greatly improve the transportation facilities of the country, and at the same time benefit railway shareholders.

The railways in the agreement are the Great Northern, the Great Central and the Great Eastern. For years they have engaged in an absurd and ruinous competition. In some instances the lines of the three companies run over almost the same ground and serve the same centres, and in their efforts to secure patronage they have been cutting one other's throats, while the public has gained no advantages. As a result of the duplication of services, passenger and freight trains have been run half empty, charges of all kinds have increased without anyone being benefitted and dividends have diminished.

In order to fully protect the interests of all, Mr. Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, has introduced some important amendments to the bill legalizing the merger and to these the companies have agreed. Mr. Churchill proposes that after the passing of the act, for the purpose of calculating maximum rates for merchandise conveyed over the railways or any two of them, the distance for which this freight is conveyed shall be reckoned continuously, as if the joint lines formed a single railway. At present merchandise carried over more than one line pays an additional rate in respect of the first twenty miles travelled over each. In order that the three companies may not take advantage of their joint monopoly to raise fares and rates and diminish facilities, Mr. Churchill has added a clause which provides that the ordinary passenger fares on the railways of the three companies at the date of the passing of the act shall not be increased by reason of this measure. The onus will lie upon the joint companies of proving that any increase of fares is not due directly or indirectly to the act or rendered possible by any alterations in the relations of the companies made under it. In regard to freight there is a similar clause and in either case the railway commissioners may decide on any complaints of increase of fares and charges.

If it can be shown that the facilities afforded by the joint companies in any district have been unreasonably diminished as compared with those provided by the companies before the passing of the act, the board of trade may call for an explanation, and if it sees fit and is unable to bring about an amicable settlement with the parties affected, the board may require the companies to restore the former services.

The interests of the employees are protected by a clause which provides that any servant of any of the amalgamating companies who may be discharged as a consequence of the new arrangement shall be entitled to compensation, the amount to be settled by arbitration.

The amendments of Mr. Churchill which practically establish Government regulation of private corporations, meet with general approval.

THE DEATH OF SWINBURNE.

The most brilliant luminary in the firmament of English letters was extinguished today by the death of Algernon Swinburne. He was the last of the great poets of the Victorian era, and one of that splendid company which made English literature illustrious in the nineteenth century, and of which Hardy and Meredith are the sole survivors.

Swinburne never had the vogue of Tennyson or Browning, with whom he ranks: the license of his early work and his wildly revolutionary sentiments repelled many of his countrymment. But no poet has excelled him in melody of utterance, and in mastery of metre and of the technical resources of the poetic art. For its sheer sensuous beauty, his verse will be imperishable. He was a legacy from a golden age of English poetry, and there is none who inherits his spell.

A BARREN SESSION.

The session of the Ontario Legislature just closed was not a fruitful one. A timid measure of law reform, which is of no substantial advantage to litigants; the validation of Niagara power contracts on the bad principle of ignoring the rights of ratepayers and over-riding the courts; the limitation of the powers of the auditor-general; a few changes in the license act which in no way promote the temperance cause; the wholesale grant of money and land to railway corporations; the creation of the new town of Gowganda; the further protection of mine workers; the requirement of a plebiscite for the granting of a franchise to a public service corporation, and the establishment of a provincial police force—these are the principal achievements of the session.

The Opposition showed no signs of depression over the election results; it was exceedingly active, and Mr. MacKay so distinguished himself as to extort a compliment from Mr. Whitney. It placed itself on record against the three-fifths' provision of the local option act, and against land grants to railways, and in favor of the promotion of technical education, of civil service reform, and of the removal of the license administration from party control. The neglect of the Government to take steps to establish a system of technical education is particularly blameworthy in view of the advances being made in other and smaller provinces. Altogether it was not a progressive session, but that was the fault of the administration, not of the Opposition.

A blue outlook for the Easter hats.

The session of the Ontario Legislature just closed broke the record for brevity. This was the only notable achievement of the Government.

The world of letters has suffered a serious loss in the death of Marion Crawford. Of American parentage, he was born in Italy, and he derived his inspiration from that enchanted country, which was practically his home.

Saskatoon has been made the site of the University of Saskatchewan, and the town celebrated the announcement for two days. London should show some of this enthusiasm for its own university, which can serve a much better territory than the institution at Saskatoon can hope to do for many years.

The best service the daughter nations could do the mother country would be to subscribe a fund, not to build Dreadnoughts, but to destroy the House of Lords, which is the arch-enemy of every measure that tends to the betterment of the condition of the British people.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine Americans out of a thousand would hold up their hands for free lumber. But the House of Representatives would go no further than to reduce the duty to one dollar per thousand. The lumber makers are organized; the lumber users are not. It is an old story.

A partisan commission in New Brunswick has cast some reflections upon the integrity of Hon. Mr. Pugsley. He denies the accusations and makes a detailed explanation. That does not prevent certain Opposition newspapers from finding him guilty and asserting that he will be dismissed from the Cabinet. Even if he had sent in his resignation as they report, they would have no means of knowing it. Most of the Ottawa advices of the Opposition papers are mere invention.

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

[New York Evening Post.]

We feel a personal interest in his memory, and as time goes on he, who was once so loved of Tennyson and Carlyle and Thackeray as Old Fitz (always "old"), grows to be almost the dearest of the Victorian names. Not for what he accomplished, not for his "Rubaiyat," which, if truth be told, has been a little cheapened by overmuch quotation and imitation; but for his life and the record of that life in the inimitable letters. If the locked door of the past were opened for one moment, how many of us out of all the privileges of those years would choose an hour's walk with FitzGerald—in Regent street on that early day, perhaps, when with Tennyson he stopped before two figures of Dante and Goethe, in a shop window, and, asked the poet: "What is there in old Dante's face that is missing in Goethe's?" And Tennyson (whose profile then, according to FitzGerald, had a remarkable likeness to Dante's), said: "The Divine." If we had been there we should have heard FitzGerald's reply, which he omits in the letter written long afterwards to Professor Norton. Or perhaps we would choose rather one of those nights when, in indescribable attire, and with his great plaid shawl wrapped about his head, he used to walk alone over the flat meadows about Woodbridge, muttering to himself who knows what strange fancies suggested by the opaque shadows of the moon and by the windmills that reminded him of his hero, Don Quixote.

THE LOST OCCASION.

[Robert Louis Stevenson.]

Farewell, fair day and fading light!
The clay-born here, with westward sight,
Marks the huge sun now downward soar
Farewell! We twain shall meet no more

Farewell! I watch with bursting sigh
My late contemned occasion die.
I linger useless in my tent:
Farewell, fair day, so foully spent.

Farewell, fair day! If any God
At all consider this poor clod,
He who the fair occasion sent
Prepared and placed the impediment.

Let him diviner vengeance take—
Give me to sleep, give me to wake
Girded and shod, and bid me play
The hero of the coming day!

When you buy life insurance there are two things to consider.

First, the Company. A clean record and absolute security is offered by the London Life.

Second, the Policy Contract. Investigation will prove our Reserve Dividend Policies are unequalled.

London Life POLICIES "GOOD AS GOLD"

Geo. McBroom, Inspector.
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A Record: We have sold More RUSSELL Automobiles in the past seven months than during the previous twelve months combined.

WHY?

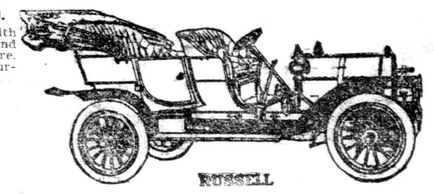
Because the Russell is the best built car for Canadian roads.
Because our factory is here backing up its product and its real guarantee.
Because we have the most complete system of branches and agencies in the country.

If you drive a RUSSELL you are never out of touch with the makers of your car. If anything needs attention you can get it—get it QUICKLY—whether you are at home or away on tour. No importing expense; no customs delay.

This means motoring in Canada at its very best—motoring with the care left out and the pleasure left in, with your mind free to enjoy your trip.

Russell Model L., $2,000.
Twenty-four horsepower, strictly high-grade construction, including standard features adopted by the most expensive cars. Touring and roadster bodies. Roadster is furnished with or without rear seat—an ideal car for town and country.

Russell "Thirty" Model H., $2,500.
Combines all the quality of Model L. with greater power and an extra degree of style and comfort. A car for the hardest service anywhere. Equal to imported cars costing up to $3,200. Touring car and roadster.



SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUE SHOWING COMPLETE LINE.

Canada Cycle & Motor Company
Limited, West Toronto
MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILES.
Western Ontario Representative: R. E. VAN DYKE, Box 256, London.

There was a time when the influx of Irish ran into the scores of thousands annually.

STARTED AT THE RIGHT END.

[Ottawa Free Press, Liberal.]

Canada, through her Parliament, has made it clear to the British nation and the world that she is prepared to make every sacrifice should the time ever arrive when the empire is threatened, and has announced her intention of promoting the speedy organization of a Canadian naval service along the lines suggested by the Admiralty in full sympathy with the view "that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of the empire and the peace of the world." By starting at the right end, Canada will not only have the ships, but the men to man them.

SIGNIFICANT.

[Chicago News.]

When a schoolboy begins to comb his hair and scrub his teeth of his own free will, it's a sign that he has matrimonial designs on his teacher.

FOLK'S FOOLISH FAD.

[Buffalo News.]

Gov. Folk will lose all reputation for common sense if he keeps on talking about the absorption of Canada and Mexico by the United States. In fact, nothing is less probable for centuries to come.

PORTABLE BOTANY.

[Everywhere.]

"My dear," remarked a gentleman, opening the dining-room door, "the girl has left the vegetables on the hall table."

"Don't be so stupid," exclaimed the wife. "That is my new hat."

UNACCOUNTABLE.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"When I got home this evening my wife gave me a great surprise."

"How?"

"She didn't ask whether I had come straight from the office."

ADAM BROWN.

[Stratford Beacon.]

Postmaster Adam Brown, of Hamilton, has completed 83 years of his life, with physical force but little abated. In the days when he was member for Hamilton he was well known throughout the country, and in the latter part of the sixties and early part of the seventies, when the Wellington, Grey and Bruce was seeking aid from the municipalities in the northern part of Perth, in Wellington and in Bruce, he did valiant service for that road. Outside of the duties of his office he is much interested in philanthropic work. Those who know him outside of Hamilton will wish him still more years of vigorous health.

GIRLS ARE HONEST.

[Toronto Star.]

But it must be remarked that, considering the large number of girls and women who are handling money in these days, very few of them have been found untrustworthy. One seldom hears of a woman cashier absconding, or suiciding, or failing in any way in the trust reposed in her.

THANKLESS ADVICE.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"Madam," said the medical man, gravely, "you must practice filling your lungs with deep breaths of pure air."

"An' bust the smithereens out of my new Directory gown," sniffed the lady. "I think I see myself."

And turning on her high heels she haughtily left the apartment.

THE NORTH ENDERS DEFEAT ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas, April 9.—At the Athletic grounds today the London North End Football Club defeated the St. Thomas Association by a score of 1 to 0, in a strenuous battle for superiority.

YESTERDAYS SCORES IN BIG LEAGUES

Philadelphia, April 9. — Philadelphia Nationals won today's game with the local Americans, giving them four out of five games played. The scores:

Americans	3 8 2
Nationals	4 9 1

Coombs and Powers; McQuillian and Dooin. Umpires, Messrs. O'Day and Connolly.

At Bridgeport—	
New York (Nationals)	1
Bridgeport (Conn. State.)	1
At Nashville—	
Brooklyn (Nationals)	17
Nashville (Southern)	1
At Richmond—	
New York (Americans)	5
Richmond (Virginia State)	1
At Charlottesville, Va.—	
University of Virginia	4
Princeton	3
Called end 11th, account of darkness.	
At Lynchburg, Va.—	
Boston (Nationals)	12
Lynchburg (Virginia State)	3
At Baltimore—	
New York (Nationals)	3
Baltimore (Eastern)	3
At Norfolk—	
Elmira (N. Y. State)	8
Portsmouth (Virginia League)	6

GROERS DEFEATED HASSAN ABDULLAH

Toronto, April 9.—Yankee Rogers defeated Hassan Addullah in a wrestling match tonight, securing two successive falls in 36 and 10 minutes respectively.

THE BOXING TOURNEY

Preliminary Rounds for the Championships at Toronto.

Toronto, April 9.—Following are the Canadian boxing championship preliminary bouts. Except where otherwise indicated, contestants are of Toronto.

105 pound class—F. Fudge beat R. Price, two rounds; J. Cruise beat J. Shaw, one round.

115 pounds—Thos. Smith beat F. Kelso, two rounds; D. McKay beat P. Lovett, three rounds; H. McEwan beat W. Sanford; F. Lansdowne beat W. Cassidy, two rounds.

125 pounds—A. Roffe knocked out T. Deron, R. C. R., Halifax, in the first round; C. Christia beat T. Murphy, three rounds; H. Weslerbee knocked out S. Laura in the first round.

125 pounds—F. Krompton won from H. Mott, R. C. R., Halifax; R. Barret beat J. Forbes, two rounds.

145 pounds—H. Lang beat R. Partridge, two rounds.

Heavyweight—M. Henderson knocked out F. Rainbow, three rounds; J. Sullivan knocked out F. Beck in the second round; F. Banks beat B. Jones.

THE SPRINGWOOD SHOOT

Brock, High Man, With Twenty-Nine, Against High Wind.

The annual Easter shoot of the Springwod Gun Club was held yesterday morning. W. A. Brock scored high with 29. This was made in four events with ten birds each, and was a creditable record, considering the high wind. Below are the scores of ten birds shot at in each event:

Brice	33
Parker	17
Brock	29
Waide	27
Walker	23
Simcox	19
Remington	27
H. Gibson	10

GOOD FRIDAY GOOD DAY FOR FAVORITES

Oakland, April 9.—The favorites were all to the front today and the layers of the odds broke little better than even. Two horses, Madman and Little Sise, belonging to H. G. Bedwell, won.

First race, 4 furlongs—Helen Carroll, 102 (Gross), 12 to 5, first.

Second race, 4 furlongs, selling—Penn, 105 (Borel), 11 to 5, first.

Third race, Futurity course, selling—Madman, 105 (Taplin), 9 to 10, first.

Fourth race, mile and a half, selling—Peal Leaf, 106 (Scoville), 11 to 10, first.

Fifth race, mile, selling—Little Sise, 105 (Taplin), 9 to 10, first.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, purse—Palo Olto, 109 (Taplin), 9 to 2, first.

Entries for Saturday:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—General Haley, Pimkin, Saracinesca, Combury Platoon, G. Balerio, 108; A Muskoday, May Amelia, 106; Billy Myers, 105; Lord Provost, Minot Please, 103.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Turret, Glena Deane, 109; Sporting Life, 102; Pretend, Democrat, 97; Lady Rucker, San Leandro, Klang, Galvesca, Sallan, Quality Street, Jerry Johnson, 94.

Third race, 7 furlongs—Marwood, 121; Prestige, 118; Ocean Shore, Blanche C., 115; Cressina, 113; Be Thankful, Song Writer, 112; Duke of Milan, Rabelias, 105; Louis Strueber, George Kismet, 101; Cotytto, 100.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Blagg, 114; Early Tide, Husky, 112; Fordello, Don Enrique, Gemmell, 110; Johny Blake, Bucolic, Naveson, 108; Ana May, 107; Snake, 105.

Fifth race, mile and 50 yards, selling—Rubric, 111; Cabin, 108; Rockstone, Niblick, 107; Import, Ed. Davis, Woolen, 106; Banposal, Boggs, 105; Schleswig, 96; The Peer, 95; Yankee Daughter, 92.

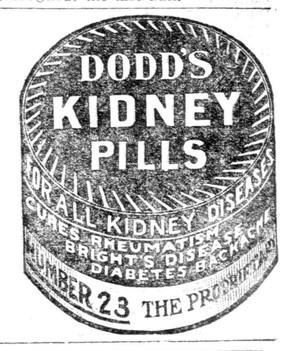
Sixth race, 5½ furlongs — King James, 132; Restigouche, 112; Booger Red, 112; Rose Queen, 90½; Desirous, 92; Little Jane, 80.

CHELSEA SOCCER TEAM LOST AT INGERSOLL

Ingersoll, April 9.—There was an exciting game of soccer here this afternoon despite the poor weather.

The Chelsea football team of London was defeated by the local team, with a close score of 5 to 3.

At the end of the first half Ingersoll was ahead with 1 to 0, and continued to play the better game throughout the last half.



OFTEN DO.

[Washington Herald.]

"What's fresh in spring hats?"

"Well, the milliners have invented two or three new vegetables, I believe"

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"What's the best thing to induce chest expansion?"

"Medals."

NOT FOUND.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Belle—I wish the Lord had made me a man.

Nell—Perhaps he has, only you haven't found him yet.

AND YET PRICES GO UP.

[New York Telegram.]

With modern machinery a pair of shoes can be made in four minutes at a cost of 35 cents for labor. With modern machinery a live hog starts at one end of a packing house and comes out at the other hams, shoulders, sausage, clothes brushes and bone collar buttons—everything utilized but the squeal—and still, with all these improvements, prices go up and up.

DR. GRENFELL.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

There is an inspiration in meeting such a man. He is human to the heart's core. His creed is so simple that a child may master it in a few minutes. Yet at times he stands apart, a combination of hero and saint, an embodiment of Christian chivalry, such as the poets have dreamed of but the world failed to produce except at rare intervals.

EVIDENCE OF IRISH PROSPERITY.

[Detroit News.]

Ireland must be prospering, else the immigration from the Green Isle would have totalled more than 16,241 in 1908—a very small proportion of the number entering the port of New York last year.

TO-DAY ONLY
SAVE 100 DOLLARS

IN BUYING A PIANO
WE WILL SHOW YOU HOW

DOLLARS WILL COUNT DOUBLE

$10.00 Cash gets you a Receipt for.. $20.00
$25.00 Cash gets you a Receipt for.. $50.00
$50.00 Cash gets you a Receipt for.. $100.00
$100.00 Cash gets you a Receipt for $200.00

It is only possible for us to make this amazing offer to you through being the manufacturers, and we are saving you the middleman's profits.

IS THIS CLEAR TO YOU? If not quite so as yet, call and see our pianos and prices and you will readily realize the entire truthfulness of the great offer. Prices range from $300.00 to $1,000.00.

Send for catalogues, prices and terms if desired.

WE WILL ONLY SELL WHAT PIANOS WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK ON THIS OFFER.

Williams Piano Co., Ltd.
261 DUNDAS STREET. H. P. BULL, Manager

Red Rose Tea

"Is Good Tea"

Notice the bright, amber color in the cup.

CYNTHIA WAKEHAM'S MONEY

BY ANNA K. GREEN.

"The box was on the bed, and throwing myself beside it, I grasped it with one arm and hid my face with the other, and as I lay there I soon became conscious of his presence, and I knew he was looking from me to the box, and weighing the question as to whether I was sleeping sound enough for him to risk a blow. But I did not stir, though I almost expected a sudden crash on my head, and in another moment he crept away, awed possibly by my superior strength, for I am a much bigger man than he, as you must see. When I thought him gone I dropped my arm and looked up. The room was in total darkness. Bounding to my feet I followed him through the halls and came upon him in the room of death. He had the lamp in his hand, and he was standing over his sister with an awful look on his face.

"'Wher have you hidden it?" he hissed to the senseless form before him. 'That box is not all you had. Where are the bonds and the stocks, and the money I had helped you to save?'

"He was so absorbed he did not see me. He stooped by the bed and ran his hand along under the mattresses; then he lifted the pillows and looked under the bed. Then he rose and trod gingerly over the floor, as if to see if any of the boards were loose, and peered into the empty closet, and felt with wary hand up and down the mantel sides. At last his eyes fell on the clock, and he was about to lift his hand to it when I said:

"'The clock is all right; you needn't set it; see, it just agrees with my watch!'

"What a face he turned to me! I tell you it is no fun to meet such eyes in an empty house at 1 o'clock at night; and if you hadn't told me the police would be within call I should have been sick of my job, I can tell you. As it was, I drew back a foot or two and hugged the box a little more tightly, while he, with a coward's bravado, stepped after me and whispered below his breath:

"'You are making yourself too much at home here. If I want to stop the clock, now that my sister is dead, what is that to you? You have no respect for a house in mourning, and I am free to tell you so.'

"To this tirade I naturally made no answer, and he turned again to the clock. But just as I was asking myself whether I should stop him or let him go on with his peerings and pokings, the bell rang loudly below. It was a welcome interruption to me, but it made him very angry. However, he went down and welcomed, as decently as he knew how, a woman who had been sent to his assistance by Miss Thompson, evidently thinking that it was time he made some effort to regain my good opinion by avoiding all further cause for suspicion.

"At all events, he gave me no more trouble that night, nor since, though the way he haunts the door of that room and the look he casts inside at the clock are enough to make one's blood run cold. Do you think there are any papers hidden there?"

"I have no doubt of it," returned Frank. "Do you remember that the old woman's last words were, 'The clock! the clock!' As soon as I can appeal to the surrogate I shall have that piece of furniture examined."

"I shall be mortally interested in knowing what you find there," commented Mr. Dickey. "If the property comes to much, won't Miss Thompson and I get something out of it for our trouble?"

"No doubt," said Frank.

"Then we will get married," said he, and looked so beaming, that Frank shook him cordially by the hand.

"But where is Huckins?" the lawyer now inquired. "I didn't see him below."

"He is chewing his nails in the kitchen. He is like a dog with a bone; you cannot get him to leave the house for a moment."

"I must see him," said Frank, and went down the back stairs to the place where he had held his previous interview with the angry and disappointed man.

At first sight of the young lawyer Huckins flushed deeply, but he soon grew pale and obsequious, as if he had held bitter communing with himself through the last thirty-six hours, and had resolved to restrain his temper for the future in the presence of the man who understood him. But he could not help a covert sneer from creeping into his voice.

"Have you found the heirs?" he asked, bowing with ill-mannered grace, and pushing forward the only chair there was in the room.

"I shall find them when I need them," rejoined Frank. "Fortunes, however small, do not usually go begging."

"Then you have not found them?" the other declared, a hard glitter of triumph shining in his sinister eye.

"I have not brought them with me," acknowledged the lawyer, warily.

"Perhaps then, you won't," suggested Huckins, while he seemed to grow instantly at least two inches in stature. "If they are not in Marston where are they? Dead! And that leaves me the undisputed heir to all my sister's savings."

"I do not believe them dead," protested Frank.

"Why?" Huckins half smiled, half snarled.

"Some token of the fact would have come to you. You are not in a strange land or in unknown parts; you are living in the old homestead where this lost sister of yours was reared. You would have heard if she had died, at least so it strikes an unprejudiced mind."

"Then let it strike yours to the contrary," snapped out his angry companion. "When she went away it was in anger and with the curse of her father ringing in her ears. Do you see that porch?" And Huckins pointed through the cracked windows to a decayed pair of steps leading from the side of the house. "It was there she ran down on her way out. I see her now, though forty years have passed, and I, a little fellow of 6, neither understood nor appreciated what was happening. My father stood in the window above, and he cried out: 'Don't come back; you have chosen your way, now go in it. Let me never see you nor hear from you again.' And we never did, never! And now you tell me we would have heard if she had died. You don't know the heart of folks if you say that. Harriet cut herself adrift that day, and she knew it."

"Yet you were acquainted with the fact that she went to Marston."

The indignant light in the brother's eye settled into a look of cunning.

"Oh," he acknowledged carelessly, "we heard so at the time, when everything was fresh. But we heard nothing more, nothing."

"Nothing?" Frank repeated. "Not that she had married and had had children?"

"No," was the dogged reply. "My sister up there," and Huckins jerked his thumb towards the room where poor Mrs. Wakeham lay, "surmised things, but she didn't know anything for certain. If she had she might have sent for these folks long ago. She had time enough in the last ten years we have been living in this hole together."

"But," Etheridge now ventured, determined not to be outmatched in cunning, "you say she was penurious, too penurious to live comfortably or to let you do so."

Huckins shrugged his shoulders and for a moment looked baulked; then he cried: "The closest women have their whims. If she had known any such folks to have been living as you have named she would have sent for them."

"If you had let her," suggested Frank.

Huckins turned upon him and his eye flashed. But he very soon cringed again and attempted a sickly smile, which completed the disgust the young lawyer felt for him.

"If I had let her," he repeated; "I, who pined for companionship or anything which would have put a good meal into my mouth! You do not know me, sir; you are prejudiced against me because I want my earnings, and a little comfort in my old age."

"If I am prejudiced against you, it is yourself who has made me so," returned the other. "Your conduct has not been of a nature to win my regard, since I have had the honor of your acquaintance."

"And what has yours been, worming, as you have, into my sister's confidence——"

But here Frank hushed him. "We will drop this," said he. "You know me, and I think I know you. I came to give you one last chance to play the man by helping me to find your relatives. I see you have no intention of doing so, so I will now proceed to find them without you."

"If they exist," he put in.

"Certainly, if they exist. If they do not——"

"What then?"

"I must have proofs to that effect. I must know that your sister left no heirs but yourself."

"That will take time," he grumbled. "I shall be kept weeks out of my rights."

"The surrogate will see that you do not suffer."

He shuddered and looked like a fox driven into his hole.

"It is shameful, shameful!" he cried. It is nothing but a conspiracy to rob me of my own. I suppose I shall not be allowed to live in my own house." And his eyes wandered greedily over the rafters above him.

"Are you sure that it is yours?"

"Yes, yes, d— you!" But the word had been hasty, and he immediately caught Frank's sleeve and cringed in constrition. "I beg your pardon," he cried, "perhaps we had better not talk any longer, for I have been too tried for patience. They will not even leave me alone in my grief," he whined, pointing towards the rooms full, as I have said, of jostling neighbors and gossips.

"It will be quiet enough after the funeral," Frank assured him.

"Oh! oh! the funeral!" he groaned. "Is it going to be too extravagant?" Frank insinuated, artfully.

Huckins gave the lawyer a look, dropped his eyes and mournfully shook his head.

"The poor woman would not have liked it," he muttered; "but one must be decent towards one's own blood."

(To Be Continued.)

TOLEDO MURDER CASE.

Toledo, April 9.—Coroner C. J Henzler today rendered his verdict in the Krueger murder case, holding Ichale Sobelski, a tailor, responsible for the deaths of Ludwig Krueger and his wife Augusta, whose bodies were found buried in the cellar of their home after the house had been destroyed by fire on the morning of April 1.

CREW MISSING.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 9.—The deck cabin of the fishing tug George Floss, which was caught in the gale of Wednesday was washed ashore today twelve miles east of here. There are no tidings of the captain and crew of nine men.

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



NO. 8401—A SMART SURPLICE WAIST.

Box-pleats are introduced in the make-up of this pretty blouse waist, shown in a development of blue satin. The surplice front discloses a chemisette topped by a high, standing collar of all-over lace. The mode will develop well in Brussels lace, embroidered batiste, crepe de chine, louisine, organdie and chiffon taffeta. For a woman of 36-inch, bust measure, 3½ yards of 27-inch or 2¾ yards of 36-inch material will be required.

Ladies' Surplice Blouse—Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches, bust measure.

The pattern here illustrated will be mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement: Bust Waist

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

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

A GRAND KIDNEY MEDICINE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED HIM WHEN EVERYTHING ELSE FAILED.

Ulverton, Que., March 17, 1908.

I wish to place on record, for the sake of others who may be suffering in the same way that I suffered, that no medicine I ever took did me so much real good as "Fruit-a-tives" did.

I suffered for many years with kidney trouble, with bad pain in the back.

I took every known kidney remedy and kidney pill, but nothing gave me any relief, and I was getting discouraged.

I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives" and did so—and this medicine cured me when everything else failed.



I used altogether fifteen boxes of "Fruit-a-tives," and from the outset they gave me relief and I am now practically well again; no pain, no distress, and all symptoms of kidney disease have entirely left me. I am very thankful to be once more well, and I freely make this statement for the sake of others who may suffer as I did. To them, I say try "Fruit-a-tives," as they are a grand kidney medicine.

CLARENCE J. PLACEY.

50c a box, 6 for $2 50, or trial size 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

MESSINA WORSE THAN JUST AFTER QUAKE

Actually More Stricken Than Immediately Following Shock That Razed City.

London, April 10.—King Victor Emamnuel is quoted as saying during the visit he made to Messina this week that the conditions there are actually worse than they were in the days immediately following the earthquake.

His majesty's opinion concurs with reports received from time to time from various sources, and it is apparent that there has been little, if any, improvement. The survivors, indeed, seem to be suffering a daily catastrophe owing to the incapacity of those responsible for their relief and the restoration of order.

The Daily Mail today prints a dispatch from Messina in which, among other things, the writer says that no arrangement has yet been made to clear away the city's ruins. The sea front only is available for traffic, and even that is two-thirds full of rubbish stacked 20 feet high.

The steam tramway running along the sea front and extending 40 miles along the north coast and 20 miles to the south, connecting Messina with the villages, would have rendered vast assistance to the populace and laborers in the work of clearance, but it was not available, nor is there any prospect of an early resumption of the service, since the municipality has no money and no funds to pay the arrears due the tramway company.

Exceedingly little has been done in erecting shelters. Most of the rough huts existing have been built by their inhabitants who had to buy the wood and pay labor for their building.

There is no sanitation of any kind whatever. Neither is there sanitary inspection or removal of the filth accumulating daily among the huts.

There are no arrangements for the removal or destruction of mattresses and furniture soaked with putrid matter from the dead and extracted from the ruins. These articles are left lying in the sun, among the wreckage, while millions of large buzzing flies swarm over them and carry deadly germs broadcast among the populace, and deposit seeds of pestilence on the food sold in huts which are used as shops.

Among this food is much which has been recovered from the ruins of shops in the town, which were under blocks of flats.

There is practically no illumination at night in the ruined city, nor possibility of transit.

TOO ARTISTIC

Saharet, the Dancer, For Third Time Would Divorce Husband.

Chicago, April 9.—That love is no kin to business and sentiment in a world's width removed from commercial common sense is the decision of Saharet, the famous Austrian dancer now appearing at a local theatre. And the result of her investigations leaves the young woman torn by conflicting emotions and puzzled over her own future coarse.

Three times has Saharet separated from her husband "for cause." And as many times has she taken him back. Not that she finds her love for him unquenchable, but because he is by far the best business manager she has ever been able to find. Now she has decided to once more seek freedom by way of divorce court, but the scarcity of good managers makes her pause.

Isaac Rose is the husband whose fate is under discussion. He discovered and married Saharet when she was chorus girl in an Austrian theatre. He recognized the possibilities in her grace and physical attraction, and set out to make her a great dancer. He succeeded.

"As a business manager, as an instructor, as an inspiration, he is invaluable," declares the petite dancer. "In all these roles he is without compare, yes. But as a sweetheart, as a husband, no, no. He is just impossible to me now."

It is Isaac's artistic temperament, she explains, that has made him a failure in his domestic relations. He is not amenable to the bonds of matrimony, as viewed by the rest of the world. Even his wife, who has some artistic temperament herself, cannot stand for Isaac, although she is prone to excuse him. But she will not excuse his artistic temperament, even while she recognizes its existence and effect. As a result, when Mme. Saharet's tumult of indecision is ended Mr. Rose is likely to find himself freed from his job as husband.

Another Royal Appointment.

The recent appointment of Messrs. Steinway & Sons as piano makers to his majesty, Manuel Second, king of Portugal, is another testimony to the greatness of the world-famous Steinway Piano. This makes 17 royal warrants now held by the illustrious house of Steinway.

Nordheimers, Limited, have at present some fine examples of Steinway Pianos, including a duplicate of the Vertegrand recently sold to the Princess of Wales.

St. Catharines Springs.

Spend an Easter vacation near home. Try the tonic effect of baths in the Saline Waters of "The St. Catharines Well." At "The Welland" will be found all comforts of a modern hotel, together with a most restful environment. Apply G. T. R. office, or address direct. 29tf wty



Carling's Malt Extract

For loss of appetite, insomnia, dyspepsia. A strengthening and stimulating tonic for old and young. Especially adapted for invalids and convalescents and indispensable for nursing mothers.

THE NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY. Sole Agents for Western Ontario.

37tk tywt

"HEALTH" (REGISTERED) MATTRESSES

GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING

For clean people with slim purses.

LOOK FOR THE TRADEMARK THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.

Denmark has the highest suicide rate of any nation.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

ARCTIC METAL FOR COOL BEARINGS

Tallman Brass & Metal Co. HAMILTON, CANADA.

WILSON'S Invalids' Port

(à la Quina du Pérou)

is a tonic stimulant prepared from a blending of choice Cinchona Bark with an especially selected nutritious Oporto Wine.

Many of the leading members of the Canadian Medical Profession have conferred a favor upon their confreres by an unsolicited expression for the merits of Wilson's Invalids' Port.



For the overworked the convalescent, the debilitated.

WILSON'S Invalids' Port is specific

Ask YOUR Doctor.

BIG BOTTLE

Sold at all Pharmacies Everywhere.

64

REBUILDING SALE



Greater Values Than Ever

Our Rebuilding Sale Continues With Unabated Vigor

Every day and week more people are taking advantage of the greatest price reductions. If you don't mind dust and dirt, come now while the stock is large and secure the GREATEST FURNITURE BARGAINS EVER KNOWN IN THIS CITY.

Everything in the Stock at Factory Prices

Lace Curtains

A large assortment of Curtains, slightly soiled, to clear out at HALF-PRICE. Don't come too late.

Room Rugs

All qualities and sizes. Some are slightly soiled. Don't miss these if you need one this spring. The greatest chance ever offered in Rugs — ONE-THIRD TO ONE-HALF OFF.

Iron Beds

Don't fail to see our large stock and get the prices before buying.

Our $3.00 BEDS now	$2.25
Our 6.00 BEDS now	4.25
Our 9.00 BEDS now	6.00
Our 12.00 BEDS now	7.50
Our 16.00 BEDS now	10.50

MATTRESSES AND SPRINGS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Our $2.50 SPRINGS now	$1.95
Our 3.00 SPRINGS now	2.50
Our 5.00 SPRINGS now	3.25
Our 4.00 MATTRESS now	2.75
Our 6.00 MATTRESS now	4.50
Our 12.00 MATTRESS now	9.00
Our 15.00 MATTRESS now	11.00

GO-CARTS AND CARRIAGES

All our new Cabs and Carts are here. The largest display ever shown in the city. Prices are all greatly reduced during this sale. You will make a big mistake if you buy before seeing these. See our Folding Carts at **$5.00, $7.00 $8.50**, and our English Cabs at **$12.00, $14.50, $17.00.**

Linoleum

A big stock of Linoleum and Oilcloth; all widths, clearing out at mill prices during this sale. If you need some, we would advise you to come NOW, as it is being cleared out rapidly at the low prices.

GETCHERORDERINQUICK

If you need any

Dressers	Parlor Furniture
Sideboards	Hall Racks
Buffets	China Cabinets
Dining Chairs	Book Cases
Tables	Desks
Couches	Bedroom Suites

Come at once and save more money than you ever saved before.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

London's Largest Housefurnishers

Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vaginal Syringe. Best—Most convenient. It cleanses instantly.



Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

Grand Union Hotel

Opp. Grand Central Station, New York City

Rooms, $1.00 a Day AND UPWARD

Baggage to and from Station free. Send 2c stamp for N.Y. City Guide Book and Map

There are Little Soldiers in Your Blood

They are the white corpuscles, and there are millions of them.

It is their duty to defend you against disease, by protecting the red corpuscles and the bodily tissues from disease germs—those dangerous micro-organisms of which so much is now known.

You are helpless unless these little soldiers in your blood have the health and strength to fight for you—to repel the many infectious and contagious diseases whose germs are in the air you breathe, the water you drink, the food you eat, and on things you touch.

Among these diseases are typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, grip, spotted fever, smallpox, malaria, ague, tuberculosis or consumption.

To make and keep these little soldiers healthy and strong, is simply to make and keep the blood of the right quality and quantity.

This is just what Hood's Sarsaparilla does.

It is the best preventive as well as curative medicine.

If your blood is impure and impoverished,—a condition indicated by eruptions, scrofula, eczema, catarrh, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, tired, languid feelings, loss of appetite, general debility,—then the soldiers in your blood are not in condition to fight for you.

They need better health and greater strength. You should begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla at once.

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

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

WEAK KIDNEYS MAKE WEAK BODIES

KIDNEY DISEASES CAUSE HALF THE COMMON ACHES AND ILLS OF LONDON PEOPLE.

As one weak link weakens a chain, so weak kidneys weaken the whole body and hasten the final breaking-down.

Overwork, strains, colds and other causes injure the kidneys, and when their activity is lessened the whole body suffers from the excess of uric poison circulated in the blood.

Aches and pains and langour and urinary ills come, and there is an ever-increasing tendency towards diabetes and fatal Bright's disease. There is no real help for the sufferer except kidney help.

Booth's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys and cure every kidney ill. London cures are the proof.

Mrs. Adah Browne, of 277 Ottaway avenue, London, Ont., says "A bad kidney trouble has given me intense pain and serious annoyance for some months. The secretions were much too profuse and the hard bearing down backaches were very severe indeed. Using several remedies without success I tried Booth's Kidney Pills procured at the W. T. Strong durg store. The way that this medicine acted on my system was first class and very soon the kidney secretions were made normal and the backaches had ceased. Mr. Browne has also used Booth's Kidney Pills with good results and joins in recommending and indorsing the use of this grand remedy." Sold by dealers. Price, 50 cents. The R. T. Booth Company, Limited, Fort Erie, Ont., sole Canadian agents.

CONGRESS PASSES THE PAYNE BILL

New U. S. Tariff Measure With Amendments Put Through Mid Excitement.

PETROLEUM ON FREE LIST

Provision To Place a Duty on Tea Struck Out—Lumber Not on Free List.

Washington, April 9.—After three weeks of consideration the Payne tariff bill was passed by the House of Representatives tonight by a vote of 217 to 161. One Republican, Austin (Tennessee), voted against the measure, and four Democrats, all from Louisiana, voted for it.

An attempt by Champ Clark, the minority leader, to re-commit the bill with instructions, signally failed.

The day was filled with excitement from the moment the session began at noon until the minute of adjournment. The members were keyed up to the highest pitch,and practically full membership remained on duty throughout. The final vote demonstrated the capacity of the Republican organization to get together. The situation with respect to lumber was greatly relieved to the Republican leaders when it became manifest that the advocates of the proposition placing it on the free list were in the minority. Because of that fact, Mr. Fitzgerald, New York, charged that a midnight deal had been made last night, whereby free lumber was to be voted down, and the rates on barley and barley malt increased, and this notwithstanding the denials of Messrs. Mann (Illinois), and Cusfman (Washington), who offered the barley amendments.

Many Spectators.

The general public was greatly interested in the proceedings and the galleries were packed. Both the diplomatic and executive reservations likewise were fully occupied, Mrs. Taft being among those present.

When the bill actually was passed the Republicans cheered lustily, some dancing up and down the aisles and patting their fellow members on the back.

After adopting a resolution that until further orders sessions shall be held only on Mondays and Thursdays, the House at 8:20 p.m., adjourned.

While more consideration in point of time has been given by the House to the Payne bill, it was passed in fewer days than the Dingley bill was acted upon after being reported to the House. The Payne bill was introduced on March 17, reported to the House by the ways and means committee, the following day, and was under general debate for sixteen days. On Monday of the present week, the rules committee reported a special order which closed the general discussion, and provided for the consideration of the bill under the five minute rule. Chairman Payne handled the bill on the floor, and divided the time in such a way that only paragraphs affected by committee amendments and the amendments permitted by the special rule should be considered by the time to vote on the measure was reached.

The Dingley bill was under consideration in the House for two days longer than the Payne bill, but the House was not in session as long each day as during the consideration of the latter measure.

All during the general debate on the Payne bill the House sat for ten and one-half hours each day, thus establishing a record for that body.

Mr. Olmstead (Pennsylvania) presided as chairman of the committee of the whole House on the state of the union throughout the twenty days that were given to the bill.

Principal Changes.

One of the principal changes effected in the Payne bill since its introduction was the placing of petroleum on the free list. This involved a more seriously contested fight than any of the other amendments. Speaker Cannon, during the debate on the amendment to reduce the duty, took the floor in defense of the higher rate of duty. Although an amendment to place oil on the free list was lost yesterday, a similar amendment offered by Chairman Payne today was carried.

Among the other important amendments that have been made since the bill came from the committee were those striking out the provision for a duty on tea and the countervailing duty proviso on coffee. The elimination of the maximum duty of 20 per cent on coffee, contained in the maximum and minimum section of the bill, was also significant.

To the free list were added evergreen seedlings, cloves and nut oil, which is used in making varnish. The patent law provisions, intended to retaliate for the new British patent law, was stricken out on account of an international convention.

The so-called "Joker," in the cotton cloth schedule, which, it was claimed, would increase the duty of the Dingley bill several hundred per cent, was corrected, the proviso for the method of counting threads in the cloth being made the same as in the present law.

The section restricting the contents of packages of tobacco was amended to conform with the present law in order that union labels may not be excluded from such packages. The drawback section was added to so that it could not be taken advantage of at once, for the purpose of speculating in grain, and the Philippine free provision was amended so that rice will not be admitted free from the islands.

The countervailing duty clause on lumber was stricken out, but a strong effort to place lumber on the free list did not succeed.

The duties on barley, barley malt, charcoal, iron, pineapples in creates, saccharine, medicated cotton and cotton collars and cuffs, as originally in the bill, were increased.

To retaliate against Turkey, which country prohibits the importation of American filler tobacco, a proviso was included in the tobacco schedule increasing the duty on filler tobacco from any country which prohibits the importation of the American tobacco.

The internal revenue law was also amended so that raisers of tobacco will not have to pay a manufacturer's license in order to dispose of their leaf tobacco.

There were several technical changes in the schedule, principally downward, and lace curtain and netting machines were included in the proviso which permits the entry free of duty of lace machinery prior to May 1, 1910.

Hides, hosiery and gloves were left as reported by the committee, hides remaining free and an increased duty being presented for gloves and stockings.

Keep Bright Brains Clear
BY USING
POSTUM
In place of coffee.
"There's a Reason."

VAUDEVILLE OFFER FOR JIMMIE BAUM

Actor Whom Florence Kinrade Corresponded With.

Portsmouth, Va., April 9.—"Jimmie" Baum, of the Orpheum Theatre, has received a flattering offer to play at the Bennett Theatre, Hamilton, Canada, for the week beginning April 19, but all the same Mr. Baum is a little shy of accepting it. He fears that there may be a string tied to the offer, and he does not like that kind of a string. Mr. Baum is wanted as a witness in the Kinrade murder case. He has not been subpoenaed, but he has been requested to testify at the inquest, which takes place during the week he would play in Hamilton, and he wants a guarantee from the crown attorney that he will not be called upon to testify if he goes to Hamilton.

He has been offered $250 per week for his Canada engagements and this "listens good" to him, but he is not anxious to figure in the most-talked-of murder case in Canada. He refused to say tonight whether or not he will accept.

"Jimmie" Baum was a vaudeville actor in the Orpheum Theatre at Portsmouth, where Florence Kinrade performed. At the opening of the inquest on the death of Ethel Kinrade, the father of the two girls testified that his chief reason for bringing Florence home and putting an end to her stage career was that he did not like Baum's attentions to her.

MILLIONS TO AID TO FIGHT SYNDICATE

Vanderbilts Said To Be Behind Shuberts in Their Fight on the Trust.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 9.—The millions of the McKays, the Vanderbilts and other New Yorkers, are said to be back of the Shuberts in a fight reported to be opening against the Klaw & Erlanger theatrical combination. Max Anderson, president of the Columbia Theatre here, is today quoted to this effect by the Times-Star.

According to Anderson, the "straw that broke the camel's back" was a speech which Abraham Erlanger, just before sailing for England a few weeks ago, made at a public dinner in New York, and in which he is said to have made some remarks about the New or National Theatre, which wealthy men are building in New York, to promote dramatic art. Erlanger's rival, Lee Shubert, has been engaged to manage this theatre.

"The dispatches to the effect that the Shuberts have withdrawn from the Theatrical Association controlled by Klaw & Erlanger, are correct," said Mr. Anderson.

New York, April 9.—A. L. Erlanger, of Klaw & Erlanger, arrived in New York tonight from Europe. He declined to make any statement.

This move by the Shuberts, it is believed, may prove the first shot in what by May 1 will have become the biggest financial battle in the history of the stage in this country.

ADELE RITCHIE IN COURT

Prosecutes Woman Who Swindle Her With a Charity Plea.

Philadelphia, April 10. — Adele Ritchie, the actress, appeared at the central police court today against Mollie Neilson, who had swindled her.

The accused woman and Margaret Edgar, who was formerly employed as a servant by Miss Ritchie's family, were serving a sentence at the House of Correction. Mollie Neilson on being released was asked by Margaret to see Miss Ritchie and ask her to send some money.

Mollie presented a letter written by the former servant and Miss Ritchie gave Mollie $30 to take to Margaret. A few days ago the actress had another visit from Mollie and another request for money. Miss Ritchie became suspicious and reported to the police.

An investigation disclosed that Margaret, who is still in the House of Correction, had got none of the money. Mollie was recommitted to the House of Correction for twelve months.

WON'T PASS TREATY

There Is Resultant Satisfaction Both in Colombia and Panama.

Panama, April 10.—As was expected the proposed treaty between the United States, Colombia and Panama has failed to pass the National Assembly at Bogota, the assembly holding, on March 31, that it was not competent to take action upon it.

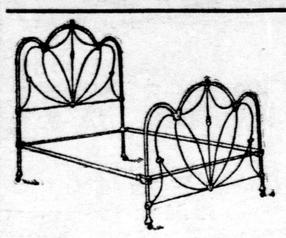
This news has been received with great satisfaction here. The treaty as presented never was considered satisfactory in either Panama or Colombia, especially as regards the arbitration limits laid down in article 9, which is held to be prejudicial to both countries.

It is now expected that President Royes, of Colombia, will convoke the congress for July 20 to consider the treaty. A general election will be held in the meantime, with the treaty as the issue. The country has been pacified by the rejection of the treaty by the assembly.

There is no more rancor here over the events of 1903, when Panama declared its independence of Colombia. In this city only fraternal feeling exists toward Colombia, which sentiment is fully reciprocated at Bogota. The defeat of the treaty is desired by all patriotic Colombians of every party, for they fear that the intervention of the United States in the Jurado region would mean a continuation of the "big stick" policy in Central America, thus endangering the integrity of the national sovereignty and seriously affecting the vital interests of the department of Cauca.

According to a recent report of the Smithsonian Institution the mammoth was no larger than the elephant of the present day.

WM. TRAFFORD FURNITURE CO.



Special Sales

Brass and Iron Beds

$3.50 Iron Bed for $2.00
$6.00 Iron Bed for $3.75
$13.00 Iron Bed for $8.50
$23.00 Brass Bed for $17.00
$50.00 Brass Bed for.....$40.00

These goods were forced on the market and we bought them at a bargain, and we are pricing them low to dispose of them.





Parlor Furniture

5-piece Suite, worth $30.00, for $19.50
3-piece Suite, mahogany, worth $25.00, for $16.50
3-piece Suite, mahogany, silk covered, worth $45.00, for.....$33.00
3-piece Suite, mahogany, silk covered, handsomely tufted, worth $68.00, for $48.50
8-piece Suite, do., with handsome massive frames, worth $85.00, for $63.00

Odd pieces to fill in with at bargain prices.

We make our own goods and know their construction throughout. The best material and the latest and best ideas in construction alone are used. We have a reputation of 30 years' standing and are still "making good."

Dining-Room Chairs

We have a large stock of these with upholstered seats. Prices range from $12.00 to $30.00 a set.

Watch our windows for bargains. Remember, we bought this stock at a low rate on the dollar. We invite you to call. No trouble to show goods.

Upholstering, Refinishing, Ordered Work and Repairing a Specialty.

Couches

$7.50 Couch for $4.75
$14.00 Couch for $8.50
$25 Couch, spring edge, for $17.50

A new shipment of Go-Carts and Baby Carriages received this week. Come in and inspect them.



Trafford's Old Stand

95 and 97 KING ST., West of Talbot. PHONE 864.
We Are Out of the High Rent District. Open Saturday Night.

STANDARD CASE CLOSES

Attorneys Wind Up Today and Decision Will Be Given in the Fall.

St. Louis, April 9.—The Government today met the claim of the Standard Oil Company that it has been owned by one group of men continuously, by filing a list of 2,300 shareholders of the corporation's stock. These stockholders are scattered throughout the country. The larger interests are held by seven men known as the "Standard group," but many others have holdings varying from 10 to 500 shares each at a market value of $666 apiece.

The largest holdings are by the Rockefellers, John D. and William, who have respectively 247,690 and 11,700 shares; H. M. Flagler, 3,000; H. H. Rogers, 16,200; and John D. Archbold, 6,000. John D.'s shares are worth $164,961,540. Four women in the Harriman family own 480 shares, a mere trifle of about $400,000.

John D. Rockefeller, jun., has a modest holding of 120 shares, or $100,000. The stock pays 24 per cent per annum. This stock is a small part of John D. Rockefeller's wealth in stocks that have grown out of the original investment. It represents only that which he holds in the New Jersey corporation. With respect to its ratio to the total of 983,383 shares, John D. has an interest in everything else owned by the principal corporation. This includes the National City Bank of New York, Standard Oil pipe lines, railroads, refineries, cooperages and other interests valued at many times the value of the New Jersey corporation.

The list is filed to disprove the contention of the defense that the merger of the capital invested was simply a uniting of the separate ownership of the "Standard group" into a closer organization.

The Standard Oil lawyers completed their arguments thirty minutes before the usual time for adjournment today.

Mr. Kellogg, the Government attorney, will begin his address tomorrow morning. That will end the hearing. The court will then take the case under advisement, but it is not expected that decision will be announced before next fall.

CAN YOU BLAME THEM?

Pittsburg, Pa., April 9.—Two deaths resulted from the arrival of twin babies at the home of William Hedinger, aged 65 years, a farmer, who lives at Boquet, a hamlet in Westmoreland County, just across the Allegheny County lines. The father of the twins is one of the victims, while the mother of Mrs. Hedinger is the other.

Mrs Hedinger herself is in a serious condition. The twins arrived on Tuesday. Mrs. Martha Smith, the mother, of Mrs. Hedinger, went to the Hedinger home to attend her daughter during her illness. She was very happy when a fine boy was born. When the nurse informed her that still another baby had arrived, this time a girl, Mrs. Smith became so excited that she dropped over dead. Her death was due to heart failure.

Hedinger was despondent when he learned of the birth of the twins and the death of his mother-in-law. Going to the barn yesterday afternoon he ended his life by shooting himself through the head.

Another Royal Appointment.

The recent appointment of Messrs. Steinway & Sons as piano makers to his majesty, Manuel Second, king of Portugal, is another testimony to the greatness of the world-famous Steinway Piano. This makes 17 royal warrants now held by the illustrious house of Steinway.

Nordheimers, Limited, have at present some fine examples of Steinway Pianos, including a duplicate of the Vertegrand recently sold to the Princess of Wales.

New Theatrical War.

New York, April 9.—The announcement today by the Messrs. Shubert that they had withdrawn from the Theatrical Managers' Association, is the first gun, according to the Tribune, of what will undoubtedly be a big theatrical war.

The Shuberts, it is stated, have long been the object of concern to the members of the syndicate composed of Klaw & Erlanger, Nixon & Zimmerman, Charles Frohman and Al Hayman, and a fight against them is said to have been planned.

The Shuberts, however, according to the Tribune, have taken the initiative and are prepared to make the fight a thorough one.

A new Managers' Association, which will include David Belasco, Harrison Grey Fiske and the Shuberts, will be formed, it is understood.

BOCK BEER

No Healthier Tonic Known.

Carling's Easter Brew

For Sale By All Dealers in Bottles and in Draught

Order a Case Now

CARLING'S ALE, PORTER & LAGER.

HERE'S our old friend Bill Jones! Bill really hasn't a pair of vises clamped on his understandings as the artist has pictured him.

He has a pair of "green" shoes instead, which fitted him perfectly at the try-on, but which, because the shape wasn't built in permanently, have gone wrong now, and hurt him like Sam Hill.

Bill has a pair of feet deformers—that's what they really are—good things they would have been for the Spanish Inquisition—bad things for Bill's temper this late day.

Now, there are a good many shoes made like Bill Jones', reader.

Maybe you've worn a pair—you may have 'em on now.

Do you know why such shoes are?

Simply because some shoe manufacturer is stinting on the cost of his materials, and paying smaller salaries to his operators.



There is only one way to make shoes that fit right at the start, which keep their shape permanently and are comfortable all the time—

And that's to use the right materials and know how to make the right shoe.

Not many shoes are made of the right materials and in the right way. There's one shoe, that is the Hartt Shoe.

The Hartt Shoe

We select every piece of leather we use in the Hartt Shoe in the most careful manner.

We inspect it carefully—cut it up—then make it into shoes and wear the shoes.

For the most part, we use Canadian leather—sound, clear, closely textured, tough, pliable leather—the very best in the world.

Then our cobblers are real cobblers.

Good sturdy independent New Brunswickers—"Blue Noses" who take an intelligent and keen interest in their work—not unknowing and unthinking slavish foreigners.

Our cobblers from the very first process of making Hartt Shoes BUILD SHAPE in the very shoe itself.

And when they are through the shape is there to stay in Hartt Shoes

That's why Hartt Shoes feel comfortable a week or six months after you try them on—

That's why they hold their shape and look stylish for that length of time. There's no Bill Jones torture in Hartt Shoes. They feel as comfortable to the foot as old gloves to the hand.

See the Hartt Shoe at your better class shoe shop. All we ask is for you to investigate the Hartt Shoe before you purchase your next pair.

"CANADA'S BEST SHOEMAKERS" 5

THE HARTT BOOT AND SHOE CO. LIMITED. FREDERICTON, N.B.

MILK IMPORTATIONS.

Washington, April 9.—During the past ten years the United States exported $16,000,000 worth of condensed milk, according to reports made by customs officers to the bureau of statistics.

Year by year these exports have witnessed a remarkable increase, the high water being in 1908 when two and a half million dollars' worth of "milk" was exported to all parts of the world. Oriental and tropical countries are the chief sections in which the products of this industry are used. In the last fiscal year Cuba was the largest purchaser, consuming nearly one million dollars' worth of milk. Other countries to which milk was distributed in large quantities are Japan, Canada, Philippine Islands, China, Mexico, British South Africa, Asiatic Russia and Portuguese Africa.

Piles Cured in Six to Fourteen Days. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days, or money refunded. 50c. 74

The home is heated more comfortably and with a great deal less money. Our Coal we mine, prepare and sell direct to the consumer, as our price will indicate.

Chestnut, Stove and Egg, per ton $6 50

Large, Clean Pea for the range $5 50



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Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals

Express Sailings Tuesdays at (or a. m.) to PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, BREMEN
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie" "Kronprinz Wilhelm"
"Kaiser Wilhelm II." "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse"

Twin-Screw Sailings Thursdays at (or a. m.) to PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, BREMEN
"George Washington" (new) "Grosser Kurfuerst"
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm" "Barbarossa"
"Friedrich der Grosse" "Bremen"

Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at (or a. m.) to GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA
"Berlin" (new) "Neckar" "Princess Irene"
"Koenigin Luise" "Koenig Albert"

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Cooks' Travellers' Checks are good everywhere.
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C.P.R. Atlantic Lines

East.	Liverpool.	West.
March 20	Lake Erie	
March 26	Empress of Britain	
April 3	Lake Champlain	March 17
April 9	Empress of Ireland	March 26
April 17	Lake Manitoba	March 31

Rates, complete sailings and further particulars on application to nearest agent, or S. J. SHARP, 71 Yonge street, Toronto. ywt

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Corsican	May 7	June 4
Virginian	May 14	June 11
Tunisian	May 21	June 18
Victorian	May 28	June 25

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Class .....$77 50 and upwards
Turbine Steamers .....$87 50 and upwards
Second Class.....$45, $47 50 and $50, according to steamer. Steamers are fitted with wireless telegraph and submarine signalling system.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Ionian	May 8	June 5
Grampian	May 15	June 12
Pretorian	May 22	June 19
Hesperian	May 29	June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Grampian and Hesperian—First class, $67 50 and upwards; second class, $45 and $47 50.

Ionian and Pretorian—"One class cabin" (second cabin), $42 50 and upwards.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Steamers on this service carry "one class cabin" (second cabin) passengers, at moderate rates.

For full particulars apply local Allan Line agents, London, Ont.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal — Quebec — Liverpool (Summer).
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston-Liverpool Direct, sailing Wed'days
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EASTER RATES

Return tickets, between all stations in Canada, east of Port Arthur, at

SINGLE FARE

Good going

APRIL 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

Return limit, April 13.

Ask for copy of

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Pamphlet, giving rates and full particulars of low rate Northwest excursions.

Apply to W. FULTON, C. P. and T. A., London.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 997.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Corrected to January 10, 1909.

Arrive from the east—*2:45 a.m., 10:50 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m. *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:35 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4:00 p.m. *6:50 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:43 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:43 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *8:20 p.m.
* To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:30 a.m., 8:00 p.m., *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., 8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.
Depart for the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:23 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday. †From Chatham only. ‡To Chatham only.

WABASH

During the months of March and April the Wabash will sell one-way second class colonist tickets at very low rates from all stations to

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, MEXICO, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tickets are good going via all direct routes, with stop-over privileges. If you are contemplating a trip west, take advantage of these cheap rates.

For full particulars inquire of your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

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Leaves Montreal 12:00 (noon) daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, N. B., Halifax.

Friday's Maritime Express

Carries the European mail, and lands passengers and baggage at the side of the steamship at Halifax the following Saturday.

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Single Fare
FOR THE
Round Trip

Between all stations in Canada, Detroit, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

Tickets good going April 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1909. Returning not later than April 13, 1909.

Tickets and full information at city office, 405 Richmond street. Phone 205. Thos. Evans, C.P.A.; S. H. Palmer, D.P.A., St. Thomas; O. W. Ruggles, G.P.A., Chicago.

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IS MOST BEAUTIFUL DURING SPRING

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Return tickets at single fare between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y. Good going April 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; return limit, April 13, 1909.

Full information and tickets from E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger and ticket agent; E. RUSE, depot agent.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

FIRST NEWS PICTURE OF THE YALE OARSMEN



LONDONERS LEAD IN WHIST TOURNEY

Opening Play at the Annual Congress at Toronto.

Toronto, April 9.—The Canadian Whist League opened today with a splendid start. The following scores were made:

Progressive Pairs—Section A.

McGuire and Ashplant, 6.
Robertson and Mrs. Arthur, 6.
Verrall and Leonard, 3.
Dean and Ritchie, 2.
Wallace and McKeown, 1.

Section B.

Amsden and Gallagher, 6½.
Frost and McBurney, 4½.
Cannon and Connolly, 4½.
Higgins and Sinclair, 3½.
Cohoe and Sears, 2½.
Wilcox and Connor, 2½.
Mrs. Burgess and Miss Cooke, ½.

Mixed Fours Championship.

Miss Cooke and A. C. Casselman, Mrs. Burgess and A. E. Gallagher, plus 5.
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Frey, Mrs. Casselman and L. G. Amsden —5.

Progressive Pairs—A Compass.

Ledger and Cameron, 8½.
Wilcox and Connor, 7½.
Ball and Ball, 5½.
Mrs. Arthur and Robertson, 4½.
Verrall and Leonard, 3½.
Hunter and Campbell, 2½.
Dean and Frost, ½.

North and South. East and West.

Addison	Hand		
Hall	10	Galloway	8
Beharriell	Ashplant		
Connolly	6	McGuire	7
Mr. Cockburn	McQueen		
Mrs. Cockburn	3	McBurney	6
Begg	Mayor Oliver		
Robertson	1	Mrs. Riches	3
C. Smith			
Sinkler	1		

LONDON GROCERS WON AT ST. THOMAS

St. Thomas, April 10.—A very interesting bowling match was played at Joe West's alleys yesterday afternoon between the London Grocers and the Michigan Central Club. The grocers had an easy victory over the railwaymen, and defeated them by 195 pins. The grocers played with Dewan, Grandage, Ayers, Finchamp and Collins.

ANNUAL MEETING OF WESTERN SOCCERITES

Officers Elected at Galt Yesterday—Schedules Later.

Galt, April 9.—About 100 delegates were present at the meeting today of the Western Football Association, which was held in this city for the first time.

It was the thirtieth anniversary of the association, and judging from the enthusiasm displayed there is every indication that the unusual success, hitherto enjoyed by the association, will be repeated for many years to come. President D. A. McLachlan, of Stratford, was in the chair, with Mr. Solon Lutz, the efficient and popular secretary, at his post.

Among the delegates were: G. W. King, Tavistock; T. McWhinney, Galt; J. J. Gunn, Woodstock; E. W. Elwiss, Waterloo; W. M. Foster, Inglewood; W. F. Kuhn, Woodstock; D. Forsythe, Berlin; D. J. Hall, Ayr; S. J. Norman, Chesley; G. B. Miller, Walkerton; B. L. K. Bamford, Listowel; D. A. McLachlan, Stratford; Dr. Burnett, Galt; John D. Campbell, Owen Sound; Wm. Krauter, Ethel; N. McGuire, Milverton; J. Ballantyne, Brussels; J. C. Eicheldinger, Preston; Wm. Cuceen, Galt; B. Bossenberg, Brucefield; J. A. Johnston, Mildmay.

Rules and Schedules.

Owing to non-representation of various clubs, groupings were not proposed or schedules drawn up, but left in the hands of the district convenor. The convention was marked by decorum and a singular coldness at its close.

It was reported that the following teams have been entered so far in the various series:

Intermediates—Brussels, Galt, Milverton, Ethel, Owen Sound; Inglewood, Woodstock, Chesley, Walkerton, Mildmay, Listowel, Brucefield.

Seniors—Galt.

Juniors—Preston, Owen Sound, Galt, Stratford, Waterloo, Mildmay, Ayr.

For Hough cup, Galt and Berlin Collegiate Institutes.

It was decided that the limit of entry was to be the 28th of April, a little earlier than last year.

The morning session was given over to a discussion of amendments to the rules. There was proposed as a substitute for article 10, page 31, the following:

"A committee on protests and appeals, composed of three neutral members, appointed as occasion demands by the president, through the secretary-treasurer, shall decide all disputes and differences arising out of matches which may be referred to it. This committee must meet at the call of the secretary-treasurer upon receipt by him of all evidence submitted by the secretaries of the clubs interested. When the committee has reached a decision it must forward it at once in writing and signed to the secretary-treasurer, whose duty it should be to notify the proper parties." This was adopted after a hot discussion.

The six-mile limit of qualification was also fixed as follows:

"That rule 5 be further amended by adding the following sentences after the words 'otherwise 35 cents': 'Full responsibility as to age, place of business, amateur standing and general eligibility of each player must rest with the club registering his name. The fact that the secretary of the W. F. A. has certified to each and every name on a list does not relieve the club of that responsibility.'"

The following officers were appointed:

President—D. A. McLachlan, Stratford.

Secretary-Treasurer—T. G. Elliott, Galt (acclamation.)

Hon. Secretary—D. Forsythe, B. A., Berlin.

District vice-presidents:

Southern—G. C. Wilson, M. P. P., Dundas (acclamation.)

Oxford—W. F. Kuhn, Woodstock.

Central—S. Lutz, Berlin.

Perth—J. McCutcheon, B. A., Stratford (acclamation.)

Huron—F. Sills, Seaforth (acclamation.)

London—W. Govenlock, London.

Bruce—Dr. L. Doering, Mildmay (acclamation.)

Grey—Dr. Murray, Owen Sound (acclamation.)

Niagara—G. Phemister, Niagara Falls (acclamation.)

Peel—Rev. S. R. Robinson, Caledon E. (acclamation.)

Hough Cup—R. S. Hamilton, B. A., Galt.

The rule was established that "the home club must give sufficient notice to visiting club of hour appointed for the commencement of the match," and that the last sentence of the rule be struck out.

A long discussion took place on Mr. Forsythe's resolution amending the rules so as to provide that matches should go on at the specified time. All kinds of compromises were offered from ten to thirty minutes. But none were accepted. The opinion of Secretary Elliott was received with favor, he arguing that ten to twenty minutes, meant money to the home players. Mr. Forsythe, whose proposal was the one which drew the greatest amount of discussion, finally consented to let his proposition stand as a notice of motion.

To amend competition rule 11, page 36, the following clause was inserted: "The secretary-treasurer of this league shall then immediately send a written notice to the secretary of the club defending, explaining in brief the nature of the matter in dispute." Also, it was provided that furthermore, each club shall receive due notice of the date of meeting of the protest committee and the right shall be allowed either club to be represented at its own expense at this meeting for the purpose of presenting its case more fully, but no representative shall be present while the members of the committee are seeking to arrive at a decision.

In future visiting teams are to be allowed four cents mileage for 12 men and the mileage is to be adjusted even up between the teams.

The return match mileage is to be equal to the mileage of the first game.

Owen Sound was granted $30 as rebate transportation and Tavistock $20 on the game which they were to play with Preston, but were tied up by train service.

The secretary-treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of $208.

SAM LANGFORD WILL CORNER JACK JOHNSON

The Black Rivals to Meet in Old London at the Same Time.

New York, April 10.—Unless they change their plans, Jack Johnson and Sam Langford will be in England the latter part of May. Johnson says he will board a steamship for the other side on May 17, while Langford will leave on April 21. Just what kind of a reception Johnson will get in England is exciting considerable interest. Langford's manager, Joe Woodman, says that he will have the Boston slugger on hand to keep his agreement with the National Sporting Club of London for a fifteen-round bout with Johnson on May 24, and that he will convince the English sporting public that Johnson is a counterfeit champion heavyweight. Woodman asked Johnson point blank again yesterday whether he intended to fight Langford, and received this reply:

"I fought and defeated Langford three years ago, and that is enough."

Although Johnson agreed before he left London last fall for Australia that he would meet Langford for a purse of $6,000 before the National Sporting Club, and Sam Fitzpatrick in his behalf signed articles to that effect, at the same time receiving $6,000 in advance from the club to defray the expenses of the long trip to Sydney, the big negro has deliberately flunked. In refusing to fight he gives several reasons—first, that the purse is not large enough; second, that Langford is not a heavyweight; third, that he has already defeated the Boston negro, and so on without limit.

But over in London these excuses will not hold water, it is thought. If Langford stands ready to fight Johnson on May 24, and the latter refuses, it is believed that Texas Jack will be scored unmercifully. British sporting men say that Johnson is in honor bound to fight Langford according to the terms of agreements signed by Fitzpatrick, and that if the heavyweight champion backs down when he arrives in London he will lose much of his prestige. Both Langford and Johnson will show in the English music halls, and the former will meet all comers.

Langford's manager declares that he will place Johnson in such an embarrassing predicament that the big colored man will be glad to leave British soil. It is just possible that things will be made so unpleasant for Johnson by the English sporting critics that he will be finally forced into the ring with Langford rather than be publicly branded as a coward. Langford has an idea that he will have have a crack at his rival, in spite of the latter's unwillingness to mix it up, and says that if there is a fight Johnson will be knocked out or so badly beaten that the question of supremacy will be no longer in doubt. When Johnson defeated Burns last December he was regarded as a hero in England, where Burns had dodged him last summer, but in view of his present attitude toward Langford, Johnson has lost an army of followers, just as in this country, because of his backwardness in taking on Kaufman or Ketchel. Here is the original agreement with the National Sporting Club which Johnson, not Fitzpatrick, signed on Sept. 19, last year:

"To the Committee of the National Sporting Club:

"Gentlemen,—I undertake and agree to carry out my contest with Sam Langford on the 22nd of February, 1909, on the same terms and conditions as already arranged with Langford, viz., £1,000 purse and one-third of the interest in any bioscopic pictures that may be taken. At the same time allow me to tender my thanks to you for the courtesy you have extended to myself and manager, Mr. Sam Fitzpatrick, while we have been in this country. I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"JACK JOHNSON."

After getting the match with Burns at Sydney, Johnson asked to have the date of the Langford mill postponed until May 24, which was granted. Johnson has insisted that as Fitzpatrick signed this contract he was not bound to live up to it.

EASTERN BOWLING TOURNEY

Visitors Make a Clean Sweep on First Day at Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 9.—The Eastern Canada Bowling tourney was opened today at the O. A. A. C., nearly two hundred ten-pin cracks having entered. All the entries with the exception of four from Montreal were Ottawa men, but the visitors made a clean sweep in everything that they entered in. The bowling was not up to expectations, but the Montreal men, who sailed under the name of Canucks, managed to lead off in all classes. The tourney continues until Tuesday or Wednesday, but it looks as though several of the scores made by the Montreal men will hold good.

In the five-men team class, Darling, Gardner, Holmgrem, Gamble and Plow, of the Montreal Canucks scored 2,309, and O. A. A. C. five being second with 2,292. Darling, Holmgrem and Gardner also lead in the three-men class, making 1,525, they too having second place.

Darling and Gardner are away ahead in the two-men series. Darling leads the individual cross alley scores with 546. He has also the high single string of 209.

The sixty-foot alleys appeared to bother the visitors, but they were good at that. Archambault, of Monument Nationals, made the best cross alley score of the day, 577, but it was in the contest for civil servants only and did not count, he not having entered for the open class.

Another Royal Appointment.

The recent appointment of Messrs. Steinway & Sons as piano makers to his majesty, Manuel Second, king of Portugal, is another testimony to the greatness of the world-famous Steinway Piano. This makes 17 royal warrants now held by the illustrious house of Steinway.

Nordheimers, Limited, have at present some fine examples of Steinway Pianos, including a duplicate of the Vertegrand recently sold to the Princess of Wales.

COVERPOINT JOLTS

The weather man sure cheated on the climate yesterday, and instead of fine, balmy weather, he uncorked a brand that made outdoor exercise about as enjoyable as a plunge in the lake in January. There were no ball games and the Appleby-Simpson race had to be cancelled. We are still looking for spring.

* * *

Johnny Kling is having more excitement these days than almost anybody in the broad U. S. A. The Chicago bugs have gone daffy since they think Johny will not play with the Spuds this season, and they are writing him letters. They are becoming as peevish as a petted pup, and are saying all sorts of things to J. K. One of the writers is a perfect lady, and the way she writes the soft stuff to Johnny is wonderful. When Johnny gets all the publicity he desires and escapes the spring training trip, he will don the spangles once more.

* * *

Now that a ball player has contracted smallpox, there will be a movement on foot shorty to have the demon athletes muzzled, vaccinated and otherwise protected from all dangers, seen and unseen.

* * *

P. Powers has commenced to talk to T. Longboat, and has ordered the Redskin to be ready to race Shrubb at 15 miles on April 17, at which distance the Englishman will race his head off, unless the Marathon business has taken the steam out of the game little Englishman.

* * *

The C. L. A. meeting yesterday was a very quiet and orderly affair, the motion of Francis Nelson to cut off "paper" teams disposing of practically all the orators of the organization. It was quite a contrast to former days, when the floods of oratory made the annual meeting rival a Twelfth of July and made St. Patrick's Day look ordinary.

* * *

From the tone of the correspondents who have been with the big league teams on the training trips we suspect that there will be eight teams fighting it out for the leadership of the American League, and the same number in the National. There will be a flagpole for the pennant erected in each one.

* * *

Chicago is the next place to fall for the Marathon Derby thing, a $10,000 purse being offered the bunch to come to the Windy City. St. Yves, Longboat, Dorando and Hatch will certainly start. Hayes and Maloney do not cut any figure any way. Shrubb has given up the grind for good.

* * *

Three weeks from today the City League teams will play their first game at Tecumseh Park. So far the personnel of the teams is not known of. There should be some good ones in the game this year. From appearances it should be the best in the history of the league.

* * *

The Asylum Cricket Club has reorganized for the season, and from appearances this should be one of the best years for a long time. Time was when the asylum team was about the best there was in the western section. With Terry, Frank Reid, and many others the team won scores of games, and there was always a good time in store. There should be plenty of good games in sight. Aylmer, with such good ones as Dave Price, Warren White and others to guide the team, has organized. St. Thomas will have a team. Forest, formerly one of the best, may get into line, and it is quite possible that a score of other towns may get the fever. It is a good game, and the asylum boys deserve credit in making an attempt to revive it in Western Ontario.

* * *

The Detroit Blue Ribbon stakes have drawn a record entry and there should be some fine racing in the City of the Straits this coming summer.

* * *

The ponies are creating a little interest just now, and followers of form are trying to dope out the possibilities in the King's Plate. Seagram has a very strong hand. Dyment has a pair of good ones. Hon. Adam Beck has a horse that is classy, while there are several others, especially in the Hendrie string that are considered to have more than an outside chance.

* * *

Longboat came into Toronto by the rear entrance the other night, and not a soul was there to meet the proud Redskin, the near Marathon champion. This is somewhat of a contrast to the days when a mob many thousand strong used to hang on to the words of the famous Indian runner and orator. It has perhaps dawned upon him that he is all in as a drawing card and as an athlete unless he gets busy right away.

* * *

The baseball manager waved his hand,
As he talked to the sporting ed.
Then bit the end of a big cigar
And these are the words he said:
"We've got a team that is sure a scream from centre field to sub,
You'd vainly seek for a spot that's weak—there isn't a single scrub,
We've raked the land with a fine tooth comb;
They came from afar and we plucked 'em at home.
It stands that way, just say for mine,
That we'll bring home the pennant in nineteen-nine.

"There's Spike McGlue from Kalamazoo, who hit.400 in nineteen-two;
And Mickey James, who played with Ames, and got ten homers in fourteen games;
Together with Jones, whom Cleveland owns, but I got him for sixteen hundred bones,
These few I call to your attention, with others too numerous to mention.
Our captain's a wiz on the coaching line;
We've cinched on the pennant for nineteen-nine."

These things the baseball manager said
In the patient ear of the sporting ed.
But the manager knew, and the editor knew,
And the public knew when the story came through,
That only a clairvoyant could divine
Who'd win the pennant in nineteen-nine.

—Exchange.



JEM MACE,

England's Old-Time Heavyweight Champion Who in His Poverty Has Appealed For an Old-Age Pension.

KARRYS WINS MATCH.

Chester Sheere, bowled 880 in four games yesterday afternoon at the National Alleys. In another social game he bowled 256. Mr. P. Buchanan came along and tied this score, and challenged all comers. Bill Karrys took him up on a ten-game match, spotted him 200 pins, and won by 165 pins.

BY RIGHT OF MERIT

The judgment of Canada's best dressed men gives the verdict of supremacy to "Progress Brand" Clothing.

As one leader of fashion says, "Their style, fit and workmanship are perfect."

"Progress Brand" Clothing is made with these ends in view. It is not intended to compete with cheap clothing. It is meant to be exactly what it is—

Maximum Style, Wear and Value

The best course is always to buy the best. Inferior clothing cheapens a man in his own estimation, as well as in the eyes of his friends.

Cheap clothes make him look cheap and feel cheap.

"Progress Brand" Clothing is an incentive to good work, good health and good humor, because it makes you feel at your best and brings out the best that is in you.

"Progress Brand" Clothing

Tailored and Guaranteed by H. VINEBERG & CO., LIMITED, Montreal. 41

Sold with a Guarantee by

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

ST. THOMAS ROAD RACE

Norman Honsinger Carriers Off Collegiate Honors.

St. Thomas, April 9.—The five-mile road race held here today under the auspices of the Collegiate Institute was won by Norman Honsinger of the senior class, who covered the distance in 30 minutes and 50 seconds. Nunn and Sanderson were second and third respectively. A large crowd witnessed the race all along the course which started from the institute to Wellington street, thence to the overhead bridge in the Township of Yarmouth, across the bridge to the gravel road and home.

The runner's name will be engraved on a shield and placed in a prominent place at the institute.

The other contestants in the race were Brebner, Mitchell, Lodge, Reid, Caine, Dunsmore, Doods, Beckley and White.

ASYLUM CRICKETERS

Annual Meeting Held and Season's Play Talked Over.

The Asylum Cricket Club held its annual meeting on Thursday afternoon. There was a good attendance.

Dr. Robinson, medical superintendent, was in the chair.

After the election of officers, plans for the coming season were discussed. The club will start to practice about May 1, and in the meantime every effort will be made to get additional members. Those who desire to join should send their application to the secretary. Only a nominal fee will be charged to outsiders who enroll.

The following officers were elected:

Honorary Presidents—Hon. Adam Beck, M.P.P., Mr. Rogers, P.C.I.

President—Dr. Robinson.

Vice President—Dr. Forster.

Captain—Mr. Walker.

Vice-Captain—Mr. Evans.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. Marshall.

Jimmy Callahan, was reinstated by the national commission after three years as an "outlaw" ball player. There is a little formality of a $100 fine that still remains to be receipted for, as Cal sent a check to Chairman Garry Herrmann. Cal wired Herrmann for reinstatement, and got a wire back saying he would be placed upon the eligible list upon payment of a fine of $100.

There are three varieties of dogs that never bark—the Australian, the Egyptian shepherd dog, and the lion headed dog of Thibet.



tyw

BOWLING!

7 ALLEYS

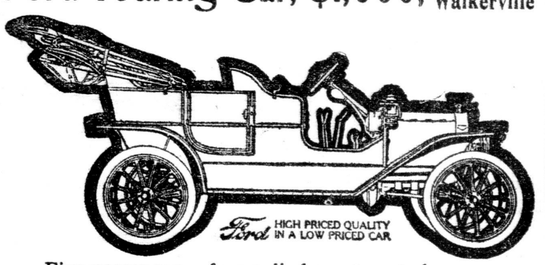
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Ford HIGH PRICED QUALITY IN A LOW PRICED CAR

Five-passenger, four-cylinder, twenty-horsepower; shaft drive; 100-inch wheel-base, magneto, etc. The finest proposition ever offered the automobile public.

C. E. BERNARD, London. Distributor for Middlesex County.

PHONE 1153 And Make Appointment for Demonstration.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS.

KING EDWARD GARAGE, Wellington Street, Just North of Dundas

The Spring Shoot of Huron Indians

Exeter, April 9.—The annual spring shoot of the Huron Indians was held here today, and the championship of Western Ontario was won by S. Fitton, of Exeter, who broke 18 out of 20 birds. The scores were low owing to the snow and wind that prevailed throughout the day. High average went to Fred Galbraith, of Duart, with 98 out of 120, while Bert Glover, of London, got 97 out of 120. The scores were:

	20	20	20	20	20	20	Shots.	Score
J. E. Canteion, Chatham	14	11	14	14	15	17	120—	85
F. Kerr, Exeter	15	9	15	15	14	12	120—	80
J. Trebner, Exeter	13	12	10	15	13	15	120—	78
Dr. Kenedy, Ailsa Craig	10	10	10	8	13	15	120—	66
S. Webb, London	8	13	11	9	13	14	120—	68
B. W. Glover, London	15	16	15	16	18	17	120—	97
R. Day, London	14	11	11	11	16	18	120—	81
F. Galbraith, Duart	17	17	16	15	18	15	120—	98
G. Lang, Ridgetown	13	10	12	14	15	16	120—	80
*C. Thomson, Hamilton	15	12	12	19	13	16	120—	87
D. Hartleib, Exeter	16	13	12	15	15	12	120—	83
S. Fitton, Exeter	12	12	18	14	15	10	120—	81
W. Johns, Exeter	11	13	11	10	17	13	120—	75
F. Trebner, Exeter	12	12	13	10	12	9	120—	68
D. Brintnell, Exeter	10	11	5	9	14	14	120—	61
W. E. Sanders, Exeter	14	18	15	12	18	18	120—	85
H. Zimmer, Exeter	7	6	5	8	11	4	120—	39

*Professional.

The Cubs to Get That $10,000

Indianapolis, Ind., April 10.—Manager Chance, of the Chicago National League team, announced last night that the National League championship pennant would be raised in Chicago on June 3, and at the same time the $10,000 which President Murphy awarded to the club for winning the world's championship, would be divided among the players who were eligible for the world's series last year. On June 26 the world's championship pennant would be raised, Chance said.

OTHER SPORTING ON PAGE FOUR

Plays, Players and Playgoers--The Week in London Theatres

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.

Today at 2:30... "The Wizard of Oz"
Tonight at 8:15 .. "The Wizard of Oz"
Friday Matinee. The Dresden Orchestra
Friday Evening. Toronto Garrison Company Dramatic Company in "Caste"
Saturday, Matinee and Night .....
... ... "Lena Rivers"

"The Wizard of Oz."

"The Wizard of Oz" will be at the Grand this afternoon and evening. This delightful musical comedy, the product of L. Frank Baum, who supplied the charming fairy story, and Paul Tietjens and A. Baldwin Sloane, who furnished the lyrics and score, is one of the most popular and entertaining extravaganzas ever produced. From a scenic point of view, it is easily the most pretentious of any of its class, while the musical numbers and comedy of the piece are of the brightest kind. Few characters of the eccentric comedy type have scored such a tremendous triumph as have those unique personages, the Scarecrow and the Tin Man, and this extremely amusing duo will long remain in the hearts and minds of those who delight in fun and frolic of stage folk.

"Lena Rivers."

Next Saturday's attraction at the Grand Opera House will be a strong company in Beulah Poynter's dramatization of the ever-popular novel of Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, "Lena Rivers." "Lena Rivers" has endured the test of more than half a century of enthusiastic readers, readers who must number several millions, for, besides the great sale the book has long enjoyed, it is always in demand at the circulating libraries.

As prepared for the stage by Miss Poynter, it tells a simple but absorbing story. Lena is a girl of the north, concerning whose parentage there is more or less doubt. She lives with her grandmother, and they are very poor. A turn in affairs takes them to the south to live with an uncle, whose wife and daughter lose no opportunity to make the little girl feel uncomfortable. Not even the plain frocks in which they dress her can conceal her beauty, however, and before long she attracts the attention oft a gallant young man of the south, who wins her love, only to be met by opposition from his parents. In the end everything is straightened out nicely.

"Parsifal."

Four weeks of constant rehearsal is necessary for the production of Messrs. Martin & Emery's "Parsifal" each season, under the personal direction of William Lynch Roberts, the adapter and translator of the English version. An average of fourteen hours a day is divided between the principals and the minor support, but Mr. Roberts is on duty the entire time.

"The Land of Nod."

"The Land of Nod," which comes to the Grand Opera House on Friday, April 23, is a production of extravaganza which contains beauty, laughter, song and wonderful scenic effects. It introduces many personages, such as The Man in the Moon, a jolly sentimental, old chap, daring in his flirtations when not molested by his shrewish wife, Rory, Bory Alice; a mischievous Weatherman, who brings untimely storms to frighten the children; a typical Broadway Chorus Girl; an animated Welsh Rarebit and April Fool.

William Faversham, in His Greatest Hit.

William Faversham will present "The World and His Wife" at the Grand Opera House on April 24. It was generally recognized in New York that this play is one of the strongest acting dramas seen in several seasons. As an actor-manager, Mr. Faversham has proved a novelty, inasmuch that he did not take advantage of his privilege of submerging his supporting company. He announced to begin with that it was his purpose to present fine plays in a fine way without regard to his own appearance in them. This fine company includes Julie Opp, Olive Oliver, H. Cooper Cliffe, Morton Selton, Harry Redding, and Lionel Belmore.

Germaine Schnitzer's Busy Spring.

Germaine Schnitzer will have a busy four weeks from April 10 to May 10 while the Dresden Philarmonic Orchestra is on tour in America and Canada. Miss Schnitzer is to be one of the soloists at the initial concert to be given at the Carnegie Hall, New York, on April 10.

She will appear at London with the Dresden Philarmonic Orchestra on April 16 for matinee.



BEATRICE TURNER,
As Dorothy Gale in "The Wizard of Oz," at the Grand This Afternoon and Evening.

Mme. Langendorff's Busy Season.

When Mme. Frieda Langendorff sails for Europe at the closing of the Dresden Philarmonic Orchestra's tour, she will have completed a busy season. Besides appearances in New York City and vicinity, she made a southern tour last fall, followed by a tour through the Middle West and down the Pacific coast. Mme. Langendorff is generously booked with the Philarmonic Orchestra, and is to appear in a great many of the big musical festivals through the United States.

She will appear in London in company with the Dresden Philarmonic Orchestra on April 16, for matinee only.

THEATRES—SATURDAY .. ..

David Belasco has acquired the English rights to the new German play recently brought out at the Irving Place Theatre, New York, and will call it "The Open Door." Leo Ditrichstein has been engaged to make the adaptation.

E. H. Sothern contemplates sending Rowland Buckstone out as a star next fall in a dramatization of one of Dickens' works.

George Loane Tucker of "The Fortune Hunter" company was for many years a stock actor, and boasts that he has appeared in 197 different plays, ranging from Shakespeare to "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Miss Beulah Lurton, in leading supports for the late Sol Smith Russell during the last two years of his stage career, and leading woman for the Odeon Stock Company of St. Louis, has been engaged to play leading roles in the repertoire of the new Irish Stock Company of New York.

Miss Alma Kruger has been loaned to Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper from E. H. Sothern's company for an important role in "The Whirlpool." In the company are Katherine Grey, Dorothy Dorr and Charles Waldron. Colin Kemper is personally directing rehearsals.

Frederick Voelcker uses a violin by Bergonzi dated 1738; a Guadguini, dated 1755, and another instrument formerly played by Sarasate.

In addition to being the star of "The Call of the North," Robert Edeson staged the play in its entirety and personally attended to all the details of rehearsals.

Adelaide Wilson, daughter of Francis Wilson is appearing with her father in his present play, "When Knights Were Bold." This is Miss Wilson's second season on the stage.

Charles Purcell has succeeded Hubert Wilke in "The Golden Butterfly."

Clarence Handyside, who plays the Rev. Peter Pottleberry, D.D., a Church of England dean of the present day, and "Peter the Monk" of the chivalric day in "When Knights Were Bold," is an actor whose name has long been conspicuous. Mr. Handyside has been seen in the support of Olga Nethersole, Viola Allen, Nat Goodwin and Fritzi Scheff.

The George Evans' Honey Boy Minstrels and "The American Idea" brought their seasons to a close last Saturday night.

Lionel E. Lawrence has secured the road rights to play "The Prince Chap," and will make a tour of the south under his own management.

Miss Isabell D'Armond, who recently left "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge," has joined "The Beauty Spot," playing the part of the western girl.

Miss Rose Stahl left New York yesterday for London, where she will begin an engagement in the Vaudeville Theatre, April 19, in "The Chorus Lady."

Hurtig & Seamon have made arrangements to give "The Wizard of Oz" an early production in London. They have purchased the English rights from the Fred Hamlin estate.

Miss Louise Dresser has been engaged as a member of the cast which Manager Charles Dillingham is forming for "The Candy Shop," which will be put on in New York for a summer run.

Messrs. Liebler & Company have sold to Dr. Carl Merzbach, of Berlin, the German rights to Mr. Cleveland Moffatt's play, "The Battle," now at the Savoy Theatre, New York.

A week's rest at Atlantic City was enough for George Cohan and he resumed his place at the head of "The Yankee Prince" Company in Philadelphia last Thursday night.

One of the plays to receive Charles Frohman's attention early in the fall will be "The Harvest Moon," by Augustus Thomas. The play will be produced in September.

Kathyrn Osterman will appear next season in a new play entitled, "A Woman of Today," written expressly for her by Arthur W. Stace and Roy K. Moulton. It is a comedy in three acts, dealing with finance.

Marie Doro is about to begin an extensive tour to the Pacific coast, and for this purpose Charles Frohman has substituted "The Morals of Marcus" for "The Richest Girl," in which Miss Doro has been starring this season.

Madge Lessing and Fred Wright, jun., have bought the entire rights (barring the English and American) of "The Naked Truth." This play, it is stated, will be taken to London some time during this spring."

Jobyna Howland, who succeeded Ada Lewis in "Nearly a Hero," left New York for Chicago recently to become the leading woman of Richard Carle's production of "A Boy and a Girl."

Five thousand gallons of water are used in the rainstorm scene of "The Fortune Hunter." Another scene is a drug store, where a boy dispenses real soda water from a real fountain.

The Auditorium Theatre in Baltimore has come under the management of the Shuberts. They inaugurated their new holding with "The Blue Mouse" last week, with "Girls" this week.

The Show World says:

Those who have been contending that Star & Havlin ruled with an iron hand during the days of melodramas may get all the satisfaction they wish this spring for the entire circuit is disrupted and instead of playing touring attractions until late in May or early in June the companies have about all closed and many of the theatres which formerly made up the circuit are no longer in Stair & Havlin's control.

The conclusion prevalent in some quarters that there will be no Stair & Havlin circuit next year is arrived at hastily. There will be a Stair & Havlin circuit next year, and the chances are that it will give their producing manager a great deal better opportunity to get money than that circuit has in the past. That moving pictures will weed out many of the unprofitable houses which have been a part of the circuit in the past is certain. That the Shuberts will provide many attractions for the Stair & Havlin circuit in 1909-10 is generally understood. It is more than likely that the character of attractions will be changed. There will be more musical shows than in the past and fewer bloodcurdling melodramas.

That the Stair & Havlin people will have a circuit next year is proven by the activity of the firm itself and those producing managers who are supposed to "stand in."

"There never was a tragedian of eminence who did not feel that his greatest success would have been attained as a comedian, and this same situation is true of a comedian, who feels that he should have been a tragedian," says Edmund Breese, who is appearing in Charles Klein's play, "The Third Degree." Speaking further, Mr. Breese says that in his experience on the stage he has noted that the character woman always regretted that she had never been permitted to appear in parts totally opposite from the line of work she was doing. The beautiful leading woman best known for her ability as a comedian is ever regretting that she was denied the pleasure of being seen as the lachrymose heroine, and the tear-stained Camille was always filled with ambition to appear as the rollicking Nell Gwynn or Peg Woffington. Yet on consideration this paradoxical condition exists in other walks of life, even as the shoemaker pegging away at his labors curses the irony of fate that has made him stick to his lasts, whereas he might have won financial reward at some other trade or art.



GLADYS GEORGE,
As Lena in "Lena Rivers," at the Grand Next Saturday Afternoon and Evening.

Do You Remember

(From Various Sources.)

When Gus Koenig made cigars?
When Pete Lang was in opera?
When Vic Hugo was a musician?
When Grant Laferty was a grip?
When Fred Nathan owned an auto?
When Jack Salnpolis drove a cab?
When Max Weber welcomed a pass?
When Lee Shubert was a bootblack?
When Elita Proctor Otis camped out?
When Spencer Charters was an actor?
When E. C. Wilson sold lightning rods?
When May Buckley was first married?
When Olga Nethersole was a governess?
When Harry Farlrey had out Railroad Jack?
When Gerald Griffin was with Patti Rosa?
When Melville B. Raymond played the cities?
When M. E. Rice had out The Fireman's Ward?
When Tom Henry managed McFadden's Flats?
When Jane Coombs played in the Bleak House?
When Tom Wise drove a coach in California?
When Laurette Taylor was in stock at Seattle?
When E. H. Calvert made his last trip abroad?
When "Pop" Tracy sold Brown's Iron Bitters?
When Jack Holland was a minstrel magnate?
When Max Wilson sold papers in Philadelphia?
When Helen Reimer was with The City Directory?
When Sam Harris made a book at Coney Island?
When Ethel Levey sold gloves in San Francisco?
When Gus Weinberg was with the Hopkins stock?
When Fergus McCusker weighed under 220 pounds?
When Charlie Zelss gave Harry Kelley a scarf pin?
When Lottie Briscoe played with McKee Rankin?
When Gus Schlesinger sold tickets in Philadelphia?
When Punch Wheeler first commenced spring jokes?
When Leon Washburn had a minstrel organization?
When Francis McGinn played Shakespearean roles?
When Warren B. Emerson represented Lillian Russell?
When Augusta Glose was with The Liberty Belles?
When Nance O'Neill was with the Land of the Living?
When Ted Griffin played the juvenile role in Thelma?
When Harry Bryan was ahead of The Banker's Child?
When Ed. Anderson opened the season in Momence, Ill?
When Bill Kibbie and Will Junker were with Al G. Field?
When Al Phillips was with Lincoln J. Carter's Tornado?
When the Missouri Girl Sundayed at Buchanan, Mich?
When A. A. Reeves was with the Forepaugh-Sells Show?
When Sid. Toler sang illustrated songs with Corse Payton?
When Hugh Cameron carried a spear with James O'Neill?
When Lee Shubert's father asked for a pass at Syracuse?
When Arthur J. Gillespie was with the California Minstrels?
When John R. Andrew was with Beach & Bowers' Minstrels?
When Earl Burgess was a resident of Missouri Valley, Iowa?
When "Toddy" Van Brocklin first joined "A Breezy Time?"
When Frank Howe, jun., had a success with one of his shows?
When Eddie Harte was general agent for Singer's U. T. C.?
When Harry Jordan was a clerk in a Washington, D.C., hotel?
When George Fawcett played Jefferson Hunter in "The Silver Girl?"
When Harry McRae Webster played John Dill in "East Lynne?"
When Gretchen Hartman played Little Eva at the Bush Temple?
When Doc Gardner was agent for Ben Warner's Comedy Company?
When Will S. Collier was manager of Collier & Gould's Minstrels?
When Henrietta Crossman starred in "Ten Nights in a Bar Room?"
When Dick Little managed the Marie Sanger Burlesque Company?
When Pilgrim and & Elliott's "For Her Own Sake" discovered Lone Tree, Iowa?
When George Thompson did a clog dance at Mount Pleasant, Iowa?
When "Abe" Erlanger and Felix Isman had a misunderstanding?
When Leo Donnelly fought for the flag in the Spanish-American War?
When Otto Henkel was agent of Holden Brothers' "The Denver Express?"
When Harry Sutherland sold bankrupt show stock in La Crosse, Wis.?
When Vic Woodward was a car manager with Welsh Brothers' Circus?
When John and Emma Ray appeared in "A Hot Old Time" at the Academy?
When Charles Burch was with the Berger Family of Swiss Bell Ringers?
When Charles Kindt was principal comedian with Lee Crabbe's Minstrels?
When Frank E. Foster spent a day with the Hagenbeck-Wallace Circus?
When The Owl mentioned anyone without conferring the title of "Colonel?"
When Budd Robb was an usher at the Chestnut Street Opera House in Philadelphia?
When Raymond Hitchcok played a banjo on a Delaware River excursion boat?
When Ike Speers was the town cut-up and manager of the Odeon at Marshalltown, Iowa?
When Frank Schaefer had the candy stand on the lot with the Harris Nickel Plate Show?
When F. M. Shortridge took a correspondence course on "How To Become an Advance Agent?"
When Gene Walters made Lottie Briscoe and Anne Blakeley life honorary members of the Newsboys' Union?—The Show World.

FACTS THAT ARE NOT GENERALLY KNOWN

That Grace Filkins, who is appearing in "The Third Degree" at the Hudson Theatre, posed for the figure of Justice for the Tiffany stained window in the court house in Cincinnati, Ohio.

That Wallace Eddringer, who plays Howard Jeffries, jun., in Charles Klein's latest drama, "The Third Degree," and who made his debut on the stage in "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in the original production, has a unique collection of letters reminiscent of his Fauntleroy career, in the shape of over two hundred letters from ladies offering to adopt him.

That Mark Smith, who plays Bob Blake in the eastern company of "The Travelling Salesman," was once a member of a minstrel troupe which stranded in the far west, and made his way back home by dressing windows in local drygoods stores.

That Sarah McVicker of "The Travelling Salesman" company, is a large real estate owner at Bayonne, N. J.

That Kate McLaurin, who is supporting Robert Edeson in "The Call of the North," started out in life as a school teacher.

That Frank McIntyre, of "The Travelling Salesman" company, is interested in a music publishing house in New York, and has several songs of his own that have attained unusual popularity.

That Hedwig Reicher, who is to appear under the management of Henry B. Harris this coming season in "On the Eve," is so well conversant with the English language after a study of less than four months that hardly a trace of German accent can be noted.

That George Barnum, who plays Dr. Bernstein in "The Third Degree," was an umpire in a western association in 1887, and in the National League in 1891. Mr. Barnum is now compiling a baseball record covering thirty-five years. It is shortly to be published.

"The Virginian" was the holiday attraction at the Grand yesterday, and attracted a fair audience at the matinee and a good house last night. It was only a fair attraction, and did not enthuse the audience.

W. S. Hart, in the title role, was only fair, lacking the inspiration of genius. He is an accomplished actor, but was not situated comfortably in "The Virginian." Hart did great work in "The Squawman" as the bad man, but did not live up to the heroics in the play of last evening.

Frank Campeau, as Trampas, the cattle-thief and all-round bad man, was very clever, as usual, and made a decidedly good impression. He is an artist.

Miss Mabel Wright, as Molly Wood, the school teacher, was a winsome little lady, and shows some ability.

There is a new stagehand at the Hudson Theatre, where Charles Klein's latest drama, "The Third Degree," is running. This particular stagehand was engaged by John Harter, the boss carpenter, to help clear the stage between acts, of furniture and properties. New York had known him only a few weeks. He was fresh from the truly, rural section, full of confidence in his fellowman. Obliging to a fault, he was always willing to make himself useful. Today he is calloused and unfeeling and thoroughly New Yorkized, which means that he shows no favors unless the color of money is displayed before his eyes. And it all happened in this wise:

Just before the curtain went up on the matinee Saturday, one of the working crew, simulating intense excitement, rushed up to the new man and exclaimed: "Get your hat and coat and run down to the Academy of Music and get their curtain key. We have lost ours and can't get the curtain up."

It's a long way from the Hudson Theatre on Forty-fourth street to the Academy of Music on Fourteenth street, but still the obliging stagehand figured with the good wind he had from the early training of bringing the cows home from the pasture, he could beat the street cars. From all accounts he did and at the same time shattered every Marathon record from the time of the original 36-mile sprint to the latest contest between Dorando and Johnny Hayes. Arriving at the Academy he told the gang there, between gasps, of the awful plight the boys were in at the Hudson. Having been forewarned of his coming by the telephone they obliged him with a package that must have weighed close to 100 pounds. He took the car back. Arriving at the Hudson he carefully conveyed the package to the stage door and there met Harter.

The bundle slipped out of his arms and, falling to the floor, broke apart, disclosing a fine assortment of old iron and junk, and also the information that he had been hoaxed. For twenty minutes a siege was threatened, that was only avoided by the timely arrival of a policeman.

Things are different now. Gold bricks, green goods, "con talks," and like deceits, have no interest for the new stage hand. He is wise and is learning every day, but in a way that reflects no discredit on his urbanity.

After a long season with the Belasco Stock Company of Los Angeles, Florence Oakley has resigned from that organization and will start for the east this week. Miss Oakley will be seen next season in New York under the direction of a prominent theatrical firm.

Otis Harlan is to be a star next season in a musical farce called "The Broken Idol," the production to be made in New York early in August. This will be the first time Mr. Harlan has starred since his days with the famous Hoyt farces.

"The Third Degree" will finish its season in New York, its business being very large, and in the fall three companies presenting this piece are to start on tour. Charles Klein, the author of the play, starts for Europe shortly and promises to return early in August with a new play.

Louise Le Baron has been re-engaged as prima donna of the Castle Square Opera Company in Boston for the spring and summer season. Prior to this engagement she will go to Montreal, where for two weeks she will sing leading roles of standard operas to be produced by the Manhattan Opera Company.

Among the twenty-three dramatic compositions registered at the bureau of copyrights last week is one by Billie Burke entitled "Western Nature Studies." There are also two sketches of Lester Lonergan and "The United Kingdom of America, or 2,000 A.D." by George M. Von Schrader.

Before the end of the season Tim Murphy will produce in New York a new play, entitled "The Boy." The management will be William A. Brady and Louis F. Werba. The piece is by the author of "Cupid and the Dollar," in which Mr. Murphy is appearing on tour.

Manager John W. Gates has an original play entitled "The Catspaw," which will be given its first public hearing in Buffalo next Monday. It is by Franklin Searight and Forest Halsey, elaborated by John C. Stapleton. It deals with Wall street problems. Emmet Corrigan and Margaret Bourne are to play the leading parts.

Eugene Walter is finishing up two plays for next season. One is a big melodrama which will probably be called "The Last Muster," and the other is a comedy entitled "Another Way." Charlotte Walker is slated for the star role in "Another way," and David Belasco will be the producer.

Donald Bryan, who originated the character of Prince Danilo in "The Merry Widow," severed his connection with the company in Pittsburg. William Weeden, on behalf of the company, presented Mr. Bryan with a beautiful cane and umbrella. His place was taken by H. J. Rehill, of Pittsburg, who has been with the company for some time.

As a result of the preliminary performance of the new play by Hartley Manners which Cohan and Harris produced recently in Trenton, its title has been changed to "The House Next Door." Originally it was known as "Birth," and subsequently as "The Majesty of Birth." Another outcome of the trial performance has been the promotion of J. E. Dodson to the position of star.

The contract which has been in force for several years between Charles Frohman and Ben Teal has expired and will not be renewed. In making this announcement Mr. Frohman calls attention to the fact that during his term of service there has not been one failure registered against his general stage director. In a few weeks Mr. Teal will go abroad to take charge of a new production.

Joseph Coyne, who is playing in "The Merry Widow" in London, will remain abroad under contract for several years.

Miss Emma Littlefield, of "The Talk of New York" company, is Mrs. Victor Moore in private life.

Miss Kate McLaurin has replaced Miss Beatrice Prentice in the cast supporting Robert Edeson in "The Call of the North."

Nellie Beaumont, late of "In New York" company that broke up recently in Philadelphia, will appear in vaudeville in a single act.

Fritzi Scheff, in "The Prima Donna," played a "banner week" at the Columbia Theatre last week, the house being sold out at every performance.

Thomas Ross, with "The Fortune Hunter," will be sent into New York for a run by Cohan & Harris, following the coming engagement at the Columbia Theatre.

Russ Whytal, a prominent supporting player with John Mason in "The Witching Hour," was the star in "For Fair Virginia," a popular drama of a few seasons past.

E. H. Sothern has played 37 different roles since he became a star. Six of these are Shakespearean, five tragic, and the others alternate between comedy and the romantic.

Al Woods, the well-known manager, and Augustus Thomas have effected a partnership, and will produce "In Mizzoura" in London at an early date. Mr. Thomas will stage the piece.

For at least four weeks this season Mrs. Leslie Carter will head a stock company in St. Louis, appearing in four of her most popular plays. She will have a strong supporting company.

Miss Gertrude Hoffman is to be a star in a new musical comedy next season under the management of Morris Gest. Max Hoffman, Miss Hoffman's husband, is to write the music.

Charles E. Blaney has acquired the rights of "The Terror," a play of modern life by Amelia Weed Holbrook, and will produce it in the first-class houses next season.

A dramatization by Rupert Crossley of William Bartlett Reynolds' short story, "The Promise of Overseas," is to be given a trial performance in Brooklyn.

The Tarkington-Wilson combination has a play safely locked up in the Liebler & Co. safe, entitled "Foreign Exchange," intended for Miss Percy Haswell and H. B. Warner.

"A Son of the South," a new play by Charles T. Dazey, was presented by James K. Hackett and his company for the first time on any stage at the Duquesne Theatre, Pittsburg, last Thursday night.

Hereafter "School Days" will be presented under the direction of Stair & Havlin. By a deal consummated with that firm last week, Gus Edwards has turned over the rights of that musical comedy to them.

Walter Damrosch's music library occupies an enormous room in his house, with shelves from floor to ceiling and in the centre. It contains almost every opera from Gluck to Wagner, and every symphonic work of note, many of them being flattering dedications from the composers. The library is insured for $25,000, but in case of destruction this would not compensate for the thousands of notations, expression marks and corrections which have been added in ink and pencil during years of rehearsals.

Anna Marble, who wrote "In Old Edam," the little Dutch skit in which Mary Marble and Sam Chip recently appeared, will produce a new sketch entitled "Maggie Riley," in Brooklyn.

One of Charles Frohman's early productions in London will be an adaptation of MM. de Fiers and Caillavet's "L'Ane du Buridan" ("Buridan's Donkey"). The piece is said to be one of the most laughable comedies presented on the Parisian stage in a long time. The "donkey" of the title is the elder Buridan's son, a young man who constantly finds himself in distressing predicaments.

Edna Wallace Hopper has been studying law, and expects soon to receive her degree from a prominent eastern university. She says she decided on this step because of the fact that she has been having lawsuits of her own.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be boiled down into one act, to last 30 minutes, and presented to vaudeville patrons at Hammerstein's in New York. The familiar characters are to be retained.

Vesta Tilley, the well-known English specialty performer, sailed from England for New York last Friday under contract to Percy G. Williams. She will begin her engagement at the Colonial Theatre, New York, April 5.

Henry Miller's Associated Players in "The Servant in the House" had an idle week in consequence of the illness of Tyrone Power and Edith Wynne Matthison. Both had colds and have completely recovered.

Mary Mannering will be the star for the American production of "The Truants," the comedy by Wilfred T. Coleby, now being presented by Lena Ashwell at her Kingsway Theatre in London. Miss Mannering's rehearsals are now under way.

David Belasco has secured the rights to a German comedy by the authors of "At the White Horse Tavern." The name chosen by Mr. Belasco for the English version is "The Open Door," and the adaptation is to be made by Leo Ditrichstein. The piece will be presented early next season.

The plays of Tim Murphy's repertoire seem to be much in demand for the London stage. Mr. and Mrs. Kendal produced "A Corner in Coffee" last fall under the title of "The Whirlpool." Sir Charles Wyndham is to produce "The Carpetbagger," and Cyril Maude is negotiating for "Cupid and the Dollar."

The stock managers of the United States have combined and will form a general organization. The idea of the association is to bring the managers of stock companies into closer business and friendly relations, and to lessen the cost of play-producing. There will be an office in New York, which will act as a clearing house for the stock managers, and this office will deal directly with owners or authors of plays, guaranteeing them a season instead of a week here and there with individual managers. Percy G. Williams is president of the new corporation. The association has been chartered in Albany.

Five "Paid in Full" companies will end their seasons simultaneously the night of April 17. One campany is to quit out in Washington State, another down on the gulf coast, a third in the middle west, a fourth in Eastern Pennsylvania, and the fifth in New York city.

Another Royal Appointment.

The recent appointment of Messrs. Steinway & Sons as piano makers to his majesty, Manuel Second, king of Portugal, is another testimony to the greatness of the world-famous Steinway Piano. This makes 17 royal warrants now held by the illustrious house of Steinway.

Nordheimers, Limited, have at present some fine examples of Steinway Pianos, including a duplicate of the Vertegrand recently sold to the Princess of Wales.

The population of New South Wales at the end of last year showed an increase of 31,808, of which 26,458 was due to excess of births over deaths. The total population was 1,605,032.

The largest sponge ever found came from the Mediterranean. It was over three feet across and ten feet in circumference.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM,
Who Will Present "The World and His Wife," at the Grand, Saturday, April 24.

GREWSOME STORY FROM THE WOODS

Trapper in Quebec Wilds Forced to Kill His Companion to Avoid Starvation.

Quebec, April 10.—A report from Roberval says: The coroner's jury in the suspected case of cannibalism against Grasset, the Belgian guide, who was brought from the far north the other day to tell what he knew about the case, rendered its verdict this evening, exonerating Grasset from any complicity in the crime, but suspecting Bernard, another companion of Lemieux, the victim, of being the guilty man.

Bernard will be arrested and made to stand his trial for the crime if ever found. He has not been seen since the crime was committed, and it is the general opinion that he has perished, probably by drowning.

The story of the cannibalism is without precedent in the history of the northern wilds.

The party left for the northern wilds last fall and lost their way, Grasset losing the other two. Lemieux's partially consumed body was found some time later, and it was at first suspected that he had been attacked by wild animals. Later on human bones were found beside a camp fire, and the authorities became convinced that Lemieux had been the victim of cannibalism.

Two weeks ago Grasset volunteered to give himself up, and walked 200 miles to the nearest station, where he was met by a constable and taken to Roberval.

NEW YORK HONORS BRAVE DETECTIVE

Remains of Assassinated Petrosino Brought Home for Interment.

New York, April 9.—Flags flying at half-staff above the city hall and police headquarters today marked the arrival of the steamer Slavonia with the body of Lieut. Joseph Petrosino, of the New York police department, who was assassinated in Palermo, Sicily, on March 12, while engaged in the especially important task of protecting America against Sicilian criminals. The flags will fly for some time in testimony of the city's tribute of honor to the memory and services of the dead lieutenant. The detective and police departments, Italian societies and citizens will unite in giving further expressions of tribute to Petrosino on Monday, when his funeral will be held.

On arriving at the quarantine station this morning the Slavonia was met by the police boat Patrol, and with little delay the body of the detective was transferred from the steamer and conveyed to the Battery. Thence the body was conveyed to the Petrosino home, in Lafayette street, to be guarded by the police until the funeral.

Many flowers, including a wreath from Mayor McClellan, have been sent to the Petrosino home, and a movement is under way to provide Mrs. Petrosino and the detective's children with a home and ample funds.

LONDON'S CORPS IN FIRST-CLASS DISTRICT

Official Announcement of Important Changes in the Militia.

Ottawa, April 9.—Some important changes in commands of the Canadian militia are announced in the Gazette. The military districts have been classified as first, second and third class.

The first class military districts included in commands are as follows:

Western Ontario Command—No. 1, London; No. 2, Toronto.

Eastern Ontario Command—No. 3, Kingston.

Quebec Command—Nos. 5 and 6 (combined), Montreal; No. 7, Quebec.

Maritime Provinces Command—No. 9, Halifax.

The Independent military districts classed as first class as follows:

No. 10, Winnipeg.

No. 11, Victoria, B. C., including the Yukon.

No. 13, Calgary.

The following military districts included in commands are classed as second class districts:

Eastern Ontario Command—No. 4, Ottawa.

Maritime Provinces Command—No. 8, St. John.

The Maritime Provinces command, No. 12, Charlottetown, P. E. I., is classed as a third clas district.

Ordnance stations are hereafter classified as follows:

First Class—Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and Halifax.

Second Class—Kingston, Montreal, Winnipeg and Esquimalt.

Third Class—London, St. John, Calgary and Charlottetown.

ABRUZZI AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 10.—The Duke of Abruzzi arrived here today from Marseilles. He at once started northward on his hunting expedition.

CLUB HOUSE BURNED.

Philadelphia, April 9.—The building of the Olympic Athletic Club at Essington, Pa., near here, in which fifteen-round prize fights were given and which was recently closed by the authorities, was destroyed by fire today of undoubted incendiary origin. The clubhouse was located in Delaware County, and has been the source of much contention because of the residents' objection to prize fighting. The loss is estimated at $15,000.

Cures Children's Croupy Colds

At this season of cold, searching winds and changeable weather, children will catch cold, will contract croup, bronchitis and sore throat. The experienced mother knows of nothing half so good as a vigorous rubbing of neck and chest with Nerviline—rub it in well, and apply a Nerviline Porous Plaster. If the case is obstinate, give twenty drops of Nerviline in hot sweetened water every four hours.

This treatment is simply wonderful—swollen, inflamed tissues are soothed and healed, coughing is promptly allayed, hard, strong phlegm is loosened and every trace of cold and cough disappears.

Nerviline is so safe to use, so powerful, so penetrating—makes such a good all-round household remedy that for nearly fifty years thousands of bottles are used every day.

NERVILINE

Remember the name Nerviline, and refuse any substitute that a druggist may ask you to take instead of Nerviline. Large bottles 25c each.

Tug and Nine Perished in the Gale

Cleveland, Ohio, April 9. — There is no doubt that the tug George Floss, with her crew of six and three passengers, sank in Lake Erie during the gale on Wednesday.

Wreckage from the boat washed ashore today twelve miles east of Cleveland. It consisted of the cabin, with the word Floss on it, and some bucket racks. No bodies were found.

Searching parties are now going all along the east shore looking for bodies and other wreckage.

Those on board the Floss when she left Cleveland were: Capt. Wm. Berry, Capt. John Daily, Engineer Fred Gilboa, Pock MacKenzie, John O'Donnell, Joseph Martin, and a boy named Campbell. The three last named were passengers.

Two Boys Killed by a Street Car

Montreal, April 9.—Two young boys returning from church were crushed to death by a street car here this morning.

The two lads, Joseph MacDonald, 9 years old, and Joseph Linner, 14 years, were standing on the tracks at the corner of Papineau road, near Mount Royal avenue, immediately behind a car. There is a switch at the corner where the cars are turned, and suddenly the car backed up to take the switch, knocking the two boys down, and running over them.

The accident was not noticed until the car had passed, when their mangled bodies were found. Both were terribly cut up, one boy's head being completely severed from his shoulders, while the other lad's legs were cut off.

New Order for the Cattle Importers

Ottawa, April 9. — There is a new regulation as to the importation of cattle from the United States. Live cattle, dead meat, straw, hay, etc., may now pass through Pennsylvania into Canada, but must originate outside of that state.

Importations from the states of New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Maryland and Delaware are still prohibited.

Straw from these states may be used as packing material.

No Canadian cattle shall be permitted to leave Canada for Europe except through the ports of Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, Portland, or Boston.

The inspection points are Toronto and Montreal.

SIR KNIGHT WILSON IS PRESIDING RECEPTOR

Richard Coeur de Lion Met Friday and Elected Officers.

There was a very large attendance of Sir Knights of Richard Coeur de Lion Preceptory on Friday evening, when the officers for the year were elected.

Eminent Sir Knight W. A. Wilson was elected to the position of presiding preceptor, after an interesting contest with E. Sir Knight Dr. R. W. Shaw.

There was a good contest for some of the other positions also.

The following will look after the work of the preceptory during the year:

I. P. Presiding Preceptor—E. Sir Knight J. A. Tancock.

Presiding Preceptor—E. Sir Knight W. A. Wilson.

Constable—Sir Knight George Winterbottom.

Marshall—Sir Knight J. R. Clunas.

Chaplain—Sir Knight Art. Carrothers.

Registrar—Sir Knight S. Baker.

Treasurer—Sir Knight Ben. Noble.

Sub-Marshal—Sir Knight A. E. Somerville.

Guard—Sir Knight A. D. Holman.

Auditors—Sir Knight Frank Millar and Sir Knight George Carswall.

The registrar, in his report, stated that the year had been most successful, and that the finances of the preceptory were in a very highly satisfactory condition.

MARQUETTE FOREMAN KILLED BY AN ENGINE

John Henderson Instantly Killed Yesterday in the Yards at St. Thomas.

St. Thomas, April 9.—Section Foreman John Henderson, of the Pere Marquette, was instantly killed here this morning through being run down by a locomotive. He had just stepped over from the other track out of the way of a freight when he was struck by the engine, the approach of which he had not noticed.

Henderson, before coming to the city resided on the town line, between Yarmouth and Southwold, and in West Lorne. He had been in the employ of the Pere Marquette for several years.

He is survived by a wife and a couple of children.

Coroner Dr. Guest will hold an inquest into the accident, commencing tomorrow.

GOLDEN WEDDING AT HYPOINT FARM

Children and Grandchildren Honor Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Macpherson.

"Hypoint Farm," Byron, was the scene of a delightful gathering on Good Friday when the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs Robert Macpherson gathered to congratulate them on attaining the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding.

There were present three sons of the happy couple: John and Bruce, of this city, and Charles, of Cleveland; near relatives, among others Mrs. Isabel Eccleston Mackay, Woodstock, and friends from a distance made up the happy party.

Many were the good wishes showered upon the honored guests of the occasion, Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson.

A feature of the wedding dinner was the drinking of a toast to the health of the aged couple proposed by the eldest son, Mr. John Macpherson, and responded to in a hearty manner by those present.

The wish and hope of the many friends was that Mr. and Mrs. Macpherson may meet their diamond wedding with the same health and happiness which they have passed the golden anniversary.

RICHEST GOLD FIELD

Wonderful Discovery Made in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Mexico City, April 9.—Word has reached this city of the discovery of the richest gold fields ever found in Mexico. They are located in the State of Oaxaca, on the Vera Cruz and Pacific Railway. The discovery was made by accident by I. B. Incle.

The sands have been analyzed by the State University of Kansas and declared the richest ever sent through. The fields extend over 22,000 acres.

George Hayward, aged 91, who has just died at Needham Market, London, lived nearly all his life in the same house. He never had a day's holidays and never saw the sea.

WOMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

A Lyons Jury Finds That Mrs. Sampson Did Not Kill Her Husband.

Lyons, N. Y., April 9.—Mrs. Georgia Sampson, the young woman who has been on trial for her life here since Monday, on the charge that she had shot and killed her husband, Harry Sampson, was acquitted shortly after 10 o'clock tonight, and was immediately given her freedom.

Mrs. Sampson was trembling perceptibly when the jury announced its verdict, but she recovered her composure immediately, and smilingly received the embraces of her father and other relatives, and the congratulations of her friends. She held an impromptu reception in the court, thanking and shaking hands with her lawyers and each of the jurors, and also greeting and thanking the representatives of the press. Mrs. Sampson declined to make any statement for publication.

District Attorney Gilbert, in speaking of the verdict, said:

MARION CRAWFORD DEAD AT SORRENTO

"I Enter Eternity With Serenity" Last Words of Celebrated Novelist.

Sorrento, April 10. — F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, died here at half past seven o'clock last evening.

Mr. Crawford was taken ill some weeks ago, and for several days his life was despaired of. He rallied, however, but it was only temporary.

Death came peacefully, and while his entire family were at the bedside. Mr. Crawford's eldest son had arrived hastily from London. Until this afternoon the patient had retained consciousness. The novelist's last words were "I enter serenely into eternity."

According to the attending physician, Mr. Crawford collapsed owing to extreme weakness. Sadly he expressed the presentiment that he was soon to die, but almost immediately afterward, alluding to the approaching Good Friday, said: "I die with Christ."

Mr. Crawford's daughter, at his direction, read to him Plato's dialogues, the novelist declaring that they taught him serenity in death.

Francis Marion Crawford was born in Lucca, Italy, Aug. 2, 1854. He was the son of Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. He studied at Cambridge, England, and later at Heidelberg and Rome. In 1879 he went to India, and edited the Allahabad Indian Herald. He removed to America in 1880, but since has lived chiefly in Italy. His novels include Mr. Issacs, A Roman Singer, Dr. Claudius, To Leeward, An American Politician, Zoroaster, A Tale of a Lonely Parish, Saracinesca, Marzious Crucifix, Paul Patoff. With the Immortals, Freifenstein, Sant' Ilario, A Cigarettemakers' Romance, The Witch of Prague, Khaled, The Three Fates, In the Palace of the King.

ELEPHANT RUNS AMUCK

Kills Keeper, Uproots Trees, Wrecks Circus Wagons, Is Shot.

Des Moines, Ind., April 9.—Tom, an elephant in the winter park of the Yankee Robinson Circus, ran amuck last night and seizing his keeper, Charles Bellew, hurled him high into the air and then tramped him to death.

The excited beast then ran through the animal park, uprooted small trees and destroyed three circus wagons.

Forty bullets were shot into the elephant before he was subdued.

RAILROADS ENJOINED.

St. Louis, April 9.—Officers of the Missouri railroads were served with a temporary injunction shortly before midnight last night, restraining them from putting into effect on Saturday the proposed three-cent passenger rate.

CRAWFORD'S FUNERAL.

Sorrento, April 10.—The funeral of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, who died here yesterday, will take place next Monday. Relatives of Mr. Crawford, together with the parish priest, watched the body all last night.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Springhill, N. S. WM. DANIELS.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Albert Co., N.B. GEO. TINGLEY.



MISS EDNA IRVINE

What Does Your Mirror Say

Does it cheerfully report an abundance of beautiful, well-kept hair, or does it regretfully tell the story of hair neglect?

Your mirror may be anxious to please, but if you permit your friends to see dull, brittle and lustreless hair with possibly dandruff and falling hair, your mirror will have to reflect the same condition.

All of these unfortunate effects can be overcome by destroying their cause with

Newbro's Herpicide

The Original Remedy that "Kills the Dandruff Germ"

Dandruff, with its consequent hair injury and hair loss, is now known to be a highly contagious germ disease. It is caused by an invisible growth of vegetable character that finds lodgement in the sebaceous glands of the scalp. This growth disturbs the functions of the sebaceous glands, causing excessive oiliness or extreme dryness of the hair. It also sets up an inflammatory process that extends down the follicle to the papilla, where the adhesions are loosened and the hair slips out. The value of Newbro's Herpicide in such cases is quite extraordinary. Its intelligent use will correct every condition short of chronic baldness and thus permit the hair to resume its natural lustre and abundance.

MISS EDNA IRVINE

A noted Theatrical Star,
whose photograph is here reproduced.

WRITES AS FOLLOWS: "I can most heartily indorse Newbro's Herpicide. It is delightful for the hair and I could not do without it."

(Signed), EDNA IRVINE.

Hotel Westminster.
Irvine Place, New York.

More men and women have gotten positive results from the use of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE than from all other hair remedies combined.

Send Ten Cents in Stamps to THE HERPICIDE COMPANY, Department 14, Detroit, Mich., for sample and booklet.
One Dollar Bottles guaranteed. At drug stores. When you call for Herpicide do not accept a substitute. Applications at prominent barber shops.

C. McCALLUM & CO., Cor. DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STS. ANDERSON & NELLS, 268 DUNDAS ST. SPECIAL AGENTS.

SEE WINDOW AT BOTH STORES



Said the House-owner:

"Give me ten gallons of "English" Liquid White Paint.

"No, Sir! I won't take any other kind.

"Yes, that other paint may possibly be good paint, but if it is all right in every way, why don't the makers tell you, and tell me, frankly, what they are trying to sell us—namely, what is in the paint.

"I always use "English" Liquid Paint because the guarantee formula is on the can telling me that it is made of 70% white lead, 30% zinc white, pure linseed oil, pure turpentine and dryer. I know this formula is the standard in paint making and I know that I am taking no chance when I use that kind of paint."

"English" Liquid Paint made by Brandam-Henderson Limited, is very economical to use. Come in for a color card, 4

A. WESTMAN, London.

WANTED IN CANADA.

New York, April 9.—On information leading them to believe that he had recently escaped from a Canadian prison, the police today brought into court for arraignment a man whose name was given as Ray Bradford, also known as Raymond King and William Casey, and asked that he be held until the Canadian authorities could be communicated with. Bradford, the police said, was found guilty of picking pockets on three charges in Peterboro, Ontario, in August, 1907, and was sentenced to four and a half years in prison.



Given free for selling our Vegetable and Flower Seeds. Do not miss this chance. Watches are guaranteed silver nickel, man's given for selling $3.00 worth, and lady's for selling $5.50 worth. Seeds are all assorted varieties, both flower and vegetable sell in 5c. (small) and 10c. (large) packages, and sell very fast. Send your name and address. Write to-day. A post card will do. The Reliable Premium Co. Dept. Y, Waterloo, Ont. 27

DEFECTS IN CRUISERS.

Rome, April 10.—A local newspaper has published a sensational article criticizing severely the condition of the Italian navy. It says that the new warship Napoli cannot make more than six knots an hour, and the Rome can do little better than this.

The paper alleges also that grave defects have been discovered in the machinery of the new 10,000 cruiser.

To Bricklayers

Tenders will be received at 501 Ottaway avenue up till noon on Wednesday, April 15, 1909, for brickwork, excavating, etc., for a red pressed brick residence. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans to be seen at above address. Phone 476. 37c

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED until April 17, 7 o'clock p.m., for the erection of town hall at Komoka. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Plans and specifications can be seen at D. J. MATHEWSON'S, Komoka. 35c-wty

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Station Building, Section and Tool Houses, Between Lake Superior Junction and Winnipeg.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Stations, etc.," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon of the 27th day of April, 1909, for the construction and erection complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners, of station buildings, section and tool houses, etc., as follows, viz.:

Section No. 1—From Lake Superior Junction to Mile 1629 (near Wabigoon River).
4 No. 2 Station Buildings.
2 No. 3 " "
5 Section Houses.

Section No. 2—From Mile 1629 to Mile 1729 (N. E. of Rennie).
1 No. 1 Station Building.
2 No. 2 " "
3 No. 3 " "
6 Section Houses.

Section No. 3—From Mile 1729 to St. Boniface.
2 No. 1 Station Buildings.
2 No. 2 " "
4 No. 3 " "
3 Section Houses.

Tool houses will be required at all section houses, and at such other points as may be designated by the engineer.

Each tender must be for all the buildings on any one section, and separate tenders must be made for each section.

The work on each section must be completed on or before Oct. 1, 1909.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full information obtained at the office of Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. S. R. Poulin, district engineer, Winnipeg, Man.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners, which may be had on application to the chief engineer at Ottawa, or the district engineer at Winnipeg.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender.

The check deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada, as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms.

Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, 2nd April, 1909.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

37m-10,13,15,17,20,22

SEWERS

Tenders for the following sewers will be received up to 4 o'clock on Thursday, April 15:

Waterloo street, Grosvenor street to Cheapside street.

Windsor avenue, Ridout street to S. W. Traction Company.

A. O. GRAYDON, City Engineer.
ALD. WILLIAM GERRY,
Chairman No. 2 Committee.
35c-8,10,13

Tenders for Georgian Bay Islands

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Islands," will be received until noon of Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1909, for eighty islands and subdivided portions of islands in the Georgian Bay, situate between Penetanguishene and Moose Deer Point, in front of the townships of Tay, Baxter, Gibson, Freeman and Conger.

Tenderers should state the amount they are willing to pay in cash for each island, and an accepted check, or cash, for ten per cent of the amount tendered should accompany each tender, which the successful tenderer in the event of failure to complete the purchase within one month of the date of the award, shall forfeit to the department.

These islands are beautifully situated along the eastern side of the Georgian Bay, and are well adapted for summer resorts, being convenient of access by rail and steamers. The islands are offered for sale subject to an upset price.

Lists giving full particulars of the islands offered for sale, with accompanying plans, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, and the unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

J. D. McLEAN, Secretary.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, March 20, 1909. 25n-t

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS FOR STEEL RAILS AND FASTENINGS.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Steel Rails," and "Tender for Rail Fastenings," respectively, will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon of the 13th day of April, 1909, for five thousand one hundred and fifty-four (5,154) gross tones of eighty-pound (80-lb) steel rails (open hearth or Bessemer, at the option of the Commissioners), and the necessary fastenings, in strict accordance with the specifications of the Commissioners, for delivery at West Fort William by the 15th day of June, 1909.

Tenders must be made on the forms supplied by the Commissioners, which, as well as the specifications, may be obtained on application to Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to five per cent (5%) of the amount of the tender.

Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, 31st March, 1909.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it. 33k-yxwt

When a man loses all his money it generally changes his appearance to such an extent that even his old friends do not recognize him.

"Spring Fever" won't catch you

if you start in right now to take Abbey's Salt regularly. A dessert-spoonful, in a glass of water, every morning rids the system of all impurities—starts the liver working properly—and purifies the blood.

Abbey's Salt is the best spring tonic for young and old.

25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

1

RRR Radway's Ready Relief

RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and ALL PAINS and ACHES



LET RADWAY'S READY RELIEF be used on the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness; if threatened with Disease or Sickness, the Cure will be made before the family doctor would ordinarily reach the house.

IN EVERY FAMILY this invaluable specific remedy for all inflammatory diseases should be constantly kept on hand. The expense is a mere trifle, and saves more than twenty times the amount in doctors' or druggists' bills.

There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Cures and prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures every pain, sprain or bruise throughout the human body. Sold by all Druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 3 Jacques Cartier Sq., Montreal, Can.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE SALVATION ARMY

Interesting Tableau Was Presented in the Local Citadel Last Night.

The celebrations in connection with the 80th birthday of General Booth commenced last evening in the local citadel and were largely attended.

Today is the general's birthday.

Last night a tableau entitled the 'Evolution of the Salvation Army,' was given and was of a most interesting and instructive character. Col. Sharp, provincial commander, occupied the chair and gave a brief address in the nature of a eulogy of General Booth.

The tableau followed and scenes depicting the early efforts of the Christian missionaries as the first followers were known. The missionaries were shown in the ordinary street garb they wore, no uniform having at that time been thought of, playing concertinas and other instruments and the interruptions they experienced from small boys and mischievous spectators caused much amusement. The striking contrast of the system that has developed was shown in the next part of the tableau, when the local corps in full uniform and supported by the band, which is one of the finest in the country, showed how the work is carried on now.

The inner workings of the army, the Band of Love, the League of Mercy, slummers, sewing circles and various other branches of the work were next shown and showed how wide a range this work embraces.

The Outdoor Work.

The outdoor work comprising the work of the rescue homes, emigration departments, labor bureaus, children's homes and work of a similar nature were shown by actual scenes. Ensign Bond, who has charge of the work at the rescue home, gave an account of the work being done there. A pleasing feature of the part of the tableau of the children's work was the singing of several hymns by the little ones from the home.

The tableau concluded with an international group, the members being attired to represent the people of 54 nationalities where the work of the army is being carried on. The group rallied around the Salvation Army flag and as they approached, one by one, Col. Sharp gave an account of the manner in which the work was progressing in the country represented. It was stated that in Canada at the present time there are 500 different corps and societies, with 1,080 officers; 36 social institutions, 42 days schools, 1,200 bandsmen and more than 40,000 members. Last year in Canada 798 girls passed through the different rescue homes. Of these 298 were sent to situations and 324 were sent back to their relatives and friends.

The celebration of the general's birthday continues today and on Sunday, meetings being held in the citadel both afternoon and evening.

MASS OF PRE-SANCTIFIED

Was Celebrated In St. Mary's Church on Good Friday.

The mass of the pre-sanctified was solemnized at St. Mary's Church yesterday morning, and the stations of the cross in the afternoon and evening.

The mass was solemnized by Rev. Father Howard, of Assumption College, Sandwich, as celebrant; Father McKeon, the rector of St. Mary's Church, as deacon; Rev. O'Connor as sub-deacon, and Father Tobin, of St. Marys, as master of ceremonies.

The way of the cross was led in the afternoon by Father Tobin, and in the evening by Father McKeon. Rev. Father Howard occupied the pulpit after the evening service and preached an eloquent sermon on the passion of Christ.

All kinds of used pianos at prices from $50 to $250, and every piano guaranteed to be in A1 condition. We can suit you if you want to buy a used piano on small monthly payments. Williams Piano Company, Limited, 261 Dundas street. 8tf

SOUTHERN FOREST FIRES

Twenty Thousand Acres of Valuable Lumber Destroyed.

Roanoke, Va., April 10.—Forest fires were reported last night to be raging in Betetourt County.

The fires are said to extend a hundred miles along the mountains. Purgatory Mountain, to the north of Buchanan, was burned entirely over and valuable timber over an area of more than 20,000 acres was destroyed. It is thought that hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of lumber has been swept away. The people have been greatly disturbed and hundreds of men have been kept at work fighting the flames. Many mountain homes have been in imminent danger on account of the high winds.

At some places the people have been afraid to sleep at night on account of the fires.

It is believed that the flames will be confined to the mountains.

AN OLD STATUE.

Munich, April 10.—The prince regent of Bavaria has decided to present to the Germanic museum of Harvard University a cast of the oldest equestrian statue by a German sculptor, that of Emperor Conrad III. It dates from the thirteenth century and is at present in the Bamberg Cathedral.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—PARTIES WISHING AN INSURANCE in the Western Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Company (head office at Woodstock, Ont.), for the protection of farm buildings, windmills, stock, etc., against loss from wind storms, cyclones, may apply to P. S. Nichol, Hubrey P. O., Ont. 37c-tyw

GARMENT CUTTING.

DRESSMAKERS!. STUDY OUR GARMENT-CUTTING method and acquire ability to prepare work for custom or wholesale manufacturing. Address K. Franks, 243 Dundas street, London.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

TENNENT & McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 157 King street; residence and Infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 668; residence, 278.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 468 Talbot street. Phone 865; residence phone 763.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE OR FEMALE, CAN make all kinds of money selling my Pongee Swiss Embroidered Waist Patterns and Silk Shawls; big money for you. Catalogue mailed on request. Joseph Gluck, 621 Broadway, New York. 31c-3,7,10

AGENTS—WE WANT A GOOD MAN OR woman in every county in Canada to sell our Medicated Toilet Soaps and Family Remedies, in combination packages. From one to four sold in every house. The greatest sellers ever offered to agents. One hundred per cent profit. Write today for full particulars. The F. E. Karn Company, Limited, corner Queen and Victoria streets, Toronto, Canada. tf-tyw

AGENTS EASILY EARN $3 DAILY selling 'Vol-Peek' Granite Cement; mends holes in graniteware, etc.; greatest seller ever offered; every housewife buys; over 100% profits. Write for special agents' proposition. R. Nagle, 95 Hallawell, Westmount, Que. 7g-t

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PORT STANLEY—RESTAURANT, CONFECTIONERY business, butcher shop, two beach business lots and stands; sell cheap, or rent with fixtures; best reasons. Herrick's Cafe. 37u

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING good business for sale; not particular about character, size or location; prefer to deal with owner; give price and full description. Address L. D., Box 584 H, Rochester, N. Y. 37bc-t

THE ORGANIZATION OF AN OPERATING and profitable coal mine into a joint stock company offers a splendid chance for small investors who act quickly. The project will stand rigid investigation. Write for information to Canada General Investment Corporation, Limited, 142 A Grain Exchange building, Winnipeg, Man. 37n-tyw

FOR SALE — BLACKSMITH SHOP, house, stable, driveshed and two-fifths acre land; reason for selling, owner going west. Apply George H. Smith, Wanstead. 36g

FIRST-CLASS MEAT BUSINESS FOR sale; every convenience. Apply Box 8, Advertiser. 33-1

MINERS' AND OWNERS' CONFERENCE FAILS

Anthracite Coal Field Differences Remain Unsettled.

Philadelphia, April 9.—The anthracite operators and miners, who have been holding conferences in this city considering wage conditions in the hard coal field of Pennsylvania, failed to reach an agreement, and have adjourned finally.

The operators rejected the modified demands presented yestrday by the miners. The answer of the operators was given to the mine workers today in a conference which lasted more than an hour.

The officials of the United Mine Workers of the three anthracite districts will hold a meeting this afternoon to decide upon a course of action.

The operators having headquarters in New York City left for that place on the 12 o'clock train, over the Reading Railway. They will give out a statement soon.

FAREWELL PRESENTATION

Mr. and Mrs. R. Lucas Leaving Christina for London.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lucas, met at their residence in Christina a few evenings ago to bid them farewell before their departure from their old home at Christina. An excellent programme of music was enjoyed by all, and Mr. Clarence Trott very ably occupied the chair. Mr. Monteith favored the audience with several violin solos in his usual pleasing manner, and Mr. Fisher, of Caradoc, presided at the piano. They also enjoyed solos by Miss I. Robson, of Melbourne; Miss McGregor, of Muncey, and Miss Fisher, Mr. G. Thorp and Mr. W. Steer, of Caradoc.

At the close of the programme Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were asked to come forward when a kindly-worded address was read to the worthy couple by Sara McCracken. The address voiced the regret of their many friends that Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were about to leave the community where they were so much appreciated, and expressed best wishes for their happiness and prosperity in their future home. As a tangible expression of this appreciation, two beautiful chairs of quarter-cut oak and upholstered in leather were presented by Mr. S. Trott and Mr. R. Lowthian. The address was signed on behalf of the donors by G. Sawyer and Carl Lockwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas were taken entirely by surprise, but Mr. Lucas replied in his usual able manner, thanking their many friends for their kindness and hoping that their friendship would continue. The remainder of the evening was spent in dancing, excellent music being furnished by the Monteith Orchestra.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas will reside at 9 Marley Place, South London.

MEETINGS.

MEMBERS OF COURT WELCOME, I. O. F., will please meet at the residence of Mrs. Chester, 92 Rectory street, at 3 p.m., Sunday, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Fred Firth. Wm. A. Evans, C. R.; Ezra Moyer, recording secretary. b

A. O. U. W.—A JOINT MEETING WILL be held in the Fidelity Lodge room, in the Carling block, on Tuesday evening, April 13. General Organizer J. H. Junghans will be present to address the meeting. All members are requested to attend. 37c

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor), Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

MOORE, HENRY & MUNRO, ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, ALBION BUILDING. JOHN M. MOORE. FRED HENRY. J. VICAR MUNRO.

TALBOT HENNESSY, ARCHITECT, London Loan building (formerly Oddfellows' Hall), Dundas street. Telephone 1829.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, 461 Talbot.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

DERMATOLOGY.

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COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 223½ Dundas street. ywt

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

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SLATE ROOFING, ASHPALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

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Many little things here that will make the spring cleaning easier or more complete.

BORAX, SAL SODA, AMMONIA, FURNITURE POLISH, SPONGES, CHAMOIS, BON-AMI, OLD DUTCH CLEANSER, H. and H. SOAP, SILVER SOAP, DISINFECTANTS, ETC.

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MODERN SUMMER RESIDENCES—Finest climate on banks great lakes; new furniture, bath, fireplace, electricity, verandah; no mosquitoes; private grounds. Booklet, Box 5, Goderich, Ont. b

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HOUSES, ROOMS TO LET

TO LET — TWO WORKINGMEN'S homes, with stable if needed; next carshops. 376 Ontario street. b

TO LET—LARGE BRICK COTTAGE. Apply 448 Oxford street. 37c

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BRICK HOUSES, 473 COLBORNE AND 379 Dufferin avenue; frame houses, 41 Palace street and 899 Richmond street. Apply 381 Dufferin. 37c

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ONE LARGE HOUSE, SUITABLE FOR boarding house. Apply to Samuel Glass, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 37c-tyw

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HOUSE TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK, all modern conveniences, 474 Princess avenue. Apply Mr. Wm. Morrison, boots and shoes, 122 Dundas street. b

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SOME LARGE PLEASANT ROOMS TO let near Victoria Park. Parlor, dining-room, kitchen and three bed-rooms, conveniences. Moderate rent to responsible parties. Apply to Box 111, Advertiser. 31k-tywt

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It's fine for stopping these spring coughs.

Twenty-five the bottle.

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DR. ECCLES WILL NOT BE IN HIS office again till about May 1.

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

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METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND UPWARD. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL (LATE BRITANNIA House), corner Wellington and York. Remodelled. J. H. Cook, proprietor.

Joint Savings Accounts at THE BANK OF TORONTO

Are proving to be a very great convenience to many of our friends. With these accounts—

Either of two persons of the household may deposit or withdraw money.

Interest is paid on all balances twice a year.

In the event of the death of either party, the survivor may withdraw the money.

CAPITAL $4,000,000
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THREE OFFICES IN LONDON.



A Perfect Filling Material

for decayed teeth, that is what our ENAMEL FILLINGS are. We can match the shade of your teeth exactly, and can fill them so that the fillings are completely invisible. Besides these fillings are just as permanent as gold or any other material.

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British North America

73 Years in Business. Capital and Reserve Over $7,000,000.

Money Earning Money

Small weekly or monthly deposits in a Savings Account soon count up—

Interest compounded at highest current rates.

Deposits of $1.00 and upwards received.

THREE BRANCHES IN LONDON.
MAIN OFFICE, HAMILTON ROAD, MARKET SQUARE.
G. B. GERRARD, Manager. 32c-zxt

The Loss of One Tooth

Is always accompanied by other losses. If a front tooth it mars beauty of nature and annoys human feelings because of its broken appearance. Mastication is far more affected than beauty, and food is not given the best opportunity to become properly digested.

You will enjoy the use of it after it is replaced. One reason why teeth that I replace make contented patients—many unasked efforts are made to induce friends to give me a trial.

It will be a great benefit to you to make a call, and learn more about the losses of one tooth.

DR. HUTCHISON

It is useless to advertise without quoting the prices and it is foolish to try to run business without advertising, but the only merchants who can advertise are the merchants who buy their own goods at the right prices. This is the experience of

Parsons' Fair and Hardware

16-foot Bamboo Poles, 10c.
14-foot Bamboo Poles, 5c.
Jointed Fish Poles from 25c upwards.
6 Fish Hooks for 1c.
Silk Fish Lines, 45c.
Click Reels, 25c.
4 Nest Eggs for 5c.
4 Egg Cups for 5c.
Mrs. Potts' Iron Handles, 7c.
Large size Lamp Glasses, 5c.
Lantern Globes, 5c.
75c Spades and Shovels, 59c.
65c Cobbler Sets, 50c.
All size Chair Seats, 9c.
Whitewash Brushes from 15c upwards.
Perfect Curtain Stretchers, $1.25.
A dandy Carpet Beater, 10c.
Cold Blast Lanterns, 50c.
See our 10c Scrub Brushes.
Coal Oil, 12½c gallon, delivered in five-gallon lots.
Gasoline and Benzine, per gallon 25c.
Tumblers, 2 for 5c.
Ammonia Powder, 5c.
Gillet's Lye, 10c.
Three pacakges Rennie's Vegetable and Flower Seeds for 5c.
Raw-Hide Whips, 35c.

EASTMAN'S KODAKS FILMS AND PAPERS
J. H. BACK & CO. 4 MASONIC TEMPLE

BLUE GRASS CANNEL

The finest hand-picked coal for your grate. Try it.

JOHN M. DALY

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PHONE 348. 19 YORK STREET.

Delivery to any part of the city.

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NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Capital - - $1,000,000
Reserve Fund - - $120,000
Total Assets Over $2,000,000

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.
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Free! Free!

WE WILL GIVE A PAIR OF CANVAS GLOVES, worth 10c to 15c, suitable for gardening purposes, with each RAKE, HOE, SPADE, SHOVEL, DIGGING FORK, OR WHEELBARROW.

Purchased from us.

Our Garden Tools are of the best quality at the lowest price.

COWAN'S Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET. ywt

HOUSECLEANING

Let us save you half the worry of housecleaning. We can do it for you if you send your curtains and draperies to us. We can do it promptly and efficiently.

R. PARKER & CO.

Dyers and Cleaners.
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT. xt

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

EGGS WERE PLENTIFUL AT 18 CENTS DOZEN

Butter at 25 to 28 Cents a Pound —London Market Was a Large One.

This morning's market was a large and brisk one, and prices were steady but no change of any note was recorded.

For some time oats have been selling at $1 38 to $1 43, but this morning as the quality was somewhat inferior quotations dropped to $1 35 to $1 41 One load of seed corn sold at 90 cents a bushel.

Eggs were very plentiful, and sold at 18 cents a dozen on the open square while 19 to 20 cents was asked in the dairy hall. Butter was steady at 25 to 28 cents a pound, according to quality.

Dressed pork was sold at $9 to $9 50 per cwt. Monday's price for live hogs will be $7 per cwt.

A number of turkeys were brought in but the demand was not very good The ruling price was 21 cents a pound. Chickens sold at $1 to $1 40 per pair There was a fair demand.

Potato Prices.

Potatoes continue to sell at 75 cents a bag. Apples were very scarce, a few baskets being offered.

Butchers' meats sold fairly well, while the prices were practically unchanged.

Farmers in this locality report that very little seeding has been done so far this season, although many men are now plowing.

The winter wheat came out very well, and clover is in good condition

Radishes and other small lines are being planted by the gardeners.

Following are the prices here:

Grain.			
Wheat, per bu	$1 05	to	$1 07
Oats, per cwt	1 35	to	1 41
Barley, per cwt	1 24	to	1 28
Corn, per cwt	1 25	to	1 35
Peas, per bu	75	to	80
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 25	to	1 30
Beans, per bu	1 15	to	1 60
Rye, per bu	1 05	to	1 10
Hides and Wool.			
Wool, washed, lb	15	to	17
Wool, unwashed, lb	8	to	9
Hides, No. 1, lb	8	to	8
Hides, No. 2, lb	7	to	7
Hides, No. 3, lb	6	to	6
Tallow, rendered, lb	5	to	6
Tallow, rough, lb	3	to	4
Sheepskins, each	75	to	1 25
Calfskins, No. 1, lb	10	to	11
Calfskins, No. 2, lb	9	to	10
Poultry Dressed.			
Turkeys, per lb	23		
Geese, each	1 25	to	1 40
Geese, per lb	10	to	11
Ducks, per lb	14	to	16
Chickens, per pair	1 00	to	1 50
Chickens, each	50	to	75
Chickens, per lb	12	to	14
Old fowl, per lb	11	to	12
Poultry, Alive.			
Turkeys, per lb	17	to	18
Geese, per lb	9	to	10
Ducks, per lb	11	to	12
Chickens, per lb	12	to	13
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	11
Live Stock.			
Select hogs, per cwt	7 00	to	7 00
Fat sows, cwt	4 25	to	4 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	4 50	to	5 00
Milch cows each	20 00	to	55 00
Vegetables.			
Potatoes, per bag	70	to	80
Turnips, per bag	30	to	40
Beets, per bu	20	to	25
Parsnips, per bu	40	to	50
Onions, per bu	50	to	70
Celery, 12 bunches	25	to	45
Cabbage, 12 bunches	30	to	80
Lettuce, per dozen	20	to	45
Carrots, per bu	25	to	30
Sage, per dozen	15	to	15
Savory, per dozen	15	to	15
Rhubarb, per dozen	75	to	1 00
Green onions, per dozen	30	to	40
Radishes, per dozen	25	to	45
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, creamery, lb	26	to	28
Butter, roll, lb	25	to	26
Butter, crock, lb	23	to	24
Eggs, crate, per dozen	17	to	18
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	18	to	20
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	15
Butchers' Meats.			
Beef, forequarters, cwt	5 50	to	6 25
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	6 00	to	7 50
Mutton, per cwt	7 00	to	9 00
Veal, per cwt	7 00	to	9 50
Lamb, per cwt	10 75	to	12 50
Dressed hogs, cwt	9 25	to	9 50
Pork, hindquarters, cwt	10 00	to	11 00
Pork, forequarters, cwt	9 00	to	10 00
Fruit.			
Apples, per barrel	3 75	to	5 00
Apples, per bag	1 50	to	2 00
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	10 50	to	11 50
Straw, per load	3 75	to	5 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	to	6 00
Millfeed.			
Shorts, wholesale, ton	23 00	to	23 00
Shorts, retail, ton	25 00	to	25 00
Bran, wholesale, ton	23 00	to	23 00
Bran, retail, ton	25 00	to	25 00
Seeds.			
Alsike, per bu	10 00	to	10 00
Lucern or alfalfa, bu	12 00	to	12 00
Clover, per bu	8 50	to	9 00
Timothy, per bu	2 75	to	2 75
Blue grass, per bu	1 50	to	2 00
Millet, per bu	1 25	to	1 75
Japanese millet, per bu	7 50	to	7 50
Oats, per bu	1 10	to	2 50
Barley, per bu	1 75	to	3 00
Peas, per bu	1 40	to	1 75
Beans, per bu	2 00	to	3 00
Spring wheat, per bu	1 65	to	1 75
Buckwheat, per bu	85	to	1 50
Flint corn, per bu	1 50	to	2 00
Dent corn, per bu	1 15	to	1 50
Fodder corn, per bu	1 15	to	2 50

PRODUCE.

ZURICH.

Zurich, April 10.—Following are local market prices: Barley, 50c; peas, 80c; oats, 45c; wheat, $1 03 to $1 04; hay, $7 to $8; potatoes, 40c; buttef, 17c; eggs, 16c; live hogs, $7 05.

HENSALL.

Hensall, April 10.—Following are the market prices here: Flour, $2 75; wheat, $1 06; oats, 44c; barley, 50c; peas, 84c to 85c; live hogs, $7 05.

SEAFORTH.

Seaforth, April 10.—Fololwing are the market prices here: Wheat, $1 05; oats, 45c; barley, 55c; hay, $8 to $9 per ton; peas, 85c; butter, 17c to 18c per lb; eggs, 15c to 16c per dozen; potatoes, 65c per bag; white beans, $1 25 to $1 50 per bu; live hogs, $6 75; dressed hogs, $8 50.

BRUSSELS.

Brussels, April 10.—Following are local market quotations: Wheat, $1 to $1 01; oats, 40c to 42c; peas, 85c to 87c; barley, 48c to 53c; butter, 15 to 17c; eggs, 15c to 17c; apples, $1 to $1 25; potatoes, 40c to 45c; hay, $7 50; hogs, $6 85.

AMHERSTBURG.

Amherstburg, April 10.—Following are the market quotations: Barley, per cwt, $1 10; wheat, per bu, $1; oats, 42c; corn, 65c; potatoes, 50c; butter, 18c to 19c; eggs, 14c to 15c; lard, 12c; beef, per cwt, $7 50 to $8 20; live hogs, $7; dressed hogs, $9; hay, per ton, $8 to $10.

TILLSONBURG.

Tillsonburg, April 10.—Following are the local market quotations: Wheat, per bu, $1 to $1 03; barley, per bu, 50c to 53c; peas, 85c to 90c; potatoes, 50c to 60c; oats, 45c to 50c; hay, $10 to $12; butter, per lb, 20c to 27c; eggs, per dozen, 16c to 18c; live hogs, per cwt, $6 50 to $6 75.

CLINTON.

Clinton, April 10.—Following are local market quotations: Wheat, bu, $1 02 to $1 05; oats, 40c to 43c; barley, 50c to 52c; peas, 82c to 86c; eggs, 15c to 16c; butter, 17c to 20c; hogs, $6 85; chickens, lb, 12c to 13c; ducks, 14c to 15c; geese, 14c to 15c; turkeys, 18c to 20c; potatoes, per bag, 60c.

LUCKNOW.

Lucknow, April 10.—Following are local market quotations: Wheat, $1 04; peas, 90c; oats, 43c; barley, 54c; potatoes, 35c; butter, 18c to 20c; eggs, 15c to 16c; hay, $9; live hogs, $6 90.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, April 10.—Wheat—Spot was strong; No. 2 red western winter, 8s 8½d. Futures firm; May, 8s 10⅝d; July, 8s 11⅞d; September, 8s 5¼d.

Corn—Spot firm; new American mixed (via Galveston), 6s. Futures steady; May, 5s 3¾d; July, 5s 5⅞d.

Flour—Winter patents strong, 33s.

Peas—Canadian firm, 7s 9d.

Holiday in provisions market.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, April 10.

Wheat, May	$1 24⅞	1 26	1 24⅞	1 25⅝
July	1 12⅝	1 15	1 11⅝	1 14⅞
Sept	1 04⅜	1 07⅞	1 04	1 07⅜
Dec	1 04¼	1 04¾	1 03	1 07
Corn, May	65⅜	66¼	65¾	66⅛
July	65¾	66	65	65⅞
Sept	63¼	65⅜	64¾	65⅝
Oats, May	54⅜	54¾	54¾	54⅜
July	47⅜	47¾	47⅜	47¾
Sept	39⅞	40⅝	39¾	40⅝
Pork, May	17 95	17 95	17 92	17 95
July	17 95	17 95	17 90	17 90
Lard, May	10 27	10 30	10 27	10 27
July	10 40	10 42	10 40	10 40
S. Ribs, May	9 42	9 42	9 40	9 42
July	9 55	9 44	9 55	9 55

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; steady; prices unchanged. Veals —Receipts, 100 head; slow and 25c lower.

Hogs—Receipts, 800 head; active and 10c to 25c higher; heavy and mixed, $7 65 to $7 75; Yorkers, $7 40 to $7 75; pigs, $7 15 to $7 25; roughs, $6 50 to $6 75; stags, $5 to $5 50; dairies, $7 25 to $8.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,200 head; slow; ewes 25c lower, other steady; lambs, $6 to $8 25; yearlings, $7 to $7 25; ewes, $5 75 to $6; sheep, mixed, $4 to $6 25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 1,000 head; market steady; beeves, $4 75 to $7 75; steers, $5 50 to $5 70; western steers, $4 25 to $5 70; Yorkers and feeders, $3 55 to $5 60; cows and heifers, $2 to $5; calves, $5 50 to $7 75.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 10,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; light, $7 to $7 35; mixed, $7 05 to $7 42½; heavy, $7 10 to $7 45; roughs, $7 10 to $7 20; good to choice heavy, $7 20 to $7 45; pigs, $5 85 to $6 75; bulk of sales at $7 25 to $7 40.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2,000 head; market steady; natives, $3 75 to $6 25; westerns, $3 75 to $6 20; yearlings, $6 25 to $7 30; lambs, natives, $5 50 to $8 10; westerns, $6 50 to $8 15.

OIL.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 10.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

STOCKS.

Montreal, Toronto, New York and Chicago stock exchanges are closed today and will not re-open until Tuesday.

Special to H. C. Becher & Co., from Harris, Winthrop & Co., New York.

New York, April 10.—Following is the New York bank statement: Reserves, December, $3,947,800; loans, December, $ 1,423,400; specie, December, $326,500; legals, December, $1,434,500; deposits, $8,747,200; circulation increase, $251,000.

New York stock market is closed today.

WINNIPEG MAY WHEAT CLOSED AT 121 3-4

Winnipeg, April 10.—May wheat closed today at 121¾ and July at 123⅛.

THE LATE MRS. JAS. MILLS

Much Esteemed Resident of Christina Passes Away.

Mrs. Mary Jane Mills, wife of James Mills, passed away at her home, in Caradoc, on April 1, after an illness extending over nearly twenty years. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy, and although not unexpected came as a shock to the family at the last.

Mrs. Mills was a life-long resident of Caradoc, and was esteemed by a wide circle of friends. The news of her death will be heard with general regret. Besides an aged husband she leaves three sons and two daughters to mourn her loss: Austin, of Troy, N. Y.; Edmund and Alfred, of Christina; Mrs. Young, of Moosejaw, and Miss Maggie, at home.

The funeral took place from the family residence, April 5, to Delaware Cemetery. Services were conducted at the house by Rev. Mr. Leitch, of Delaware.

DIED IN DORCHESTER

Mr. John Hunt Passed Suddenly Away on Friday Morning.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

Dorchester Station, April 9.—A very pleasant event took place last evening at the residence of Mr. Thos. Holt. The evening was spent in dancing and cardplaying. The dancing opened with the grand march led by Mr. John Oliver of this place, and Miss McIntyre of London.

Messrs. C. W. Vollick, general merchant, and Mr. J. W. Young, station agent, have purchased the hardware business of Mr. Robt. Farquhar, of this place, and will take possession May 1.

Mr. Allen Neely is at his home here, after spending the winter in New Ontario.

Miss Ada Moore, of London, paid a flying visit to her sister, Miss Lizzie Moore of this place on Good Friday.

Mr. Geo. Neely, M.P.P., shipped a carload of fresh meat to the Dominion Produce Company of London, today.

Mr. A. E. Leonard, former manager of the Bank of Toronto here, is visiting Dorchester friends.

Mr. John Hunt of this place, died very suddenly at 1 o'clock this morning of heart failure, aged 51 years. He is survived by a widow and five sons, namely, A. J. Hunt, J. C. Hunt, W. A. Hunt, F. W. Hunt and W. S. Hunt. Funeral Sunday at 2:30 to the Union Cemetery.

—Mr. Harry B. Moyer, cartoonist of the Toronto Star, formerly of The Advertiser, is spending Easter in London.

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ONTARIO LIBERALS TO MEET NEXT YEAR

Mr. MacKay Announces That Big Provincial Convention Will Be Held at Toronto.

Toronto, April 10.—Ontario Liberalism will hold a mammoth provincial convention in Toronto during the summer of next year.

The announcement was made officially by Hon. A. G. MacKay, in an interview last evening. It was the original thought of the Liberal leader to have the party convene early next autumn, but after conference and correspondence with all the provincial Liberal candidates and other prominent adherents of the cause of Liberalism it has been decided, with practical unanimity of opinion, to defer the gathering for a year.

Meantime it is not proposed that the cause shall merely "mark time." Liberals in all parts of the province are asked to give their serious individual attention to Ontario's public affairs and to the evolution of a sound, strong, progressive policy, designed not alone for party benefit, but to best serve—in the large and public sense—the interests of Ontario and its people. The convention is to be, in the widest conception of the word, a representative one, wherein every interest will be heard and its suggestions thoughtfully considered.

During the intervening twelve months Liberals in all parts of the province will be asked to get together in organization and prepare their suggestions for the big convention.

"It will be of interest to Liberals in the province," said Hon. Mr. MacKay in his interview, "to know that plans are being perfected for the holding of the provincial convention of Liberals. By recently consulting the one hundred Liberals who were candidates in June last, as well as many other leading Liberals throughout the province, with a view to ascertaining the desire of the rank and file as to the best time to call the convention, I find the opinion overwhelmingly expressed that the gathering should not be called earlier than next year.

"This feeling is, I think, due largely to the fact that—particularly in the towns and townships—when an election is approaching a very considerable amount of time is spent in organization work; political battles are taken seriously and fought earnestly; but, when over, the average man is ready to say, 'Give us a rest from this work for at least two years.'

"My own view is that more interest will be taken in the convention and, for many reasons, better results obtained if it is not called until within two years at most of the probable date of the next election. I quite agree with what seems to be the almost universal opinion that next year will be early enough."

Hon. Mr. MacKay also expressed himself as delighted with the work done by his supporters during the legislative session just closed. The Liberal leader warmly repudiated the idea that there was any lack of cordiality among his followers owing to difference of views on the temperance or any other question.

"A more harmonious or loyal band were never behind a leader," said Mr. MacKay earnestly; adding: "I hope the rank and file may be found as united as we are and will be; but time moves on, and policies of yesterday will not suit tomorrow."

East London

EAST END WEDDING

Popular Young Couple Were Made One on Thursday Night.

A very pleasant event took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McLauchlin, Adelaide street, on Thursday evening, April 8, when Mr. James McLauchlin was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Potter, of this city, by the Rev. James Rollins, of King Street Presbyterian Church. Promptly at 8 o'clock to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Mina Taylor, the bride entered the parlor leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. John Potter, and accompanied by the bridesmaid, Miss Ethel McLauchlin. Mr. Archie Sargent, of this city, acted as groomsman. After the wedding ceremony and congratulations of all present, a sumptuous repast was partaken of, and thereafter the evening was spent in singing, dancing and parlor games. The wedding presents were many and costly, showing the great popularity of the young couple. Amidst showers of rice, the happy couple left for the honeymoon trip to Toronto and eastern points. Upon their return they will reside on Elias street.

Amongst the invited guests were: Mr. and Mrs. D. Potter, Stratford; Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Fleming, London; Mr. and Mrs. James Potter, Brantford; Mr. and Mrs. Dobbin, London; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Potter, Brantford; Mr. and Mrs. Young, London; Mr. and Mrs. Alec. Potter, Brandon, Man.; Mr. and Mrs. Munro, London; Mr. and Mrs. Brady, Essex, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Reid, London; Mr. and Mrs. and Misses Taylor, London; Mr. and Mrs. Scott, London; Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Luck, London; Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, London; Mr. and Mrs. Dam, London; Mr. and Mrs. Freeland, London; Mr. and Mrs. Buskard, London; Miss C. M. McConnell, London; Miss M. McConnell, London; Miss J. Munro, London; Miss M. Allan, London; Mr. J. McGladrey, London; Mr. H. Link, London; Mr. Norman Potter, Stratford.

LATE FRED FIRTH

Funeral Will Be Held Sunday Afternoon to Mount Pleasant.

The funeral of Fred Firth, who died in Victoria Hospital yesterday morning as a result of falling from a roof in South London, will be held tomorrow afternoon to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, from the residence of Mrs. Peter Chester, with whom he resided since coming to this city eighteen months ago. Firth is a son of Walter Firth, of Ayr, Scotland, and was 26 years old. He was a member of the Southern Congregational Church, and of Court Welcome, No. 12, I. O. F., under whose auspices the funeral will be held. Rev. W. H. A. Claris will conduct the services. Firth's relatives in Scotland have been notified of his death. The accident which caused his death happened about ten days ago. Firth was engaged in raising the roof on the residence of Mr. J. W. Thorpe, 41 Briscoe street, and had just packed up his tools and was preparing to descend, when a plank of the scaffolding broke, and he was hurled headlong to a roof below from which he bounced off, and struck on his head on a cement sidewalk. For several days he was unconscious, and on Thursday blood poisoning developed in the wounds in his head, and he sank rapidly.

EASTER EXAMS IN CHELSEA GREEN SCHOOL

Standing of the Pupils in One of Londons Suberbs.

The following is the Easter examination report of Chelsea Green School:

Honor standing—70 per cent and over. Class standing—50 per cent or over.

Form IV.—Honors—Will Haynes. Class Standing — Maggie Fleming, Lizzie Haynes, David Fleming, Emily Haynes.

Absent during part of examination—Alfies Clayton, Willie Chittick, Adelene Chambers, Virgie Addison, Lilian Cooper.

Form III.—Honor standing — Edna Clayton, Frank Corby, Addie Haynes, Bert Haynes.

Class Standing—Gladys Cornelius, Frank Spice, Percy Greenside, Violet Addison, Willie Bourne, Harry Corby.

Absent during part of examination—Viola Prince, Earnest Chittick, Edna Tye, Hannah Chambers.

Form II. (Senior)—Honor standing—Elsie Bowden, Daniel Fleming, Norman Greenside.

Class standing—Mary Burgess, Mabel Clayton, Evelyn Clayton, Gordon Haynes, George Clayton.

Absent—Jim Prince, Florence Corby, Junior Second Class—Wanda Weston, Lizzie Fleming, Frances Gibling, Bertha Chittick, Jack Milliman.

Senior Part II. Class—Carrie Pierson, George Haynes, Alfretta Bourne, Arthur Cooper, Dorothea Wood, Veda Deacon, Rosie Bourne.

Junior Part II.—John Pierson, Geo. Tye, Edna McBride.

Part I., Class C.—Stanley Morningstar, George Bourne, Percy Clayton, Bertha Greenside, Raymond, Irene Steele, Velma Tye.

Class B. — Maggie Chittick, Gladys Prince, Fred Corbey, Walter Gibling, James Haynes, Harold Chambers, Forbey Durdin, Charlie Wood, Clayton Storey, Fred Tye.

Class A. — Alexander Clayton, Edward Weston, Richard Welch, John Corbey, Winnie Cornelius, Ethel Clark, George Fleming.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Armour and family, of 669 Dundas street, wish to thank their many friends for their kindness and sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement and also for the many beautiful floral designs.

BURIED IN MOUNT PLEASANT.

The funeral of Miss Annie Etherington, who died at the Victoria Home for Incurables Wednesday, was held this afternoon from Harrison's undertaking parlors on Dundas street east, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. The services were conducted at 3 o'clock by Rev. G. N. Hazen, of the Centennial Methodist Church, the funeral being held at 3:30.

A BIG BLOW.

When the "big wind" was at its height Wednesday, a traction engine standing on a flat car in the race course yards of the Grand Trunk was blown to the ground, damage to the extent of $125 being done.

The car was left standing in the yards and as the wind had a fairly good sweep at it the traction engine went over.

QUEBEC STREET SCHOOL.

Report of Easter examinations, senior room. Names in order of merit: Grade II.: Dorothy Pearson, Elsie Crocker, Bessie Maker, Violet Hull, Wilfrid Skinner, Frances Crawford, Fred Hooper, Nellie Thurling, Harold Brown, Donald Spain, Russell Belcher, Stanley Arbuckle, Earl Hooper, Ira Gilmour, Reggie Parker, Eva Glauzier, Albert Johnston, Gladys Lucas, Reta Colby, Ewart Curry, Willie Stinson, Wilson Stinson, Chester Dawday. Grade I., senior: Stewart Christian, Evella Brownlee, Lily Mowat, Pearl Anderson, Reta Colby, Doris Watts, Harold Smith, Harry Scott, Gladys Scott, Loule Appleton.

EAST END NOTES.

Special services were conducted in All Saints' Church yesterday morning and evening by the rector, Rev. T. B. Clarke, M. A. Large congregations attended both services.

Miss M. Barnes, York street east, is spending the holiday in Toronto.

The bylaw to authorize a loan of $2,500 to Messrs. Walter J. Garside and Janes, of the Canadian Fire Engine Company, of Simcoe street east, providing that they operate a machine shop and fire extinguisher plant in Brussels, was carried in that village the other day by 188 to 10 votes.

The bylaw was put up about a month ago and was defeated although the vote was 154 for and 19 against. One hundred and sixty-one votes were necessary to carry the bylaw.

Mrs. O. Richards, of 647 Queen's avenue, wishes to thank the nurses and friends for their kindness during her stay in Victoria Hospital.

Mr. Charles Summers, of 646 Marshall street, is visiting in Bothwell.

The Misses Gill, of Toronto, are visiting with their cousins, the Misses Graham, at 739 King street.

Mr. Dan Randall, of Exeter, who has been visiting with Mr. H. Andrews, of Hamilton road east, has left for Calgary on a visit to his brother.

Mr. Dan Haines, of Toronto, is visiting with Mr. George Stinson, of Rectory street.

Personal Mention

Mrs. Peter Gorry, of Brantford, is visiting Mrs. William Cooney, Queen's avenue.

Mr. Vivian Reeve, jun., of Montreal, is home visiting his parents during the Easter holidays.

Dr. Harry Pavey, of Montreal, formerly of this city, is visiting his father until after Easter.

William Smith and family, of Jarvis, are spending their Easter vacations in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Elliott, of London, spent Good Friday visiting friends in Mitchell and Stratford.

Mrs. F. C. Wanless and daughter, of Askin street, are spending a few weeks with friends in Toronto.

Miss Emily Martyn, Wyton, is spending the Easetr holidays with relatives and friends in Port Hope.

Mrs. Moylan and her two sons, of 200 Victoria street, are visiting Mrs. John Hume, Toronto.

Mr. Charles Bacon and Miss Helena Bacon, of the Grove, are spending Easter with their uncle in Carsonville, Mich.

Mr. Wesley R. Stephenson, the principal of School Section No. 1, East Nissouri, is spending his Easter vacation in Petrolea.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Kirkpatrick, of Hamilton, are spending the Easter holidays with Mrs. A. E. Pike, Ontario street.

Mrs. McDonald and Miss McDonald, of Thedford, are visiting with their nephew, D. A. McKell, of 724 Elias street.

Mr. and Mrs. Israel Snider, of Crosshill, and Mrs. Isaiah Snider, of Berlin, are spending Easter with Mr. and Mrs. J. Moyer, of Oxford street.

City and District

—Mr. F. Bull, president of the Williams Piano Company, Oshawa, and Mr. C. H. Bull, of Jackson, Mich., spent Friday in London, the guests of their brother, Mr. H. P. Bull.

—Owing to the illness of Rechab Tandy, the Y. M. C. A. have secured Mr. J. M. Sherlock, a well known tenor of Toronto, to sing at the Auditorium on Sunday afternoon.

—The special musical service to be given in St. Andrew's Church tomorrow in connection with the Easter services, will be under the direction of Mr. Charles Wheeler.

—Rev. O. Darfining, superintendent of misisons in the Northwest, delivered a most inspiring address in the Arva Methodist Church on Wednesday night. Rev. Dr. Hanna will preach in the Arva Methodist Church Sunay evening at 7 o'clock.

—Mrs. Mary Campbell, relict of the late Donald Campbell, died yesterday at the home of her son, Mr. A. Campbell. Mrs. Campbell was 70 years old and had lived in London for some time. The funeral will be held on Monday to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrews.

—The choir of Talbot Street Baptist Church has made marked progress during the past two years, under the able leadership of the organist, Miss Ethel Wildern, and for the past few weeks has been preparing for an Easter praise service, which will be held in the church on Thursday, April 15. On this occasion the choir will have the assistance of Misses Gall and Grant and Messrs. Yeo, White and Carleton, from St. Paul's choir, and Mr. Charles Maynard, from Adelaide Street Baptist choir; also Mrs. Arthur Brown, soprano; Mr. Maurice Poure, violinist, and Mr. Ed Webster, baritone. A large and appreciative audience is assured.

Playgrounds' Association.

The Playgrounds' Association will hold a meeting in the city hall this afternoon at 3:30 p.m. for the purpose of furthering the scheme of installing more playgrounds in the city.

Police Court.

In the police court this morning John Smith for being drunk and disorderly was fined $10 and $2 costs or 21 days. Nelson Blackwell, another drunk who also acted in a disorderly manner was fined $5.

Another Applicant.

Applicants for the position of assistand city engineer are increasing. The latest to apply is Mr. John M. Empey, of Calgary. He is a former resident of East Middlesex. There is no doubt that an assistant city engineer, not a streets commissioner, will be named for the city.

South London Resident Dead.

John Jenkins died at his home, 33 Euclid avenue, yesterday afternoon, after an illness of about three months, with heart trouble. Mr. Jenkins was in his 81st year. Besides his wife he is survived by a grown-up family. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon to Woodland Cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. A. K. Birks.

Sarnia Man Died Here.

The death occurred in this city yesterday of Robert Tremmell, an old and esteemed resident of Sarnia. Mr. Tremmell was 83 years old. The funeral was held this morning to the Grand Trunk station, and interment will be made in Sarnia, where his family resides.

Senator Sells Here.

State Senator Samuel R. Sells, of Johnson City, Tennessee, is visiting his sister, Mrs. C. W. McGuire, 226 Central avenue. He will return home on Sunday, going by way of Washington. This is his first visit to Canada, and he is greatly impressed with the country.

The Dog-Poisoner Again.

An animal poisoner living in the vicinity of Langarth street on Wednesday killed "Teddy," a fine collie belonging to Master Ellison Atkinson. The dog was the pet of all the children on the street. This contemptible act of spreading poison around the yard has been pursued for a long time, it is alleged, and many domestic pets are said to have been dispatched by the same party.

Death of Mrs. Quick.

Mrs. Levina Quick died yesterday morning at her home, 72 Edward street, after an illness extending over a year. Mrs. Quick was 46 years old and besides her husband, Mr. William Quick, is survived by three sons: Fred, living in the States; Harold, Gordon and Miss Lydia at home. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon to Woodland Cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. A. K. Birks, of Askin Street Methodist Church.

Late Mr. Tunks.

The late James Tunks was one of the best known residents of the London district, and his very sudden death is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends. He was in his 76th year. The accident occurred on the farm of his son on the second concession of Westminster the day of the big storm. The old gentleman was always athletic and he insisted on helping his son to fell a tree. Had he lived until October 10 next, the deceased would have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding.

A Masquerade Party.

Miss Lulu Herrick, of South London, entertained a number of her friends Thursday evening with a masquerade party. The evening was spent in different games, after which a dainty supper was partaken of. Those in costume were: Willa Fitzgerald and Irene Calver as "Night"; Albert Herrick, school boy; Jack Walton, gentleman; Marion Devlin, Lady Washington; Amy Ludwig, French lady; Hattie Rooke and Louie Dickson, Japanese; Morley Van Dusen, cadet; Will Rooke, cavalier; Florence Edwards, "Good Luck"; Lulu Herrick, Sis Hopkins; Daisy Herrick and Maud Southcott, Buster Browns; Marvin McClelland, squire; Fred Parsons, bandit; Ray Reid, squaw; Charles Mountjoy, "Sunny Jim"; Will Mountjoy, bell boy, and Norma Smiley and Miss Reid as nurses. The party broke up in the small hours of the morning.

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DEATH OF JOHN JENKINS

Esteemed Resident of South London Dies, Aged 80 Years.

The death of an old and respected resident of South London ocurred on Friday afternoon at 3:30, in the person of Mr. John Jenkins, 33 Euclid avenue, aged 80 years and 6 months. He had been sick since the first of the year.

The deceased was born in Devonshire, England, and moved with his family to this city about 1872, where he had since resided.

Besides his wife he is survived by a family of two sons and four daughters, as follows; William, Vancouver, James, St. Thomas; Mrs. Thomas J. Brooks, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Aaron Northcott, 163 Tecumseh avenue, city; Mrs. Ellis Parry, 21 Redan street, city; and Miss Annie, at home.

A sister, Mrs. Meyers, resides in Detroit, and there is a brother in England. Two sons are dead, Eli Jenkins having died about six years ago, and Harry Jenkins, being killed on the G. T. R., about two years ago.

The late Mr. Jenkins was a member of Askin Street Methodist Church, and Rev. A. K. Birks, the pastor, will conduct the funeral services on Monday afternoon. Interment will be made at Mount Pleasant.

HOTELMAN LOOKING FOR A BOARD BILL

Mr. John O'Flaherty, of Hotel Savoy, Is Seeking a Missing Boarder.

Local hotelmen are interested in a trio of men giving the names of Frank H. Carpenter, J. Steimel and J. Nearer, claiming to come from Detroit.

The men appeared in the city several days ago and claimed to represent a collecting agency and to be buying up bad debts.

At the Hotel Cecil, where they stopped first, they were asked for their board in advance, as only Carpenter had any baggage.

They refused to comply with this condition and after paying for their breakfast, left.

Carpenter went to the Hotel Savoy where he was successful in getting board and Thursday he was missing. He has not returned since. The police are looking into the case.

A telegram was received yesterday stating that Mr. Rechab Tandy, the Toronto tenor, was very ill and could not appear in Dundas Centre Church and the Auditorium tomorrow as arranged. Mr. J. M. Sherlock, of Toronto, tenor, has been engaged to take Mr. Tandy's place.

Auction Sale

—OF—

Central Residential Property

There will be offered for sale by public auction on the premises, on Saturday, 17th April, 1909, at 3 p.m., the following properties, part of the estate of the late William Trafford:

73 MAPLE STREET—A modern brick house, nearly new; contains reception hall, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, five bedrooms and bathroom; stable in rear.

79 MAPLE STREET—A two-story brick, containing eight rooms, bath, furnace, etc.

83 MAPLE STREET—A roomy brick cottage, in good repair.

Lot in rear, east of lane, on easterly boundary of last parcel, about 40x70 feet.

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Inspection on afternoons of Thursday and Friday, 15th and 16th, on application at No. 73.

For further particulars apply to MESSRS. FRASER & MOORE, solicitors, A. M. HUNT, auctioneer, or THE LONDON AND WESTERN TRUSTS COMPAN

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A cablegram from Lisbon announces that STEINWAY & SONS have been appointed piano manufacturers to His Majesty,

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Seventeen royal appointments are now held by Steinway & Sons. This recognition is additional evidence that the position of the STEINWAY PIANO is at once distinct, distinguished and incontestable.

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Whether you will buy a Spring Hat or a Ton of Coal. Buy the coal. 'Phone or mail a card to

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You can keep clean handling our coal, as it is free from dirt, is hard and sharp, and makes a fine, bright fire. This coal is carefully screened. This is the place where you get the full value for your money, too.

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The selection of an appropriate wedding gift—usually a difficult task—is made comparatively easy by an examination of our stock. Quality is our trade mark.

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Has substance—that hunger-satisfying quality which it takes pure, wholesome ingredients and thorough mixing to develop. Order Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread every meal

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For April Weddings

No matter whether the Wedding Ring or a gift to the bride or groom, we can satisfy the most exacting mind that we have the goods at the right prices.

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Write, Phone or call and see us when you need highest grade CEMENT.

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Hamilton's Porter is fully aged. It is the best. Ask for Hamilton's when you are buying.

Order Hamilton's

PARNELL'S DAILY SPECIALTIES

Would you like some good, plain, substantial bread?

If so, we keep it.

There is no better bread for a hungry man than Parnell's Home-Made Loaf.

Or, would you like some dainty, fancy Bread? Bread that will tempt a sick person to eat a good, hearty meal?

If so, we keep it.

Have you ever tried our Sandwich Loaves? If not, why not? You still have a treat in store for you.

Try a loaf, then let us know how you like it. Ask your grocer for it, or come direct to Parnell's Bake Shops.

75-77 BRUCE ST. PHONE 929 ywt

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Our new English odors surpass all other perfumes in fragrance and permanence. We have them in original one, two and four ounce bottles, or in bulk, at 60c per ounce.

Cairncross & Lawrence

Chemists and Druggists,

216 Dundas St. London, Ont.

City and District

—Edward Randolph Glen, artist, of this city, has just finished a large canvas and has had it mounted in the school-room of the First Presbyterian Church. The subject is suitable for a Sunday school—Christ Blessing Little Children. The picture, which is a strong composition, will be unveiled and dedicated Sunday afternoon.

Very Sudden Death.

The death occurred very suddenly on Friday of Mr. John W. Hunt, a well-known farmer of lot 8, con. 3, North Dorchester. Mr. Hunt attended a sale on Thursday afternoon, and was taken ill. He went to his home, and died on Friday, heart failure being the cause of death. He is survived by a widow and five sons, all in Dorchester.

Holy Saturday.

Today is Holy Saturday in the Catholic Church, and mass was sung at the cathedral this morning by Father Aylward, assisted by Father Goetz and Rev. Wm. Kelly, of St. Mary's Church.

A Correction.

It is Mr. W. G. Coles who, with Mr. Aust, has purchased the business of Dickison, Nicholson & Co. Through a printer's error the name appeared as W. G. Cates.

Temperance People Pleased.

"Temperance people feel greatly encouraged over the recent results in Michigan," said Secretary McDermid to The Advertiser last night. "I have been figuring up and in the last fifteen years local option has been gaining ground in the States at the rate of 150 acres a minute. The Americans have been cutting off more hotel licenses in a day than Canadians have in a year. We are looking for Canadians, however, to do better in the future. Quebec is doing much better than Ontario in every way in reducing licenses.

Germaine Schnitzer, Concert Pianist.

We are indebted to Vienna for a new piano virtuoso of rarest promise. If we read the signs aright, in Mlle. Germaine Schnitzer the world has found a new artist. Her individuality is already so strong that in each case she flashed a vivid picture of one of her many sides, all of which can be built up into a rich, artistic temperament. With one accord, but in different words, the press comments from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc., praise her "exquisite daintiness and delicacy of touch," the "wilfullness and beauty" of her rendering," "the eager warmth of youth," and the "imagination and poetry" that was in her playing. They did not fail to comment on her "astounding power and ease," the "boldness and strength" of her work, and her "fine equipment of technical dexterity and brilliancy." With Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra concert on April 16, for matinee only.

Fine Costumes Cleaned.

It is more than annoying—it is decidely worrying—to have one's elegant costume apparently completely spoiled because "caught in a storm," or by other accident. And yet the trouble is only apparent. R. Parker & Company, whose large dyeing and cleaning works are located at 400 Richmond street, London, can clean and make bright as a dollar again the most delicate dresses and costumes.

GOOD FRIDAY WAS DISAGREEABLE DAY

Streets Were Practically Deserted Owing to the Bad Weather.

A more disagreeable holiday than yesterday can scarcely be imagined.

The weather man showed more samples of weather in the shortest space of time in a long while.

Everything went. Wind, sleet, snow, occasionally rain, cold—all were displayed, and none suited.

As a result the streets were practically deserted. There were few who braved the weather unless they really had business. There were no health parades and few pedestrians.

The churches were well attended, however, in spite of the storm, and the Catholic churches of the city were filled with worshippers at all the services.

The other churches were also well attended. The services were appropriate to the occasion.

Out-door sports were out of the question entirely. Several ball games were scheduled, but the storm made it impossible to play, and they were postponed.

At the Grand.

The Grand Opera House attracted large audiences with "Virginian."

The number of visitors to the city was quite large. The railroads brought in a considerable number yesterday, and they spent a quiet day with friends.

The police had little to do, in fact it was as quiet a day as the force has had this year.

Two drunks was the sum total of the arrests for the day, quite an ordinary day's work.

In brief it was a disagreeable day, and the citizens generally spent it at home.

GOOD FRIDAY IN CHURCHES OF LONDON

Large Congregations Attended Services in Many Edifices Yesterday.

Notwithstanding the inclement nature of the weather yesterday, the church services were well attended.

At St. Peter's Cathedral in the morning the mass of the pre-sanctified was sung by Rev. Father O'Neil, assisted by Father Forster, of Mount Carmel, as deacon, and Rev. Mr. O'Connor, of St. Mary's Church, as sub-deacon. Father White was master of ceremonies, and "The Passion" was sung by Fathers Aylward, McKeown and Goetz.

At a special service held last evening Father O'Neil preached from the text, "Thou has pierced my side with thy sword, and my hands and feet with nails," and told of the agony of Christ in the garden of Gethsemane, his dragging forth to the crucifixion, and his sufferings for the redemption of man.

The speaker pointed out that although these things had happened 2,000 years ago, the work which Christ started has gone on, and is ever increasing. In concluding, Father O'Neil urged his hearers to look into Christ's life, and actions, and then into their own lives, and pray that they might be worthy of the great sacrifice he made for all.

Christ Church.

At Christ Church yesterday morning Rev. R. S. W. Howard preached a special Easter sermon from the text: "For I delivered unto you first of all, that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures."

Mr. Howard pointed out that the whole teaching of the Bible leads up to the death of Christ for our sins. Christ understood this fact fully, and gave himself willingly. In concluding, the speaker urged all to try and repay this great sacrifice by living lives free from sin.

In the evening Stainer's oratorio, "The Crucifixion," was given, under the direction of Mr. Charles Percy, and was greatly appreciated by a large audience. Those taking the solo parts were Miss F. Cullis, Miss M. Rousom, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. G. Rycard. Mr. Percy Harding and Miss L. Proctor also sang. During the evening Mr. Percy rendered several organ selections.

The Death of Christ.

In his sermon at the Memorial Church yesterday on "The Necessity of the Death of Christ," Canon Dyson Hague referred to the alleged statements of Dr. Wortman, of Ottawa, with regard to their being no necessity for Christ's death in procuring the salvation of mankind. The speaker said he deeply regretted that such a statement had been made, and trusted that it was not correctly reported, for if it was, it was simply monstrous for a so-called Christian minister to make such a statement. Canon Hague took the ground that Christ's death was necessary from the standpoint of God's eternal judgment, and the need that the requirements of justice, and the Old Testament prophecies be fulfilled. On the surface he said every instinct of pity and philanthropy, reason and philosophy cry out against the death of Christ, but when we look deeper into the purposes of God we see that it is the climax of his love, and the crown of God's glorious self-sacrifices.

Dundas Centre Church.

At a special Easter service held in Dundas Centre Church yesterday, Rev. J. Gibson Inkster, of the First Presbyterian Church, preached from the text, "Remember Jesus Christ raised from the dead." The great lesson of Christ's death and resurrection is that he is now the living power of the world.

During the service Miss Gilmore sang a solo, which was much appreciated.

St. Paul's Cathedral.

Bishop Williams preached a special Easter sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday on "The Agony of the Cross." A large congregation attended the service.

Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra.

Extract from letter received at the office of R. E. Johnston, New York, from the Dresden (Germany) representative of the Musical Courier of New York:

Dresden, Nov. 22, 1908.

Dear Sir,—This orchestra is engaged by the Ries Konzert Bureau regularly for the five yearly "philharmonic concerts." It is always engaged for all large and special occasions, where the greatest artists of the world appear. It is, in fact, the one orchestra eligible to such engagements in Dresden, capable of figuring in such a capacity. Leaders of high position and ability have frequently directed it, as, for instance, only yesterday no less a man than Felix Mottl, and so on. It is also engaged by the Royal Belvedere, and plays at the largest concerts of the season at the Gewerbhaus. (Signed),

E. POTTER FRITZELL.

Grand Opera House, April 16, matinee only.

GEN. BOOTH SENDS A MESSAGE

(Continued from Page One.)

could pick a chief of staff from all the world his first choice would be William Booth. The evangelist had missed his calling, General Wolseley said, when he did not go into the army.

Certain it is that William Booth proved one of the most wonderful organizers the world has ever seen. He was impractical, fanatical, they said. But he built up a wonderful organization over the world, and has retained to this day the absolute leadership of it. His grip on its affairs is as strong as it ever was. He it is who has planned every great aggressive movement in the army work.

At 80, General Booth finds himself at the head of a trained army of close to 100,000 workers, with branches in 54 countries. The only civilized country where the army does not penetrate is Russia, where the Government fears the advance of this impetuous kind of religion. General Booth is now knocking imperiously at the doors of the land of the Czar, demanding admission in the name of his Master.

The work of the army is the widest. It has working men's hotels, where two and a half million men a year find beds and millions meals. It has founded industrial homes for girls, children's homes, farm colonies, schools. It takes care of convicts who are released, gives Christmas dinners to the poor, finds work for the hungry, brings food and clothing into the homes of the destitute.

A. B. Y. P. U. CONVENTION

Big Gathering at the Classic City Proved Most Successful.

Stratford, April 9.—The delegates to the B. Y. P. U. from all over Ontario and Quebec came out strongly against the idea of religious training in state universities.

The convention was successful from every point of view. The new missionary impulse seemed to have taken hold of the gathering when they left for their homes tonight, where the work of raising more money for foreign missions will be enthusiastically carried on.

The election of officers resulted:

President—H. H. Bingham, Paris.

Vice-Presidents — Frank Rowe, Brockville; Rev. G. H. Baker, Montreal; B. Schulte, Berlin.

Recording-Secretary — Harold G. Radcliffe, Toronto.

Corresponding Secretary — W. H. Hitchim, Brantford.

Assistant Corresponding Secretary—W. M. Chump, Paris.

Treasurer—W. L. McKinnon, Toronto.

Executive Committee—Rev. C. H. Schutt, A. F. Gay, W. H. Moore, Toronto; E. D. Echlin, Hamilton; H. A. Madill, Orillia.

Correspondent Canadian Baptist—O. C. Elliott, Stratford.

Transportation Leader—C. J. Cameron, Toronto.

Ontario and Quebec Representatives to B. Y. P. U.—Rev. P. K. Dayfoot, Simcoe; Rev. D. J. Pady, Vankleek Hill.

FOR SUNDAY.

Special meals. Try them and be convinced of their merit. 35 cents. Hotel Savoy. t

$33 Colonist Rate to the Pacific Coast.

from Chicago via the Chicago and Northwest Railway. Tickets on sale daily March 1 to April 30 next, to points in California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, etc., etc. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Also lowest second-class rates to Manitoba and Canadian Northwest. Tourist sleeping cars daily from Chicago to principal Pacific Coast points. For full particulars as to rates, routes and folders, write or call on B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 East King street, Toronto.

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Mme. Frieda Langendorff.

She possesses a voice of remarkable resources. It is a voice of tremendous volume, great range, and of glorious quality, thrilling, stirring, pleading and touching, capable of artistic refinement in the most delicate of singing, and her intelligent discrimination in making use of her unusual tonal resources adds greatly to the effect of her work where intensity is called for.—Los Angeles Express.

With Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra, Grand Opera House, matinee only, April 16.

Vice Consul Charles L. Williams, of Chefoo, reports that 13,766,133 pounds of straw braid were exported from China in 1907, of which over 8,000,000 pounds were exported from Tsingtau, and only 188,000 pounds from Chefoo, which was formerly the great shipping point for this product.

New York hotels have been robbed of $100,000 in valuables in the past six weeks.

INGERSOLL REGISTERED TRADE MARK CREAM CHEESE

"Spreads Like Butter."

Sold only in 15c and 25c blocks

For sale by all Grocers.

Manufactured by

The Ingersoll Packing Co., Ltd.

Ingersoll, Ontario, Canada.

J. A. WILSON, 143 DUNDAS STREET Agent. ywt

EASTER TERM

Commences April 12, 1909

—At—

Western Business College

110 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

Success!

goes hand in hand with every pupil who attends this school. We give individual instruction and place every graduate in a situation. We have a complete new outfit of the latest typewriters, and the Remington Company, of New York, have donated a handsome gold medal for competition among pupils who enter this term.

WM. C. COO, C. S. R., Principal. yt

30,000 Head of Cattle

every year are obtained from one of our ranches alone for making BOVRIL. This number is supplementary to large numbers slaughtered in Australia and New Zealand to provide the raw material needed for BOVRIL.

In order to save cost of transportation the first processes in the manufacture of BOVRIL are carried out where the cattle are raised at our own factories on our cattle ranches.

Do not accept any substitute for

BOVRIL

CHURCH'S COLD WATER Alabastine

Artistic and Healthful



No one who has ever decorated a room with Alabastine can rest content until the whole home is so decorated. Alabastine tints have more tone than wall paper, paint, or whiting-and-glue preparations. The minute rock crystals, of which this hygienic cement is made, reflect the rays of light softly and cheerfully—and actually make the room several degrees brighter. Alabastine does not rub off, peel, crack or decay. It is the most durable, healthful and economical wall covering. Your hardware dealer sells 5 lb. package 50c. Our book "Homes, Healthful and Beautiful," mailed free on request, tells how to do artistic work.



The Alabastine Co., Limited

53 Willow St., Paris, Ont.



YOUR SPRING SUIT READY?

Here is one from our great selection. No better types of tailor-made exist at any price. We are showing colors and materials quite out of reach of ordinary ready-mades, yet because of the volume of "PRINTZESS" business accessible to you at easy-going prices.

Suits that know no equal for style and value.

J. & D. ROSS

196 Dundas Street.

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Head Office, Toronto.

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BRANCHES ALSO AT

St. Thomas, Ilderton, Thorndale.

How to cultivate the saving habit: Deposit your earnings and ready money in the bank and pay your bills by check. Then, at the end of the month, the balance remaining to your credit goes into a savings account and full compound interest is paid on every dollar.

Owing to many swindles perpetrated recently through forged and stolen letters of introduction, a card of photographic identification invented by a Pittsburg man has become popular in that city. Now when the Pittsburger's friend asks him for a letter of introduction, he takes the friend to the nearest photographer and is photographed with him in an attitude of presentation. Then he writes his note on the picture.

Order your carriages for weddings in advance. Hueston's Liveries.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution.

374 Dundas street, F. Llnforth Willgoose, Mus. B., A. R. C. O., principal. Unsurpassed advantages for complete musical education. Thorough equipment. Efficient staff. Over 500 students. Faculty and pupils' recitals a feature of the institution. Spring terms began Feb. 1, 1909. Pupils may enroll any time during the term. Write for syllabus. Miss Lottie Armstrong, secretary. zxt

You Want a New Hat for Easter

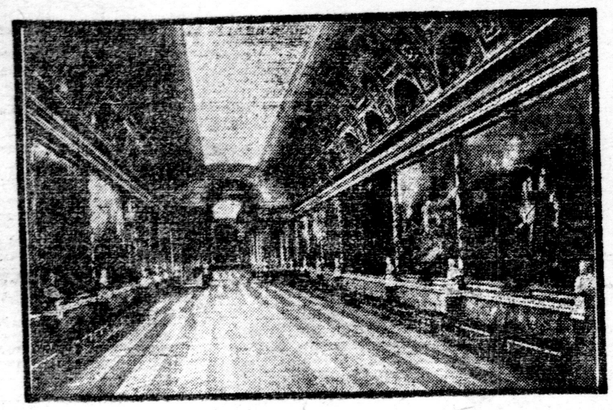
Come here today and get the pick of all the best English and New York makers' late spring shapes in black and all the new colors. Ask to see our

Special Battersby Hat for $2.00

GRAHAM BROS.

Paris, the City of Beauty and Delight

Some of the Historic Buildings Through Which the Advertiser's European Party Will Be Guided---A Side Trip to Versailles.



THE HALL OF BATTLES, PALACE OF VERSAILLES

A great man was once asked if he did not think Paris the most beautiful city in the world. "Paris isn't a city," he replied. "It is a world." Paris at least is the throbbing heart of France; all its other cities are but dim shadows of the great city on the Seine; all its country places turn to it as the infallible criterion of thought and act. All the history of France has centred in its capital, and no country in the world has had a more checkered and romantic history than Paris. "If I had a city like Paris," said Peter the Great, "I would be tempted to burn it down, for fear it would absorb the rest of the empire." And, indeed, there is some reason for the fear, for all the life of France has gravitated towards the gay French capital. In its treasures of memories, the city is inexhaustible. There has not been a dull moment in its history since St. Genevieve, its patron saint, saved the city from the inroads of the barbarian hordes of Attilla the Hun. Every street is steeped with memories; all its palaces and churches speak of the memories of its mighty dead.

No city in the world has its streets stained with such carnivals of blood as this. But the Frenchman has a short memory for the sad and desolate, and so where once grim palaces frowned are now wide tree-bordered squares, and the old sad memories are overgrown with the newer, brighter life of the gayest, most beautiful city in the world. And yet the memories are not dead, but are only sleeping, and only wait the touch of imagination to call them all to life again.

Paris has been loved as few other cities have. It has that peculiar fascination that endears it to the hearts of men, and not only to Frenchmen. Someone has said, "Everyone has two countries, his own and France," and many men like Henry Heine, the great German poet, have arised to prove the truth of this saying, for Heine loved Paris better than his own native land, and it was there that he came to die, on his "mother's grave," as he called it.

Many people look upon Paris as a great, beautiful modern city, and it is that, but more than that. It is a city with a great past that can never be forgotten while the world lasts.

Arc de Triomphe.

Situated at one end of one of the finest streets of the world is one of the finest arches. The street is the famous Champs Elysees, and the arch the Arc de Triomphe. They are well worthy of one another.

Napoleon I., on returning from his victorious campaigns, built the arch in commemoration, and the structure is as magnificent as his victories. Its building was started in 1806, and it took 27 years to build. When Marie Louise came to Paris the arch was still in an unfinished state, but Napoleon was determined that his wife should pass under it, so for the occasion the remaining unbuilt part was completed by means of painted canvas. This colossal and imposing structure cost $1,810,000 to build, and its dimensions are: Height, 160 feet; width, 148 feet, and the height of the principal arch from the ground is no less than 93 feet. It was originally intended to have placed a design on the platform on the top, and several were tried, but found unsatisfactory, and it still awaits its crown. It represents a lasting memorial of the great emperor.

The Palais Royal.

Originally built by Cardinal Richelieu, it was bequeathed by him to the king. It has since fallen on evil days. The great cardinal, who was petty in few things, demolished buildings to provide space for the gardens, and the facing square. To suit his convenience, he laid out from this same square the Rue Richelieu, which led straight to his farmhouse of La Grange Batchiere. In his occupancy entertainments were given with the utmost magnificence. Later great personages who dwelt in the palace were Louis XIII., Louis XIV., who preferred it to the Louvre, and the wife of Charles I. of England, to whom it was lent to dwell in. The next tenants were the brother of Louis XIV. and his son, Philippe d'Orleans, the latter making it his official residence whilst regent of France. Following so close on the latter end of the reign of Louis XIV., with its smug respectability, it cannot be wondered that the court determined to make up for lost times of pleasure. It was a time of license run riot, irregardless of expense. These unbridled times seem to have given it a peculiar lasting character ever since. Its reputation has always been of a doubtful nature. In 1763 it was entirely restored. Some years later it again became the scene of the excesses of a royal prince and his entourage. It was at this period that buildings were erected partially around the garden. The garden in those times became the fashionable resort of Paris. The circular fountain was erected in 1817. It was only fitting that Camille Desmoulins should pluck the first cockade that was destined to form such a mark in the French revolution. After the storming of the Bastille the building became public property, and was let out for the purpose of gaming houses and restaurants. Afterwards it was used for legal courts and stock exchange purposes. At the reinstatement of the Bourbons it again became the property of the descendants of its original owners. Its galleries and shops were famed throughout the world. The whole locality had become the centre of France. In 1830 the Palais again changed hands, and gambling was supppressed. This was the beginning of the end. The place now is gloomy and deserted, with only the memories of its former splendor remaining.

Versailles.

The reign of Louis XIV. was responsible for these magnificent buildings and grounds, comprising in themselves a city. This king, whose self-esteem was unbounded, could not find any place in Paris befitting his dignity. In fact the bourgoisie of Paris was contrary to his taste.

At least $30,000,000 was expended on the building and parks. The tax on human life, which was held cheap in those days, was on as large a scale as the creation of the buildings and grounds. History relates that during an attempt to bring water from the river Eure to Versailles, every night witnessed cartloads of workmen who had met death whilst engaged in the construction. Truly magnificent! Even after all the toll of life and expense brought completion. How did the inmates fare? One is accustomed to think that living in a palace entailed the height of luxury. Such ideas, at any rate in those times, are very far from accuracy. Louis XIV., astute monarch as he was, required all his great lords to be in attendance upon him, preferring to have them underneath his eye. Consequently lodging had to be found within the chateau for about 5,000 people. Great nobles had to sleep in closets, badly lighted, and with little or no heating arrangements. They certainly had the privilege of using the magnificent chambers with which the chateau abounded, but one doubts whether that compensated for lack of proper sleeping apartments. Although the fireplaces were magnificent in size and design, it is said that Madam Maintenon practically existed in a chair shaped like a sentry box. There must have been a decidedly chilly atmosphere at Versailles during the end of the reign of Louis XIV.

Who can wonder that in Louis XV.'s reign matters went to the other extreme?

The unfortunate Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette used it as their royal residence until the revolution, but since that time it has never been occupied by royalty. Later it was restored and repaired and made into a museum. During these repairs the chateau lost much of its original aspect. Luckily, the surroundings still remain nearly the same as when originally designed. The park with its fountains and miniature lakes are magnificent. The sculptured groups, mostly mythological in character, are impressive in their beauty. The marble terraces and stairways are unique in design and setting. On the canal built by the Swiss soldiers water carnivals were held. It is interesting to know that the vegetable garden of Louis XIV. is at the present time in use as an horticultural school. Not content with the chateau Louis XIV. built at the extremity of the Grand Canal a miniature palace known as the Grand Trianon, and Louis XV., the present Petit Trianon, which is associated with memories of Marie Antoinette, who here tried to lead the simple life.

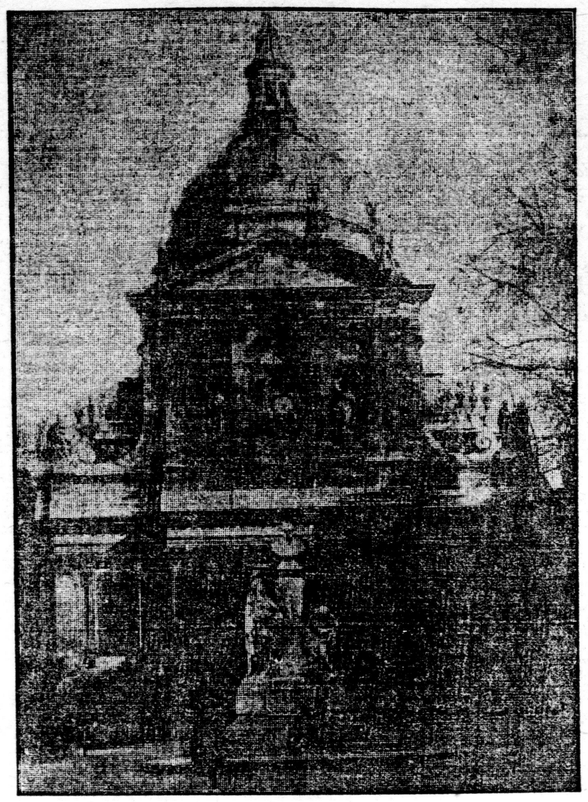
People the chateau and grounds in the times of their greatest splendor. Imagine a continuous succession of fetes and theatrical performances attended by a throng of brilliantly bedecked dames and cavaliers. For in those days silks and laces were as much "de rigeur" for the former as for the latter. Then gaze upon the present beauty of Versailles and try to realize the scene. The effect of the whole must have been dazzling in the extreme. The flowers, the perfect lawns, playing fountains, silks, satins, jewels, beautiful women and their gallant attendants comprised a spectacle which it is probable will never again be witnessed. What a humdrum and shabby affair would a modern fete-day at Versailles appear in comparison. Still with all the glitter and veneer of former days one can congratulate the present age on its greatly superior comfort and morality.

The Louvre.

Many French monarchs had a hand in erecting this magnificent block of buildings, which after 270 years we view as an harmonious whole. It is really an enormous pile of palaces, and as Notre Dame stands for a monument of olden times, so does the Louvre stand for the more modern era. If its exterior is pleasing to the eye, how much more so is the interior, or rather interiors, and the magnificent halls, staircases and general adornment. When to all this the historical associations, and the priceless collection of treasures, are added, one understands its world-wide fame. It has been from time to time the scene of gorgeous spectacles and shameful incidents. It was within these walls that the infamous Catherine de Medici and the weak Charles IX. planned the horror of St. Bartholomew's Day. Of the Huguenots within the precincts on that fatal day but one escaped with his life. Henry of Navarre was torn from the arms of his newly-wed bride to, at least outwardly, conform to the requirements of the Holy Church. The balcony is still shown where Charles IX. in religious frenzy, fired on his own citizens. One does not wonder that after-monarchs never cared for the place as a town residence, and their repugnance probably saved it from sharing the fate of the Tuileries.

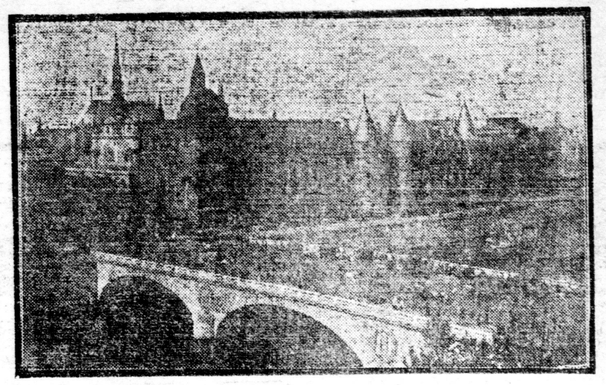
In its halls royal marriages have taken place with all the accompanying feasts and celebrations. It formed a shelter for Queen Henrietta, the unfortunate widow of Charles I. of England. It is, however, its present glory which rivets attention. Reigning monarchs, statesmen like the great Cardinal Richelieu and modern authorities, have added to its art treasures since the era of Francis I. Napoleon I., who never did things in a half-hearted manner, pillaged the capitals of Europe for its benefit. This loot had however, to be disgorged on his fall. In the present day it contains the most priceless collection in the world that is gathered together under one roof. To attempt to even particularize amongst such an assemblage of works of art is beyond the scope of this article. There is one gem which cannot be passed over, for it is incomparable and unmatchable. The allusion of course refers to the statue so-called the Venus de Milo. Discovered by peasants in the Island of Milo, and acquired by the French ambassador at Constantinople, it was presented by him to Louis XVIII. in 1821, and the world of art, and in general, owe much to his discernment and caution. On first seeing the statue he pronounced it a treasure, and that the Louvre was the proper place for its reception. Again, when the contemporary authorities were quarrelling as to the best way of restoring it, he gave his verdict that it would be better left in its then state. During the siege of Paris the statue was removed and concealed beneath debris in the cellars of the police offices until times were again peaceful. One can spend day after day walking through its rooms and galleries and still find new treasures.

The palace itself was at one time connected with the famed Tuileries, built by order of Catherine de Medici, who found the Louvre not large enough for her liking. The latter was totally destroyed by the mob who determined that never again should it harbor royalty. It was from the Louvre that the present ex-Empress Eugenie escaped, by the aid of her American dentist, on September 4, 1870. The collections occupy the centre part and one wing of the Louvre, the remaining wing is the home of the department of finance, which seems to be appropriate. If our selected candidates only visited the Louvre on their travels they would still have had the experience of a lifetime.



THE SORBONNE, ERECTED BY CARDINAL RICHELIEU IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

In this college are many of the most valuable manuscripts in France.



THE PALAISE DE JUSTICE AND CONCIERGERIE.

The Ancient Palace of the Cite, Now Known as the Palais de Justice.

This building instead of the Louvre is the real capitol of France. It is the oldest and most interesting relic of the old cite. It has been a fortress, chateau and palace by turn and kings of all ages employed their individual talents to improve or disarrange it. Its stones have witnessed a long procession of kings of all ages. Francois the First, Henri IV., Louis XIV. and Napoleon the Great. What a tale could these stones unfold if given speech. It is fitting that such a building should be in the present time the high court of justice.

The building itself has, naturally, from time to time undergone reconstruction, but is still of the most impressive nature. The grand hall is one of the sights of Paris, but unluckily the famous marble table is missing. It was at this table that Henry V. of England, married Catherine of France, the daughter of Charles VI. At this same table an English king, Edward II., sat as vassal. It witnessed spectacular and mysterious plays, and in turn was in use for feasting, royalty and judicial purposes. Within the great hall the Ligue and Fronde were conspicuous, accompanied by many tumults. One had to approach the hall with caution in these times as the Cardinal de Ritz found to his cost after having been nearly strangled between two folding doors. The Grand Chambre cannot change its appearance.

At the present time this hall is the court for civil and criminal affairs, but persists in keeping up the appearance of magnificence of former days. In the time of the Revolution its walls saw a queen condemned to death, and here Charlotte Corday, Madame Roland and the DuBarry received their sentences. Splendor and pathos, and so the world takes its toll.

At one time in this same building the legal profession held nearly unlimited sway, electing a king of their own fraternity until Henri III. cut their capers short. Attached to the Palais de la Cite, or the present Palais de Justice, is a more forbidding side—the Conciergerie Prison.

Forming the principal entrance to the palace, of uncouth and rough design, are two towers within whose recesses and dungeons, provided with neither light nor sufficient air, many known and unknown prisoners were incarcerated. At the base of one of these towers there were formerly oubliettes where "undesirables" could be conveniently "dumped," encountering on their passage to the River Seine knives and sharpened rocks and thus solving a problem encountered even in those days. But levity apart. The Conciergerie has provided lodgings for many distinguished visitors, especially during the revolutionary era. In older times it was an extremely hard task to get out of confinement. Supposing the reigning monarch should grant a release, there was still the governor of the Conciergerie to settle with. He in his capacity of hotel manager, had probably an account against you which you could not meet at the time of the order of such release, and subsequently until the bill was settled it was still a case of "durance vile." The court yard of the prison has been witness to a most distressing massacre, for, during the quarrels of the Armagnacs and the Bourguignons the jail was broken open and its occupants murdered. There is a certain gate in this prison through which Marie Antoinette, Charlotte Corday, Robespierre, Danton, and many of the proud-fronted exquisites passed on their last walk to the tender mercies of the guillotine.

Other days—other customs.

ALL FOR FUN.

If ever there should be an inquiry whether the intellectual vigor of the human race is on the ascent or decline, we would be quite sure that the overruning propensity to deal in joke and fun will figure in the argument, on the side of the declining tendency. It is almost universal that the leading feature of conversation is fun, something to laugh at, that does not require attention of thought. There are so many people who think it is incumbent upon them to say something smart and witty that they are constantly running the risk of appearing silly or absurd.

Indiscriminate fun is fatal to conversation, because it eliminates thought; it cuts off the respect for truth and reality. Fun is always on the surface. It is the foam; something without substance. And are we then to have no fun and to denounce the joke as an interloper? Of course not. Fun has as much right in the world as sense; no more; and there is the rub, but some people give it all the room and won't let sense have a bit of space.

And this fact, coming back to the original inquiry, supports the idea that the intellectual vigor of the human race is rather on the decline, because the exercise of the brain in getting off a joke is so slight that the thinking fibre hardly knows it is aroused. This is to be desired sometimes, but as a regular experience it is about as effective for mental vigor as cultivating athletics in a hammock.—Columbus (Ohio) Journal.

New Zealand's wealth is £296 per person, and is the highest of any country in the world.

OVER FIFTY INVASIONS OF BRITAIN

Since the Battle of Hastings—A List of the Landings Effected Between 1066 and 1798—A Lesson in History.

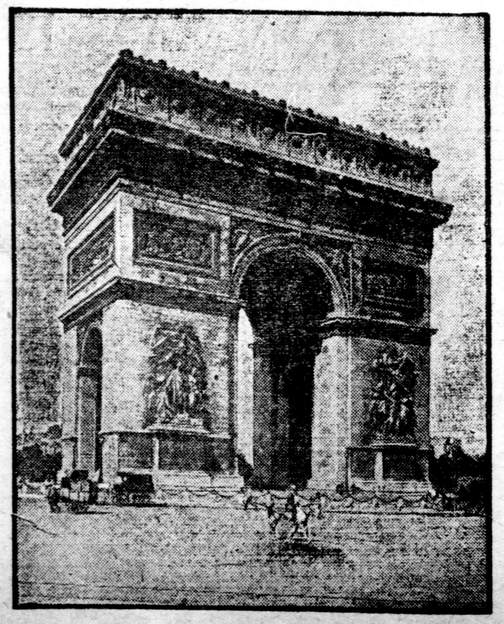
Great Britain has been for so long exempt from foreign invasion, says the Manchester Mail, that it will come as a surprise to many people to learn that there have been more than fifty successful landings on the coast since the historic event at Hastings.

There is hardly any long stretch of coast which has not at one time or another witnessed the arrival of invading forces. German troops, in fact, have trodden Lancashire.

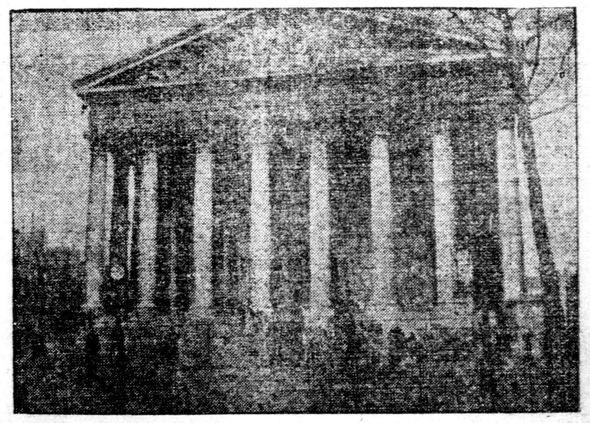
Most of the "invasions" are, perhaps, scarcely worthy of being dignified by that name, but the map does remind one that there is nothing peculiarly sacrosanct about the British coast, in spite of certain poetic ideas to the contrary.

The following list gives particulars of all the landings and invasions indicated on the map since 1066:

1066—(September 28)—William the Conqueror landed at Hastings.
1069—The Danish Invasion up the Humber in concert with the revolt of the earls against William. York sacked.
1101—Robert of Normandy landed at Portsmouth.
1139—Matilda, granddaughter of William the Conquerer, landed at Portsmouth. Took King Stephen prisoner.
1215—Louis, son of Philip II. of France (Louis VIII.), landed at Sandwich, in Kent. Marched on London. King John compelled to fly to the Welsh marshes.
1315—Edward Bruce, with 6,000 men, landed at Olderfleet, Ireland. Crowned King at Dundalk, defeated and slain by Sir John Birmingham at the Battle of Dundalk.
1326—Isabella, Queen of Edward II., landed at Orwell, Suffolk. Deposed King Edward.
1377—French attacked Dartmouth.
1377—French attacked Rye.
1377—French attacked Portsmouth.
1399—Henry Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry IV., while Richard I. was in Ireland, landed at Ravenspur, in Yorkshire, and deposed Richard.
1405—12,000 French landed at Milford Haven and joined the Welsh rebel, Owen Glendower. They take Carmarthen.
1470—Warwick, the "King-maker," landed at Dartmouth. Drove Edward IV. out of England. Reinstated Henry VI.
1471—Margaret, Queen of Henry VI., landed at Weymouth. Defeated at Tewkesbury.
1471—Edward IV. attacked Ravenspur.
1485—Henry Tudor (Henry VII.), with 3,000 Frenchmen, landed at Milford Haven. Defeated and slew Richard III. at Bosworth, and is himself crowned king.
1486—Lambert Simnel landed in Dublin. Two thousand German troops under Marshal Swartz crossed to Lancashire.
1487—Simnel landed at Foudray. Defeated at Stoke-on-Trent.
1492—Warbeck landed in Cork.
1495—Warbeck landed in Deal with 600 men.
1495—Warbeck besieged Waterford unsuccessfully for seven days.
1497—Warbeck landed at Whitesand Bay, Cornwall. Besieged Exeter with 3,000 men, and was defeated and executed.
1513—The Earl of Arran, with 3,000 men and twenty-three ships, landed at Carrickfergus and burned the town.
1557—Thomas Stafford, nephew of Cardinal Pole, landed at Scarborough and seized the castle, which he held for three days, and was then executed.
1559—1,000 Frenchmen landed at Leith and fortified the town.
1579—Philip II. of Spain dispatched a force, under James Fitzmaurice, of Spaniards and Italians, and landed at Smerthwick, in Ireland.
1580—Philip II. and Pope Gregory XIII. sent a larger expedition of 8,000 soldiers, who landed at Smerthwick.
1601—Spanish fleet, 50 ships, 3,000 men, under Aguilla, landed and captured Kinsale.
1601—Six other ships of Spanish troops land near Cape Clear.
1650—Montrose landed at Orkney in Scotland. Defeated and executed.
1650—Charles II. landed at the mouth of the Spey, Scotland, with the Dutch fleet. Crowned King at Scone. Defeated at the Battle of Worcester; escaped to France.
1667—Dutch fleet under De Witt took Sheerness. Sailed up the Thames and burned Chatham dockyard. Sank several ships of war in the Thames.
1667 (April)—Dutch fleet attack Burntisland, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and retire.
1685—Argyll lands at Cantyre in support of the Duke of Monmouth.
1685—Monmouth lands at Lynn, Devon; attempts to take Bristol with 6,000 men. Defeated at Sedgemoor and executed.
1688—William of Orange, with 6,000 transports, fifty men of war, arrived at Tor Bay, Devon. Entered Exeter with 13,000 men. Afterwards crowned William III.
1689—James II. landed at Kinsale with 1,300 French and Irish followers. Afterwards defeated at the Battle of Boyne.
1690—Lauzun landed in Ireland with 7,300 French troops.
1690—De Tourville, French fleet took and destroyed Teignmouth, Devonshire.
1691—General St. Ruth landed with French forces at Limerick.
1715—The Pretender landed at Peterhead.
1719—Spanish troops (300) landed at Glenshiel in Ross-shire. Defeated by General Wightman.
1745—The Pretender, Charles Edward, landed in the Hebrides.
1745—Small French force land at Montrose. The Pretender was victorious at Prestonpans and Falkirk. Finally defeated at Culloden Moor.
1760—Thuort, otherwise O'Farrel, commodore in the French navy, landed with 1,000 men at Carrickfergus.
1778 (April 23)—Paul Jones landed at Whiteheaven.
1778—Paul Jones landed at Kirkcudbright and destroyed the residence of Lord Selkirk.
1778 (April 24)—Paul Jones arrived at Carrickfergus. Captured and destroyed the warship Drake.
1779—Paul Jones attempts Leith.
1796—An expedition under General Hoche, Grouchy and Wolf Tone entered Bantry Bay with 15,000 French troops, but did not land.
1797 (February)—1,400 French troops landed at Fishguard.
1798—General Humbert and 1,000 men landed at Killala Bay. Defeated the English under General Lake at Castlebar, marched on Dublin, and were defeated by General Cornwallis with 20,000 troops at Ballinamuck.
1798 (October)—General Savary, with 2,000 French troops, anchored in Killala Bay, but hearing of Humbert's defeat returned to France.
1798 (October 10)—General Hardie and Wolf Tone, with a large body of French troops, arrived at Loch Swilly, and were defeated after engagement with Admiral Warren.



THE ARC DE TRIOMPHE.



THE MADELEINE, ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS CHURCHES IN EUROPE.

It presents a grand reproduction of pure antique forms. It stands on a raised platform 328 feet long by 138 feet broad, which is ascended at either end by a flight of 28 steps. A surrounding colonnade of 52 pillars 42 feet high, supports a richly sculptured frieze and cornice. The intercolumnar niches in the side walls are filled with colossal statues of saints. The largest sculptured pediment in the world crowns the noblest portico the world has ever seen since the Athenian Parthenon.

The Happenings of a Week in the Old Land

ENGLAND

An eagle has been shot on Salisbury Plain, near Devizes.

Samuel Hart, a Crimean veteran, died recently, aged 79, in Preston workhouse.

A diver named James Genson was drowned while working on a dock at Liverpool.

Councillor Stewart, Manchester, died recently as the result of a seizure while walking in the street.

Mr. Max Pemberton, the well-known novelist, has been appointed a J. P. for the county of Suffolk.

Six years ago there was one motor cab on the streets of London. Today there are three thousand.

Seventy-nine new animals, including an Indian elephant, have lately been added to the London Zoo.

Mr. John Dun, for many years general manager of Parr's Bank, died at Chislehurst in his 76th year.

Seven thousand British subjects are born at sea every year.

The Earl of Hardwicke passed away recently at his London residence, London Gate.

A child born on the Celtic in mid-Atlantic on St. David's Day has been christened David Celtic.

Although poverty may not be a crime, it is the cause of a lot, said Mr. G. H. Tredegar, at Gloucester.

A baby whale weighing only three pounds three ounces, was landed the other day at Grimsby by the trawler King James.

The late Mr. Robert Durning Holt, the first lord mayor of Liverpool, left a fortune estimated at $1,437,145.

The annual banquet of the Society of Yorkshiremen in London will take place on May 20 at the Criterion Restaurant.

The death is announced in London of the Hon. Hugh Oakley Arnold-Forster, secretary of state for war from 1903 to 1906.

Nottingham medical and other charities will receive $20,000 under the will of the late Mr. A. Kelsall, ap rominent racing han.

A collection of modern furniture, made in imitation of old French designs, was sold at Christie's, in London, for $6,832.

Miss Ellen Pincott, on whom an inquest was held at Camberwell, was choked to death by her false teeth while at supper.

Last year 23,216 sealskins were brought into the Tyne. Large as is this number, it is 5,700 less than in the previous year

Born on a farm near Pontypool, a lamb had four ears, eight legs, two tails and two bodies, joined at the chest. It died soon after its birth.

Mr. P. Williamson and Mr. P. Thompson, of London, have been appointed assistant secretaries of the board of inland revenue.

At Stevens' the steel die of the seal of incorporation of the Strand Bridge Company, which built Waterloo bridge at a cost of over a million pounds, was bought in at 14 shillings.

Unskilled laborers have on an average 25 per cent less food than is necessary for merely physical efficiency, skilled artisans receive about enough, and the middle class get 15 per cent more than enough, said Mr. S. Rowntree, at York, the other day.

During 1908 the number of horses in England used for agricultural purposes declined by 10,698.

With accommodation for 500 persons, a huge ale store at Burton-on-Trent is being converted into a skating rink.

Taking part in a game of chess at Bexhill, Mr. R. W. Topham, a well-known local player, aged 83, suddenly died.

Magdalen Laver, in the Epping Union, is reputed to be the only parish in the kingdom without an old age pensioner.

A first edition of Izaak Walton's "The Compleat Angler," was sold for £1,085 at Sotheby's, the buyer being Mr. Quaritch.

It is announced in the Times that a son was born to Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, and Lady Doyle, on St. Patrick's Day.

Neat headstones mark the graves of departed pets at the Dogs' Cemetery at Molesworth, a little village on the borders of Huntingdonshire and Northamptonshire, and ladies arrive by train at Kimbolton with their cofined pets.

The personal attendance at the two Houses of Parliament costs the state about £66,000 a year—£26,000 for the Lords and £40,000 for the Commons.

Mr. John Brewer, a one-armed postman, has for 35 years carried the mails between Theydon Bois (Essex) and Epping, covering some 250,000 miles.

Of 576 aliens who became naturalized Englishmen during 1908, 168 were Germans, and 174 Russians, 84 of the former taking up their residence in London.

Two stone arches, which are supposed to lead to subterranean passages, have been found intact during excavations at the main entrance to Hampton Court Palace.

The 61st report of the ecclesiastical commissioners shows that they hold no less than £23,595,710—£11,048,806 in Government securities and £12,546,804 in cash.

Mr. Robt. P. Atkins, a young solicitor on whom an inquest was held at Newport, Isle of Wight, fell in a faint and was suffocated by the high collar he was wearing.

Of the Queen's Journals there are altogether over 100 volumes, all closely written in her small, running hand. Nothing else quite like this is known to exist. The nearest parallel appears to be the diary kept on behalf of Louis XIII. of France, from his cradle to his grave.

Influenza continues to spread in London, and its victims include a large number of notabilities. It is most prevalent in West London, and so great is the demand for nurses that the nursing homes and institutions have been unable to supply all the calls upon their resources.

One of the principal attractions at the forthcoming Imperial International Exhibition in London will be a typical Scottish village. This has never before been tried in England.

At the annual meeting of the General Council of King Edward's Hospital Fund for London attention was called to the fact that the income from investments included a bonus dividend of £17,000 on securities given by Lord Mount Stephen and Lord Strathcona. The amount distributed was £140,000. Further munificent donations of £100,000 from Lord Mount Stephen and £10,000 from Lord Iveagh had been placed to capital.

The bi-centenary of Dr. Johnson on Sept. 18 is to be fittingly celebrated the world over. It is announced that special lectures are to be given in several towns associated with Johnson's memory, and the Standard gives the "bille of favre" for the dinner, which includes "Ye old beefe steake puddinges," finishing up with "tastie cheese stewed before the gridlie fire." It is a menu that would have appealed to the great doctor, who once ate lobster sauce with plum pudding and melted butter with apple tart.

When the ownership of a dog was disputed at the East Ham police court the magistrate ordered the animal to be set free in court. It at once jumped into the witness-box and licked the face of a woman who claimed it, and the magistrate ordered it to be given up to her.

Opinion in the highest naval circles being on the whole against increasing to 1d a day the allowance to abstainers instead of the rum ration, the admiralty, it is announced, has decided against the change, which would cost the country many thousands more.

The Framlingham Agricultural Co-operative Society dispatched last year to various markets 2,190,097 eggs of the value of about $50,000, and paid to the senders at least $10,000 more than they used to obtain when they dealt individually with egg dealers.

As a result of the close application they have been giving to acquire a knowledge of conversational French for many months past some twenty men of the city and metropolitan police forces in London have received certificates of proficiency in the language.

A Norwich firm is completing 1,100 miles of wire netting for the Australian, Queensland, and Victorian Governments. The netting is retailed by the Governments to settlers, and is used for keeping rabbits from the crops.

Magdalen Laver, in the Epping Union, is reputed to be the only parish in the kingdom without an old-age pensioner.

Of 576 aliens who became naturalized Englishmen during 1908, 168 were Germans and 174 Russians, 84 of the former taking up their residence in London.

Felixstowe Urban District Council are erecting for the approaching season a spa and pavilion on the Hamilton Cliffs. Seating accommodation will be provided for over 1,000 persons, and the building will cost $20,000.

A Welsh bard, Richard Owen, whose poems are widely known in the principality, has died in Festiniog workhouse. He had been promised a grant of $500 by the Prime Minister, but died before the money reached him.

Mr. John Brewer, a one-armed postman, has for 35 years carried the mails between Theydon Bois (Essex), and Epping, covering some 250,000 miles.

For throwing two foot-warmers out of a railway carriage window, one of which just missed a Scotch express, which was passing, Frank Shooter was fined $10 at Heanor.

One of the earliest "Pearl" Bibles issued by John Field, which, in consequence of its numerous errors, was suppressed, was sold for $305 at Sotheby's. It was supposed to have belonged to Bunyan, and his wife gave it to the Martha Wethered, whose name is inscribed on it.

"Penny-in-the-slot sprays were used in Egyptian temples 2,000 years ago," said Mr. A. H. Dunning in a lecture before the Royal Photographic Society, London. "Taximetres were used on Chinese chariots in the fourth century, and the idea of the torpedo-boat is at least two and a half centuries old."

As a result of motor-omnibus competition the Central London Railway Company has decided to issue penny fares for any distance not exceeding three stations. The service will be improved by making the trains run at 1¾ minute intervals.

Sir James de Hoghton, Bart., of Hoghton Tower, near Preston, has given a plot of land in Higher Walton Road, Walton-le-Dale, Preston, for the new Roman Catholic schools in connection with Our Lady and St. Patrick's Church. Sir James is a member of the Church of England.

The historic bell which was captured at the Palace of Tippoo Sahib at the storming of Seringapatam in 1799 and presented to Warren Hastings fetched £6 10s by auction.

At Glendenning's, London, £53 was paid for the Royal Albert Medal for gallantry in saving life at sea awarded to John Donovan, R.N., and £45 was given for the Victoria Cross granted to the mother of Trooper Baxter, of the Bulwayo Field Force, who did not live to receive his reward for heroism in the field in 1896.

A vote of thanks to the spirits who had helped in the work during the past year was solemnly proposed, seconded and carried at a recent meeting of the London Spiritualist Alliance.

It was stated at the inquest on Jas. Winslade, aged 78, a recluse, of Short street, Chiswick, that he had probably been attacked by a rat and had died from heart failure while attempting to kill it.

Assuming that a rat does a farthing of damage daily, Sir C. McLaren, introducing a bill in the House of Commons for their extirpation, calculated that the 40,000,000 rats in Great Britain do £15,000,000 damage annually.

William Shakespeare, who was fined at Marylebone recently for intoxication, has made a second appearance at the court, and gave his name as John Milton. He finally admitted that his real name was Thomas Moore.

In the house of Frederick Strike, aged 73, who, in a dying condition from starvation and neglect, was taken to Croydon Hospital, where he died, a bank book was found showing a deposit of several hundred pounds.

In a hundred Britons you will find 43 light complexioned, against 51 dark. The other six are red-haired.

Two-thirds of all the letters which pass through the postoffices of the world are written in English.

Lord Rosebery's son, the Hon. Neil Primrose, has been appointed an alderman of the city of London. He is 27 years of age.

A national memorial is to be raised to the late Mr. Albert Midlane, the children's hymn writer, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Cornwall claims the oldest officiating cleric in the Rev. W. Wriothesley Wingfield, now in his 95th year, who has been for 70 years vicar of Gulval.

The gold medal presented to Lieut.-Col. de Saluberry, of the Sixtieth Foot, who was in command of the British troops at the battle of Chateuguay, North America, in 1813, was sold at Sotheby's, London, for £128.

A recommendation to reduce the number of John streets in London was to come before the L. C. C. Some years ago it was said that there were 80 John streets in London alone.

The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association has erected a trough at Bury St. Edmunds, in memory of the horses which perished in the South African war.

Grimsby has the unenviable reputation of being a town where one child in every six that is born there dies before it reaches the age of one year. Efforts to teach the duties of motherhood by means of pamphlets having failed, the town council has appointed lady health visitors, and their work is to be further supplemented by the opening of a school for mothers.

Moles are so numerous in many parishes in North Devon that farmers are reverting to the old practice of giving 6 cents for each mole killed.

Sir Robert Anderson, the eminent police authority, says the English are, in fact, with all their faults, the most law-abiding people in the world.

Vegetarians in England are likely to be confronted with a vegetable famine as the direct result of the snow and the dry weather which preceded it.

An American consular report notes that British manufacturers of motor cars are forging ahead and that French supremacy has been lost.

Much damage has been done in Manchester by thieves purloining money from penny in the slot gas meters, the consequent escape of gas involving considerable damage.

Manchester is to lose one of her best-known and most widely revered citizens—Dr. McLaren, the veteran Baptist minister, who has been connected with the Union Chapel for over half a century.

Mr. Arthur Hill, aged 81, of Erleigh Court, Sonning, Berkshire, a director of the Reading Gas Company, four times mayor, and a freeman of the borough of Reading, has left estate to the value of £311,413.

It was decided at a meeting of motor car drivers held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, to form a national society of chauffeurs. It was stated that there were something like 100,000 chauffeurs in the United Kingdom.

The statistics of crime in England and Wales for 1907 show that there was a diminution of criminality in the less serious breaches of the law, but that there was a marked increase in the number of more serious offences.

A West Hartlepool wedding party was kept waiting for the bridegroom, and it was ascertained that he was fast asleep in bed, having forgotten that he was to be married. The ceremony took place later in the day.

Dr. Dawson Burns' review of the national drink bill for 1908 shows that the total expenditure was £161,060,482, as compared with £167,016,200 in 1907. Taking increase of population into account, the decreased expenditure was equal to £7,259,913.

The wife of Charles Griffin, a collier of Cinderford, has had four children at a birth, all girls. Three of the babies died on the day of birth and the fourth the day afterwards. The parents, who are in poor circumstances, have nine children living.

The new Albert Hall erected by the Wesleyans of Nottingham have been opened. It has accommodation for 2,600 people, and, thanks to the munificence of Mr. Jesse Boot, an institute is to be added. The whole scheme will involve an outlay of $150,000.

Mrs. Mary Smith, who died in the Birmingham City Infirmary at the age of 107, remembered an ox being roasted whole in the street to celebrate the victory at Waterloo. She never wore spectacles, and her hearing was good up to the time of her death.

The Right Hon. Mr. Jesse Collings, the well-known Unionist member for Burdesley, Birmingham, has had the misfortune to break his left leg, through slipping from the train at Charing Cross, directly on his return from Paris. He is 78 years old.

A funeral party had a painful experience at Burton-on-Trent recently. On reaching the burial grounds after a service in the church it was found that the wrong grave had been opened. The error was explained to the mourners, and the coffin was taken back to the cemetery church and the funeral party attended again the next day.

IRELAND

The fifty-eighth anniversary of the birth of the fifth Marquis of Ely occurred recently. He is a typical Irish sportsman, who makes horses and dogs his hobbies. The title is derived from Ely, a small island in Lough Erne, where the family seat is situated. Lord Ely is a descendant of Adam Loftus, an eminent lawyer who was appointed Chancellor of Ireland early in the seventeeth century, but the earldom of Ely dates from only 1768, and it was not till 1800 that a marquisate was conferred upon Mr. Charles Tottenham.

Dr. Isaac Clarke, medical officer of Knocknalower dispensary district, in Belmullet Union, has resigned to take up an important appointment in Westmeath.

Mayo County council has confirmed its guarantee in favor of the Belmullet-Collooney Railway project in connection with the proposed new All-Red Route.

The first farmers' bacon curing factory in the United Kingdom, started a little over a year ago at Roscrea, county Tipperary, is proving a success.

The remains of the late Mr. George R. Weir, the well-known Shakespearean actor, were recently interred in snow-wreathed Dundonald Cemetery, Belfast.

The death of Alderman Denis O'Callaghan occurred at his residence, Grattan street, Cork, recently. Deceased was long identified with the public life of Cork, and a sterling Nationalist.

Cork harbor board on Feb. 2, approved a scheme for the bridging of the River Lee at an estimated cost of $50,000. The Cork City Railways Company are the undertakers of the big project.

A fire has destroyed a portion of the Belan mills, County Kildare. The portion burned was operated by Mr. Hegarty, in the manufacture of foodstuffs of various kinds.

Most Rev. Dr. Lyster, Bishop of Achonry, conferred the dignity of archdeacon on Very Rev. Canon Roger O'Hara, Kilmovee.

Personal estate valued at $1,225,000, was left by Mr. Nicholas Murphy, of Carrigmore, Cork, chairman of the Cork Distilleries Company. He bequeathed $4,000 for charitable purposes.

Kenmare rural council have been unable to obtain a single tender for the erection of laborers' cottages under the new scheme at a price of $650, although cottages were built last time for $450.

Tom Mannion, well-known in Fermanagh, and nearly 100 years old, was found lying almost dead in a workhouse in Innishmore. He died in the ambulance on its way to the hospital.

The death is announced of Brother T. D. Dowling, a member of the Christian Brothers' Order, Cahirciveen. The deceased who was a native of Andfert, joined the order about 35 years ago.

The lord chief justice of Ireland was able to congratulate the grand jury at Wicklow assizes March 1st that there were no cases to go before them, and was presented with the customary white gloves.

There has been a second victim of the disastrous bogslide at Kilmore, County Galway—Mrs. Catherine Brammelly, who rushed from her house in her night attire on the fatal morning when the bog rushed down the valley.

A large number of skilled workmen are at present engaged in erecting new fachinery at Messrs. W. and G. T. Pollexfin Company's mills, Ballyisodare. It is more than 25 years since the mills ceased to grind wheat.

At Thurles, Tipperary, in connection with the crown prosecution of eleven members of the United Irish League for riotous conduct, a force of 100 police were stoned by the mob, and a fierce fight ensued.

It is estimated, says Mr. Timothy Davies, M.P., that between 50,000 and 70,000 persons of all ages in Ireland are today reciving old age pensions who are not qualified under the act, and he suggests "fraud on a very large scale."

The bursting of a gas main in an adjacent street nearly caused a panic on St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Dublin, last week.

A dinner in commemoration of Sir Samuel Ferguson, whose centenary will be celebrated in Belfast in a few days, was given by the Irish Literary Society, Mansions Restaurant, Westminster.

A ewe belonging to George Wilson, of Stranoodan, near Monaghan, gave birth to six lambs during the week. Thre of the lambs died, but the other three and the mother are still alive and healthy.

Sarah Kelly, aged 6, Belfast, was the victim of a fatal burning accident. The child's clothing became ignited through coming in contact with a lighted stick, and she was immediately enveloped in flames.

The loss of the fine French bark Surcour on the County Down coast, closely following that of the Croisset, has again drawn public attention to the urgent necessity for improvements in the lighting of that dangerous shore.

William Lindsay, aged 79, and hailing from County Down, who served through the Indian Mutiny with the Cameron Highlanders, and was present at the relief of Lucknow, is dead. Lord Roberts endeavored to get him into private lodgings, but the old warrior said he was comfortable in the workhouse.

In view of the fact that upwards of £2,300 of public money is available for the flax improvement scheme in Ireland, and all efforts put forth seem to have failed to improve either the yield or quality of the flax crop, Parliament will appoint a commission to investigate.

SCOTLAND

Bothwell is becoming a Mecca of retired ministers. Rev. R. McGregor, Holytown, has bought Kelvin Cottage for a residence.

The influenza fiend has Kilmarnock in its clutches, and not only Kilmarnock but all the country.

Operations at the gold mine at Stronachalan are to cease, owing to the gold having given out. The vein of gold in the quartz was lost at a depth of 38 feet.

In certain parts of Lanarkshire there is quite a plague of voles, or field mice. Several policies are overrun with them and considerable damage has been done to vegetation.

Mr. James Denny, at a luncheon in connection with the launch of the Duke of Cumberland at Dumbarton, said that that vessel was the twenty-eighth turbine fitted steamer launched from the Leven Shipyard, and altogether they represented a gross horsepower of 180,000.

The ancient place of burial at Kilmory, Knap, where there are fine specimens of sculptured monuments, has been cleaned out at the instance of the Marquis of Northampton, and several beautiful sculptured slabs have been unearthed.

Sheriff Smith, Dundee, says the old age pension scheme is the greatest blow ever given to Scottish independence.

The Rev. W. Andson, the senior minister of the Kirmahoe United Free Church, died at his residence at Dumfries in his 92nd year. He was a native of Arbroath.

An inventory of the estate of the late Captain Randolph Gordon Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss and Torrie, shows gross personal estate of £404,031, and heritable estate valued at £381,874—a total of £785,905.

Captain R. P. Butler, factor in Bute to the Marquis of Bute, has succeeded to a baronetcy and estate of 30,000 acres by the death of his father, Sir T. P. Buller, Bart., Ireland.

Prof. Kirkpatrick, of the chair of constitutional law and history in the University of Edinburgh for 28 years, is to tender his resignation.

Great indignation has been created in Scotland by the announcement that the admiralty intend to import granite from Norway for the Rosyth works.

Catholic trade unionists in Glasgow strongly protested against the passing of the secular education resolution by the Scottish Trade Union Congress.

A Fraserburgh fish merchant found an open pocket knife firmly imbedded in the stomach of a cod which he was cleaning. The fish was in prime condition.

A German steam trawler was captured while fishing within the three-mile limit in the Firth of Clyde, near Ailsa Craig, and a fine of $500 was given.

There was recently landed by one of the Girvan fishing boats a small specimen of the royal sturgeon measuring close on 4 feet in length and 15 inches in girth.

The collection of pictures belonging to the late Mr. John Ramsay, of Dundee, was sold in Edinburgh on the 5th and 6th inst., and realized over £10,000.

The death is announced of James Woodhouse, one of the founders of the fishing village of Waterfoot, now the most important fishing village on the Solway shores.

The first Scotch strawberries of the season arrived in Glasgow the other day. They were grown by John Frame, Carluke, and were sold to Messrs. Malcolm Campbell, Limited, the price realized being 25s. per lb.

At a meeting in Edinburgh lately the Zoological Society of Scotland was founded for the purpose of establishing, in the first instance, a zoological garden in or near Edinburgh.

The largest printing order in the world has just been placed with an Edinburgh firm. It will take four years to execute.

After working little more than half time for six months, the men employed at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. John Brown & Co., Clydebank, have started on full time.

The chief town in the "storm swept Orcades" is Kirkwall, a thriving burgh of nearly 4,000 souls. Its grand old cathedral of St. Magnus, and the remains of its bishop's palace and its Earls' palace, together with the fact that it figures in Scott's novel, "The Pirate," make it a place of great historical interest.

At a meeting in celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Kilsyth, near Glasgow, resolutions of confidence in the Irish party and demanding home rule, were unanimously passed.

The death has occurred at Edinburgh of Dr. James Hutchison Stirling a well known philosophical writer. Deceased was the first lecturer appointed by Edinburgh University under the Gifford Lectureship.

James Blair, who was widely known throughout Scotland as the "King's fiddler," has died at Aberdeen. He was the King's special ghillie for a number of years and taught Highland dances to many members of the royal family.

The marriage arranged between Miss Dorothy Grosvenor and Lord Dalmeny will take place at 2 o'clock on April 15, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. Lord Grosvenor will hold a reception at 13 Belgrave Square after the ceremony.

At the half yearly meeting of the Glasgow and Southwestern Railway Company, the chairman announced that a twenty years' agreement had been concluded whereby the Caledonian and Glasgow and Southwestern Companies would pool their coast steamship traffic.

Joseph Kerr, Dalry, pleaded guilty to having failed to make himself efficient as a territorialist in the Fourth Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers having attended only twelve out of forty drills, besides neglectiong musketry practice. Kerr was fined £2.

By the death of James Wood, of the Brick and Tile Works, Friarton, Perth, has lost one of its oldest citizens. Deceased, who was in his 90th year, is survived by his son, ex-Baille Wood, who was associated with him in business for nearly 40 years.

At a meeting of the Renfrewshire Territorial Association, Sir Hugh Shaw Stewart presided. The plans for a new riding school and drill at Cathcart for the Third Highland Brigade Howitzer Ammunition Column were adopted, and these will be forwarded to the war office for approval.

Emeritus Professor Simon S. Laurie died at his residence in Edinburgh. The deceased filled for many years the chair of education in Edinburgh University. He was an LL. D., of Aberdeen, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh Universities, and was regarded as one of the leading educational authorities in the United Kingdom.

The barracks inclosing what is known as "the cave" in the old castle on the hill at Ardrossan gave way the other day, much to the delight of the youngsters of the town.

Mr. James Rennie Archibald, solicitor, Stirling, has been appointed procurator fiscal for the western district of Stirlingshire in room of the late Mr. Patrick Welsh.

Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, whose achievements in cattle breeding have earned for him the title "Shorthorn King," is probably the best known practical farmer in the world.

At the annual meeting of the depositors in Dumfries Savings Bank it was reported that the deposits during the past year had amounted to $254,925, and the repayments to $237,185.

The necessary apparatus for first-aid classes in the James Watt School of Engineering and Navigation at Greenock has been procured at a considerable reduction on the estimated cost.

A painful sensation was caused at a Catholic congregation celebration of the Irish National festival in the town hall, Lennoxtown, ten miles from Glasgow, While the audience was assembling John McLaughlin, a widower, aged 70 years, became suddenly ill in the hall and expired in a few minutes The deceased was an active church worker, and took a prominent part in organizing the entertainment.

At a lecture at Peterborough on Fotheringay Castle, where Mary Queen of Scots, was executed, that unhappy queen's watch, a portrait of her son, and some of her hair were exhibited. In the chair was Mr. C. G. Fitzwilliam, whose ancestor was governor of the castle at the time.

A jury acquitted James McIntosh, butcher, Banchory, of 37 charges of embezzlement.

The revenue of Paisley industrial school last year was $14,945, and the expenditure $15,375.

A dividend of 8 per cent has been declared by the Wishaw Model Lodging House Company.

A recent survey of the estuary of the Tay shows that part of the navigable channel has become narrower.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in Glasgow investigated 1,357 complaints last year.

Owing to the dearth of herring some of the Firth of Forth fishing fleet have relinquished operations.

Rev. J. F. Thomson, for forty years minister of Stanley U. F. Church, has applied for a colleague and successor.

The early potato planting along the Carrick shore is a fortnight ahead of last year.

The growing district of Giffnock is now considered of sufficient importance to have a police station to itself.

Montrose town council will erect an additional storage reservoir and filtration plant for the burgh water supply.

Lockerbie head postoffice has been made the telegraph transmitting office for Lochmaben, Hightae and Dalton.

The new higher grade school at Inverurie, which has been completed at a cost of about $25,000, was opened recently.

An automatic stamp vending mechine has been installed at the public counter of the Edinburgh postoffice.

Mr. Robert H. Younger has presented to the Scottish Museum a collection of birds' eggs, which comprises over 5,000 specimens.

There is a capital railway outlay in the county of Fifeshire of $115,000,000.

Sheep farmers in Sutherlandshire lost heavily by the recent snowstorm. On March 7 all the rivers and burns were converted into roaring torrents.

Last year there was an increase of 330 in the population of Perth.

The late Mr. Wm. Holmer, of Great Western road, Aberdeen, left $45,000 of estate.

There are more houses to let in Stirling, Bridge of Allan and Dunblane than has been for several years.

Wm. Lindsay, an Indian mutiny veteran, has died in Berwick workhouse, aged 79 years.

In 1864 the coal shipments at Methil amounted to a few tons daily; last year the total was 2,559,500 tons.

Last year the death roll in Keith was 11.14 per thousand, the smallest since the formation of the town into a burgh.

The death took place lately at Dalhousie, Cockpen, of Mr. William Stewart, factor on the Mid Lothian estate of the Earl of Dalhousie. Mr. Stewart was a native of Forfarshire, and had been factor for 58 years, having served under five earls.

Four old age pensioners in the parish of Pitsligo, near Fraserburgh, have died. Their combined ages amounted to 320 years.

"I love the old people, the old place, the old faith; would that I were worthier of them all!" said Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, referring to his native town.

The recent sale at Edinburgh of gentlewomen's work realized $2,530.

The late Lord Robertson, lord justice of appeal, Edinburgh, left estate of the value of $205,000.

Leith has a new venture in the shape of a roller skating rink to be known as the Olympian New Pavilion.

Leith is about to construct a number of new surface water drains and branch sewers at a cost of over $20,000.

The Scottish Record Society complains of the parsimony of the Government in the matter of printing ancient records.

The Royal Scots were in India for 18 years, and only 20 of the men who originally went out have returned with the regiment.

Last year 2,650 persons boarded in Leith Sailors' Home. The number of boarders for the past 24 years of the home's existence was 64,186.

There will shortly be opened in Edinburgh what will probably be the largest riding academy in Scotland. It is on the site of the Grand Theatre.

In February the birth rate in eight of the principal towns of Scotland was lower than the birth rate of all previous Februaries, that of 1908 excepted.

Mr. Robert Russell, the new president of the Portobello Bowling Club has been for years well known as a champion bowler in Mid Lothian and Edinburgh.

In the high court of justiciary Lord McLaren sentenced James Muirhead, better-known as "Scotch Jimmy," to seven years' penal servitude for housebreaking in Glasgow.

The Browns' Society, Glasgow, is now in its 140th year, and has over $15,530 of capital.

The corporation tramway undertaking, Glasgow, is valued for taxation purposes at £261,945.

The population served by the corporation tramway cars is 1,050,000, and the passengers carried last year totaled 226,948,290, so that nearly 227 times the population of Glasgow and its suburbs travel by car in 12 months.

The sale of the pictures of the late Mr. Joseph Henderson, R. S. W., realized $22,950.

The English natives in Glasgow are forming themselves into a society for social and benevolent purposes.

Melancholy Waste On War

A Liberal Member of the British House of Commons Delivers an Impassioned Speech—"A Prodigal and Wasteful Generation"—Folly of Overbuilding.

In the course of an impassioned speech in the British House of Commons on the naval budget, Mr. Gordon Harvey, the Liberal member for Rochdale, Eng., said:

There must be in all quarters of the House a very sad feeling upon the melancholy and desolate waste of those huge and growing mountains of profitless expenditure. (Ministerial cheers.) The burdens of these armaments fall most heavily upon the poorest, and although the various sections of the House have their various party cries, I believe every section would claim that the great object of their political exertions is largely to promote the alms and ideals of laboring people. The greatest interest of those people is peace, and the cultivation of warm and eager feelings of friendship not only among their fellow-countrymen, but throughout humanity at large. (Cheers.)

During the past generation there was an enormous growth in expenditure on armaments, and he believed that generation would go down to posterity as one of prodigality and waste. It was not out of place that now and then the figures should be stated publicly in all their naked monstrosity. In 1880 we thought a sum of ten millions sufficient for the naval defences of the country. In 1886 we were spending 12¾ millions; in 1890 we went up to 15¾ millions; and in 1895 to 17½ millions. Since that year we had actually doubled this gigantic sum. (Ministerial cheers.) Where is this "Rake's Progress' to end? Mr. Harvey asked. We are now asked to consent to a small increase over last year. I have ventured to think that the Government might have spared us this increased expenditure. (Hear, hear.) But the Government, with those sources of information at their command which are not available to us, have assured us that they are bound in the existing condition of affairs to increase the strength of our fleet. I think they have convinced the House and the country that some increase, some development of our naval programme is necessary at the present time, and on that ground I have withdrawn my amendment. But Governments have made mistakes before, and in my humble capacity as a private member I shall watch with great interest the outcome of these new calculations, and if at the end of twelve months I think it necessary to renew my criticisms I shall not hesitate to do so. (Cheers.) We are to have four Dreadnoughts put down, and there are four phantom Dreadnoughts behind, the shadows of which lie across our path at the present moment. Gentlemen on the other side are already demanding that those four phantom Dreadnoughts shall be turned into real ones. (Opposition cheers.) I hope the first lord will keep himself thoroughly cool about the matter in face of the tremendous pressure which will be put upon him by gentlemen opposite and by the press. I would ask gentlemen opposite to think less about Germany and to talk less about Germany. (Cheers.) Cannot we return, at any rate to some extent, to those feelings of English pride which used to animate us? Cannot we get some comfort from our historical knowledge of past events Our old sea-dogs never had this preponderating majority of power when they won Trafalgar, St. Vincent, and the great battles of the past. (Cheers.) But now, forsooth, it is to be at least three Englishmen to one German, and even then some people can't sleep in their beds. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Folly of Overbuilding.

Speaking as a businessmen, he thought the Prime Minister was perfectly right in his remark as to the danger and of the folly of rushing into the particular form of construction favored at the moment, a form which might be obsolete before the job was finished. He had a proper appreciation of experts in their right place, but when the expert seemed likely to direct policy the expert became a very dangerous man. (Cheers.) These great floating castles which were about to be put in the water would be most admirable. They would be unsurpassed and unsurpassable—until a new generation of experts arose and put them on the scrap heap. From a return which he obtained the other day he found that 78 ships had been scrapped during the last two years. Those ships cost £8,000,000 of the taxpayers' money, and they had been sold out for £370,000. He would suggest to the first lord that he should find some more profitable customer than the scrap dealer. Why should not the right honorable gentleman offer these obsolete ships to some eastern potentate or some South American republic? (Laughter.) He fancied the right honorable gentleman would get better prices there. And there would be no element of risk; at any rate, in his own business he was very glad to dispose of obsolete machinery to his competitors. (Laughter.) I would venture in conclusion, Mr. Harvey said, to appeal to the Government, although perhaps such an appeal is unnecessary, from this day forth to make every effort a Government can make to promote the best, the most kindly, and the most friendly relationships between ourselves and the people of Germany. (Cheers.) I believe that in the impasse at which we have arrived there is no other way out of a difficult position. (Some Opposition laughter.) Surely gentlemen on the other side do not sneer at the power of friendship and mutual respect. (Cheers.) That is all I ask. I believe in treaties, in concordats, and arrangements if they can be made binding and secure. But there are two sorts of arrangements—one sort made between great potentates and powerful governments, and one sort made between the common people of different nations. I am getting rather to mistrust the power of the great directors of different states to promote these friendly relations by means of treaties. (Cheers.) But I do not ask the Government—our most enlightened Government — (Opposition ironical cheers)—to use every means they can to draw us nearer to those with whom a sudden panic might drive us into conflict. (Cheers.)

HALL CAINE ON $500 A YEAR

Lived in Two Rooms and Was His Own Cook and Housemaid.

Shortly after Rossetti's death, writes Hall Caine, in Appleton's, I took two rooms (I called them chambers) in the old, now demolished, Clement's Inn, and there devoted myself to my work as a journalist, which consisted chiefly of my work on the Liverpool Mercury.

If it were necessary to dwell on my domestic life I could perhaps tell curious stories of my days in chambers, for with my income of a hundred pounds a year I had to be my own cook and housemaid, making my own bed and breakfast, as well as my own politician and prophet, regulating for the people of Liverpool affairs of state, and discussing for the world in general the laws of the universe.

It may be enough to say that I was rather poor and very lonely, having few friends in London, hardly any houses to call at, and little to live for except my family, who were far away, and my work, which was always with me.

Later, when my friends were more plentiful, my editor discovered that at the moment of the unexpected death of a celebrity he was sometimes hard pressed for an adequate obituary notice, and therefore resolved to have a good body of such articles prepared and pigeonholed in advance of the time when they would be required.

In this work of preparation my services were engaged, and I wrote numberless abituary notices of people still living, including nearly all the literary friends with whom I used to dine and smoke. I called these my post-mortem examinations, and, making no secret of them, I sometimes engaged the co-operation of my subjects themselves in preparing the substance of what was to be said about them after their deaths.

HOW THE ELBE WAS CONQUERED

In the beginning the Elbe, like any other river, wandered at its will, now spreading out among a multitude of islands, now narrowing into a short and crooked turn, now widening over a shoal. As a proper beginning for the correction of this sort of thing the Prussians—in true German style—prepared a map of the stream as it was, decided by a simple mathematical calculation how wide a channel 1.50 metres deep at middle water could be with the existing flow, and then upon the map, in red ink, eliminating all sharp turns, drew in graceful curves and long, straight reaches, regardless of the existing banks, two nearly parallel lines, indicating the banks as they were intended to be

The engineers began at the head of the stream and built out from the old shore dikes, ground sills—ordinary contraction works. Sometimes where they seemed to be needed they built long parallel dikes, exactly on the new red line. Sometimes they wove hurdles and revetment mattresses of willow brush, much as we do at home, and sunk them on bars between the tips of the transverse dikes, and then on the top of them set up upright sticks and wove "wattle" or basket fences of willow through them to make pens, and into these piled sand dredged from the stream, to build up the shore. Mile by mile they advanced, dredging the river or letting it dredge itself, leaving no ends loose to ravel out, gradually reducing the river to an even slope and current.—Boston Transcript.



Railway Statistics.

The total railway mileage in Canada in 1908, was 22,966, an addition of 514 miles as compared with 1,099 for the year 1907. There were, however, 4,327 miles of line reported as being actually under construction, and it is now known that upwards of 750 miles were put in operation very shortly after June 30, 1908. The distribution by provinces is as follows:

	Miles.	Increase
Ontario	7,932.90	294.99
Quebec	3,573.65	69.51
Manitoba	3,110.91	36.45
Saskatchewan	2,681.30	56.44
British Columbia	1,732.82	64.78
New Brunswick	1,509.36	18.78
Nova Scotia	1,344.05	2.58
Alberta	1,323.02	
P. E. Island	267.50	
Yukon Territory	90.91	6.31

The total increased mileage, however, is partly offset by the abandonment of some tracks, so that the net increase is 514 miles. During the year there was an increase in second track of 144 miles, bringing the total up to 1,211; and an increase of 454 miles of terminal yard and sliding tracks. The aggregate of all tracks in the Dominion was 28,600 miles, against 27,796.80 miles at June 30, 1907.

The capital invested is $1,239,295,013, of which $607,425,349 is represented by stocks, and $631,869,664 by bonds and other funded debt. These figures show an increase of $18,856,758 in stocks, and of $48,500,447 in bonds, etc. The figures, however, do not include the cost of the Intercolonial and the Prince Edward Island Railways, owned by the Dominion Government; the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, owned by the Ontario Government, and the New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company's line, owned by the New Brunswick Railway, or the cost to June 30 of the National Transcontinental Railway, between Moncton and Winnipeg. The expenditures on these lines total $325,345,051, making a grand total of $1,564,540,044. The amounts include cash grants in aid of railways but it has been found impossible to estimate the value of the lands granted to aid railway construction. In regard to stock and bond liability the report states that a revision of the statistics is necessary, and may be undertaken during the current year, as some of it is no longer a legal liability at all; and in other cases it has disappeared altogether, or appears in some other form. During the year $4,374,323 was added to the amount granted by way of subsidies to railways, $4,221,727.30 being by the Dominion Government, $68,284 by the Provincial Governments, and $84,311.70 by municipalities. The Dominion Parliament and Provincial Parliaments have guaranteed railway companies' bonds to the amount of $58,920,551. The acreage of land voted by the Dominion and the Provincial Parliaments totals 52,284,183 acres.

April Birthdays.

Adam Brown, formerly president Wellington, Grey and Bruce Railway (now G. T. R.), vice-president G. N. W. Telegraph Company and postmaster of Hamilton, born at Edinburgh, Scotland, April 3, 1826.

A. E. Edmonds, district passenger agent C. P. R., Detroit, Mich., born at Woodstock, Ont., April 8, 1866.

J. H. Flock, K. C., honorary counsel Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, London, Ont., born at Toronto, April 6, 1824.

J. P. Gay, manager G. T. Dispatch Fast Freight Line, Detroit, Mich., born at Hamilton, Ont., April 26, 1857.

J. Kyle, assistant master mechanic Canadian Northern Railway, Edmonton, Alta., born at Toronto April 11, 1877.

J. S. Lawrence, ex-superintendent C. P. R., Medicine Hat, Alta., born at Toronto, April 9, 1862.

E. W. Smith, superintendent dining and parlor car service, G. T. R., Toronto, born at North Bridge, Mass., April 21, 1869.

W. Woollatt, ex-general superintendent Buffalo division Pere Marquette Road, Walkerville, Ont., born at Weedon, Hertfordshire, Eng., April 2, 1855.

Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway.

The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company's half-yearly meeting was held at Liverpool, Eng., recently. The report for six months ended Dec. 31, 1908, showed that after providing for the interest on the first and second mortgage bonds, the balance, including the amount brought forward from the previous half year, was £14,711 13s. 11d., enabling a dividend of 5s. 3d. a share to be paid, and a balance of £927 0s. 8d. to be carried forward. The directors were re-elected for the current year as follows: Chairman, M. H. Maxwell, Liverpool; J. M. Synge, Westerham, Kent, and E. Ashton, Liverpool, Eng. The line is leased to the G. T. R. Company.

Detroit River Tunnel.

The authoried capital stock of the Detroit River Tunnel Company is $30,000, all of which is in Michigan Central Railway treasury. It is also authorized to issue $15,000,000 of first mortgage bonds, which are to be guaranteed by the M. C. R. Of these bonds an amount of $10,000,000 is ready to be placed on the market.

St. Marys and Western Ontario Railway.

Following are the officers and directors of the St. Marys and Western Ontario Railway for the current year: President, T. O. Robson; vice-president, F. E. Butcher; treasurer, H. L. Rice; other directors, D. Bolns and A. Baird; secretary, J. W. Graham; chief engineer, G. E. Hyde; chairman of the advisory board and executive, J. Chalmers; other members, J. W. Graham, H. L. Rice. The railway is leased to the C. P. R.

Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway.

During the passage of the T., L. E. and P. R. Company's bill through the railway committee of the House of Commons recently it was stated that the line had been acquired by the C. P. R. The line was originally operated as an independent company, but in 1904 the C. P. R. took it over under lease for 99 years.

Railway Rolling Stock Notes.

The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway is reported to have ordered 400 freight cars.

The C. P. R. between Feb. 12 and March 14 received the following additions to rolling stock: 42 box cars, 8 first-class cars, 2 Pacific type locomotives and 3 switching engines; 3 vans, and 291 steel frame box cars.

The C. P. R., between Feb. 12 and March 14, placed orders for the following rolling stock: 80 box cars, 102 refrigerator cars, 500 stock cars, and 10 mixed traffic locomotives; 600 steel coal cars, and 2 Pacific type locomotives.

The T. and N. O. Railway has ordered two six-wheeled switching locomotives for delivery during the summer.

The G. T. P. Railway has ordered 10 colonist cars, 5 parlor cafe cars, 16 first-class coaches, 8 second-class coaches, 3 dining and 8 sleeping cars.

Value of Railway Certificates.

The public accounts for Ontario for the year 1908 show that the present value of the certificates issued by the treasurer for aid to railways is $2,511,670 63. The interest paid on the certificates is 1 3-4 per cent every six months, and the total amount will be paid off by 1948. The total amount which the Province will have to pay to clear the principal and interest is $4,086,288 74. Against the present indebtedness of the Province, which amounts to $12,733,349, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway is placed as an asset. The amount expended on the railway to Dec. 31, 1908, was $13,982,764 55.

Railway Commission Orders.

Following are orders issued by the Dominion Railway Commission recently:

6327—Granting permission to Pere Marquette Railway and Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway to load and unload on and from car ferries plying between Conneaut, Ohio, and Port Stanley, Ont., and forward to their destination trains in transit in the United States or Canada, on such ferries or on the lines of the said railway companies when the Lord's Day begins, and do any work necessarily incidental thereto, including the returning of empty cars which have been placed in the slip tracks at Port Stanley before 6 a.m. or after 8 p.m. upon the Lord's Day.

6334.—Authorizing the G. T. P. railway to refund overcharge admitted by letter of J. E. Dalrymple, Feb. 8, 1909, on shipment of settlers' effects from Mount Forest to Moosejaw, Sask.

6335.—Amending order 1876 of Oct. 22, 1906, by striking out the clause limiting the speed to 15 miles an hour at which the C. P. R. shall operate trains over portion of the line from Bolton to Craighurst, Ont., authorized to be operated by said order.

6340—Ordering that the G. T. R. crossing on Main street, Welland, Ont., be protected by gates and watchmen.

6341—Directing that the M. C. R. crossing on South Main street, Welland, Ont., be protected by flagmen, warning persons of approach of trains No. 17 and No. 21.

6448. — Authorizing the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway to operate its trains over the crossing under the M. C. R. tracks on west side of town line road, near Charing Cross, Ont.

6366.—Extending until May 1, 1909, order 6167, dated Feb. 4, 1909, directing express companies subject to the board's jurisdiction in Canada to accept and carry acetylene gas under rules and regulations prescribed in connection therewith in the official express classification No. 18, and at the rating therein provided; and that a supplement be issued to express classification No. 16, as now in effect, to provide for the said changes.

6373—Authorizing the C. P. R. to operate bridge at mile 4.2, Guelph branch, Ontario division, of its line.

6292.—Directing the G. T. R. to protect Foxmead crossing, near Atherly, Ont., by electric bell.

6293.—Directing the W. E. and L. S. R. Railway to equip all its cars with air brakes within three months from date of order.

6295.—Authorizing the water commissioners of Guelph, Ontario, to lay a main under the C. P. R. at Guelph, and a water conduit across the G. T. R. in Puslinch Township, Ont.

6467. — Authorizing the Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie Railway to open for traffic portions of its line on Union street, Aberdeen Bridge, King, Third and Raleigh streets, from Raleigh street to William street, and on William and Queen streets, Chatham, Ont.

6468.—Approving P. M. road's standard passenger tariff, C. R. C. 130.

6469.—Authorizing the C. P. R. to use and operate twenty-five bridges on its Toronto-Sudbury line.

6476, 6477. — Authorizing Caradoc and Exfrid Telephone Company to erect wires across the M. C. R. and G. T. R. at two points in Ontario.

6478.—Authorizing the C. P. R. to use twenty-three bridges on its Guelph and Goderich line.

6488.—Temporarily approving agreements of the Bell Telephone Company with various rural telephone companies, provided tolls are not higher than those charged immediately previous to July 13, 1906, and authorized by law to charge.

6502.—Dismissing application of Toronto and Niagara Power Company for approval of location of transmission line from Calnsville to Brantford, Ont.

6508.—Authorizing the C. P. R. to use bridges 5.5 and 27.6 on its Teeswater section, Ontario.

6529.—Approving location of the C. P. R.'s proposed new station and freight shed at Weston, Ont.

6520.—Approving the C. P. R. for the proposed rearrangement of the interlocking plant at Richmond street, London, Ont., at crossing of the London Street Railway.

6523.—Authorizing the G. T. R. to build a bridge and approaches for vehicular traffic on A. M. Dickie's farm crossing, in London Township.

6525.—Authorizing the Essex Terminal Railway to join its track with the C. P. R. at or near McDougal street, Sandwich west, and amending order 5204, by striking out the words "on the gravel road."

Level Crossings Protection.

The House of Commons has passed a bill providing for the appropriation by the Government of $200,000 a year for five consecutive years for the purpose of "aiding in the providing of protection, safety and convenience for the public in respect of existing highway crossings at rail level." The sums voted are to be placed to the credit of the railway grade crossing fund, and to be applied under the authority of the board of railway commissioners. The board may fix the amount the Dominion shall pay up to 20 per cent of the cost of elimination and not exceeding $5,000 for each crossing not to exceed four tracks; where there are five or more tracks it is to be regarded as two crossings. Not more than three crossings in any one municipality will be eliminated in any one year. The act provides that municipalities shall contribute towards the elimination of crossings, but the percentage to be contributed is not fixed.

Transportation Appointments.

W. J. McKee, heretofore locomotive foreman, G. T. R., Hamilton, Ont., has been appointed locomotive foreman, G. T. P. R., Melville, Sask

W. W. Yeager, heretofore leading machinist, Hamilton, has been appointed locomotive foreman, Hamilton, Ont., vice W. J. McKee, resigned to enter G. T. P. R. service.

The following G. T. R. agents have been appointed: St. Paul, Que., W. T. Parker; Dominion, Que., W. J. Mallett; Convent, Que., W. J. Mallett; River Beaudette, Que., J. A. Perrier; Morrisburg, Ont., G. A. Godfrey; Omemee Junction, Ont., J. M. Rutherford; Scotia Junction, Ont., S. Blatherwick; Mimico, Ont., W. E. Millar; Thorold, Ont., J. W. Ralton, Norwich, Ont., I. J. Heldman; Amherstburg, Ont. (outside agency), R. L. Kitchen; Goldstone, Ont., R. J. Hyde; Port Huron (Pass.), Mich., C. R. Clarke.

Railroad Notes

Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, president C. P. R., stated recently that the company had invested $5,000,000 of its surplus funds in Dominion 10-year 3¾ per cent debentures

The C. P. R. Y. M. C. A. building at Kenora, Ont., was opened recently by Wm. Whyte, second vice-president C. P. R. The building is a substantial one and well equipped, special attention being paid to the living and boarding accommodation.

It is reported from Mexico City, that Sir Wm. C. Van Horne and associates have purchased the Pan-American Railroad, and that it is their intention to extend it to a connection with the Guatemala Railway system, and to construct branch lines in Mexico.

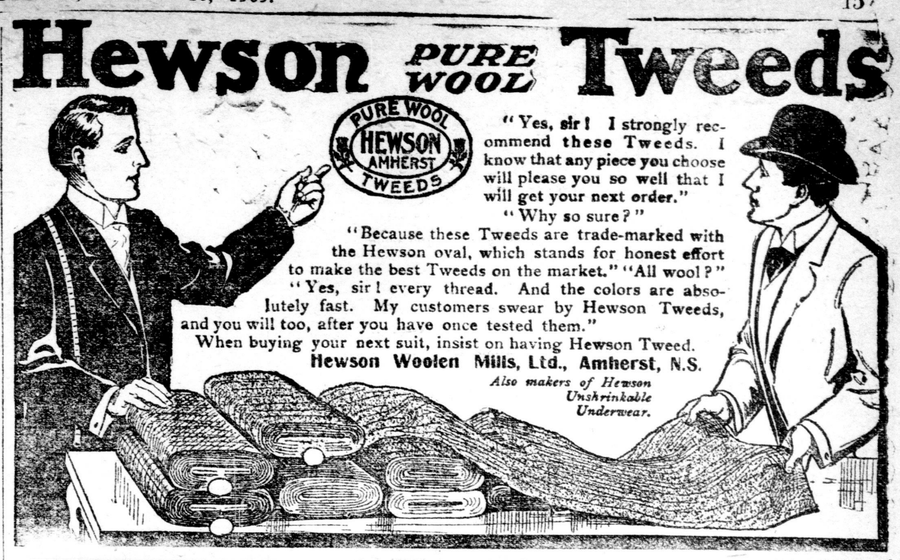
The C. P. R. is reported to have let a contract to Foley, Welsh & Stewart, for the construction of 600 miles of irrigation ditches to complete the western section of its system in Alberta. The main canal will be 40 feet wide and will carry 6½ feet of water. A quarter of a million acres will be served by the new system when completed.

Replying to questions in the House of Commons recently the Minister of Railways stated that during December, 1908, the number of permanent employees on the I. C. R. had been 7,192, and of temporary employees, 1,286, with a pay roll of $464,971 96. On the P. E. I. Railway, during the same month, there were 461 permanent and 204 temporary employees, the pay roll amounting to $26,034 33.

The interstate commerce commission's division of prosecutions announced, March 7, that an indictment containing 21 counts has been found in the district of Vermont against the C. P. R., and an indictment containing a similar number of counts against the Quaker Oats Company. The C. P. R. is charged with giving transportation of certain stockfeed and other grain products from Richford, Vt., to Boston, Mass., and nearby points, free of charge, and the Quaker Oats Company is charged with receiving the concession.

Railway Accidents.

During January 18 employees were killed and 20 injured in the course of their work on Canadian railways. Of the fatalities 5 were due to collisions, 3 each to being run over and to being caught between cars; 2 each to derailments and to falling material, 1 each to a fall, to an explosion of dynamite, and to death by what is known as "bends" in a tunnel worker. Of the other accidents, 6 were due to explosions of steam, 5 to falls, 4 to falling material, 3 to derailments, and one each to being run over and to a collision.





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FIXING RATE OF WAGES BY LAW
CHURCHILL'S NOVEL PROPOSALS

How He Proposes to Abolish Sweating in Some Trades—Boards to Fix Minimum Wages—Full Text of His Speech in Introducing the Bill.

One of the most remarkable legislative proposals that have ever been laid before the British House of Commons, and one which attempts to go to the root of a great industrial problem, is Mr. Winston Churchill's trade boards bill, which he introduced the other day as a Government measure. Mr. Churchill who was received with cheers from the Labor benches, said: I shall not attempt this afternoon to enter into any argument upon the subject of the trade boards bill, nor shall I attempt to deal with the many cogent and serious criticisms which may admittedly be directed against legislation of this character. I shall reserve for a later stage the defence which I am prepared to offer on the different points that are raised. And therefore I will only offer one word of acknowledgment in passing to those who have for many years labored on this subject, and to those private members to whose exertions in former sessions the present position of this question is largely due. The central principle of the trade boards' bill is the establishment of trade boards in certain trades where the evils of sweating prevail, and the fixing by those boards of a minimum standard of wages and the enforcement by those boards of that minimum when fixed. (Labor cheers.) But the boards will exercise other functions besides their principal statutory function of fixing a minimum rate of wages. They will be centres of information—and I hope they will become foci of organization—and as centres of information they may,as time goes on, be charged with some aspects of the administration of the Truck Acts, with some parts of the working of the "particulars" clause, and with questions of the training of workers; and they will also be able to afford information on the subject of unemployment. They will generally be, not merely boards for the purpose of fixing a minimum rate of wages—though that is their primary purpose—but boards designed to nourish and cherish the interests of the workers, and to foster a healthy state of industry within the particular trade in which they operate. (Labor cheers.)

The First Trades To Be Scheduled.

The trades which will be scheduled in the bill and to which the bill will at once apply are: (1) The Tailoring trade. But let me say at once that after careful examination we have arrived at what we think is a correct definition of those portions of the tailoring trade to which the bill should apply. It is the ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring trade that is scheduled. (2) The trade of cardboard box making. (3) The machine-made lace and net-finishing trade; and (4) the ready-made blouse trade. These are the trades that are scheduled in the bill for a beginning, but power is taken to extend the provisions to other trades by an order which acquires validity when it has lain on the table of the House unchallenged for thirty days. So much for the scope of the bill.

How the Boards Will Be Created.

There are two methods by which trade boards may be called into being. You may make local trade boards in the different districts in any trade affected, and then you may federate all those boards together and form a central council. On the other hand, you may form a trade board for the whole trade, and devolve from that board duties and powers to local trade boards set up in the particular districts of the trade. Having to choose between the principle of devolution from a central body and a federation of local bodies into a central body we have chosen devolution from a central body. It is of very great importance that the balance should be held even between one district and another in some of these trades, and therefore I feel that any system of this character must be gripped and co-ordinated strongly from the centre in each trade. (Hear, hear.) A trade board having been formed in any trade, it establishes a district trade committee. A district trade committee will consist of local representatives of the employers and of the workmen and a proportion of the members of the central trade board. The trade board itself will also be composed of representatives of the employers and of the workers, but the trade board in any trade will also have three expert paid official members.

Sir F. Banbury (Unionist, city of London)—Salaried members?

Mr. Churchill—Salaried official members. In trades where women are largely employed at least one of these three members will always be a woman—(hear, hear)—in some cases I think there will be more than one woman. These official members are the link we rely upon to couple together strongly the central and local organizations and to procure that general view and that harmony of action which are essential if the provisions of the bill are to be really useful and effective. The official members of the central board will also be members of the district trades committees, and an official member will always occupy the chair whenever a district committee meets. Great latitude is taken by the board of trade in regard to the process by which these committees and trade boards are called into existence. We take power to provide by any method we choose for election, and where the materials for election do not exist—in many cases they do not—we take power to proceed by nomination, or partly by election and partly by nomination as the circumstances may suggest. I think a great flexibility of procedure, a treatment which will vary with the complexities of the particular trade, a wide discertion accorded to persons whose whole fortunes and interests are embarked in the trade affected and the district affected, and the guidance at every stage of expert, impartial and devoted officials will be necessary and essential features of any useful machinery that could be devised. The bill applies not only to home workers, but to factory workers.

Mr. A. Henderson, chairman of the Labor party—Hear, hear.

Mr. Churchill—That is obviously necessary. To screw up by this special and artificial means the position of the home worker while leaving the factory untouched would be to improve the home worker out of existence altogether by a process which, in practice, might be very harsh. Hear, hear.) But the bill allows different treatment to be applied simultaneously to the home workers and the factory workers in any district. A minimum time rate will be the general basis, and to that minimum time rate all piece rates will be referred. It will be open to the trade board to fix a general minimum piece rate in regard to articles which are more or less standard in their character, and which are produced regularly. It will be open to an employer to go to the trade board and ask for a special minimum piece rate in regard to any special class of work he has on hand. It will be open to the trade board, as I have said, to fix different piece rates, and in some cases even different time rates for home and factory workers in every particular district, and all these rates—time and piece rates alike—will be co-ordinated as between district and district by the general decision of the trade board of the trade. I have dealt with the scope and machinery of the bill. Now as to the procedure. The district trade committee in session with its official members recommends the minimum time and piece rates, the trade board of the whole trade considers these—keeping the balance from a central point of view—and after an interval to hear objections, amends, approves and finally prescribes. The moment the rates are prescribed by the trade board they become obligatory on government and municipal contractors and in all cases the wages specified are recoverable as a civil debt in the absence of a written contract to the contrary. The rates will be posted in a manner similar to notices under the factory acts, and a "white list" accessible to the public will be formed of employers who voluntarily agree to be bound under penalties to observe the minimum rates. No one who does not appear on that list will be eligible for any government contract. (Cheers.) By such methods it is hoped—and my advisers at the board of trade have given a life-long study to the question—that in the first instance a healthy trade opinion, or the beginning of a healthy trade opinion, and the beginnings of organization will be formed, and a certain degree of solid support within the trade itself will come on the side of the standard minimum wage we are anxious to enforce. (Cheers.)

The Power to Enforce Rates.

At any time, not less than six months after the minimum rates have been prescribed, the board of trade may, on the application of the trade board, make an order making these rates obligatory by law upon all persons—(Labor cheers)—and it may then use to enforce these rates the powers which we are going to ask Parliament to confer by the bill. I say at the outset that the enforcement will be effective in proportion as there is a strong element of support among the workers and among the employers in the trade itself. (Cheers.) But it is also necessary—and I could not be responsible for the act without that necessity being met—that full powers of enforcement, not only by the investigation of complaints but by inspection and detection, should rest in the hands of the authorities administering the act. (Labor cheers). The use of such powers must, of course, depend upon the circumstances of each particular varying trade and each particular varying district, but that these powers should be taken under the act is, in our judgment, essential. (Cheers.) We therefore take powers which authorize entry into factories and workshops, and the attendance at all places where work is being given out at all reasonable and suitable times. The powers which the act confers comprise the investigation of complaints and also provision for a thoroughly efficient system of inspection by officers who will devote their whole time to the work, and who will be appointed with the sanction of the board of trade, to work under the trade board in each particular trade and under the local committee in each particular district. Arrangements are made in the bill to utilize the services of the factory inspectors of the home office, who are engaged in covering ground not far removed from that on which we are now entering. And in order that we may not have to come to Parliament again at any time for the fullest power to give effect to these proposals, we ask the House by a clause in the bill to enable the powers which the board of trade claim under the bill to be transferred in whole or in part in respect of any particular district if necessary at any future time to the home office for administration of that department. That gets over any difficulty as to subsequent demands upon Parliament for further powers, and it places in the hands of the authorities who are going to make a genuine effort to enforce this act the option of choosing from a variety of measures that which they honestly think is most likely to attain the most favorable results.

Principles Underlying the Bill.

I have now unfolded to the House the main outlines of the bill. The principles on which we are proceeding are to endeavor to foster organization in trades in which by reason of the prevalence of evil conditions—of exceptionally evil conditions—no organization has yet taken root, and in which in consequence no parity of bargaining power can be said to exist (cheers) to use this organization when formed as an instrument to determine the minimum standards below which the wages paid ought not to be allowed to fall, to rally on the side of these standards all the healthy elements in the trade, and finally if and when that has been achieved, to protect the good employer—there are always good employers in the worst of trades (cheers) the employers who are anxious to pay a proper rate of wages, from being undercut by less scrupulous competitors, by compulsory powers which are no doubt far-reaching in their character, but which, I think, will be found to be properly safeguarded in their use. (Cheers). I hope the House will give leave for the introduction of the bill. The difficulties which confront those who attempt to deal with these questions are no doubt great. But there is a very large measure of sympathy and interest in such efforts, not by any means confined to one side or one quarter of the House, and I am convinced that Parliament will not grudge the time and the labor which the consideration of these questions and the attempt to legislate upon them will most certainly require. (Cheers.)

Only two speeches—the speech of the mover and a speech in opposition to the bill—are allowed under the ten minutes' rule, and when Sir F. Banbury rose the speaker asked him if he rose to oppose the bill.

Sir F. Banbury—Certainly I do, sir. (Laughter.) He thought the bill might be summed up as a bill to provide state employment for certain people at the expense of the state at a time when our finances were in as bad a condition as they possibly could be (laughter), and to put a final nail in the coffin of the trade of this country. (Renewed laughter.) It was no laughing matter. There was not a single trade in the country that might not be brought under the bill. Did they think that people could be hampered by all these ludicrous provisions when the foreign competitor would be quite free? He predicted that if the bill became law it would ruin the few trades remaining in this country. (Laughter.)

No division was challenged, and leave being given Mr. Churchill brought in the bill amid cheers, and it was read a first time. The "backers" are Mr. Churchill himself, Mr. Buxton (Postmaster-General), and Mr. Tennant (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.)

FOUNDER OF SALVATION ARMY

Continued from Page Sixteen.

their cause, if need be, but they would not lift a hand against a brother. Sometimes the officers that conducted the meetings stood with bandaged heads or covered with blood, but they went on with their meetings nevertheless.

In 1882 there was a terrible riot at Sheffield. General and Mrs. Booth led the procession. The worst rowdies in Sheffield swarmed into the streets. The few police were overwhelmed. One would have thought the gentle Salvationists were desperate criminals. With sticks and stones and fists the mob attacked the unresisting army, who pressed on with flags flying and band playing as well as it could. Neither the fact that many of their victims were women nor that none offered the least resistance made more difference to the mob than the sole purpose of the army was good. One Salvationist, Lieutenant Davidson, who had been a champion wrestler, was a conspicuous target because of his colossal size. He was beaten into insensibility, uttering blessings on and prayers for his tormentors, and was taken, with a fractured skull, to the hospital. General and Mrs. Booth, proceeding without flinching in the midst of the storm of missiles, reached the hall unhurt. As soon as the army arrived its first business was to pray for the men that had attacked it. Anyone might have known that an organization with such a spirit would some day encompass the earth.

In spite of mobs, violence and, still more, in spite of calumny, misrepresentation and ridicule, the Salvation Army moved steadily on. It went to India and organized posts; it spread to Sweden, Canada and the United States.

In 1882, the year of the Sheffield riot, it entered France, under command of General Booth's eldest daughter, known as the marechale. Paris rowdies attempted, with noise and jeers, to break up the first meeting. The Salvation women stood upon chairs and pleaded with and prayed for and in the end disarmed their assailants. The most determined ruffian semed to yield before a patience so perfect and a good will so manifest. Country after country was triumphantly entered and organized. Today the Salvation Army is at work in every corner of Europe except only Russia, where the jealous fear of the Russian priests still compel the Government to bar the doors.

Everywhere the general scope of the organizations is the same, to regard sin as the evil, to attack it by reaching out and pleading with sinners, to care especially for the most neglected, to win men and women by relieving their necessities, improving their condition, providing them with shelter and food and finding work for the unemployed. All this proceeds on a faultless and smoothly working plan of campaign embracing the smallest details of slum visitation and relief and the largest rallies, and the mind that plans the campaigns around the world directs, encourages and animates the campaigners, devises the methods and provides the unfailing impetus is the mind of William Booth. At 80 years of age he is the inspiration no less than when he organized and led the Christian Mission in Mile End Waste; now, when there are thousands of posts and many thousands of officers and millions of soldiers, no less than when he marshalled his first little band of unnoted evangelists.

Every day General Booth is in intimate touch with the work in every part of the world, communicating by cable and letter with the department chiefs in each country, telling them what to do and how to do it, resistlessly urging on the work with the same boyish enthusiasm that burned in him when he was 16 years old and stood in the Nottingham slums. With physical vigor marvelously preserved, with every mental faculty still forging full speed ahead, with undiminished fire, and the same, pristine inspiration of prophets and apostles, he toils on in feeling and eagerness much as he was 65 years ago. A group of remarkable descendants uphold his hands and execute his plans, but the impetus of all the work he contributes. One of the greatest of organizers, he is also one of the greatest of orators, and his appearance on a platform, with his tall, erect figure, beautiful face, benign expression and snow-white beard and hair no observer forever forgets. His hold upon the hearts of the people is astounding. When he makes an automobile tour through England the country roads are lined with his admirers, the sick and infirm are brought on cots to receive his blessing, traffic in the city streets is suppressed and thousands follow his car singing hymns.

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Holland Awaits Royal Heir

Nation Ready to Welcome Its Future Ruler.

Should Queen Wilhelmina Give Birth to a Son the Rejoicing Will Be Unbounded—The Royal Nursery Prepared—Future of Netherlands at Stake.

The Hague, April 9.—The advent of an heir apparent to the throne of Holland is a prospect which causes the heart of every patriotic Dutchman to beat higher. For Holland, of course, the question of the continuation or the extinction of the house of Orange-Nassau is of paramount importance inasmuch as the latter contingency would mean either the blotting out of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as a separate entity or else a return too its seventeenth century status of a commonwealth.

Since Germany inaugurated a more ambitious naval policy some few years ago, these possibilities have formed the subject of grave considerations in more than one European chancellery. Twice already the hopes of the young Queen have been disappointed, and her subsequent state of health gave rise to all sorts of rumors as regards her ability ever to give an heir to the nation.

The Dutch succession is really a simple enough question, seeing that, contrary to the state of affairs in many other European countries, there are no pretenders or claimants to the throne. Fate indeed has not dealt kindly with the house of Orange during the last half century. King William III., the present Queen's father, saw the sons of his first marriage die childless after they reached manhood, and his brother and uncle also died without leaving male heirs. With what tense expectation the scion of William's second marriage with Princess Emma of Waldeck Pyrmont was awaited, those who were in Holland at the time of Wilhelmina's birth can testify.

Apart from the purely Teutonic origin of the reigning house of Holland, it has on several occasions received further admixture of German blood since the Congress of Vienna in 1814 remodelled the map of Europe and William I. assumed the style of King of the Netherlands. For this monarch married a Prussian royal princess, and his grandson, William III., went for his two consorts first to the Court of Wurtemberg and then to the principality of Waldeck Pyrmont, while the union of Queen Wilhelmina, the last direct representative of the Orange Nassaus with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg in 1901 is of too recent date to need comment.

Failing an heir, male or female—for the Salic law does not operate in Holland—the nearest candidate in line of succession would have been Prince William of Wied, whose mother was the only daughter of William III.'s uncle Frederick; but the Prince of Wied died in 1907, leaving offspring of very tender age. Since then the chances of the grown up sons of the late Prince Henry VII. of Reuss, whose consort was a daughter of Princess Sophia, William III.'s only sister, have been considered. These are of course purely German princes, holding commissions in the Germany army and navy, and their willingness to press their somewhat remote claim on the Dutch throne if occasion arose has so far been understood to be doubtful in the extreme.

Reasons of state prescribe precaution to be taken in view of the possibility of the Queen's dying childless A council of state would take over the reins of government, but it is unlikely that Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Queen's consort, would have more than the courtesy title of president of that assembly.

Of Queen Wilhelmina's personal popularity among her subjects there cannot be the slightest doubt. For the majority of the Dutch she has since her childhood represented the hope of the nation, and even those whose leanings are toward the re-establishment of the United Provinces, sympathize with the hopes of motherhood.

So all Holland is waiting eagerly for the event which is to affect its destinies so powerfully. Everything is ready for the arrival of the expected little stranger at the unpretentious royal palace at The Hague.

The nursery occupies part of the second story of the palace, comprising a part of six wide and spacious apartments, besides separate rooms for the attendants. The wing of the castle has been remodelled in its entirety.

The walls and ceilings of all the rooms have been scraped, and new woodwork as well as new floors, heating apparatus and hot and cold water have been put in under the Queen's own supervision. She devised the plans from English and American models, ordering that everything old-fashioned about the nursery be abolished and insisting that she would have none of the old-time nursery with its insanitary surroundings.

The only old-fashioned things about the nursery are the various cradles, heirlooms in the Nassau royal family, some of them nearly as large as a state coach. The Queen had them thoroughly overhauled and only their elaborate shells remain.

It is the custom in Holland to use pink ribbons and a pink lining for the cradle curtains when a girl would be most welcome, light blue when a boy is hoped for. So The Hague ladies inquired what color the Queen would prefer for the cradle. The diplomatic answer came that she had chosen a special shade of vieil or for the nursery and would prefer the same color for the cradle.

The baby trousseau had indeed already been ordered when the Queen was the first time disappointed in her expectations. The dainty little garments were made in different schools and workshops in Holland. The Queen is fond of elaborate hand-made embroideries and she is a very good judge of needlework, so that it is needless to say with what loving care the layette was ordered.

The coming event has already set many heads at work in devising plans to celebrate it. Throughout the country committees of society women and others have been formed to collect funds and make arrangements. The Queen has intimated her desire that the major portion of the funds so collected should be used for philanthropic purposes and not be employed in making her presents, as was originally intended.

At Holland's chief naval station of the Helder, the military and civil authorities in committee have decided on a great fete to which the united musical societies of the town and surrounding districts are to be invited. A philanthropic lady at The Hague has decided to give all the poor children of The Hague and Scheveningen a treat of biscuits and sweets (caraway candies called muisjes). It is the custom in this country to give biscuits and caraway candies when a child is born, smooth candies being chosen when a newcomer is a girl and rough when it is a boy, so that from the character of the sweets received one can know the sex of the newborn child. The recent plans at The Hague, which are under consideration by the committees, are for the celebrating of the event four weeks after the actual birthday.

Throughout the country of late there has been a brisk trade in orange paint, in red, white and blue ribbons, in flags and flagstaffs. In secret many peasants have painted their best wooden shoes orange, putting them aside until the festive moment. Careful housewives have had the flagstaffs of their houses newly painted and the flags cleaned so as to have everything in readiness. What with every house displaying the red, white and blue, with the bells ringing, the old churches playing their carillons and the crowds singing in the streets the towns will be festive enough.

Queen Wilhelmina has signified her willingness to accept the suggested work of the pupils of a needlework school at The Hague, who intend making six sets of infants' clothing, which will be presented to women who have the good fortune to become mothers on the same day as the Queen, and numerous gifts have been promised to the lucky babies that will be born on the same day as the hoped for heir to the throne.

At Winschoten it has been decided to employ all money collected in establishing holiday settlements in three provinces to which poor and weakly children can be sent to recuperate. In this way they think to associate the idea of the birth of a young prince or princess with the recovery of health and strength by some poor children.

In every town and village committees have been formed to allow all the women in the place to contribute. A central committee has been appointed for every province to arrange one gift in the name of the whole province. In this way there will be money enough to present the Queen with an article of value and sufficient will be left over for charity.

The province of Zeeland, for instance, will give a white perambulator. The lace sunshade over it for summer use will be made by the famous Sluis lace makers. The Hague gives a cradle, the embroidery of which is intrusted to the same hands that embroidered the Queen's coronation robes and her wedding dress. Leeuwarden gives a silver book on an antique oak stand, in which the events of baby life will be noted down—the baby's weight every week, the date of the first tooth, of the first step, of little ailments, etc.

Rotterdam gives a silver mug, plate, spoon and egg cup; Amsterdam a washstand with silver ewer, basin, etc. A screen painted by Dutch artists, an antique oak chest for linen, a press for baby clothes, white lacquered furniture, a clock in Hinloper carved wood and a weighing machine are among the other gifts planned.

The larger towns preferred not to join the provincial committees. The East and West Indian colonies and the Dutch people living abroad are following the same course. The Dutch colony in London hopes to collect money enough for a free bed in a London hospital, to be always at the disposal of a Dutch patient.

As soon as the doctors go to the palace a battery of artillery is to be put up in the Malieveld, a large open space at the entrance of the Hagie Wood. Men with flags will be stationed along the route from the palace to the Malieveld. As soon as the royal baby is born they will communicate the news from one to another with different signals for a prince or a princess.

Then the cannon will boom forth the happy news of the Queen's deliverance. Telephones and telegraph will convey the news to every part of the country and the colonies.

As soon as the Queen has regained her strength the royal family willl go to the Queen's country residence of the Loo, where she spent the greater part of her happy childhood, under the old trees in the healthy Gelderland air.

While the whole nation is in a fever of expectation, the Queen lives the quietest of lives; she performs her duties as head of the state, and receives her ministers, conducts the affairs of state, but the prince and queen mother perform the duties of representation.

The court dinners and court balls are given as usual, but the Queen remains in her private apartments. She never drives now, but takes short walks, often to the queen mother's palace, where she stays for luncheon when the prince is not in town.

Every week special prayers are said for the Queen's health in all the churches and synagogues throughout the country, and many are the prayers sent up in private for the realization of the Queen's fondest expectation.

Will the guns fire a salute of 101 shots for a prince or fifty-one for a princess? If the former there will be such scenes of rejoicing in Holland as will disqualify the Dutch forever from retaining the reputation of being the most stolid and unemotional people in Europe.

MONTH WITHOUT A FULL MOON

The month of February, 1866, ran its appointed course without a full moon. This extraordinary exception to the general rule is the more notable, as astronomers claim that there has been no parallel to it since the accepted date of the creation; and, to make it more wonderful still, it cannot recur for upwards of 2,500,000 years.

As a curious point in connection with this question, though not perhaps within its intended scope, we may recall another very interesting fact.

In order to correct an order in the calendar, so that its style in Great Britain should conform with that of other countries, it was enacted that eleven days should be omitted after September 2, 1752 (as readers of our recent note on Washington's birthday will remember) and therefore that month had but 19 days.

Hence it happened that the date of the September full moon, in 1752, was thrown forward till October 4, and in the curtailed month there was none.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

CATARRH

THE SOURCE OF CONSUMPTION CURED PERMANENTLY BY CATARRHOZONE.

It Soothes and Heals Every Part of the Mucous Membrane, Cures All Forms of Catarrhal Diseases of the Nose, Throat, Vocal Chords, Bronchial Tubes, Lungs and Deafness.

If you have catarrh or a cold you cannot afford to be indifferent to its progress. Your unsatisfactory experiments with the old-fashioned treatments requiring the use of disagreeable snuffs, powders, washes, ointments, etc., should not influence you against Catarrhozone.

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Best thing for catarrh of the throat I ever tried."—Thomas Elliott.

Goderich, Ont.—"Excellent remedy for throat irritation."—Rev. M. McKay.

Blyth, Ont.—"No more bronchial attacks since using Catarrhozone."—William Pollock.

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Kingston, N.B.—"Best remedy in the world for catarrh."—Bessie McKendry.

Wawota, Assa.—"The very best catarrh remedy on the market."—Robt. H. Davies.

Bannockburn, Ont.—"No better remedy in the world for catarrh."—Patrick McQuelland.

West Lake, Ont.—"It's everything it is guaranteed to be."—Ethel Hildman.

Hickey, Mich.—"Has cured me of catarrh."—S. S. Ward.

Clementsport, N.S. — "Catarrhozone cured me of chronic asthma."—Samuel Ferndel.

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Brockville, Ont.—"Most convenient remedy on the market."—Thos. McGillivray.

Vankleek Hill, Ont.—"Catarrhozone cannot be beaten."—Rodie McDougall.

Perth, Ont.—"Catarrhozone is of real value."—Rev. S. J. Hughes.

Get the large $1 size of Catarrhozone, including a beautiful, hard rubber inhaler, and sufficient medication to last two months. Smaller sizes 25c and 50 cents. Beware of imitations. By mail from the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

KEIR HARDIE DEFENDS GERMANY

Says That She Has Been Under Provocation for Years.

Keir Hardy, in a speech at London recently said: But let us try for a moment to understand Germany's position. Because in matters of this kind it is always important to endeavor to see the situation from the other party's point of view. If that could be done in all international disputes war would practically become a thing of the past. Until the close of the Franco-Prussian war Germany had scarcely commended to develop as a manufacturing country. She was a feudal despotism building up a huge military system. Since that period, however, now 38 years ago, she has gone on developing trade and commerce, and is now engaged in industry to an ever-increasing extent. Industry, in the modern sense of the word, means oversea commerce. Germany, like Great Britain, sends her goods to every part of the world. At the peace conference at the Hague it was proposed that ships of commerce should be free from attack during a period of war. Germany supported that proposal. Great Britain opposed it, and held that ships of commerce engaged in peaceful trade should just be as open to attack in time of war as were ships of war themselves. Suppose that we reverse the position. Suppose that this country had been engaged in oversea trade with no navy to protect it, and some other country, with a big navy, had refused to concede safety for trade ships, would not this country have been wise in creating a navy to protect its oversea shipping trade?—(Cheers.) That is what Germany set about doing. Consider what has been done in the past few years. We have acquired Rosyth as a naval base for the North German Ocean—a clear intimation to the rulers of Germany that this country had its eye on a possible war with them. Then you who read a section of the press, know how for years past it has been girding at Germany from every point of view, and especially because Germany is supposed to have become a formidable competitor with us in the markets of the world. No chance has been lost of trying to create bad blood between the German people and ourselves. But surely if we accept competition as the basis upon which our industrial system rests we cannot blame Germany for trying to compete with us in the markets of the world.—(Hear, hear.) These, then, are the facts. It is not now a question of patriotism. It is a question of common sense, and I hope the people of this country, before they allow themselves, in a spasm of panic for which there is no justification at present, to be rushed into an expenditure of 50 millions a year upon the naval arm of our service, will see that there is good and sufficient reason for that expenditure.—(Cheers.)

The flavor, fragrance, purity and deliciousness of "Salada" Tea commend it to the favor of every lover of good tea. Every year has but served to demonstrate more emphatically its superiority. 135

A rootless cactus is to be found in the deserts of aCliforni. It is a round compact growth and rolls about the level floor of the desert for eight or nine months of the year.

A new method for welding steel pipes at high speed, a German invention, has been adopted by the Japanese navy for forming masts, and an English firm has secured the right to use the process in that country.

THE ILLS OF BABYHOOD AND OF CHILDREN

The ills of childhood are many, and may prove serious if not promptly attended to. In all homes where Baby's Own Tablets are kept there is a prompt cure at hand for such troubles as indigestion, colic, diarrhoea, contipation, worms, and teething troubles. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate or poisonous drug. Mrs. R. Hammond, Copetown, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets and think nothing can equal them for small children. I would not be without them in the house, for they saved my little girl's life." Sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont.

ONE AFTER EACH MEAL

LITTLE DIGESTERS



Will digest your food and cure your indigestion or money refunded. 25c. a box at all Druggists or direct from

THE COLEMAN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO

FOUNDER OF THE SALVATION ARMY IS EIGHTY YEARS OLD TODAY

A Wonderful Old Man, Still Full of Fire—The Story of His Life and Work—His Ideal Marriage—The Beginnings of the Army in 1865—The Early Persecutions—Army Spread Over the Globe.

General William Booth, the founder, organizer and director of the great religious institution known as the Salvation Army, is 80 years old today. In 54 countries of the world the day will be celebrated with rejoicing. Particularly in England, where the Salvation Army originated and where its work was centered, the day will be observed by hosts of members. As his own contribution to the occasion General Booth has planned to begin the work of raising an endowment fund of $5,000,000 for his proposed University of Humanity, a great school or system of great schools having its main establishment in London and branches in Chicago and New York. Concerning this project, General Booth said recently:

"I want to train men and women to deal with misfortune. I want them instructed and trained to combat with the weakness and sins of the drunkard, the criminal, the pauper and the would-be suicide."

William Booth was born in Nottingham, Eng. His father was a merchant, for a time fairly well to do; his mother a saintly woman of unusual mind. The family was earnestly Episcopalian. When he was only 15 years old young Booth wandered puposelessly one night into a Methodist chapel. Being deeply impressed with the feeling and sincerity of the worshipers there, he went again, with the result that he experienced what is called conversion, and with the full consent of his mother (his father had died some years before) he became a member of the Methodist Church.

From the beginning he accepted the Bible literally. With all his heart and soul and mind he believed that the punishment of sin was eternal, that the atonement of Christ offered the only salvation. Having been saved himself, he was all afire with the conviction that he must save other men.

To this end he started out, a boy, 15 or 16 years old, as a field or lay preacher, holding services in the slum streets of Nottingham, standing on a chair or a box at a corner while he preached and pleaded. Although so young and inexperienced, he had a wonderful gift of oratory. Always he led a crowd from his street services to some cottage or chapel meeting, and was thrilled to see the penitents kneel in prayer. Ruffians tried to break up his meetings, pelting him with stones and filth; scoffers were wont to bombard him with jeers and clumsy wit. He resented nothing, defended himself against nothing, but, smiling quietly while the verbal and material missiles flew, pleaded on for souls.

His mother's circumstances had become reduced; he must work for his bread in an occupation that kept him busy until 8 o'clock in the evening. Yet every night he was laboring somewhere in the cause that he esteemed the only important thing in the world, and on Sunday he walked into the country and preached in local chapels or in the fields. When he was 20 the exigencies of earning his bread took him to London, where, without a pause, he threw himself into the work in the great slums of the East End. In a few months he was a favorite and well-known preacher. On May 29, 1858, he was regularly ordained a minister of the Methodist Church.

Before that he added to his life one of the most profound and helpful influences. One Sunday William Booth, preaching in a Clapham chapel, had among his auditors Catherine Mumford, a young woman as zealous, as earnest, as much the primitive Christian as himself. She was deeply impressed with the sermon; she thought it the greatest sermon she had ever heard. When, a short time afterward, they were introduced, they fell in love with each other. Two years later they were married. It was an ideal union. Catherine Mumford was of extraordinary force of character, strong, resolute, wise, executive and yet gentle. She and her husband worked together absorbed in one aim, oblivious to everything else, always poor and usually penniless, but, according to invariable testimony, always happy.

The young minister began his career as an evangelist. After a few years the Methodist conference wished to change his work and make him a pastor. He believed his call was to evangelical work, and, on a point of conscience, he left the denomination and labored unattached in the revival field.

From the beginning his sympathies had been wholly with the poorest; he believed that his mission was to the least fortunate and most neglected of his fellow creatures, and his preference was always for work in the slums. The slums of Nottingham had seemed to him terrible; the slums of London seemed so much worse that he could think of little else. In July, 1865, having no church, no income, no money, no prospects and no support, except from his loyal and unfaltering wife, he began his first definite campaign in the East End of London, for his idea was and has always been that the efficient cure for slum conditions is Christianity.

In an old tent, rotten, and, as subsequently developed, unsafe, pitched on a disused burial ground in the heart of Whitechapel, he fought his first battle with the slum. From his point of view, he met with instantaneous success. Every night scores of hardened wretches knelt in tears before him.

After a time he moved his tent to a hideous place called Mile End Waste, where one night the wind and the rain tore it to pieces. Not in the least dismayed, William Booth found a place for his tatterdemalion congregation, first in a dancing saloon, then in an old wool warehouse, much beset by hoodlums and hooligans, where the services were long enlivened with sticks, stones and firekcrackers, hurled through the open windows. At last the young leader hit upon a master stroke. He hired a sadly disreputable theatre, and on its stage one Sunday afternoon gathered scores of men and women that had been the worst and most notorious in the district—men and women that had been reformed and almost remade by his mission. There they sat, former prizefighters, drunkards, thieves and dissolute women, testifying in their changed appearance as much as in their words to the new life they had found. And Mile End Road came and wondered.

From that time the work of the mission thrived and spread amazingly. Workers, reformed men and women, persons touched with the Booth fire of primitive Christianity, came and offered their help. Branches were established in other slum regions; in halls, chapels or in the streets the meetings were held. Mr. Booth stood at the head of all and directed the campaign. A revival fervor possessed the great and neglected East End. The new movement, so based, took on a name. It was called the Christian Mission. By 1877 it had attained the extent and power of a religious sect.

Its gradual transformation to its present form and the adoption of its present name are curious incidents of this story. "The Salvation Army" was never foreseen, nor was the name deliberately chosen by any one, but seemed to grow inevitably upon the organization. Contrary to general belief, the origin of the name was quite accidental. Mr. Booth, dictating one day to a secretary, used the words, "The Christian Mission is a volunteer army." The secretary wrote the sentence. Mr. Booth looked over the paper and with his pen substituted "salvation" for "volunteer" as the stronger word. When the letter went forth the phrase struck fire among the mission people. They took it up, repeated it, used it and forced it into circulation. As William Booth was the head of the movement, they naturally fell into the way of calling him "the general." The mission preachers were not ordained ministers, consequently there had never been an appropriate title for them; now men began to call them "captains," and so by degrees the movement took on the semblance of a military system.

Its efficiency as a working force it owes solely to General Booth. So great is his faculty of organizing, handling and inspiring men, that Field Marshal Lord Wolseley paid to him the greatest compliment he ever bestowed upon any man, and it is said that the British army has taken lessons in methods of organization, distribution and control from the Salvationists.

Through London the new movement spread rapidly. It was practical, it dealt with conditions as they are, it descended to the everyday needs of the lowest, and always it was attended with common sense benevolence—work for the unemployed, shelter for the homeless, succor for the starving, rescue stations for the fallen women, opportunity for the miserable men. For every one of these noble enterprises the world was indebted to the heart and brain of William Booth. He now proceeded to send forth his lines into other cities. In a few years he had all Great Britain dotted with posts of the Salvation Army, and there was not one British slum in which its soldiers, inspired with his spirit and directed by his genius, were not attacking evil conditions.

At first the new movement aroused savage opposition in two directions. Some of the churchmen denounced it as if it were an instrument of evil instead of good. Most of the middle class regarded it with scorn, ridiculed its methods and slurred its motives. The street ruffians frequently tried to break up its meetings and assaulted and beat the speakers. There were many shocking scenes and some that were revolting. The Salvationists never made the least effort to defend themselves. They were willing to die for

Continued on Page Fifteen.

ECZEMA VICTIM SAVED— WANTS EVERYONE TO KNOW

Wintergreen Compound Stopped Itch at Once—Disease Soon Disappeared.

After taking treatment from two doctors, and trying many different remedies from drug stores, that only seemed to make the disease more intolerable, Mrs. H. E. Johnston, of Hespeler, Ont., found a cure. It is simply a preparation of oil of wintergreen, compounded with such well-known healing and antiseptic substances as thymol and glycerine, but it certainly cures the disease.

Here is what Mrs. Johnston says of it:

"Your preparation has cured me of Eczema after doctoring with two doctors and trying different ointments from drug stores, that only made it worse. I feel as though everybody should hear of it so they might be helped."

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MONTREAL. 13-09

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Lord Royston, who now, through the death of his father, a Crimean veteran becomes eighth Earl of Hardwicke, is well known in America, which he has frequently visited, and was at one time reported engaged to Miss Bessie Thomas, daughter and heiress of a millionaire dynamite manufacturer of Bay City, Mich., the marriage, however, failing to materialize.

The new earl has, during the last two years, been one of the pioneers of aerial navigation, and the news of his father's death and of his own succession to the earldom and too a seat in the House of Lords, overtook him while he was at Pau with the Wright brothers, witnessing their flying machine experiments.

The earl is a man of about 40 years of age and is quite the reverse of rich. The financial misfortunes of the House of Yorke, of which he is now the chief, which have resulted in the alienation of all the family estates and in the dispersal of the family treasures, have been partly due to agricultural depression and partly also to the extravagance of the fourth and fifth earls.

The ancestral home, Wimpole Hall, in Cambridgeshire, with its superb double avenue of elms, three miles long, each tree being several centuries old, is now in the possession of Lord Clifden, who, according to the Yorke family, secured the place at about one-quarter of its real value by quietly buying up the mortgages with which it was incumbered and then foreclosing.

Lord Hardwicke is descended from Simon Yorke, of Dover, who is described as "a merchant and a person of good landed estates," and who died in 1672. His grandson, Philip Yorke, became lord chief justice of England and was raised to the peerage as Lord Hardwicke, at the early age of 34, being promoted three years afterwards, at 37, to the woolsack as lord high chancellor of England and to an earldom. The sixth earl died as under secretary of state for India in the Balfour administration and as a member of the stock broking firm of Basil Montgomery & Co., in London. He was also chief owner of the London Saturday Review, and on his demise was succeeded by his cousin, the earl who has died.

Prince Robert de Broglie, the descendant of Mme. de Stael, despite his unenviable record in the United States and his extraordinary adventures in the various capitals of Europe with the American woman (now abandoned) with whom he had contracted at Chicago a marriage which he knew perfectly well to be invalid in the eyes of French law, has made his peace with his family and appeared the other day as one of the chief mourners together with his father and elder brothers, at the funeral of his sister-in-law, Princess Albert de Broglie, daughter of the Marquis d'Harcourt.

The Duc de Luynes, chief of the household of the Duke of Orleans, represented the Royalist party at the obsequies, occupied a prie dieu by himself, and immediately behind him were the royal dukes of Chartres and of Penthievre (the latter a graduate of Annapolis), and also the Comte d'Eu. In fact, there was an immense gathering of the great world of Paris.

None of the mourners took exception to Robert de Broglie's presence. Yet barely two years have elapsed since his expulsion by the police from several of the capitals of Europe owing to his attempt to exploit his historic name and title by acting as conductor and impresario to Estelle Alexander on the stage of more or less reputable cafes chantants and music halls. At Rome he found a manager willing to rent a theatre for his appearance with the singer, and although the house was crowded yet both she and Robert de Broglie were literally driven from the stage by the hisses and jeers of an audience composed almost exclusively of members of the Roman aristocracy, who had assembled in order to manifest their indignation at the way in which one of their caste was endeavoring to turn the name of his family to a monetary account, not by honest and artistic endeavors, but by mere scandal.

Of the record of Robert de Broglie in America the less said the better. It was enough to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of any one of his relatives, or even of the order to which he belong by birth.

The present head of the De Broglie family is Maurice, Duke and Prince de Broglie, a former lieutenant of the French navy and now about 32 years of age. He has a little daughter and his next heir is his 16-year-old brother, Prince Louis. After the latter comes Prince Amedee, married to Marie Say, daughter and heiress of the former sugar magnate, Henri Say, and Prince Amedee's three sons—Herbert, who has just been widowed, Jacques, and the unsavory Robert, whose first wife, now free, was the fascinating Baroness Madeleine Deslandes, the "Ossit" of French literature, and who, prior to marrying Robert de Broglie, had divorced Count Napoleon Fleury, son of Napoleon's master of the horse.

The stately and handsome Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos has for the second time become a widow through the death of Lord Egerton of Tatton, who was quite as useful and infinitely more ornamental peer of the realm than her first husband, the last Duke of Buckingham. Lord Egerton, who leaves a daughter by his first marriage, and who is succeeded in his barony by his younger brother, represented a younger branch of that great house of Egerton of which the Earl of Ellesmere is the chief, and was one of the most important landowners of Cheshire. His father, who used to go by the nickname of "Lord Ramrod," owing to his stateliness and impressive manner, was raised to the peerage by Queen Victoria in 1859 and his son and successor, just dead, was advanced to an earldom by the Queen on the occasion of her golden jubilee.

As became a scion of the family of that Egerton, Duke of Bridgewater, who was the founder of the system of inland navigation of Great Britain, and the creator of the Bridgewater Canal, Lord Egerton was one of the chief promoters of the Manchester Ship Canal and for many years president of the company intrusted with its management. His country seat, Tatton Park, is a fine old place of the Grecian order of architecture, situated in a park of some 3,000 acres in extent, in which red deer roam at will, while the windows of the mansion look out on to a large lake.

Like his widow, the Duchess of Buckingham and of Chandos, who has written books of travel and fairy tales, the late Lord Egerton was literary in his tastes and is on record as the author of several volumes of travels in the Orient. In fact, he was fond of the east and his country seat at Tatton Park and his town house in St. James' Square were filled with all sorts of treasures of Oriental and western art, including a unique collection of Indian arms and armor and an exquisite little painting by Rubens, portraying a hand and an empty purse, which he sent to the King of Portugal of his day in order to serve as a gentle and artistic reminder of a long overdue account.

After a trial which has been in progress at Wiesbaden for over six months and in which a fortune of some $30,000,000 was at stake, Count George Merenberg, morganatic son of the late Prince Nicholas of Nassau, has had final judgment pronounced against him by the German courts and has been condemned to pay all the enormous costs of this cause celebre. The defendant was the 15-year-old Crown Princess of Luxemburg, represented by her mother, the Grand Duchess, regent of Luxemburg, who was supported by the reigning Grand Duchess of Baden, only sister of the moribund and paretic Grand Duke of Luxemburg, and by other magnates of the house of Nassau, first and foremost, Duke Alexander of Oldenburg, as son of the late Princess Theresa of Nassau.

Count George of Merenburg, who through his mother is a grandson of Russia's most famous poet, Pushkin, and who is married to the elder of the two illegitimate daughters of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and of Princess Youriefska (nee Dolgorouki), commenced by putting forward pretensions to be recognized as Crown Prince of Luxemburg and as regent of the grand duchy during the malady of the now-dying grand duke, on the plea that the rights of the princesses of the house of Nassau to the throne of Luxemburg did not come into force as long as there were any princes of Nassau in existence and that, therefore, his rights to the crown were superior to those of the grand duke's daughters.

Both the national legislature and the tribunals of Luxemburg denied Count Merenburg's claims, on the ground that the marriage of his parents was of an altogether morganatic character, and proclaimed the eldest daughter of the grand duke as heir apparent to the throne as crown princess of the grand duchy and as hereditary Princess of Nassau.

Defeated in Luxemburg, Count Merenburg, as a German, thereupon appealed to the German courts, not for the throne of Luxemburg, but for the control of the great $30,000,000 fortune of the house of Nassau, nearly all of the property being situated in Germany. He was induced to institute the suit by certain German Radical lawyers, who encouraged him in the belief that morganatic marriages contracted by princes of the reigning families of Germany have the same value in the eyes of German law as ordinary matrimonial alliances. Of course had he been able to establish this end to secure thereby the control and eventual possession of the Nassau property, he would have had grounds for presenting anew his pretensions to the throne of Luxemburg. But the German courts have now decided against him. They have declared that the morganatic marriage of his parents was not of such a character as to entitle him to succeed to any of the honors, titles, or rights which his father may have possessed as a Prince of Nassau and of Luxemburg, and they have decreed that the 15-year-old Crown Princess of Nassau is the lawful heiress to the great property vested in her father, as chief of the house of Nassau, as she is heiress to his throne.

Little sympathy is felt for Count Merenburg, in spite of the fact that the costs of the case almost will reduce him to beggary, unless his appallingly avaricious mother-in-law, the multi-millionaire Princess Youriefska, comes to his assistance, which is regarded as improbable. For, in order to push his case, he did not recoil from sacrificing the honor of his own mother and from placing upon his eldest sister, Countess Torby, the morganatic consort of Grand Duke Michael of Russia, the stigma of illegitimacy. The initiated were perfectly well aware that Countess Torby was born some time before the union of her parents, even by a morganatic marriage, but maintained a discreet silence on the subject. When Count Merenburg first commenced proceedings he was warned by the Luxemburg Government that in order to defend the rights of the Crown Princess of Luxemburg it would be necessary to raise in court the subject of his parents' marriage. Count Merenburg declared that he was indifferent to any considerations of this nature.

The result was that the scandal was made public for the first time and that the Almanach de Gotha of 1908 printed on page 58 an extraordinary footnote, in which the editors charge the mother of Count George Merenburg, that is to say, the mother-in-law of Grand Duke Michael Michaelajovitch of Russia, with having lied to them in writing about the date of her marriage. The editors show that her morganatic marriage to the late Prince Nicholas of Nassau and of Luxemburg took place on July 1, 1868, instead of on July 1, 1867, as printed in all previous editions of the almanach. The editors also state that her eldest daughter, Sophie, now Countess Torby, was born on June 1, 1868; that is to say, a full month before the relations of her parents were legalized by the morganatic marriage contracted in London.

King Leopold's 74th birthday falls this year on Good Friday and he is delighted, since it furnishes him with an excellent excuse for the countermanding of all the festivities which should take place by rights in Belgium on the anniversary of the birth of the sovereign. He is now enjoying himself in the south of France with the Baroness Vaughn, and his two little boys, established in a villa in the immediate neighborhood of his own residence, and has no inclination whatsoever to undertake the long and wearisome trip back to Brussels merely to attend a lot of tiresome official ceremonies and entertainments, organized by a number of people who, for the most part, as he well knows, wish him dead.

Leopold's birthday has always been a source of annoyance to him and time and again has he been held up to obloquy in the Belgian press for absenting himself from the country on this particular day of all others in the year. On one memorable occasion he failed to notify either his family or his ministers of his impending departure and when princes and princesses, ministers of state, the foreign envoys, delegations from the Senate and from the lower House of the Legislature, from the army, the municipality, the judiciary, and the leading public organizations of the kingdom assembled in grand official array at the royal palace at Brussels to present to him their good wishes, a grand military review having been arranged for the afternoon, no trace of Leopold could be found, nor was anything heard of him until a fortnight later a cabinet crisis led to his being run to earth while touring in a remote part of Switzerland in the strictest incognito and in fair and frail company.

Awful Depths of Space Distances Stagger Mind

Appalling to the Man at the Telescope—Supreme Mentality of the Astronomer Attested in the Calmness With Which He Is Able to Study the Terrifying Hole of Space.

[Sir E. Ray Lankester, in the London Telegraph.]

The young astronomer in "Two on a Tower"—that bitter-sweet story in which our great novelist Hardy tells of the weird fascination with which the study of the stars appeals to a sensitive nature, exclaims: "The imaginary picture of the sky as the concavity of a dome, whose base extends from horizon to horizon of our earth, is grand, simply grand, and I wish I had never got beyond looking at it in that way. But the actual sky is a horror. There is," he continues, "a size at which dignity begins; further on there is a size at which grandeur begins; further on there is a size at which solemnity begins; further on a size at which awfulness begins; further on a size at which ghastliness begins. That size faintly approaches the size of the stellar universe. If you are cheerful and wish to remain so," he concludes, "leave the study of astronomy alone. Of all the sciences, it alone deserves the character of the terrible. If on the other hand, you are restless and anxious about the future, study astronomy at once—your troubles will be reduced amazingly. But your study will reduce them in a regular way, by reducing the importance of everything, so that the science is still terrible, even as a panacea." Teh facts revealed by the study of astronomy which have this feature of ghastliness and terror relate to the enormous distances in space at which the stars are placed and to their enormous number.

One may sometimes see in the coast or in some marshland a "pile driver" at work. At a quarter of a mile distance you can see the great weight hoisted up by cranks and chains above the "pile," which stands upright but not yet driven very far into the ground. You see the weight let go; it drops vertically onto the pile, and you watch it rising some two or three feet an its return journey upwards, when suddenly you hear the sound of a sharp blow, and only after an effort realize that the sound was made more than a second ago, and that the workmen have had time to raise the weight three feet before the sound travelled to you. Sound travels less than a quarter of a mile in a second. Light also takes time to travel, but it advances ever so much more quickly than sound, namely 186,000 miles (and a bit more) in a second. It is therefore easy to calculate the number of miles traversed by light in a minute or in a year. There are 30,000,000 seconds in a year. The light of the sun takes eight minutes to reach the earth, so instead of stating the number of miles of the distance we may say that the sun is eight "light-minutes" distant from the earth (about 89,000,000 miles.) This is an enormous figure. The sun and his planets may be represented proportionately by a golden ball a foot in diameter, and a number of little spheres varying in size from that of a dried pea to a boy's marble, placed at distances from the golden ball varying from 50 feet to 200 feet. Such a model is shown in the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn street, London. Minute and scattered far apart as the planets of the solar system appears when thus represented, yet the solar system is a compact little group when we come to consider the distance from it of the other suns—the "fixed stars," which exist literally in millions beyond it. The nearest of these stars (its name is Alpha Centauri) is no less than three light-years distant from us. A light-year is five and a half billion (that is, five and a half-million million) miles. The nearest sun to us after our own sun is therefore about sixteen billion miles away, and if its light were suddenly extinguished we should not know it for three years.

How many—we may well ask—how many of these fixed stars—suns like our own—are there? Roughly speaking, we can see with the naked eye, reckoning both the northern hemisphere and the southern together (for the stars seen from the former are other than those seen from the latter), about 8,000. Not many after all, one is inclined to say. But stop a minute and hear what the telescope reveals. With the best telescope about one hundred million can be seen, less and less brilliant and more difficult to see in proportion to their remoteness. And now we go further even than that. For within the last thirty years the great science of astronomy has been rejuvenated by the application of photography to its task. The invention of the "dry" plate, a sensitive photographic plate which does not spoil by prolonged exposure as the "wet" plate does, enables the astronomer to keep his telescope fixed by slow-moving clockwork on to a given region of the sky for four or five hours or more, and the very faint stars, invisible by the aid of the most powerful telescopes—stars the light from which is so feeble that it could not affect the plate in a few seconds or minutes, have time by the continued action of their faint light to print themselves on the plate, and sign, as it were, a definite record of their existence for man to see and measure, though they are themselves forever invisible to his eye. It is not possible to say how many may be recorded in this way by photography; it depends on length of exposure. But some thousands of millions of stars canc ertainly be recorded. These "unnumbered hosts" are of various degrees of brightness, and by methods which astronomers have invented, but cannot be described here, it is actually known how they differ in size from one another (many are far bigger than our sun, and without some approach to certainty, how far off they are. Stars of four, five, ten and more "light-years" away from us are well known. Astronomers actually estimate the decreasing abundance in space of stars as one passes from a sphere or spatial envelope of fifty light-years' distance to one of 250 light-years. Finally, reasons have been given of late for considering many of the "photographic" stars to be at a distance of 32,000 light-years. I will not produce the awful figure in miles, but the reader can refer back to the number of billion miles in a light-year. And what is beyond that? No one has seen, nor can anyone guess; neither can we imagine unending space dotted with an infinity of suns.

It is a legitimate and, indeed, a necessary inference, from what we know of these millions of suns—intensely hot, light-giving spheres—that they too, like our own sun, are accompanied by much smaller bodies, planets which circle round them, as our sun's planets circle round him. Those planets have cooled down, as have those of the solar system, and so do not give out light. In any case, they are too small to be seen at so vast a distance. It is, on the whole, probable that the changes on some—indeed, many—of these planets, have led to the production of living material similar to but not necessarily indentical with that on this earth. It is, on the whole, more likely than not that there are intelligent beings existing on the planets of thousands of suns invisible to our eyes; suns revealed only by the print on a photographic plate of their light, which has taken thousands of years to travel from the regions of unseen obscurity to us. To have arrived by sober observation and reasoning at this conception is indeed, a tremendous flight of human thought and ingenuity!

It is the courage, the audacity—one may almost call it the superhuman calmness—of astronomers, in the fact of this truly overwhelming immensity—that not only redeems their study from the oppressive and terrifying character with which it at first assails the human spirit, but gives to their proceedings and discoveries, so far as the ordinary man can follow them, an unequalled fascination. The daring, the patience, the accuracy, and the supreme intellectual gifts of the great astronomers rightly fill other men with pride in the fact that there are human minds capable of revealing things of such stupendous vastness and of indicating their order and relation to one another. It is a splendid fact, and one which must give hope and courage to all men, that the astronomer's mind does not totter—it is equal to his task. Astronomers are, in fact, triumphant; they are very far indeed from suffering from the depression which Mr. Hardy's young stargazer experienced.

Among the many conclusions of astronomers as to the movements of the "heavenly bodies," none is more strange and mysterious in its suggestion than that recently arrived at to the effect that in all this vast array of millions of stars, the limits of which we can neither discover nor imagine, there are two huge streams moving in opposite directions, and in one or other all the stars are involved. Whence do they start? Where are they going? There is no answer. Another conclusion, which is arrived at quite simply by the examination with the spectroscope of the light coming from the star named Vega by astronomers, is that our sun and its attendant planets are moving towards that star. It is true that it is many billions of miles away from us, but we are rushing towards it somewhat rapidly according to mundane notions—namely, at the rate of nineteen miles a second! That, I think, is a fact likely to make the sentimental young astronomer as miserable as any of the records of immensity. In fact, the only comfort to be got in view of this fact is in the enormous distances which separate us from other stars, and the length of time which must elapse before any serious consequence can ensue from this alarming career. And there is further the probability that the general result of attractions and repulsions in the vast roadway of space will, when the time comes, take us safely past Vega, just as a motor car passes safely through the traffic and obstructing "refuges" and lamp standards of the London streets as you recline in it abandoned to the natural forces described as "chauffeure."

On a later occasion I hope to say something here about the spectroscope, which has done no less than photography to reanimate the study of astronomy. The fact is that with these two helping means of observation, it has become possible for the ordinary man to witness and appreciate some of the discoveries of astronomers, though the true and accurate handling of all that is revealed concerning the stars is essentially a matter of measurement, and therefore only to be dealt with strictly by mathematicians. The desire to obtain ever more and more accurate measurement of the movement and the size of the heavenly bodies is the mainspring of all astronomical discovery, and, indeed the attempt to gain more and more detailed measurement of the factors at work is the motive—more or less immediate—of an accurate investigation of nature. This year the astronomers of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich have photographed the new comet (the third of 1907) in a way in which no comet has ever been photographed before. On many consecutive nights for several weeks they were at work photographing it on the dry plate at intervals of two or three hours, and the pictures obtained (which I have seen at the rooms of the Royal Astronomical Society) show the most wonderful changes of form of its tail, so that they look more like the record of the changes of some living creature than those of a heavenly body. Next year Halley's comet will be anxiously awaited, though it is not expected to be bright and visible to all until May, 1910. Comets are among the exceptional delights of the astronomer—that is to say, big comets, for two or three small comets visible only by a telescope or by photography turn up every year. Some comets are expected visitors, others make their appearance quite casually, some because they apparently have no regular period, some because that period is as yet undiscovered. Edmund Halley was the first to discover the law of movement of a comet and to predict the return in 1758 of that seen in 1682. He did not live to witness the verification of his prediction. This comet now called Halley's comet was, he conjectured, the same which had appeared in 1531 and 1607. His prediction of its return proved to be a year out (owing to perturbations caused by Neptune and Uranus, two planets undiscovered in his day), but it appeared in 1759, and went round once again and reappeared in 1835, and now is eagerly expected by astronomers in 1910. Its period is about 75 or 76 years.

Answer This Question

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Thousands of women have written the story of their suffering, and have told how they were freed from it by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—for thirty years these reports have been published all over America.

Without great merit this medicine could never have gained the largest sale of any remedy for woman's ills—never could have become known and prized in nearly every country in the world.

Can any woman let prejudice stand between her and that which will restore her health? If you believe those who have tried it you know this medicine ***does*** cure.

Read this letter from a grateful woman, then make up your mind to give Mrs. Pinkham's medicine a chance to cure you.

Canifton, Ont.—"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one knows what I suffered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. I was very ill in bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. Letitia Blair, Canifton, Ontario.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.



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Tiredness and Weakness Overcome.

A JOYOUS LETTER.

"I admit because I neglected early treatment I am entirely to blame for the condition of weakness that for nearly two years made my life a real misery," writes Mrs. Hazen, of Beauport. "At first I felt sort of flat in the morning and could do no more than pick at my breakfast. Later I remember my sleep was disturbed, that dreamy, restless sleep, from which you finally awaken, feeling as if you could never get up. Then I became thin, lost my color, got nervous and fearful about nothing, and kept thinking about myself all the time, and was irritable, cross and easily made cry. What would have become of me if I had not taken Ferrozone I can't imagine. Ferrozone put new life into me from the start. It strengthened my nerves and brought back my color, and in a little while, less than three months, no healthier and brighter woman could be found anywhere. I highly praise Ferrozone and advise sick people to take advantage of its health-conferring properties."

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"WOMEN!" "Are You Nervous?"

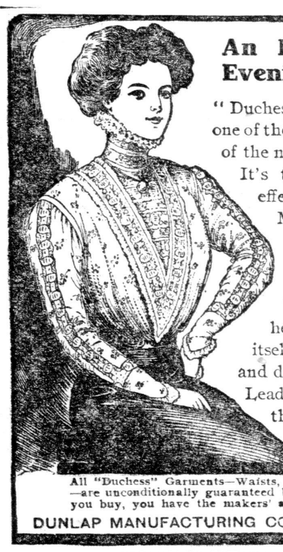
The results of modern civilization are evidenced in an increase of nervous disorders. It could not be otherwise with the way we eat, drink, lose sleep, and keep up a continual round of excitement. The work, the worry, the excitement, all tell upon the nerves till they cry out in revolt, and will not be placated till a remedy such as

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

come along with their nerve-strengthening and energizing properties, and restore them to their normal condition.

Mrs. Wm. Levi, Markdale, Ont., writes: "I had for several years been troubled with nervousness, and, like many others, spent lots of money on medicine that did me no good. I was so bad that the least noise would make me jump and my heart would thump so you could hear it plainly and I could not lie on my left side at night. I saw a few testimonials of others and decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and to my great joy and surprise they completely cured me and it only took six boxes to do it. I have a neighbor, Mrs. Rickett, and I induced her to try them and they effected a cure. I can endorse their use for anyone afflicted as I was."

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An Exquisite Evening Waist

Duchess's

"Duchess" No. 126 is one of the daintiest waists of the new spring season.

It's the new surplice effect, with high Gibson collar, and Mousquetaire sleeves.

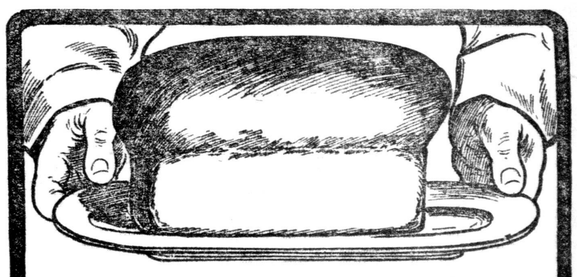
The body is white china silk, with yoke of net and allover lace insertion.

We show you the general effect here but you must see the waist itself to really appreciate its style and daintiness.

Leading Dry Goods Houses carry the complete line of "Duchess" Waists. Ask to see them.

All "Duchess" Garments—Waists, Skirts, White Wear, Kimonos etc. —are unconditionally guaranteed by your dealer and by us. When you buy, you have the makers' as well as the retailers' guarantee.

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More Bread to the Barrel

Test it yourself. Count the number of loaves you bake with a bag of "Beaver" flour.

Notice the size of the loaves, too—and the way the dough stands up in the oven.

"Beaver" Flour

pound for pound—makes MORE bread and whiter, lighter, tastier bread with the flavor you never forget. It is the original Ontario Blended Flour and contains the best qualities of both Ontario and Manitoba Wheat Flours.

"Beaver" Flour saves you money. Try it.

Dealers—write us for prices on Feed, Coarse Grains and Cereals. The T. H. Taylor Co., Limited, Chatham, Ont. 82

Give Reasons Why Doctors Fail to Cure Sick Women

Because they fail to notice exactly what is wrong with many a sick woman, doctors are frequently criticised very severely. For instance, disease in the kidneys is one of the last ailments for which a doctor looks when treating women. This is a great mistake.

Women are very prone to kidney trouble and in fact many physicians attribute a woman's languor and ill-health to a derangement of the genital organs, when it's simply plain kidney disease, and nothing else.

Many so supposed female complaints are either bladder or kidney diseases. Sick kidneys, of course, make associate organs sick also. The result is back pains, bearing down sensations, utter weariness and headache. But Dr. Hamilton's Pills go right to the spot. They put life into the kidneys that makes a worn-out woman feel like new.

Indirectly the blood and nervous centres are assisted by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and the result is a proper performance of the function and a painless fulfillment of nature's command.

Thus it is that a woman can gain much happiness and abundant good health by the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

You can rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills with implicit confidence. Their effect is wonderful. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents per box. Five boxes for $1.

A Divorce Granted.

After many years of patient suffering you can be divorced from corns by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor, which acts in 24 hours without pain. Refuse a substitute because "Putnam's" is the remedy that is safe and painless.

Tea is now elevated to the dignity of a germ destroyer. Dr. McNaught, the medical investigator, has found that typhoid bacilli placed in cold or lukewarm tea are greatly diminished at the end of four hours and have completely disappeared at the end of 24 hours.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

If men only realized how great an asset in life is a retentive memory they would take care to see that their children's memories were properly trained. The simplest method consists in learning every day a few lines by heart.

HOW TO PREVENT NATIONAL WASTE

And Ho wto Conserve and Utilize Canadia ! Natural Resources—Mr. W. H. Rowley of the ddy Company Discusses the Subject.

[By W. H. Rowley, president of the E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que.]

The great West is filling up with population, but the older provinces need more people. In some parts of Quebec there is a falling off, as the latest returns show that in eighteen districts out of 65, there was a loss of population.

Nearly half the counties in the Maritime Provinces have by the last census actually lost not only the natural increase of 2¼ per cent, but a further percentage drawn away by the attractions offered by the great West, or the industrial centres of New England.

Loss of population is always a symptom of decadence and how that is to be arrested is a question of deep importance to the country and of interest to every public-spirited citizen.

All artificial inducements, such as subsidies, bonuses, etc., offer only a temporary stimulant and ought to be put aside as valueless.

From Lake Superior to the sea coast, the country possesses natural resources as great as the vast wheat prairies and stock lands from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains and a hundred times more diversified. This belt of country, more than a thousand miles in breadth, possesses immense forests, fisheries stretching around hundreds of miles of coast line, minerals of all kinds, coal and iron, great fruit, dairying and stock-raising lands, and above all, a superb climate for developing the human animal to its greatest perfection. No country is more richly endowed. What more is necessary for the creation and development of a nation? Still it has a great lack of people; the country needs more people and we do not have them because under the ordinary laws of supply and demand there is not profitable employment for them. How is employment to be provided for workers? The only way is to work up the natural sources of wealth, our forests, fisheries, farms, minerals. These are the only true bases of the future activities, and wealth of our people. Provide employment by working up raw materials, of which our country is rich, into finished products, ready for consumption. For example, take our forests. Shipping abroad logs and wood, to be worked up by foreign labor and returned to us in a finished product, is a reckless form of national extravagance, as it transfers to another country both the population and capital required in manufacturing, as well as the higher profits created.

We wish the United States well, but we have to look out for ourselves. We have no need to ask them to manufacture for us goods made from our own natural products. We want the workers this side of the line — not south of it. We want people to fill up our towns and villages, make new homes, earn money, spend it, develop new lines of trade, industry and manufacturing.

With more population we will be less dependent, more powerful, more wealthy and more important in the world's affairs. We will give a concrete example of the labor value of even a rudimentary industry—that of barking or "rossing" pulp wood. It is taken from the report of the United States committee on pulp wood, etc., lately published. A witness who is a pulp wood operator in the Adirondacks and ships "rossed" wood to Watertown, and also to Niagara, gave evidence that he paid for stumpage $3 per cord. The labor of cutting and carrying to the mill is $4 80 per cord. The labor cost of rossing is $1 82 per cord. The mill burned the refuse. The freight to the pulp mill is $1 75, and the overhead charges 50 cents. The price at the mill the present year is $15 50, so that the profit was $1 05. Therefore, the labor employed received $8 70 of the $15 50. The witness did not give evidence as to the two succeeding steps, namely, converting the wood into pulp, and from that into paper, but his evidence was sufficient to show the labor value of even so rudimentary a process as peeling the wood. His output of barked wood is 25,000 cords a year. The labor cost of this outside of stumpage would be over $200,000. That sum at $500 per year, per man, would afford employment to 400 hands. Suppose half of them were married, that would represent a village of 1,200 people, all demanding the requirements of civilized life and augmenting the general welfare and prosperity.

These figures are not altogether applicable to Canada, but if one "rossing" mill producing 25,000 cords, can give so much profitable employment, what would be the result if all the half a million cords of pulp wood annually exported to the United States were rossed on this side? The labor earnings would reach into millions, and extra workers employed and their families would add tens of thousands of people to our population.

But take a step further and suppose the wood instead of being exported, was converted into pulp on this side of the line, one could hardly compute the value of such a huge industry and the impetus it would give to trade.

The last report of the board of trade of Portland, Me., states that 31 steamers from New Brunswick carried there 55,349 cords of pulp wood and by other steamers there was received about 14,000 cords, amounting in all to 69,525 cords of wood. Suppose that quantity were "rossed" in New Brunswick, it would represent wages to the amount of about $600,000 and employment to a population of about 3,000 people. If converted into pulp before shipment, these figures would be vastly increased.

While Canada is beyond question the greatest spruce producing pulpwood country in the world, wood pulp itself is only one in the catalogue of Canadian assets, that ought to be utilized to bring workers, prosperity and wealth to our country.

The question now is will each province undertake to conserve its great resources of natural wealth to the use of its own people in order to attract to Canada all industrial people that will increase our population of consumers and taxpayers, develop the internal trade and enrich the whole country with the results of new productive energy.

ENGLAND ATTACKS TRAMP PROBLEM HOBOES TO BE PUT TO WORK

Weary Willies Will No Longer Have Independence—60,000 Hoboes To Be Rounded Up—Labor Colonies the Solution—Detention for a Year.

Vagrancy in England is henceforth to be regarded as a species of crime. A bill is soon to be passed by parliament that will rob the professional tramp of his glorious irresponsibility. A rough time is coming for peripatetic professional philosophers who wear their hair matted and have an aversion to soap and water.

Roaming about England, and living on the generosity of the general public, is an army of 60,000 hoboes—men and women—who regard work as more or less "immoral." They refuse to go into the workhouses because in these establishments the pauper has to do oakum picking and stone-breaking, which are inconsistent with the ethics of people who prefer to follow the model set by the lilies of the field which neither sow, nor spin, nor gather into barns.

England has always had this tramp problem to deal with. It is an entirely different affair from the unemployed question; and authorities admit that it has to be handled in a different fashion altogether. Over and above the army of the unemployed—which is variously estimated as between half a million and a million—there is this floating population who are "work-shy" and who would not do a stroke of labor except under severe compulsion.

In the early days, the forefathers of the present generation dealt with the vagrant population with the utmost severity. The confirmed loiterer was whipped for the first offense, but if that did not act as a stimulus to exertion, and the delinquent still followed his propensities for a life of ease, he was brought up before the authorities and his ears were cut off. Earlessness as a cure of laziness did not seem to act very effectually, however, and as a further incentive to exertion, the government of the day in the fourteenth century resorted to branding a great "V"—meaning vagrant—on the forehead of the man who, after being whipped and losing his ears, still persisted in refusing to work. But even these methods of gentle 'suasion did not prove very effective, and, finally a law was passed whereby the crime of begging was punished with hanging.

Many of these early punishments fell into innocuous desuetude, but they were revived in a modified form in 1824, when whipping was "restored" to the calendar in order to compel people to relinquish wastrelism. Whipping is occasionally used now in England, when a man in the workhouse refuses to perform his given task.

But, despite every measure of punishment, vagrancy has been steadily on the increase in England during the last twenty years. According to a government report, it has risen from 40,000 to 60,000—and there is today in England a steady "unworkable" population, comprising this larger number.

Misdirected Charity.

The recent poor law commission has emphasized the fact that the present system of treatment meted out to the tramp and "unemployable" portion of the population has a tendency rather to increase than diminish the number of people who reach that condition from their own preference. There is a large body of sentiment in England which advocates the administration of kindness and generosity with regard to the submerged portion of the population, and, while this treatment is, perhaps, appreciated by the genuine out-of-works, there is another, and more vicious element of the body politic which takes advantage of this state of affairs. Every year the enormous sum of $50,000,000 is dispensed in charity in England, and $15,000,000 of this is distributed in London alone. The giving of these sums is not safeguarded as carefully as it should be, and the consequence is that vast numbers of unworthy people manage to get "assistance," while many of the real cases of distress are neglected.

According to an investigation recently conducted by the London county council, it was found that every night in London there are 2,000 people who take shelter in doorways, under arches of bridges, and beneath stairways. While a few of these are genuine cases of destitution, many have refused to go into the workhouses, as they object to having to do workhouse tasks, and to take the inevitable bath which the authorities insist upon.

It is not often that officials descend to humor in submitting their reports on such serious subjects, but recently the secretary of the Charity Organization Society in his report to the Government on the subject of vagrancy, gave some amusing instances of the state of mind of the workless, idle tramp, who "makes his living" by doing nothing, and doing it to the best of his ability, which, in this particular direction is somewhat exceptional.

"One tramp," says the report, "was asked how it was that he never performed his workhouse task. His reply was characteristic. 'I don't really know how it is; it must be somethin' the matter with my constitution. I eats well, and I sleeps well, but when I sees a bit o' work I goes all of a tremble.'"

Another case is cited of a man who was literally brought up on the roadside. He had never in all his life slept in a bed. When in London he acquired the habit of reposing under staircases and railway arches. His method of making his living was to beg from door to door at suburban houses, and often his requests for food were accompanied by threats. This man was in such a state of general uncleanness that he could not be admitted even to the Salvation Army shelters. He had reached a state which approached almost that of the beast.

Tramps in Families.

Another specie of tramp is "the family man." There are in England thousands of these "family tramps" going about the country, man, woman and four children. These people slept on the streets, refused to go into the workhouse, and the pitiable plight of the woman and children was the constant source of revenue by which they all subsisted. Many tramps without children "borrow" them, paying their fellow tramps so much per week for the hire of the youngsters. Tramps with children are, in a way, a species of small "capitalists" as compared to those without them. The average "earnings" of a tramp with three children is about 75 cents to $1 per day—considerably more than many working men get in England.

"Family tramps" often pride themselves on the fact that their children were not born "under shelter." If a woman has been taken into the workhouse the so-called "husband" exercises his right to take his discharge and that of his family at any time, and he thus manages to get the woman out in time to keep up the reputation of the family and to be able to say that none of his children was born "in the house." It is considered a disgrace among the respectable tramp fraternity to have reared any of their offspring under civilized conditions. The attractions of the road are too great for many of these people to descend to making their living by any of the processes known to ordinary mortals, and England is too charitable to see any of them actually suffer. The amount of money annually distributed as alms to vagrants is stated in a government report to be not less than $15,000,000.

Some years ago one of the members of the tramp fraternity issued a manifesto to his fellow tramps, which eulogized the life they led in the following language:

"We have more liberty than any king on earth; we live secure in peace or war; we are not pressed for soldiers nor taxes; if we commit anything illegal they will sue us for beggars; the common people are afraid to offend us." He then broke into poetry, saying:

"When the subsidy's increased,
We are not a penny 'eess'd,
Nor will any go to law
With a beggar for his straw,
All the happiness he brags
He doth owe unto his rags."

The main defect in the English poor law at present is that there is no power of detention, and it is to remedy this shortcoming that the new vagrancy act is to be introduced. This measure will establish a central authority which will act on reports submitted to it by various charitable organizations—such as the Salvation Army and similar bodies—and will have the power to issue a sort of "warrant," termed a license, for the arrest and detention of any vagrant. Each person so rounded up is to be committed to a labor colony, and his "license" is to be of such a stringent character that if he runs away from the colony to which he has been committed, the local authorities will be able to give him a term of hard labor in a regular prison.

In a measure, there is already in operation in England such a labor colony. It is known as "Hadleigh Bay" Land Colony. It has proved itself a decided success, the only difficulty being that the authorities who run it—the London County council—have no power to detain tramps upon it against their will. The Countess of Warwick has taken an active personal interest in this colony and has employed a number of men from it to do work on her estate, Easton Lodge. In speaking of the men's work Lady Warwick said recently in an interview:

"The labor of the men from the Hadleigh colony was not quite so rapid as that of the skilled working man who keeps his muscles in good training, but this was due to lack of physique. Most of them, however, made up for this lack of strength by the willing and persevering spirit they showed."

There is another side to the Hadleigh colony, however. A large number of the men quit when they had got a sample of the kind of work demanded of them. Most of it is digging and other agricultural pursuits, but it proved too much for the man whom John Burns had described as the "weary Willies and tired Timis of the social system." Many of the men went back to the delights of the road, preferring their condition of glorious independence to taking their dose of work along with the rest of the toiling humanity. One man, reproved by a magistrate for his persistency in fighting shy of labor, offered an ingenious excuse. "The Bible says that work is a curse," said this philosopher of the highway, "and therefore, it is wrong of me to go in for it. It is against my religion."

By linking up the labor colonies with what is practically a penal system—for all persons who are sent to the proposed colonies will be detained a year, and cannot go away without a ticket-of-leave—England is attempting to solve her tramp problem on similar lines to those carried out by Germany, Holland and other countries. Outside of Hamburg, for instance, there is an enormous reservation known as the "Strangers' camp." Here all vagrants are rounded up, and this is one reason why you never see tramps and unemployables walking about and begging in German cities. England, up to this time, has permitted an immense latitude to her tramps on the principles of "human liberty," but with a tremendous problem of actual unemployment to face, an end is to be put to wastrelism.

Up to this time England has been looked upon as the Mecca for the men who refuse to toil. In fact, on the continent the luxurious workhouses of England are regarded as more fitting abodes than many of the homes of the alien population; and many emigrants are glad to get to England for the sole purpose of enjoying the hospitality of the Government. Weary Willie must now get to work. American hoboes, contemplating their annual summer tour to the British Isles, had better cancel the luxurious passages which they may have engaged on the various cattle boats leaving for England.

"Kept Books With the Lord"

Robert G. Mitchell's Way of Giving to the Church.

Held That Every Man Owed 10 Per Cent of His Income to Religious Work, and Practiced What He Preached.

"The only way for a man to deal honestly with the Lord is to keep books with Him. We owe Him 10 per cent of what we make, and in order to pay the obligation we have to set it down in black and white. It won't do to guess about it."

Robert G. Mitchell, United States commissioner, who died in St. Louis the other day and was buried at Macon, Missouri, was the organizer and leading spirit of the Tenth Legion, composed of members of the Rollins Street Presbyterian Church who had pledged themselves to "keep books with the Lord." Some people didn't like the idea; said it looked niggardly to charge the amounts given; that the really generous soul would freely give and freely forget.

"Yes, that's the way I used to look at it," said Mr. Mitchell once when discussing the subject, "but I noticed that most of us free givers were spasmodic givers. When we were flush we would give a pretty good sum—put a dime in the basket every Sunday and bask in our own complacent conscience. In thirty-nine cases out of a hundred when the periodic giver comes to foot up at the end of the year he is surprised to discover that what he has given doesn't come any way near one-tenth of his income."

Mr. Mitchell was almost a crank on the tithing subject. He wanted every member of the church to keep an account of his giving. Better do that than to hold back what belonged to the Lord.

For twenty years Mr. Mitchell found time to lead the choir and to teach a large Bible class. He was uncompromisingly opposed to raising church revenue by socials, bazaars, concerts and the like, insisting that if every member would loyally give his tithe the church would have more than enough money.

It was largely due to the Tenth Legion's work that a new $25,000 church was recently completed, and that within five years a fund of $30,000 was raised for the enterprises of the national church.

"It's a shame that appeals have to be sent out to church people to do their duty," remarked Mr. Mitchell. "If every professed Christian would pay his tenth there would be more than enough money to meet all demands of home and foreign work and a large sum constantly pouring into the treasury of the church. There should be no such office as a collector of the Lord's dues."

"But suppose a man is in such dire straits that he can't spare a tenth of his income?" was asked.

"Let him try it, and when he comes to me and says his family has suffered because of that tenth I will abandon my position. Now, I want you people," Mr. Mitchell said to his class one Sunday, "to make an honest report of what it has cost you to give your tithe, and if but one of you informs me that it has worked a deprivation, has taken from your home comforts you otherwise would have enjoyed, then I will amend my philosophy.

"The very act of giving the Lord his dues makes a better man or woman of you and increases your earning capacity. For nearly twenty years I have followed this tithing principle, and my income has steadily increased.

"Here's the point: That 10 per cent is the Lord's. It's not a gift we make. Don't flatter yourselves in that. You don't begin to give until you exceed what He demands as His rights. Don't forget that."

When asked how one should reckon his income, whether in gross or after deducting expenses, the tithing advocate replied: "That is with your conscience." His own invariable rule was when he received a fee for legal services, to divide equally with his partner, and then to place in bank to the church's credit one-tenth of his half. It was not always necessarily the church that got the tenth; any expenditure that seemed to be along the lines of extending the Gospel, relieving the suffering, etc., was entered as used in behalf of the principle.

The experience of the Tenth Legion has been that some rich men are harder to interest than poorer persons. When approached they would say:

"When you need any money, brother, just come around to me and I'll help you out, but to keep books like you people do would force me to employ a secretary. Really, I couldn't do that."

Sometimes the tither's envelopes contain bills, silver and cents, showing the tither had figured the Lord's amount down to a cent. Generally even money is given. On one occasion when Mr. Mitchell was talking on the subject to some college students one of them arose and presented this case:

"There was a small family consisting of a man, his wife and three little children. The man was a laborer, making $12 a week. House rent, fuel, provisions and clothing cost him $10 a week. Two of the children became sick, requiring the daily attendance of a physician, and the use of medicine. The doctor charged $1 a visit and the medicine cost $3 a week. Would the Lord want 10 per cent of that man's wage?"

"There's nothing in the Bible that says He would," promptly answered the advocate. "It says 'lay by as the Lord hath prospered you.' But if I had been that man I would have given my tithe, just the same, and risked my babies dying or going hungry. When I had done my part it would be up to Him to look after me, and He would not forget. If a man wants to dodge his tithe he can figure out a loss on income almost any month."

Mr. Mitchell would not go to the postoffice on Sunday for his mail and never took a journey on Sunday if he could avoid it. In presenting a case to the jury he always found some Scriptural application, and had nearly every important verse of the two Testaments within easy reach of his memory.

BILLIONS OF MATCHES.

The American people use up the enormous total of 700,000,000,000 matches a year, but a statement of the number of cubic feet of wood actually converted into matches conveys a very indefinite idea of the number of trees required for the industry. It is the general belief that matches are the by-product of planing mills and other wood-working factories, but as a matter of fact the best grade of two-inch lumber is used for matches, while sash, doors and blinds are the by-products of the match-timber sawmills. In a single year the manufacturers cut 225,000,000 feet (board measure) of pine in the great lakes region; and one of the one hundred and fifty odd factories used up 200,000 feet of sugar or yellow pine logs every day. The deduction is that, in common with other industries of the United States depending upon existing forests, the matchmakers are within sight of a shortage in the wood supply. When the present timber holdings have been depleted they, of course, cannot be duplicated in a generation, and the people of this country may have to get along with fewer than twenty-five or thirty matches a day each as at present. In their insistent way they will probably demand that the practice of Germany and France be followed, that foresters plant and grow timber especially for matches. This could readily be done if forests were placed under management and were no longer left to run wild, and produce cordwood and brush to fall before the devastating forest fires, instead of growing merchantable timber.—Technical World Magazine.

Help for Weak Backs



Few old people are entirely free from Kidney trouble. That is why so many men and women of 50 and 60 and over, suffer with backaches, sharp twinges in the back and legs, Rheumatism and Sciatica, bladder troubles, scalding urine and frequent passages at night.

Gin Pills mean a healthy, hearty old age. Gin Pills keep the kidneys well and strong. Even when there are no severe pains or dizzy spells, three or four Gin Pills a day will keep the Kidneys flushed and free from accumulations and in perfect order so that they can perform their work of filtering the impurities from the blood, and thereby keep up the vigor and vitality of youth.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 12.

"I have suffered from sick kidneys for about five years and had got very little relief from various medicines I had taken, until I tried Gin Pills which gave me instant relief. I cannot speak too highly of them and will recommend them to my friends."

MRS. M. LAWRENCE.

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Gin Pills are guaranteed to cure or money refunded. For sale by all druggists and medicine dealers at 50c. a box or—6 for $2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them.

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WAS IN BED FOR THREE MONTHS.

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the Fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.

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BEST CAME FROM SCOTLAND.

The Canadian curlers were the guests of the Strathmore Province, Perthshire, on the 4th inst. In ten mofor cars, lent by gentlemen in the neighborhood, they motored by way of the famous Beech Hedge, on the Meikleour estate of Lord Lansdowne, to Murthly Castle, where they were cordially received by Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Fotheringham, and shown through the grounds. They were afterwards entertained to cake and wine in the dining-room, when Lieut.-Gov. Fraser, of Nova Scotia, proposed the health of the host, hostess and family, remarking that his was the first time the Canadian had received private entertainment since their arrival in Scotland. Mr. Fotheringham briefly acknowledged, and expressed his pleasure at meeting the curlers, many of whom were originally descended from Scotland—(the governor-general: "All of them.")—the best of them. (Laughter and applause.)—Scottish American.

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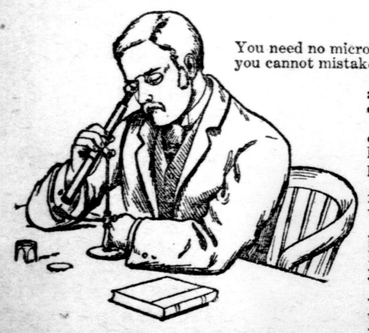
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The Impure Spring Blood Poisons the System



You need no microscope to tell you that your blood is impure. There are indications which you cannot mistake.

You have tired, draggy feelings, lack energy and ambition, have pains and aches in limbs and body, digestion is slow, appetite poor. You are easily irritated and annoyed and out of sorts generally.

The trouble is impure blood and the only means by which the blood can ever be purified is through the healthful, active working of the liver and kidneys. Perhaps you never thought of it in this way before. Ask your physician and he will tell you this is absolutely correct.

The mission of the liver and kidneys is to filter poisonous impurities from the blood. In the winter they are overworked and spring finds them torpid and sluggish in action and the blood loaded with poisons.

Because they act directly and specifically on the liver and kidneys and bring them into healthful activity, Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the most effective and satisfactory purifiers of the blood which you can possibly obtain.

Make a test of this great medicine this spring and you will find that with the filtering and excretory organs in health and vigor you will escape the depression and discouragement, the weakness and pain which is bound to accompany impure blood.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

By their direct and combined action on the bowels, the liver and the kidneys positively cure chronic indigestion, constipation, biliousness, liver complaint and kidney disease. One pill a dose, 25 cts. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ontario Dr. A. W Chase's Ointment cures itching, bleeding and protruding piles.

A HUNDRED YEARS OF STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

Of the several centenary celebrations of the present year, that of most interest to Canadians is the 100th anniversary of the introduction of travel by steamboat. The birth of such famous men as Lincoln, Darwin, Gladstone, Tennyson, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Fitzgerald, Poe and Holmes made the year 1809 of intense interest to the present generation. The centenaries of several of these have already been fittingly observed, while those of others are yet to take place.

It is consequently fitting that a centenary of such importance to the Dominion of Canada should receive that attention which its importance merits and preparations are already under way at the instance of public bodies which will guarantee giving the event that historic place which is its due.

In that celebration the name of Hon. John Molson, one of Canada's captains of industry of the past century, will be indelibly linked as it was he who conceived the idea of applying steam to boats which then carried on the limited transportation on the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec.

While Robert Fulton's steamboat, which plied on the Hudson, was a couple of years ahead of Mr. Molson's craft, the Canadian centenary is distinguished by the fact that the hull, engine and boiler of Mr. Molson's steamer was built entirely in Canada, of Canadian products, while the engines of its American predecessor were imported from England.

The "Accommodation" was the name of the Molson steamboat, and she was built on the bank of the St. Lawrence at Montreal in the summer of 1809, and started on her first trip to Quebec on Nov. 1, not an advantageous time of the year for an experiment of that kind on the St. Lawrence. Nevertheless the "Accommodation" successfully made the trip to Quebec and was hailed with great joy by the citizens of that ancient city.

The event was fraught with great importance to the trade of the country, greater by far probably, than the prime mover in its accomplishment even dared to imagine. Today steamboat travel on the St. Lawrence is famous the world over, and people have come from all parts of the world to make the celebrated trip from Niagara-to-the-Sea on the palatial boats of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, which is acknowledged to maintain one of the finest river steamboat services in the world.

To go into details of how the application of steam to river navigation revolutionized the internal trade of River St. Lawrence does now form at least an important link in a route to China and the Orient.

Since that time the great river has played a most important part in the history of the North American continent. Most of the great events connected with the development of Canada, were in some way associated with the St. Lawrence and much of the early development took place along its banks.

The steamboat "Accommodation," which ushered in such an epoch marking period in the history of Canada, was 75 feet long on the keel and 85 feet on deck. She had berths for 20 passengers which it was promised would be considerably augmented the following year. She received her impulse from an open, double-spoked, perpendicular wheel on each side without any circular band or rim. To the end of each double-spoke was fixed a square board which entered the water, and by the rotary motion of the wheels, acted like a paddle. The wheels were kept in motion by means of steam operating within the vessel. A mast was afterwards fixed in her for the purpose of using a sail when the wind was favorable for the purpose of accelerating her headway. Such is a novel but brief description of the first St. Lawrence steamboat.

Contrast that with the measurements and accommodation of the present palatial boats which nightly carry hundreds of passengers between Montreal and Quebec and vice versa. For this purpose it will be most interesting to take the latest addition to the fleet of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company plying on that small section of its famous route. This is the steamer "Montreal," which has the distinction of being the largest steamer in existence of Canadian register. She is 340 feet long, her hull is 44 feet wide, while the width over her guards is 75 feet 6 inches. Her engines are triple expansion, 3,000-horsepower, and she has side wheels fitted with feathering curved-steel buckets.

It will thus be seen that four or five of the early types could be comfortably stowed away in the big boats which are now provided for the growing travel of the St. Lawrence.

But the difference in the size of the boats of the two periods is nothing compared with the contrast in accommodation for the comfort of the traveller then and now.

To illustrate this I cannot do better than quote a Quebec paper which recorded the arrival of the old "Accommodation" on her first trip to Quebec from Montreal. It says: "On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, arrived here to Quebec is a pleasurable anticipation. On a balmy summer evening the passenger can sit out on a spacious deck and enjoy the scenery as the boat skims down the current, listening to the strains of music from within. When twilight blurs the outside attractions one can retire to a brilliantly lighted salon where artistic decorations greet the eye. Any service obtainable in a first-class hotel on land is obtainable for the asking, and when old friend Morpheus commands, there is a comfortable bed at hand to lull to rest. After a refreshing sleep the traveller can descend to a splendid dining-room, and by the time he has breakfasted the probabilities are that the steamer will have arrived at her destination.

This by way of contrast, by way of showing what an immense change has been accomplished in a hundred years. One cannot help wondering if the pioneer Canadian steamboat owner ever dreamed of such a startling consummation.

In the old days hardships innumerable presented themselves in the land journey, while dangers by day and by night stared the hardy voyageurs in the face when they made their journeys between Quebec and Montreal. The heavy and swift flowing currents of the river made the upward journey very difficult, and many laborious detours had to be made to accomplish the journey. Now there is never a thought of trouble or care. Whether it be for business or pleasure, the traveller makes the journey, all is pleasant and serene.



A HUNDRED YEARS OF STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.
Type of the First Boat, and Her Builder.

To go on with the historical side of our narrative, it may be stated that with all its inconveniences, the mode of travel introduced by Hon. John Molson was a success, for the following year we find him applying to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec "for the exclusive right and privilege of constructing and navigating a steamboat or steamboats within the limits of the province for a space of fifteen years."

In 1812 he built another and larger steamer of 130 feet keel and 24 feet beam, which made her first trip the following year, and did splendid service conveying troops and munitions of war from Quebec to Montreal, and other points of vantage for Great Britain and Canada during the war between those countries and the United States.

The Swift and Sure.

The name of this vessel was "Swiftsure." The service she gave conduced to the failure of the American invasion of 1812 and 1813. The launching of this vessel is described as a great event, being graced by the presence of the Governor-General and Lady and suite, as well as the wealth and beauty of the city, representative of some 300 prominent families.

Following the "Swiftsure," Mr. Molson proceeded to carry out his idea of operating a fleet of river steamers, and the construction of each one led to improvements in matter of size and accommodation. The "Lady Sherbrooke" was 170 feet long, 34 feet beam, and 10 feet in depth, with a 63-horsepower side lever engine.

Up to about 1818 a great many people preferred to drive in caleches over rough roads between Montreal and Quebec, but by that time the service had been so greatly improved that the steamboats came into more general favor. More comfortable cabins were provided, and the decks were covered with canvas awnings, and they secured practically all the through passenger traffic.

A few years afterwards attention was devoted to the building of powerful tugboats so that sailing vessels could be towed up the river against the current. About 1823 such boats as the "Waterloo" and the "John Molson" of the Molson Line; the "St. George," the "British America," and the "Canada," owned by John Torrance & Co., and other boats of improved capacity came into service.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. H. Markland Molson, a great-grandson of the builder of the first steamboat, is today a director of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, as well as of the Molson Bank, which his grand-uncles organized in 1853. He kindly furnished the following interesting historical notes culled from the archives of the Molson family, so long prominently identified with the history of Montreal.

"One of the first steamers that plied between Quebec city and Montreal, was known as the 'Car of Commerce,' and ran in opposition to the Molson fleet, which consisted of two steamers, one known as the 'Swiftsure.' By adding a third steamer to his enterprise, Mr. Molson scared the owner of the 'Car of Commerce,' and he gave up his opposition and dismantled the steamer.

"This steamer, as well as those of Mr. Molson, would generally occupy three days and nights, having favorable weather, between Quebec and Montreal, but not one of them could ascend the current (St. Mary's Current, opposite Montreal), by their own motive power, farther up than where the present sugar works are carried on at Hochelaga. Mr. Molson was equal to the occasion, and imported from England a double engine, made by the celebrated firm of Boulton & Watt, and built the 'Swiftsure' at his shipyard, then situated on the bank of the river, near the present Molson's brewery, but she did not come up to the expected requirements in mastering the current on all occasions, and much depended on the wind.

Oxen as Motive Power.

"Some years ago an old stable might be noticed where the present Molson terrace now stands. This stable contained stalls for keeping two or three pairs of oxen. If the wind was blowing down the river, and the steamer could be recognized below Longue Pointe, the oxen were yoked up and driven to the riverside, waiting to assist. In addition to the oxen, there was one horse as leader.

The steamer would puff and snort until rendered powerless by the strong current, when the anchor would be dropped, and a boat would make for the shore, taking with it two tow-lines. One was attached to the oxen whippletrees, and the other carried up the embankment and twisted around a stationary windlass. Steam was then turned on and the anchor lifted. Should the steamer be very deeply loaded, the progress up the current was difficult and slow, and the shipyard, being in close proximity, the hands would be to a man called into requisition, at times, to haul on the ropes in the rear of the oxen, and the combined power dragged the steamer forward a few yards when the men at the capstan would twist the slack around it. At times it occupied hours of such work before the landing place was reached.

"This system prevailed up to the year 1832. At that period wharves did not exist; the boats drew up to the shore as close as possible and made fast to piles temporarily driven in the bank of the river."

The first records of accidents to steamboats in the St. Lawrence are those of the "Waterloo" and "John Bull." The former foundered in Lake St. Peter and was replaced by the "John Bull," a fine boat 190 feet long, which was burned in 1838. It was related of the latter boat that she earned more money while at anchor than while in operation. This arose out of the fact that she burned so much coal that she was unprofitable, but while at anchor was often used as the official residence of His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Durham.

Traffic on the river continued to grow and faster and larger boats were being continually built to accommodate the trade which was also growing rapidly. Some of the new boats were successful, while others proved rash experiments. The "Canada," which came out in 1837, was 240 feet long and was considered the largest and fastest steamer then afloat in the new world. About 1845 several famous boats were built, one of the most notable being the "John Munn." She was 400 feet in length, and her boilers on either guard, as the fashion was then, with a large walking beam in the centre. Unfortunately she proved too large for the trade and was eventually broken up and her engines shipped to New York.

The third steamboat accident of which there is a record, was that of the "Montreal," which was lost in a snowstorm near Batiscan in November, 1853.

First Iron Steamers.

The first iron steamers came into use on the St. Lawrence about 1843, the pioneers of that class being the "Prince Albert" and "Iron Duke," which were used as ferry boats between Montreal on the one side, and St. Lambert and Laprairie on the south shore. This was long before the Victoria Bridge was built, and passengers from the south by the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railway were landed on the south side and were conveyed across the river by these steamers. These boats were built in Scotland and brought out in sections, being put together in Montreal.

The year 1845 saw the advent of the Richelieu Steamboat Company, which was destined to play an important part in St. Lawrence navigation in after years, much larger than the originators of the service ever dreamed. From the modest beginning of running some market boats to Sorel to enable farmers to market their produce in Montreal, the company has by steady growth and amalgamation with other companies, developed into one with assets exceeding $4,000,000 to its credit and operating steamers of all sizes, through and local, from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

The company did not accomplish all that in a short time or without participating in a great struggle, and the early years of its participation in the river traffic, were among the most memorable and exciting of the history of St. Lawrence steamboat navigation.

It was in 1856 that the Richelieu Company put steamers on the line between Montreal and Quebec, the pioneers being two small boats called the "Napoleon" and "Victoria." With the Molson and Torrance boats this made three lines on the same route, and a little later on Tate Brothers put on two boats, forming the fourth line.

Naturally there was keen competition which in due course developed into a great rate war when passengers were carried for nothing or next door to it. It is related that the steerage passage was down to 12½ cents, while the first cabin fare was reduced to $1, which included berths and meals.

There was a good deal of racing done by the boats of the different lines to get the credit of landing passengers ahead of the others, and there was much excitement among all those concerned in the business. How long the ruinous competition would have lasted it would be difficult to tell had it not been for the steamer "Montreal" disaster in June, 1857.

End of Ruinous Competition.

This event brought the competing lines to their sober senses. The bulk of the passenger business fell to the Richelieu Company, which continued to do a lucrative business, and in those days the shareholders got as high as 15 to 20 per cent dividends.

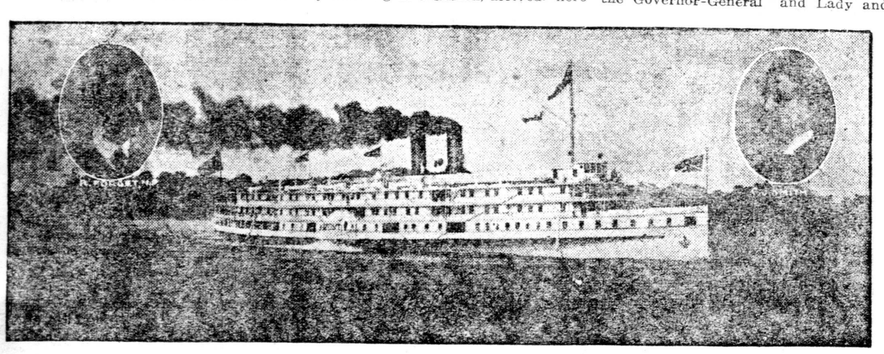
The next development of importance was the amalgamation of the Richelieu Company with the Canadian Steam Navigation Company (the old Upper Canada line) under the present name of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, which is now admitted to be one of the largest enterprises of the kind in America, if not in the world. The paid-up capital has increased in the past ten years from $1,350,000 to $3,132,000 at the present time. The steamers, real estate, buildings, dock, wharves, etc., are valued alone at $4,114,661.

In order to encourage a wealthy class of tourist traffic, the company have built splendid summer hotels at Murray Bay and Tadousac, where the most exacting tastes may be satisfied.

The gross earnings of the company now run between $1,300,000 and $1,500,000 annually. So satisfactory has the service been for many years past, that the company has been left in practically undisturbed possession of the field, which it is safe to assume would not be the case if there was any dissatisfaction with the manner in which the company catered to the requirements of the general public.

The fine steamers operated have made world-famous the trip through the Thousand Islands, the running of the St. Lawrence Rapids, and the scenic trip of the Lower St. Lawrence, terminating with the run up the Saguenay River.

The immense improvement in the lighting and buoying of the St. Lawrence in recent years has made the trips of the river steamers virtually devoid of danger and accidents of other than a trifling nature are practically unknown now. Gas bouys keep up their flashes all night long, and would be alone sufficient to guide an almost unpracticed steersman, but shore lights also give a helping hand so that ocean going steamers are now constantly running throughout the night, whereas a few years ago they anchored at dusk and remained so until daylight. No doubt the fame of the River St. Lawrence will continue to spread, and tourists from all parts of the world will enjoy its beauties.



A HUNDRED YEARS OF STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.
Latest Type of Richelieu and Ontario Steamer. Insert are Mr. R. Forget, M.P., President, and Mr. C. J. Smith, General Manager of the Company.

the country would require a volume in itself. Previous to that event traffic between Quebec and Montreal was not only costly but slow. Steam linked up the two most important places of that time in Canada and made such a change as was not dreamed of. The name of Hon. John Molson is clearly entitled to a prominent place in Canadian history in consideration of that great event.

Finding of New Route.

When Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence over 300 years ago, the historians tell us that he thought he had found a new route to China. The large of time has shown that the famous French sailor was not so very far wrong in his conjecture, as the from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat "Accommodation," with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbor. She is continually crowded with visitants. She left Montreal on Wednesday at 2 o'clock, so that her passage was 66 hours, 30 of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers in 24 hours. No wind or tide can stop her. The price for a passage up is $9 and $8 down, the vessel supplying provisions.

"The great advantage attending a vessel so constructed is, that a passage may be calculated on to a degree of certainty in point of time, which cannot be the case with any vessel propelled by sail only."

It Is Different Now.

One can very well imagine the crude nature of the berths which would be provided on a pioneer vessel of that kind under the circumstances, as well as the difficulties which would be experienced NAVIGATION—TWO „Ok ao aowfgw in catering to the gastronomical necessities of the passengers. For a long time after the inauguration of the service many people were afraid to risk their lives in travelling by that means. They preferred the discomforts of a land journey by wagon along the river bank or the tedious passage of a batteaux or other sail propelled boat so great was the fear of what might happen.

Nowadays no one thinks of that at all. Going on board one of the Richelieu boats at the pier in Montreal for a trip



Will You Try McCormick's F-A-N-C-Y Soda Biscuits?

McCormick-Quality in these delicious biscuits. All ingredients have passed a rigid purity-and-quality examination made by expert bakers and our own chemist.

Fifty-one years of experience in them, too. That's why they are baked so perfectly—a revelation of crispness, flakiness and superfine flavor.

McCormick's exclusive design, very neat, thin and flaky—the right size and style for a discriminating hostess.

Remember to distinctly say McCormick's F-A-N-C-Y Jersey Cream Sodas when you desire design shown in picture. Sold only in 10c and 5c Blue Label Packages.

See that "Little Lord Fauntleroy" trademark appears on package.



McCORMICK'S FANCY JERSEY CREAM SODA BISCUITS



IF your baking goes wrong, investigate — find the cause. Look to your stove, your yeast, your baking methods.

If you succeed in pinning the trouble down to the flour—then take up the flour question in dead earnest.

Consider that flour, to be successful from a baking standpoint, must be *fine* to produce light bread or pastry, *pure* to make that bread or pastry wholesome, and *rich* in nutriment to make it nourishing.

Ogilvie's Royal Household

has these three qualities in the greatest degree.

Ogilvie's Royal Household is *milled* by the most modern methods, and made only from *Manitoba Hard Wheat* which contains the highest percentage of nutriment.

Royal Household Flour never disappoints.

20

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited, Montreal.

Savings

Your savings are the safeguard of your future. You want to place them where there is no chance whatever of losing them. You can do that by depositing them with this Company, or by taking out a Debenture for $100 or more, for one or more years. By law no depositor or debenture holder can lose one dollar of principal or interest while any assets remain to cover his investment. The assets of this Company exceed $11,000,000, so that there is no chance of loss. In fact there is no financial institution in Canada which can offer you more absolute certainty of safety.

Correspondence will be gladly entered into with those interested in banking by mail.

Huron & Erie
Loan & Savings Co., London, Ont.

Every Woman who keeps house should know the "St. Lawrence" Sugars

St. Lawrence "Granulated"
St. Lawrence "Golden Yellows"
St. Lawrence "Extra Ground"
or Icing Sugar
St. Lawrence "Powdered Sugar"

Each of these brands is guaranteed absolutely pure, and the choicest Sugar of its kind in the Dominion.

Remember to order "St. Lawrence Sugar" whenever you buy.

The ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, Limited
MONTREAL. 9

Don't Take A Sea Trip

Without Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, New York Herald, Montreal Herald and the press generally in Great Britain. Write for booklet and press notices. For sale at all first-class druggists. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. Mothersill Remedy Company, 217, Cleland Building, Detroit, Michigan.

For sale and recommended in London by W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas street; C. McCallum & Co., Dundas and Richmond streets, and E. L. Guillemont, 304 Richmond street. t

MADE IN CANADA
GILLETT'S CREAM TARTAR
CHEMICALLY PURE

Canadian Government tests show we have the purest, and highest strength goods. Gillett's is used by the best Bakers and Caterers everywhere. Costs no more than the inferior adulterated kinds.

E. W. GILLETT CO., LTD.
Toronto, Ont.

A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what these mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment, MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont. 14

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY

WOMAN DOCTORS.

Generally speaking, "lady doctors" are not greatly in demand. There is admittedly a prejudice against them, and, curiously enough, it is nowhere entertained more keenly than among women themselves. As a well known surgeon pointed out, "In the gynaecological and maternity branches of medical science there is certainly a wide and suitable field for fully qualified medical women, and yet the 'call' for them in ordinary private practice is practically non-existent.

"Women generally do not seem to have accustomed themselves to the idea of consulting their own sex, and it was not, of course, to be supposed, nor was it ever anticipated, that the services of medical women would be requisitioned by men. As time goes on I think that this prejudice on the part of women against women doctors will—it ought to be—greatly modified, for there is no reason why women with the exceptional gifts that many of them have should not be useful in ordinary medicinal administration. On the other hand I hardly think that women will ever achieve what I may perhaps call 'popularity' as surgeons."—London Telegraph.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

100 MILES FROM THE SOUTH POLE; SHACKLETON'S FEAT DISCUSSED

Probably in Sight of the Locality of the Pole on a Clear Day —His Terrible Hardships—The Value of Polar Discovery—Scientific Problems Solved.

A row of marble tenements for the London poor might have been built with half the energy which Lieutenant Shackleton expended to get within 111 statute miles, or 96 geographical miles, of the South Pole. Thus does one American editor register his impatience with the "risks of life, and energy misspent," "merely to discover a snowbound waste." This view of the situation, however, is not characteristic of the general press comment upon the English explorer's brilliant feat in attaining latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes south. The fact that Lieutenant Shackleton has now taken the honor of having penetrated more deeply into the polar regions than Peary, the American explorer now in quest of the North Pole, makes the English exploration of peculiar interest. "Shackleton failed at a point which would probably have been in sight of the locality of the Pole on a clear day," says the New York Sun. Lieutenant Shackleton's own account of his dash for the coveted prize, told in the London Daily Mail, which promoted and financed the expedition, is a thrilling story of human perserverance and determination. At one time it took the party a whole day to fight their way 600 yards. The return trip from the "farthest south" proved more exciting than the trip to it because of the danger of exhaustion of the food supply and the menace of ultimate starvation. We read:

"On January 9 we left camp and reached latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes, longitude 120 degrees east, this being the most southerly point ever reached. Here we hoisted the Union Jack presented to us by Her Majesty the Queen. No mountains were visible and we saw only a plain stretching away to the south. We then started on the return trip to pick up our depot on the plateau, guided by our outward tracks, for the flags attached to the tent-poles had been blown away.

"The high winds which were now blowing at our backs helped us to travel from twenty to thirty miles daily, and we reached the upper glacier on the 19th. The snow had been blown from the surface of the glacier, leaving only slippery blue ice, which presented the greatest difficulties in the descent. This was slow work, indeed, in a heavy gale. The sledge was lowered by stages by means of the Alpine rope, and we followed as best we could, care being taken to have the guiding lines well fastened and taut.

"On the morning of January 26 our food was finished. It was slow going. Sixteen miles were covered in twenty-two hours' march, as the snow was two feet deep and there were many concealed crevasses. We reached the lower glacier depot in latitude 83 degrees 45 minutes on the afternoon of the 27th. There we obtained food and were able to proceed with greater speed. We reached the 'Grisl depot'—named after the dead pony—on February 2, with no food remaining.

On March 4 all reached the ship at Hut Point in a blizzard. The total distance of the journey, including relays, was 1,708 miles, and the time occupied 126 days.

The main results of the expedition are a good geological collection and a complete meteorological record. We found coal measures in limestone. We discovered eight distinct mountain ranges and more than a hundred mountains. We surveyed and photographed many glaciers and found signs of former greater glaciation.

"The South Pole is doubtless situated on a plateau 10,000 to 11,000 feet above the sea-level. The new mountains' altitudes range from 3,000 to 12,000 feet approximately. The violent blizzards in latitude 88 degrees show that if the so-called 'Polar calm' exists it must be small in area or not coincident with the geographic pole."

The Value of Polar Expeditions.

The most satisfying answer to the persistent question, "What's the use of all this risk, effort, and expense," is furnished by Garrett P. Serviss in the New York American. He says:

"In the first place, the whole question of the magnetism of the earth is involved. It is true that the magnetic poles, as far as we know them, do not coincide in position with the geographic poles, but until observations have been made at the poles themselves we cannot be sure that there is not an important relation between the two. It is known that the magnetic poles, for some reason not yet comprehended, revolve around the real poles, and the nature and effect of this curious planetary mechanism may become evident as soon as the field of investigation is extended to the poles. . . .

"In the second place, to reach the poles means to be in a position to solve important questions concerning the laws of atmospheric circulation. We have had abundant evidence during the past winter of the incompleteness of the science of meterology. The poles are the centres of relatively calm regions, where, according to prevailing theories, currents of air originate which spread over the earth toward the equator, producing cold waves that sometimes extend into the middle latitudes and upset the atmosphere there. The hot air rising from the equator travels toward the poles, cools off, descends, and comes back by a different route. It is manifest that in order to fully understand all this we must know what goes on at the poles and in their immediate neighborhood.

"In the third place, the discovery of the poles will give us a better knowledge of the rotation of the earth, and on that rotation more things depend than we are apt to think. For instance, it has been discovered within a few years past that the earth is not regular in its rotation; the poles wander about a little, and it has even been thought that the prevalence of earthquakes may depend more or less upon this wabbling of the poles. The poles themselves are manifestly the best places from which to study this curious phenomenon.

"In the fourth place, there is reason for thinking that at and around the pole will be found indications of existing or past life which will have a bearing on many questions concerning the biology of our globe. Some have thought that life began at the poles, because there the crust of the earth was first sufficiently cooled to bear living forms. We know that in the high northern and southern latitudes vegetation and plant life formerly flourished in wonderful abundance, but the key to this strange stage in the earth's history remains to be found, and it may be discovered near the poles themselves. The many problems in geology await solution by the aid of what may be found around the ends of the earth's axis. The vast continent which evidently surrounds the South Pole and the deep ocean basis inclosing the North Pole probably contain secrets which will go far to explain the evolution of the continents, the oceans, and the living forms which inhabit them. Their exploration will give science a grip upon the globe, as a whole, which it does not at present possess.

SPRING BLOOD IS BAD BLOOD

HOW BEST TO GET NEW HEALTH AND STRENGTH IN SPRING.

The winter months are trying to the health of even the most robust. Confinement in-doors in over-heated and nearly always badly ventilated rooms—in the home, the office, the shop and the school—taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery or clogged with impurities. Sometimes you get up in the morning just as tired as when you went to bed. Some people have headaches; others are low spirited; some have pimples and skin eruptions. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order. You can't cure these troubles with purgative medicines, which merely gallop through the system leaving you still weaker. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine, and the one always reliable tonic and blood builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills not only banish spring ills but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, rheumatism, indigestion and kidney trouble. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich blood which strengthens every nerve, every organ and every part of the body. Try this medicine this spring and you will have strength and energy to resist the torrid heat of the coming summer. Mr. J. R. Johnson, Loch Broom, N. B., says: "Some two years ago I began to feel that my constitution was weakening. I could not stand any exposure or knocking about. I finally sought the aid of a doctor who said my system was very much run down, and that the trouble might end in nervous prostration. As his medicine did not help me I decided, on the advice of a friend, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial. I had used less than a half dozen boxes when my health was fully restored, and I think no other medicine can equal these pills when one is run down and out of health."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

FLEXNER'S SERUM FOR MENINGITIS

Result of His Experiments With Monkeys — Twenty of Them Sacrificed.

In order to discover a serum for the cure of cerebro-spinal meningitis Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, had to sacrifice the lives of about twenty monkeys.

The anti-vivisectionists — though these cases do not come literally under their special ban—may find that statement unpleasant, but their indignation if they feel any will waver after reading in McClure's Magazine the full account of Dr. Flexner's experiments and their results.

For all practical purposes these laboratory monkeys had the same infection which was working such havoc outside among the children of the tenements. They did not endure, however, a fractional part of the agony that assailed the human sufferers. They gave few evidences of those paroxysms of pain that constantly tortured the children; at most they merely stepped from the perches and huddled in the corners of their cages, while the children had frequently to be strapped to their beds.

In curing monkeys serums derived from monkeys themselves were used. In the course of several months two large animals were thoroughly immunized and the serum of their blood tried upon five of their compatriots. Into the first animal Dr. Flexner injected enough meningitis culture to destroy several grown monkeys and simultaneously a small quantity of the new serum. That monkey for the next few hours became the object of much anxious observation.

The animal was entirely unconcerned. Having been anaesthetized, even the slight pricking of the injecting needle had not disturbed his composure.

He had not the slightest suspicion that anything unusual had happened, or that in making a solid contribution to the successful treatment of a dreadful malady he might become one of the great monkeys of history. He did not become sick even in a slight degree, and a year after the experiment he was entirely healthy. The conclusion seemed inevitable—the cultures of the disease and the protective serum injected together had completely neutralized each other.

At about the same time Dr. Flexner injected into a second monkey another lethal dose of the same culture. A few hours afterward the animal fell ill with cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was then dosed with the serum.

In a few hours he began slowly to get better. The following morning the anxious experimenters visited the cage and found their patient convalescent; before the day had passed he was on his perch busily eating and chattering.

Among the results which came from these experiments the article gives the story of an epidemic of meningitis which appeared in the little town of Portersville, Cal., in December, 1907. The mortality was excessive, even for this disease.

In a few weeks twelve unfortunates, many of them men and women, were stricken, and of them only one, a boy 8 years old, recovered. Here, therefore, the death toll amount to 91½ per cent.

When matters had reached this pass Dr. Philip K. Brown, of San Francisco, came into possession of a small quantity of the Flexner serum. Jumping on a train he made a three hundred mile journey to Pottersville, and placed the precious fluid at the disposal of Dr. Andrew Miller and Dr. A. S. Barber, who had most of the cases in charge. By the time Dr. Brown arrived one of Dr. Barber's patients, a baby but fourteen months old, had just fallen ill.

"I don't want any experiments tried on my baby," said the mother, when the physician asked permission to use the serum.

She soon consented, however, and twenty-four hours afterward the retraction of the head had disappeared, the child was conscious, wide awake and nursing at the mother's breast. In a couple of weeks he had entirely recovered, manifesting, among other healthy signs, what the doctors describe as a ravenous appetite.

The next patient was a boy 8 years old. The day after receiving the serum this child, upon whom the meningitis onslaught had been extremely severe, had regained consciousness; a month later he sat at the table and ate breakfast with his family, entirely cured.

The Portersville epidemic showed the following results: In twelve cases in which the serum had not been used there were eleven deaths and one recovery—a mortality record of 91 per cent; in six cases in which it had been used there were one death and five recoveries—a mortality record of 16 per cent.

ROOSEVELT'S HUNT FOR AFRICAN GAME

Entitled to Kill Sixty Animals, But Any Number of Certain Kinds.

Before Theodore Roosevelt may lift his gun to shoot when he lands on the African continent, he must obtain a license at a cost of $250, which will entitle him to kill sixty animals. Among these he may include, observes Van Norden's, two elephants (male only), two rhinoceroses, two hippopotami, two zebras (except the mountain variety), two cheetahs, two male ostriches, two each of the large species of antelope and gazelle, and ten each of the smaller species, ten of each species of wild pig, and ten of the smaller cats and jackals.

The expense of the trip will be very great, but should Mr. Roosevelt so desire he can defray every item of it with the trophies of his hunt. The sportsman who is so fortunate as to secure a white rhinoceros may dispose of it for a small fortune. Full or half-grown animals delivered alive at the Uganda Railway will bring a varying price of from $100 to $333.

Mr. Roosevelt will not be restricted in the number of lions, leopards and crocodiles he may shoot, but the wild ass, the secretary bird, storks or okapi are by law made safe from his gun.

The ex-president will be equipped with the most modern patterns of firearms. The rifles, shotguns and pistols which he will take with him would be sufficient to stock a small armory. Chief among his weapons will be the .35-calibre automatic Remington, which is capable of stopping anything from a tiger to an elephant. It carries five cartridges in the magazine, which go in on a clip, and when fired the rifle automatically loads and cocks itself. When the bullet strikes an animal is mushrooms and crumples every bone it may hit. A soft-nosed bullet would be discharged from such a rifle with sufficient force to penetrate ten inches of solid oak, or five-sixteenths of an inch of steel armor plate, and would go through ordinary cast iron as easily as through a soft pine board.

In his complement of weapons will also be a number of .303-calibre rifles, and in all probability an English express rifle of .500-calibre. The overland journey after Mr. Roosevelt arrives in Africa will cost him about $15,000, his retinue of servants consisting of 100 porters and gun bearers. There will also be five white men in the party, including the ex-president's son, Kermit.

Mr. Roosevelt will be the guest of the King of Uganda when he reaches this region in Africa, and the town band of Entebbe will serenade him with their tom-toms and dried-bone clappers and other native instruments.

MAGNET FOR DIMES.

Passengers in a new pay-as-you-enter Third avenue car recently saw two resourceful young women with only a hat pin and a piece of chewing gum as apparatus rescue sixty cents in dimes for a man whose ingenuity had been unable to get the dimes from the space behind the car seats, where they had rolled.

The man, who acted as if he might have taken a drink some time in the not too remote past, lost the dimes while he was gravely counting them from the palm of one hand to the other. The space between the car seats and the side of the car in the new Third avenue cars is unusually spacious, and the six dimes falling into the orifice were lost to sight, though to memory dear.

Their owner tried to get his fingers into the space where the dimes were, but failed. His knife was not much help either. Suddenly a young woman on the other side of the car took her hat pin from her hat and crossed to render assistance. She thrust the hat pin after the dimes, but could not dislodge them.

"Use this," said another young woman, deftly slipping a piece of chewing gum to the young woman with the hat pin. The gum was affixed to the sharp edge of the hat pin and this combination implement was sunk after the dimes. One by one the ten-cent pieces sticking to the gum were brought forth and restored to their owner.

"After this," he said, "I am always going to carry a hat pin and some gum."—New York Herald.

SELF-CONTROL.

Self-control is the greatest of all qualities, the one most eminently fitted to make a man successful; it is a divine saving grace. It is, thanks to that great virtue, that a man does not listen to a first impulse; that before embarking in any enterprise he carefully weighs all the consequences; that before uttering an important sentence he follows the French advice to let his tongue first go seven times round his mouth; that before taking any important decision he holds a committee meeting with himself, and hears all the pros and cons of the question before putting it to a vote. It is, thanks to self-control, that a man never loses his temper, but lets others do it to his own advantage; that he uses gallons of oil and only a few teaspoonfuls of vinegar in his relations with his fellow-creatures; that he faces all the perilous situations of life with a chance of success; that he does not believe he knows everything, and is beyond taking advice, but constantly lives and learns; that he marries the woman he should marry; that he keeps the friends that are worth keeping; that his reliability inspires others with confidence in him, and makes him hosts of useful friends.—Max O'Rell.

EVERY WOMAN WHO SUFFERS

CAN FIND SURE RELIEF IN DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mrs. J. Oliver Tells How She Lost Her Pains and Weakness When She Used the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy.

Elgin, Ont., April 9.—(Special).—Women who suffer, and there are thousands of them in Canada, will hear with interest the experience of Mrs. J. Oliver of this place. She has suffered and found a cure and she has no hesitation in saying that cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered for over a year from backache and fainting spells," Mrs. Oliver states. "I was tired and nervous all the time and the least exertion would make me perspire freely. My feet and ankles would swell and I had a dragging sensation across the loins. I saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised and bought some. Twelve boxes cured me."

All women who suffer should use Dodd's Kidney Pills. They make healthy kidneys and healthy kidneys are the first rule of health for woman. The female organs depend almost entirely on the kidneys for their health. No woman can hope to be healthy and happy unless her kidneys are right. The kidneys need occasional help or they must become tired or sick. And almost any woman can tell you out of her own experience that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the help they need.

SOME HOBBIES OF ROYALTY

Diversions of King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Prince of Wales and Others.

One of the quaintest hobbies on record is that of the King of Siam, who, during his leisure moments, makes a collection of the labels on match boxes. He started this hobby during a visit some years ago to England. Soon after he began collecting he happened to be walking incognito down Piccadilly, when he saw a passenger on the top of an omnibus throw away a matchbox. Hoping it might be one he did not possess, the king, to the horror of his attendant, dashed out into the middle of the road to pick up the treasure. A policeman, thinking from the excitement of the attendant, that someone was killed, stopped the traffic. For a few moments the greatest consternation prevailed. Then the king emerged, muddy, but smiling, with the matchbox in his hand.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra interest themselves by keeping books containing photographs of the places they have visited, all of which they have taken themselves. His majesty also has a fine collection of walking sticks, to which he is constantly adding. His collection numbers about 1,000, all of which have some special association.

One of Queen Alexandra's favorite occupations when she is at home at Sandringham or any other of the royal palaces is that of arranging cut flowers in vases for the tables of the different apartments. In this matter her majesty has quite exceptional skill and taste. The Queen also collects autographs of her friends, and has a whole museum of little gifts made by the fingers of her children and grandchildren.

The Prince of Wales has a fine collection of foreign stamps and quite a large collection it is, too, for he started when but a small boy, and is now recognized as an authority on the subject. His royal highness also has a very interesting collection of posters, many of which have been especially printed for him in miniature to paste into a book, the large originals being kept carefully rolled up.

Amateur acting is the Queen of Holland's chief pastime. She takes a great interest in dramatic art, and never fails to attend the first night at the theatres. Her majesty has had a theatre built at Los, where plays are performed under her direction.

When King Oscar, of Sweden, is "off duty," among other things, he is an enthusiastic botanist, in connection with which many interesting stories are told.

One of the most studious queens in Europe is the German Empress, who, unlike her husband, cares very little, indeed, for pomp and ceremony. Her majesty's favorite occupation is the study of medicine, and she has instructed herself so well in the art of healing that she is regarded as quite an efficient adviser in cases of ordinary illness. The German Empress also makes a hobby of collecting fans, and very beautiful is her collection.

The Queen of Roumania, "Carmen Sylva," has a sympathetic view of life, and turns her leisure moments to account to make the lives of less fortunate folk happier. Her majesty has had recently installed in the palace at Bucharest a special equipment for the purpose of printing a large proportion of her works in raised type for the blind, which she intends to present to the blind asylums.

TO REMEBER DATES.

The following lines, committed to memory, give an easy method of stating off-hand the day of the week of any date in 1908:

Just a mother's arms, my jocund
Jean:

A spell o'er Nature's dream.

The number of letters in each word represents the date of the first Saturday in the particular month to which it corresponds. Thus, "Just," for January, has four letters, because the first Saturday in January is the 4th of that month; "a" representing February, has one letter, as the first Saturday in February is the first day of that month and so on through all the twelve months.

Each word of the twelve, excepting the first "a" begins with the same letter as the month it represents. Thus, "Just" begins with J because January begins with J; "mother's" begins with M because March begins with M, and so on all through, with one exception of "A" for February.

Having obtained the dates of the first Saturdays, the date of every other Saturday in the month is got by the addition of the necessary number of sevens, from which it is but a step to any intermediate day. For example, to know the day on which Christmas day fell last year "dream," standing for December, has five letters, so the first Saturday in January is the 4th of that month; the second Saturday is the 12th; the third the 18th; the 25th being six days more, gives Friday, six days from Saturday.—London Tit-Bits.

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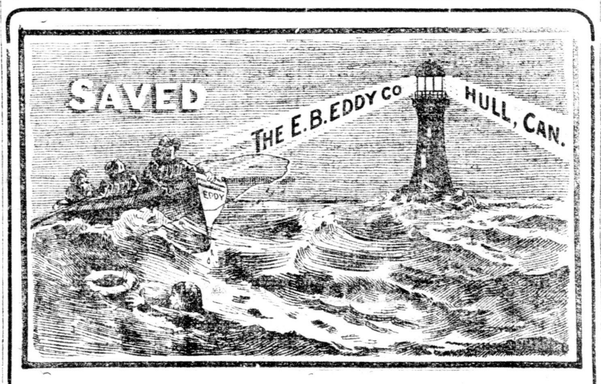
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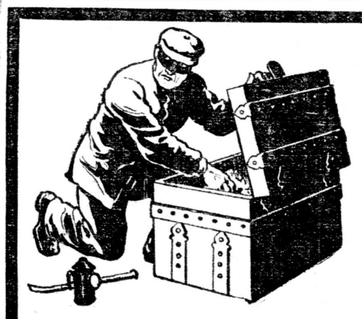


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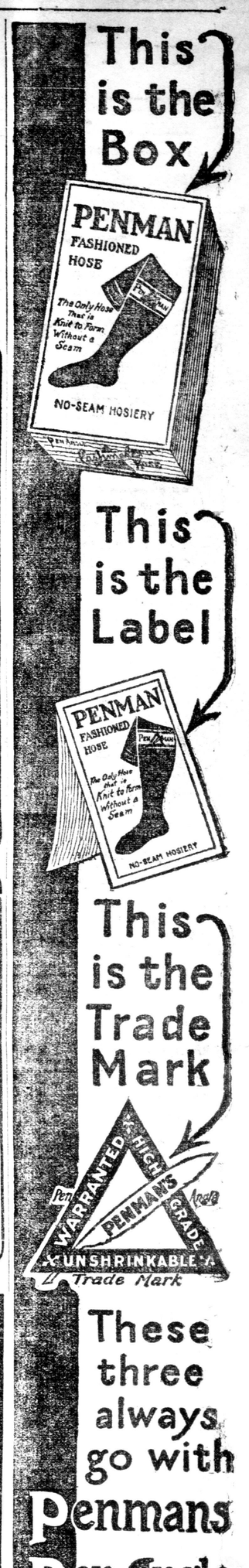
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I want to send you a **complete 10 days' treatment entirely free** to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, **that it will cost you nothing** to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. **Just send me your name and address**, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you **free of cost** my book—"**WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER**" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and **how** they can easily cure themselves at home. **Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself.** Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures **all, old or young.** To **Mothers** of **Daughters**, I will explain a simple home treatment which **speedily and effectually** cures Leucorrhœa, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this **Home Treatment** really **cures** all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. **Just send me your address**, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the **book**. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

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There will be new flat houses built in New York during the next year to accommodate 82,000 families.