LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

LAST EDITION

49th YEAR. No. 20591 | Tomorrow's Weather—Cooler. | LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912. TWENTY-SIX PAGES. | Sun Rises Tomorrow, 5:15; sets, 5:16. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

GODERICH GETS MILITIA CAMP COL W. E. HODGINS ANNOUNCES

Training Will Commence In Northern Town on June 13th—Between 2,500 and 3,000 Men Will Go Under Canvas—Why Goderich Won.

Because of the fact that London lies in the centre of a more thickly populated and more extensively cultivated district, in which seven square miles of pasture land in one block is not available, and because Goderich was able to furnish such a tract of land on which there is scarcely a building, the militia department has decided definitely to send the annual training camp to the Huron County town, according to official announcement made today by Col. Hodgins, commander of the first divisional area.

The announcement created no surprise in London, because of the fact that Goderich people have predicted for some weeks that such action would be taken.

"Two propositions were put to the militia department," Col. Hodgins told The Advertiser today. "The first was from Mayor Graham of London, and the second, from the mayor of the town of Goderich, was accepted.

London's Proposition.

"Mayor Graham's proposition included what was at first thought would be a sufficiently large area for tactical work. Col. MacDonnell and myself looked over the ground, which at first appeared satisfactory, but was afterwards found to be too thickly populated and to have too much ground under cultivation. This was therefore abandoned. Another scheme was suggested by the mayor, and included the McCormick farm, and also a tract of land near the Hunt Club. One farm contains 125 acres and the other 150. The first is ten minutes' march from the Carling Heights' camping ground, while the two farms are two miles apart. This scheme made no provision for grounds for tactical training.

"On the other hand, Goderich offered to provide the camping ground on the Attrell estate, a farm of 500 or 600 acres, and also a tactical area of seven square miles immediately adjoining. The town also pays for our light and water, which will amount to quite a sum."

For Tactical Work.

"This ground for tactical work extends along the Maitland River for a distance of three miles, on which there is scarcely a building. The ground is not cultivated, being in pasture land."

The question, said the colonel, simply resolved itself into which of the competing municipalities had ground for tactical work. Such an area is not available in this vicinity, he said, although Mayor Graham had spent considerable time in nedeavoring to secure satisfactory training grounds for the troops.

The colonel, when asked by The Advertiser, would the same requirements not keep the camp from London in the other years, stated that the future will have to look after itself. The day of the close ordered drill is long since passed, and greater territory must now be provided for practical work.

"The Government will yet have to acquire, by rent or purchase, a large piece of ground on which the troops can manoeuvre

A Bigger Camp.

The camp will this year be materially increased in size. Mounted troops will report for training on June 13, while dismounted militiamen will reach camp on June 17. Both will remain till June 28. One brigade of infantry has been added and two of cavalry, making in all two battalions of cavalry and ten battalions of infantry

The Seventh Regiment of London will go into cammp on June 26, and remain till July 2. All city regiments are to drill in the ordinary manner at home, and join with the rural corps in tactical work.

hTe fact that announcement of the decision of the department coming from militia authorities was made in Chatham yesterday, caused some dissatisfaction among Londoners. Both Chatham papers yesterday published a letter from Col McLaren, of that city, who is now in London, in which he announced the decision of the department to go to Goderich

Supplies From London.

The fact that the camp is to be held in Goderich will really make no material difference to Londoners, it is pointed out, as the supplies will practically all come from London wholesale and retail houses, while Goderich will be confronted with a bill of several thousands of dollars to look after the 2,500 or 3,000 men.

"I have known for several days that the camp would go to Goderich," declared Mayor Graham. "The department insisted that an area of at least 800 acres of land be devoted to military tactics. It is absolutely impossible for us to secure that much territory, as there are not 800 acres en block within reasonable distance uncultivated. In addition, the Government insisted that the municipality pay all the expense for securing this land. That would amount to a large sum of money. However, we attempted to secure the land but found it impossible to do so. As a result the camp will go to Goderich. The Government and the department favored London, but we could not get the land. That is all there is to it. We did all that we possibly could, and have no regrets."

"WILLIAM J. BURNS" IN WRONG HOUSE

Mistake of a Policeman Threw Lady and Her Maid Into Hysterics.

A LAUGHABLE INCIDENT

Lady Called the Patrol and the Officer Fell Into the Arms of a Sergeant.

"Ha! ha! A light! In the house I have been instructed to watch! Hero medals! Burglar by the scruff of the neck! Save the family plate!"

And taking himself firmly by the hand, the erstwhile William J. Burns, of the London force, rose to the toes of his sneaky shoes and walked over the verandah of a Dufferin avenue home on Thursday night, preparatory to entering the front door and making the grandest pinch of the season.

But before all the thrills are exhausted, it is well to explain that the crafty copper had been instructed by the sergeant to watch a house on what he (the policeman) thought was Princess avenue. Proceeding to what he (again the policeman) thought was the right house, he did not watch for long before he saw a dim light in an upper room.

Wife and Maid Alone.

It is also well to explain that the man of the house had gone back to business on Thursday evening, and that his wife and the maid were left alone. His wife had retired but had left a light.

The officer saw the light and his opportunity at the same time. This was when he did the gum-shoe business and arrived at the front door. The door was a somewhat difficult proposition to open, but even an attempt caused noise that roused the lady of the house and the maid, and caused them to cling to one another. Then the noise stopped. The policeman had decided to break in the back door. It was not so expensive and the lock was not so complicated.

Then came renewed poundings. The frightened persons upstairs opened a window and cried out, but the officer did not hesitate for a moment. Then the lady courageously went to the telephone and called the police.

Break Open the Door.

Business of distant horses' hoofs and louder pounding on the back door. Then a crash, a bunch of screams and neighbors coming to life.

"Now to get the gang single-handed!" thought the heavy-shouldered door shatterer, as he bumped over table and chairs through the kitchen. Then as he reached the stairs and began an ascent he heard a rustling that sounded distinctly unlike the padding of a prowling house-breaker. Suddenly he came to realize that it was the wrong house. In his rounds book he soon discovered that it was only a slight mistake, he having forced his way into a house just one block distant from the one which had been temporarily vacated.

The End.

Then there was a pounding of mighty feet on the front stairs, just after a team of rushing horses had been halted. The well-intentioned officer opened the front door and walked into the arms of officers who had been summoned to arrest him. As a background were about forty neighbors armed with pokers, umbrellas, etc.

Explanations set the matter right. The door will be repaired. In commemoration of the event it will be fitted with a solid ivory door handle.

To add a word, this is considered the best laugh on the police since the tramp cat.

SEEDING WELL ON.

Winnipeg, April 27.—Dispatches from the three Prairie Provinces show that seeding has been largely completed. Winter wheat in Alberta is speculating well. Heavy rains all over the West Thursday night will suspend farm operations for several days.

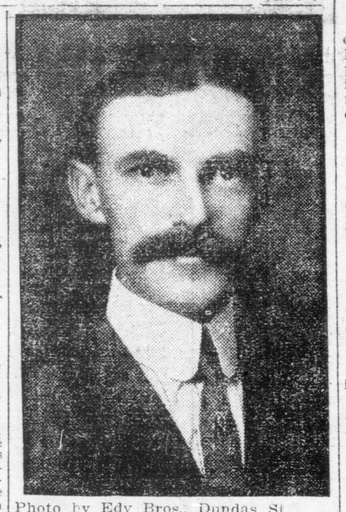


Photo by Edy Bros., Dundas St.
MR. C. B. KING,
Manager of the London Street Railway Company.

MEDICAL CAMP MAY BE HELD IN LONDON

Col. Hodgins Has Made a Recommendation to Department at Ottawa.

In view of the fact thhat Goderich is to have the annual military training camp this year, Col. Hodgins has recommended to the department that the medical camp, at which 650 men from Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor and Sarnia will train, and also the cadet camp and school teachers' camp, be held in this city.

The medical camp will be held commencing June 1, and will terminate June 16; the cadet camp in July, and the school teachers' training for seven weeks during July and August.

Between twenty and thirty officers from all parts of Canada are to come to London for the medical training.

ENGINEERS' TROUBLE TO BE ARBITRATED

Expected That Negotiations To Prevent Strike Will Be Successful.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, April 27.—U. S. Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill and Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the United States Commerce Court, believe that their negotiations with the representatives of the fifty railroads in the eastern territory and the engineers over the question of increased pay will not prove unproductive, but decline to discuss the present situation other than to say that progress was being made. The two mediators conferred again this morning with the sub-committee of railway managers and on Monday will meet the committee of the engineers. The belief is that the whole dispute will ultimately be settled by an arbitration board, but the railroads and the engineers are said to be not in accord on how this arbitration board should be made up.

Neither side is discussing the situation, as the mediators are said to have requested that no statement be made about the negotiations.

MOUNT TEMPLE WENT TO RESCUE

Captain Tells Investigators of Attempt to Reach the Titanic.

KLEIN PROVES A FAKIR

Sailor Who Said Crew Was Intoxicated Was Never on the White Star Boat.

Washington, April 27.—Two steamers and a schooner were only a short distance away from the Titanic when she sank, according to the testimony of Captain James H. Moore, of the steamship Mount Temple, today before the Senate commission investigating the tragedy. Ice was the barrier that held back vessels hurrying to the rescue.

The Mount Temple intercepted the Titanic's calls for help, Captain Moore said, and immediately he turned his ship's course toward the crippled liner. On his way he raised the lights of a schooner within a few miles of the scene of the tragedy ,and coming from that direction. When day broke to disclose a great field of ice ahead, the Mount Temple discovered a tramp steamer close by. The identity of neither schooner nor tramp was learned.

Captain Moore read a long list of messages from the Titanic intercepted by the Mount Temple's operator. It was virtually a complete record of the wireless appeals sent out by the doomed vessel ,and Senator Smith complimented the witness for his thoughtfulness in bringing it.

Washington, April 27. — The Titanic investigation committee decided early in the day to subpoena for next week F. M. Sammis, chief engineer of the Marconi Telegraph Company, and Business Agent Bottomly, of that company, and J. A. Hosey, a wireless operator, at Taunton, Mass.

Samuel Goldenberg, and several others from New York, representing the committee of Titanic survivors, arrived in Washington today.

Chairman Smith said they came to testify as to the whereabouts of Capt. Smith, of the Titanic, and J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the International Mercantile Marine, on Sunday evening before the accident.

Second Officer Lightoller, of the Titanic, was recalled. Senator Smith questioned him as to his knowledge of the crew of the ship. Mr. Lightoller said he knew them all.

"Do you know Louis Klein?"

"No, sir; there was a Klein, a second-class barber, on board. I knew him personally."

"Did he survive?"

"No, sir."

Louis Klein made sensational charges in Cleveland. He was brought here to testify and promptly disappeared. Lightoller said he saw Klein in Senator Smith's office and he was not the barber. The officer was then excused.

Mount Temple's Officer.

Capt. James H. Moore, captain of the steamship Mount Temple, which was supposed to have been almost within hailing distance of the Titanic on the day when that ship went down, next took the said. He said he had been at sea for 32 years, 27 years in the North Atlantic Ocean.

"Are you familiar with ice and icebergs?" asked Senator Smith.

"Yes, sir; very familiar," said the captain. "An iceberg may be composed of anything. It is ice broken off from the land in the Arctic regions, and may be composed of land, rocks, and most anything that it would pick up in its course." Senator Smith sought this information because of some levity caused by a question he asked several days ago as to what an iceberg was composed of, and the witness answered "Ice."

"Have you seen icebergs by day and night?" asked Senator Smith.

"Yes, sir."

"How do they look on a star-lit night?"

"White, sir; in fact, they are luminous." The night of the Titanic catastrophe was clear and the sky was studded thickly with stars.

"Where was your ship on Sunday night, April 14?"

"We were in latitude 41:25, longitude 51:14, at 12:30 a.m., ship's time."

"I wish you would tell the committee in your own words just what happened on that Sunday night and Monday morning," said the senator.

"At 12:30 a.m., April 15," Captain Moore said, "I was awakened by the steward with a message from the Marconi operator of my ship, which said that the Titanic was sending out a C. Q. D. message. Here is the message: 'Titanic sending C. Q. D. Requires assistance. Position 41:44 north; 50:24 west. Come at once. Iceberg.' This was a message the operator picked up."

"What reply did you send?"

"None whatever, sir. We didn't want to stop those distress messages going out, and the operator said the Titanic couldn't hear him. I blew the whistle once and ordered the course toward the Titanic's position. I dressed and went to the chart room. We steamed up and sailed east by compass. We turned right toward the Titanic, north 65, east true. Then I went to the chief, engineer, told him about the Titanic, and to push up the fire, wake up all the extra firemen and to get them busy. I said, 'If necessary give the firemen a tot of rum.'"

"A what"

"A tot of rum, sir," Capt. Moore repeated, "to wake them up and spur them to action."

"At the time you got this message from the Titanic, how far distant did you figure the vessel was from you?"

"About 49 miles."

The senator asked what speed the Mount Temple made toward the Titanic. Capt. Moore said a trifle more than 11 knots.

"About 3 a.m. we ran into our first ice," continued the witness, "and we doubled the lookout's watch."

"At 3:25 o'clock, sir, we had to stop. At that time we figured we were about 14 miles distant from where the Titanic signalled."

Another delay was occasioned to the Mount Temple by a small schooner, the green light of which halted the Mount Temple. For a moment the captain got range of the white mast headlights and then they disappeared

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BRILLIANT STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE



Photo by Frank Cooper Studio, corner of Dundas and Waterloo streets.
JAMES MORIARITY, Of Orillia, Who Wins the Gold Medal.
A. F. MACAULEY, West London, Winner of the Silver Medal.

BRANTFORD GIRL DISAPPEARS; POILCE DETAIN YOUNG MAN

Charged With Sending Threatening Letters to Missing Woman.

[Canadian Press.]

Brantford, April 27.—Following the disappearance of Lottie Gibson, who it is believed has committed suicide, Reginald Robbins, a Holmedale young man, is being detained on the charge of sending her threatening letters. This morning Chief Lewis and a number of firemen were called out to search the bottom of the millrace for the body of the young girl, but up to 10 o'clock their search was not rewarded. The case is a mysterious one and the police are busy unravelling some of its perplexing features.

Mrs. Gibson, mother of the missing girl, discovered the letter alleged to have been sent by Robbins. The letter threatened to expose the girl and the writer complained of her failure to keep an appointment with him. Friday at noon she left for her work at the mill in the Holmedale without a hat and without money. When she failed to arrive home last night her parents became alarmed, with the result that a search of the millrace was instituted this morning. It was found that she had not gone to her work as usual. The river is also close by and it is possible, if suspicions are confirmed, the girl's body may be in the Grand. Robbins denies writing the letter and says he has no idea where the girl is. The Gibson girl, it is said, was betrothed to a young man out West, and her parents say that Robbins was continually waiting for her in the vicinity of their home. Robbins is 26 years old.

HALIFAX CITY CROWDED WITH FRIENDS OF TITANIC'S DEAD

Thousands Are Gathering From All Parts of Canada and United States to Meet Funeral Ships From Scene of the Great Disaster.

[Canadian Press.]

Halifax, N. S., April 27.—The citizens of the United States here representing the families and relatives of the victims of the Titanic disaster, were successful yesterday in extracting the programme that will be carried out by the White Star Line's officials when the Mackay-Bennett, the "death ship," arrives here.

All day they were around the officials with inquiries, and finally, not getting what they considered satisfactory answers to their questions, they held an indignation meeting, invisited Mayor Chisholm of the city, the coroner, the United States consul, and the White Star officials here, to attend it, and demanded the announcement of the arrangements made for the reception of the bodies of the victims. The United States citizens were inclined to be ugly, but Mr. Mitchell, assistant manager of the White Star in Montreal, was able to placate them by a recital of the programme to be put in force. In the end everybody was satisfied, but the reporters, who, under Mr. Mitchell's scheme, are to be kept off the dock when the boat arrives. In the course of a statement to the meeting, Mr. Mitchell announced that the Mackay-Bennett would probably dock between Sunday midnight and noon Monday. He said that at the time that the announcement was received from here yesterday, that she was leaving for Halifax she was roughly-speaking some 700 miles out. When she comes in, so Mr. Mitchell said, only the relatives of the victims of the Titanic wreck will be permitted to be present on the dock, and these are being urged by the company to keep away, as the shells will not be opened until they reach the morgue by a local undertaking establishment. Here full opportunity will be accorded relatives and friends for viewing the bodies and claiming those they identify.

Guard at Dock.

The approaches to the dock are to be protected by a guard of soldiers, a number of sailors from the H. M. C. S. Niobe, and the local police. Nobody but those possessing passes will be admitted.

Shells will be landed as quickly as possible, and conveyed to the morgue. Here a formal inspection will be made of them by a coroner's jury. Already verdicts of "accidental death" have been inscribed on a number of papers, to which the names of the drowned will be added later.

Arrangements have been made with the express companies to permit of the shipment of bodies, immediately after their identification has been established, to all parts of Canada and the United States. All the formalities in connection with crossing the line will be waived. Those remains that are not identified will be buried in the cemetery of the denominations to which they belonged, as far as they can be ascertained, and ministers here have promised to conduct funeral services at a moment's notice.

A full description of the unclaimed

(Continued on Page Eleven)

A New Feature

A new feature in The Advertiser, beginning on Monday, will be a daily letter from the brilliant writer who signs himself Ivanhoe. It will appear on the editorial page when possible. Ivanhoe, who holds the English chair in a Winnipeg college, will write chiefly on literary topics, and his articles will be fresh and timely. They will appear simultaneously in the Winnipeg Telegram and The London Advertiser.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—COOLER.

Forecasts.

Toronto, April 27—8 a.m.

Today—Northwest winds, cooler; frosty Sunday morning.

Sunday—Fair and quite cool.

Temperatures.

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

Stations.	High.	Low.	Weather.
LONDON	58.5	44	Cloudy
Calgary	54	30	Cloudy
Winnipeg	38	18	Clear
Port Arthur	48	20	Fair
Parry Sound	58	34	Fair
Toronto	58	48	Fair
Ottawa	66	50	Fair
Montreal	64	46	Fair
Quebec	56	40	Cloudy
Father Point	40	32	Cloudy

Weather Notes.

The disturbance which was west of the Great Lakes yesterday is now moving across Quebec.

Rain has been heavy in Northern Ontario, and showers have occurred in Southern Ontario and Quebec. Gales have been general on the lakes and along the St. Lawrence.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS FORM CORPORATION

Seek to Obtain for Women Municipal and Parliamentary Franchise.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, April 27. — Dr. Augusta Stowe Cullen, Dr. Margaret Johnston, Dr. Isabella Smith Wood, Mrs. Flora McDonald Denison, and Wm. Munns, all of Toronto, have been incorporated as the Canadian Suffrage Association. It is to supplant the Dominion Women's Enfranchisement Association, and seeks to obtain for women the municipal and parliamentary franchise, on the same basis on which it is now or hereafter to be granted to men, and to promote the welfare and best interests of women.

MINIMUM WAGE IS 35 CENTS PER HOUR

Carpenters Have Decided Upon This Amount.

Union carpenters have made an announcement to the effect that in future the minimum scale of wages for this work will be 35 cents an hour. There was a very small union in the city heretofore, and the wage scale was not properly defined. Organizers have been at work for a month, and save signed up many men. As a result the scale of wages has advanced.

SMALL BOYS RUN OVER BY WAGONS

Two Accidents Occurred at Noon Today and One On Friday Afternoon.

LAD KNOCKED OFF BIKE

James Ashton Had a Narrow Escape—Edward Youell, a Telegraph Messenger Hurt.

Two accidents in which small boys were run over by wagons occurred at noon today. June Ashton, age 11, of 198 Simcoe street, who is now in Victoria Hospital, being the victim of the first, and Edward Youell, of Muir street, a C. P. R. Telegraph messenger, the second. The latter was attended by Mr. Hayden, an employee of the McClary Comapny, who is a member of St. John's Ambulance Association for First Aid to the Injured.

The Ashton lad, while riding a bicycle at the corner of Simcoe and Wellington streets, lost control of his wheels and was struck by a horse attached to a coal wagon. The boy was knocked to the roadway, the wheels passing over his legs and inflicting painful bruises. No bones were broken, however, and an examination by Dr. James Wilson and the house surgeons at Victoria Hospital failed to reveal internal injuries.

Ambulance Called.

The police ambulance was called, and in hastening to the scene across the corner of King and Clarence streets, almost collided with an express wagon driven by Joseph Bryan. Bryan swung his outfit around just as Edward Youell, the telegraph messenger, rode around the corner on his bicycle. Youell, who is about 14 years of age, fell beneath the wheels, which also passed over his limbs. His right leg was slightly bruised, but the left was very badly strained. He was carried to Jones' harness shop, where Mr. Hayden attended him, and was later removed to his home.

Another accident of a similar nature occurred yesterday afternoon at the corner of Dundas and Colborne streets, when a boy of 12 years was knocked from his bicycle by a milk wagon from the City Creamery. He was rolled on the pavement and bruised, but escaped serious injury.

WHITNEY ANSWERS LABOR QUERIES

Trades and Labor Congress Get Little Satisfaction From the Ontario Government.

THE FACTORY INSPECTORS

The Premier Says There Are Enough in This Province For the Present.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, April 27.—In answer to the Ontario executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which asked for a reply in writing to legislative requests it made through a deputation during the late session of the Ontario House, Premier Whitney has sent a formal statement to the officers of the congress. On many of the points the answers of Sir James are characteristic, and few of them meet with his favor.

The resolution asking for the establishment of municipal technical schools is answered thus:

"The commission appointed by the Dominion Government to inquire into technical education have nearly completed their labors, having held sittings in all sections of Canada, and taken evidence from all classes interested in the subject, including labor organizations. It would be well for the labor congress to await their report, which will be issued within a few months, before asking a definite position."

Factory Inspectors.

To the request for more factory inspectors, he replies: "Fatal accidents are decreasing, and statistics do not show that minor accidents are increasing, but on account of Ontario having a capable staff of inspectors, accidents are more fully reported. Local inspectors in each industrial centre would not be so efficient as the present method of inspection; the best service is obtained from district inspectors. Ontario has at present nine inspectors for as many districts. They reside, one in Ottawa, one in Hamilton, one in Straford, one in London, and five in Toronto."

Asked for legislation to debar Orientals from employment on any licensed premises, he states that he does not believe Orientals are employed either as bartenders, waiters, or cooks in Ontario hotels.

In reply to the request for legislation allowing only eight-hour work shifts, where the continuous twenty-four hour system is in vogue, the Premier says: "Very desirable, if it can be arranged to have eight-hour working shift, where work is carried on consecutively for the whole twenty-four hours, for any lengthened period during the year."

The resolution approving of the proposed amendment to the assessment act of Ontario to permit municipalities if they so desire, to tax improvement values at a lower rate than land values, is met with: "An economic question upon which I do not feel qualified to express an opinion."

An appeal for the most up-to-date safety applicanes for linemen and electrical workers, elicits: "The inspector of foctories and the hydro-electric power commission have had this latter under consideration for some time. It may be necessary to require medical examination of all men proposing to engage in this work, and if found to have any organic disease, particularly heart trouble, they should be debarred from that employment."

Requests for labor representatives to be appointed justices of the peace: "No objection to nominees of labor organizations being appointed as justices of the peace if satisfactory in all other respects."

COURTS MUST NOW SETTLE THE MATTER

Manager King, of London Street Railway, Says Company Will Fight City's Claims.

COUNCIL DOING DUTY

Mayor Graham States That the City Will See That the Company Live Up to Their Agreement.



Mayor Graham.

"The question is now beyond me—it is a matter for the solicitors of our company. Litigation is long, as a rule, and always expensive. We have tried to be reasonable with the representatives of the city, but there was no disposition on the part of the council to arrive at an amicable settlement. The manager has done all he can do—the solicitors will have to do the rest.'

In the above statement Manager C. B. King today gave The Advertiser to understand that further negotiations between the company and the city were useless—that the legal rights of the company would have to be determined by the courts. Mr. King despairs of the success of any further conferences, and sees only a recourse to law to settle the difficulties that have arisen.

Mayor Graham insists that the city council are simply doing their duty, and, furthermore, intimates that they will see to it that the company live up to the letter of the agreement.

A Preliminary Step.

Of course, the step taken by the council Friday afternoon is merely preliminary. The resolution refers only to the maintenance of schedules and extensions. The matter of the number of cars, their equipment, sanitary condition, etc., is to be taken up later. The council will also insist, The Advertiser was informed, that the company secure the very best cars, and keep them clean and sanitary.

The schedule to be maintained was laid down in 1905, and is as follows: Belt Line minutes, Wellington line 12 minutes, Pottersburg and West London 12 minutes, Oxford 8 minutes, Ottaway avenue 10 minutes, Dundas 12 minutes, and Ridout 12 minutes.

The council simply ask the company to live up to that schedule, and notice has been sent to them by City Clerk Baker.

It has been discovered that complications have arisen since this schedule was passed, and a further notice touching some of the lines will have to be given at the next meeting of the council.

For instance, the West London [illegible] formerly ran to Pottersburg. Now they run to Queen's Park only. The Dundas cars now go to the eastern suburb of the city. The notice sent out today does not apply to these routes, and a further notice will be given. Mayor Graham and City Clerk Baker discovered this discrepancy when the notice was being prepared, and these routes were omitted.

Not Lived Up To.

The schedule has not been lived up to. Manager King admits that, while reports from Former City Engineer Van Cleve and City Engineer Wright show plainly that such is the case. Both made several investigations, and found that the Belt Line only maintained anything like a reasonable service. It varied but little from the regular time, but all the others showed a decided lapse. Some of them varied from 1 minute to 30 more than the regular time, while others varied in figures between the two extremes.

Manager King declares that with the present equipment and trackage it is impossible to live up to the demands of the council.

A Physical Impossibility.

"As I have pointed out before, it is physically impossible to maintain the schedule," said Mr King. "We have neither the cars nor the trackage to allow us to do that. With the schedule prepared by us to cover the extension, a 3½-minute service was provided for Horton street. Now, it is impossible, absolutely impossible, to give that time on a single line. Horton street is the neck of the bottle, so to speak, for the whole south-eastern section of London. If that line were double-tracked, together with the Hamilton road, between Rectory and Mamalon streets, and York street, between Thames and Ridout, we could give the service. The council will not give us that, so I do not see what we can do.

"We have neither the cars nor the equipment. There is no question as to that. We have always a number of cars in the repair shops, and we should have more. However, we are handling all the cars that could be utilized on the present trackage. If the city will allow us to double-track the streets we desire, and allow us mileage for it, we could readily maintain the service. There has been no disposition shown by the council to deal with the question in a business-like way. We have had to do everything, but the city apparently has to do nothing.

Air-Brakes.

"As for air-brakes, I do not think they are at all necessary. Our cars are too small to permit their use. Other companies have tried them out on small cars, but they have given rather poor results. I think the present brake equipment is sufficient. We do all we can to keep the cars in good shape. Furthermore, we are not bound by the agreement to replace a car before its lifetime has expired. If we had to do that, the city council might make us change every year or so, whenever a new invention was discovered. That would be manifestly unfair to the company, and is not what the agreement means.

"As I said before the whole question is now one for the solicitors to deal with. We have tried to negotiate in the friendliest possible way, but there was no disposition to arrive at an amicable settlement. So [illegible]

(Continued on Page Eleven)

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES.

GRAND A. J. SMALL Sole Prop. **GRAND**

Twice Today, 2:15, 8:15 Geo. M. Cohan's Biggest Comedy Success,

"GET-RICH-QUICK" WALLINGFORD

PRICES—Matinee: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1; Night: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

MONDAY NIGHT

Special Return Engagement. Same Company and Production as Before.

"MY HERO" THE CHOCOLATE SOLDIER

Entire Original Cast—Alice Yorke, Mildred Rogers, Juanita Fletcher, Bessie Lyons, George Tallman, Francis J. Boyle, George O'Donnell, Chas. Purcell.

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

PRICES: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50 SEATS ON SALE NOW.

Wednesday and Thursday Nights

THE SMART SET

In the Merriest of Musical Comedies.

THE MAYOR OF NEW TOWN

A Concoction of Mirth, Melody, Music and Comedy.
The Famous Colored Girls' Show. New Costumes, Scenery and Electrical Effects.

PRICES: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c. Seats Monday.

Friday and Saturday, Mat. and Night

Rex Beach's Latest and Greatest Play.

The Barrier

SUPERB CAST AND PRODUCTION.

PRICES: Matinee: 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c Night: 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 SEATS WEDNESDAY

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, MAY 6

MATINEE EVERY DAY AFTER MONDAY.

GRANDEST SPECTACLE OF CENTURY. | PICTURES COLORED BY NATURE'S OWN HAND. | DAZZLING GORGEOUS

The Durbar in Kinemacolor

Direct from the New York Theatre, reproducing all the important ceremonies, processions and pageants in Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi during the visit of King George V. and Queen Mary, when they were crowned Emperor and Empress of India. Every event shown in all their gorgeous colors. Prices—Night, 25c, 35c, 50c, reserved; matinees, 25c any seat in the house.

Opens Next TUESDAY Closes SATURDAY

Canadian National Horse Show Toronto, Ont.

Reduced rates all railways. Captain Douglas Young, Manager, Toronto, Ont. b

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PRINCESS THEATRE
Tuesday and Wednesday,
Milano and Alvin
Comedy, Fun, Laughter.
"Only a Joke"
A laugh from start to finish. b

ST. JOHN'S A.C. CLUB HOUSE
Oxford and Waterloo streets
MINSTRELS
Plan now open at Hambly's Bookstore.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY. b

LONDON CANINE ASSOCIATION — monthly dog show in Foresters' Hall, Carling Block, Monday, April 29, 8 p.m. On exhibition, Boston and Airedale terriers. No admission. Everybody welcome. 90c

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Cunard Line

Montreal to Southampton. One-class cabin service; reasonable rates; Ascania, Ausonia, Ultonia. New York service, Liverpool via Queenstown.

All Lines

Tickets to or from the Old Country via all lines, all classes, all routes.

See F. B. CLARKE

416 Richmond Street, next Bank of Commerce, London, Ont.

WARD'S HARP ORCHESTRA — ENGAGEMENTS accepted for social events. 91 Tecumseh. Phone 3005.

E. DE LA HOOKE
Agent for
All Ocean Lines

Cook's Tours, Travellers' Cheques, Accident Insurance.
422 Park avenue (London Loan Block). ywt

DANCING—ADVANCED CLASS SOCIABLES (for members only), May 3 and 10. Advanced class closes for season May 22. Private lessons. Phone Dayton & McCormick.

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

WANTED.

WANTED—FLAT TOP OFFICE DESK. Address Box 4, Advertiser. 91c

TENNIS COURT WANTED; SEND full particulars. Apply to Harrison, 446 Queen's avenue. b

100-ACRE FARM FOR HOUSE AND lot. Send description and price. Box 2, Advertiser. 90u

WANTED — ONE HUNDRED AND fifty quarts milk daily, to be delivered in city. H. Findlater, 173 William street. 90c

WANTED BY LADY — FURNISHED room, with private family; state terms. Apply Box 98, Advertiser. 89c

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE, SEVEN or eight rooms, central, between twenty and twenty-five dollars a month. Apply Box 97, Advertiser. 89c

OTHER CONDENSED ADS. ON PAGES FOUR AND TEN.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DEATHS.

MURDOCK—In this city, at the Aged People's Home, James Murdock, in his 78th year.
Funeral notice later. 90u

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH
Rev. Jas. H. Boyd, pastor.

Services tomorrow—Morning at 11; evening at 7, subject
A CHANGE OF MIND AND ITS EFFECT
Baptism during evening service.
Visitors and strangers made welcome.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. H. Harvey, B.A., pastor. Rev. W. E. Millson, Stratford, will preach morning and evening. E. W. G. Quantz, organist.

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

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH—Holy Communion at morning service. 11 a.m., preacher, Rev. T. B. Howard, B. A.; 7 p.m., Rev. S. Hardy, B. A., rector Church of Redeemer.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. Morning service, 11; preacher, the rector. Evening service, 7; preacher, Mr. Harry Phillips, licensed lay reader by the Bishop of London, England; subject, "Standing by the truth: Nicodemius by the Cross."

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor, will preach tomorrow. Morning, "Heart Trust"; evening, "A Wicked Woman's Influence." Good singing.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Francis Ballantyne will preach morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, ADELAIDE and Grosvenor street. Evening Prayer and sermon, 7 o'clock. Rev. H. A. B. Harrison, B.A.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Rev. Canon Craig, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. D. N. McCamus, pastor. Fellowship at 10 a.m.; public worship at 11 a.m.; 7 p.m. the choir, under the direction of Mr. Leslie H. Roberts, will give a special song service. The numbers to be rendered are: "The Daughter of Jairus," by Stainer, and selections from "The Elijah."

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER OF WELLINGTON and Hill streets. Services Sunday, April 28, 1912: Morning prayer, 11 a.m.; evening prayer 7 p.m. Preacher morning and evening, the Rev. A. A. Bice. C. R. Gunne, rector.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D. D., pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject, "The Endurance of Divine Compassion." Good music at all services. Bible school at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—W. L. Steeves, pastor. Morning service 11 o'clock; evening service, subject
THE SUCCESSFUL 20th CENTURY GIRL
20th century singing, 20th century sermon for 20th century people. Baptism.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. G. W. Dewey, preacher. Morning, "The Spiritual Organ of Vision"; evening, "The Immortal Three Links."

First Methodist Church
Pastor, Rev. R. Whiting, B.A.
11 a.m.—"Measurements of Manhood."
7 p.m.—SONG SERVICE.
Subject, "Self-Control."
Full choir. Mrs. A. D. Jordan, organist.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues — Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Probation After Death." Sunday school at 12:15. Wednesday testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading-room; open every week day from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Rev. H. D. Whitmore, pastor, both services at 11 and 7.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
PASTOR, REV. R. WHITING, B. A.
11 a.m.—
"The True Law of the Household"
Anthem—Crossing the Bar.
Solo—Miss Elsie Green.
7 p.m.—
"The Wreck of the Titanic"
Anthem—He Giveth His Beloved Sleep.
Mrs. A. D. Jordan, Organist.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. The pastor will preach morning and evening.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird. Morning, "Sweetening the Wafers"; evening, "The Despised Birthright."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS, Oddfellows' Hall, 422 Richmond street, 3 p.m. Subject, "The Sea Give Up the Dead." No collection.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B. D., minister. Morning, ordination and induction of elders; evening, "Chivalry, and the New Woman"—new era sermon.

KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Rev. W. N. Martin will preach at both services.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. Both services will be conducted by the pastor. Baptism in the evening. Seats free. Welcome.

MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH, Richmond street north—Services as usual.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Thos. H. Mitchell will preach at both services.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services—Morning 11, evening 7. Rector, Very Rev. Dean Davis.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "Christian Influence"; evening, "Peacemakers." Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. All welcome.

SOUTHERN CONGREGATIONAL Church, on Horton street, near Maitland—Pastor, W. H. A. Claris. Morning at 11, "Profitable Sacrifice"; evening at 7, "Pardonable Suspicion." Seats free. All welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D. D., minister. Morning, "The Life That Is Life Indeed"; evening, "The Stored Goodness of God."

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., subject, "An Evening's Visitation; or a New Vision"; 2:45 p.m., Bible School; 3:30 p.m., men's mass meeting; Dr. W. J. Bingham will speak; 7 p.m., Bingham Brothers will speak and sing. Baptism at close. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. Sunday, April 28, 1912, 10 a.m., the classes and men's meeting. Address by Mr. J. F. Maine. 11 a.m., memorial service for the late pastor, Rev. James Livingston; 2:45, Sunday school and Bible class; 7 p.m., the pastor.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, Christian Workers' service; evening subject, "Not a Hoof Left;" preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Mr. Arthur Clarke and others will sing. Special offering in support of work.

MEETINGS.

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, meeting open to men and women. Speaker, Mrs. Harry Phillips, of London, Eng. Subject, "Idealism and Actualism." Mrs. Phillips has a wide experience as a speaker and lecturer. Meeting open to the public. 90u

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS MAKE A DOLLAR AN HOUR selling Evergrip Gliding Casters in homes, hotels, restaurants, barber shops, offices. Two hundred per cent profit. Send 10 cents for complete set and terms to agents. Dyas Manufacturing Company, Mail Building, Toronto. 91g

SINKING OF THE TITANIC AND Great Sea Disasters. Only authoritative book on the greatest marine disaster in history; thrilling story; profusely illustrated. Splendid opportunity for money-making. Price only $1; 50 per cent commission. Outfit free. Write today. The John C. Winston Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont. 87c-ywt

BIG MONEY MADE WRITING WORDS or music to successful songs; free booklet with full particulars. Dugdale Company, Dept. 723, Washington, D. C. b

AGENTS — FASTEST-SELLING BOOK of the century, "Destruction of the Steamship Titanic," the ocean's greatest tragedy; over 1,600 souls to watery graves; don't depend on newspaper reports, get facts; duty paid; best terms; outfit free. J. S. Zeigler Co., Chicago. 90c

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TENDERS

Will be received until May 30 for 7 stores, 660 to 674 Dundas street; also property on Queen's avenue and Elizabeth street. Apply C. E. Anderson, 659 Queen's avenue. 91tf

FARM FOR SALE IN NORTH DORCHESTER Township, two miles from Dorchester station, good frame house, bank barn, good orchard, spring creek crosses corner farm. Miss Sarah Routledge, Dorchester station. 91k-t

NICE COTTAGE, WITH THREE BEDROOMS, clothes closets, summer kitchen; $850. 94 Inkerman street. tyw-June 27

The Whetter Estate
South London, Next Chelsea Green
OFFER FOR SALE:
5-acre Field, Wellington Road
3-acre Field
3-acre Field
8-acre Field
100 40-foot Lots
Corner Thompson and Wellington roads; unencumbered. Apply H. Frank Whetter, proprietor, 668½ Dundas street. Phone 1704. 91u-t

BUSINESS CARDS.

LACE CURTAINS WASHED AND stretched for 25 cents a pair. 173 Colborne street. 86n

PERKINS & SON, LONDON'S LEADING livery, formerly Dyer Bros., Dundas street, next The Advertiser. Phone 1377.

AMERICAN AIR CLEANING WAGON
THE VACUUM CLEANER.
Estimates Given. All Work Guaranteed.
J. SAGE
578 YORK STREET. 'PHONE 3768. ywt

ELECTROPLATING — NICKEL OUR specialty. Special attention given automobile work. C. E. Belz, 94 Carling street. Phone 363.

All the year round we sell the large bars of GENUINE SHELL BRAND CASTILE SOAP FOR 18c. Why pay more? TAYLOR'S MARKET DRUG STORE, 399 Talbot street, opposite market. ywt

HOUSES, ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET — 87 ELMWOOD AVENUE, two-story brick house, all modern conveniences. Apply at 63 Elmwood. 86n-zxt

STORE TO LET—FIRST MAY—APPLY W. L. Mara, 113 Dundas street. 91c

GROCERY AND BUTCHER BUSINESS and dwelling. Apply at 570 or 572 Adelaide street. 91tf

TO LET—STORE, CORNER RICHMOND and Maple. Apply 657 Richmond street. 91c

FOR RENT—LARGE OFFICES, SECOND floor, Merchants' Bank; has been occuby the Public Works Department; rent much reduced. Apply P. Walsh. 91n

HOUSE IN LONDON SOUTH, 8 ROOMS, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, city water; $10 per month. Apply 13 Wortley road. 91c

HOUSE TO LET, 759 QUEEN'S AVENUE, all modern conveniences, good location; vacant by the 25th of May. Apply Mrs. Ed. Martyn, 487 English street. 90tf

TWO HOUSES, 410, 412 PRINCESS avenue; all newly modernized; double parlors, 4 bedrooms, hot and cold water; choicest location. Apply 778 Hellmuth avenue. 90n

ROOMS TO LET, MODERN CONVENIENCES, light housekeeping privileges, use of piano, if desired. 241 Wortley road. 89c

TO RENT—SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, No. 20 Palace street. Apply 305 Piccadilly street. 89c

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, four acres of land, orchard and barn, Proof Line road, between 5th and 6th concession, London Township, one mile and half from car. Apply Masonville postoffice. 89c

TO RENT — BEAUTIFULLY-SITUATED country residence for summer months, near city. Apply Box 86, Advertiser. 85c-tyt

TO LET—FINELY-SITUATED COTTAGE, corner Oxford and St. George streets. Apply H. Taylor, 140 Ridout street south. 87c-ywt

BOARDING HOUSE, 236 RECTORY street, doing good business, surrounded by factories. Apply, quick, Cambridge, grocer. 91c-tyw

FOR RENT — TWO FLATS WITH splendid offices, suitable for light manufacturing. 75 Bathurst street. 55tf-tyw

FOR RENT — TWO FLATS WITH splendid offices, suitable for light manufacturing. 75 Bathurst street. 79tf-tyw

NICE BRIGHT FRONT ROOM TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with use of kitchen if desired; one block from Richmond. Apply 156 Oxford street. 87c-ywt

TO LET — NINE-ROOMED BRICK house, modern conveniences; good locality. Apply 666 Talbot street. 89c-wty

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, NICELY furnished, to let, with or without board; also two other bedrooms; all up to date. Apply 130 Albert street. 88n

OFFICE SPACE—WITH OR WITHOUT cellarage. 422 Park avenue (London Loan Block). 85tf

UP-TO-DATE MOVING VAN
Furniture and Pianos Packed, Crated and Carefully Handled.
863½ Colborne St. Phone 2636
W. R. FLOWERS. G. W. TAYLOR.

TO LET—NO. 411 KING STREET, ON corner of Colborne street; splendid situation; ten minutes' walk from postoffice; ten rooms, bath, hot water heater, gas and other conveniences. Apply 409 King street. 79tf

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS —Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

THE SANDRINGHAM APARTMENTS—Ground floor suites, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, laundry tubs, steam-heated, janitor service. Apply W. J. Clark. Telephone 1287. 75tf

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE
Clean and Dry. Terms Reasonable.
The Forest City Moving Vans
Phone 1162. 97 Carling Street.

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van. Residence, 867 Wellington street; phone 2887. Office, 90 King.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE ON EASY terms, 314 Grosvenor street; modern red brick, with all conveniences; eight rooms. Apply Advertiser office. 66tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST SATURDAY MORNING, 27TH, ON Park avenue, or Dundas street between Park avenue and Richmond, gold bar pin and black silk bow. Reward 469 Park avenue. b

LOST — FOXTERRIER PUP, BLACK and white head, black spot on back and near tail. Reward at Majestic Theatre or 17 Picton street. 90c

LOST — WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, April 24, somewhere between City Hotel and C. P. R. station, package of title deeds belonging to Joseph Moore. Please return to J. M. McEvoy. Reward. 89c

LOST—WHITE FRENCH POODLE, brown spot on ear and back. Answers to name of Buster. Reward at the Gore P. O. 89c



EMBROIDERIES



For a Summer Season of White

What is more summerlike than white? or more dainty than the fine Swiss Flouncings and Embroideries? And where will you find such beautiful designs and exquisite work? The time to prepare for tomorrow is today, and the time to select your summer dress is now, while the assortment is best, and be prepared for the summer weather when it comes. Prepare for the hot weather now, and prepare for a season of white. This is the advice which comes from every fashion source. Our stock of Embroideries is now at its best. Immense assortment of Swiss and Nainsook Flouncings, Edgings, Bandings, etc., also beautiful Dress Lengths.

CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK AND SWISS EDGINGS, with insertions to match, in beautiful assortment of patterns, at prices ranging from ..... **10¢** yard up

NAINSOOK AND SWISS FLOUNCINGS—17-inch, for petticoats, flounces, etc., pretty lacey effects, in floral and eyelet designs. Prices from, yard ..... **40¢** to **75¢**

SWISS FLOUNCINGS—27-inch, with hemstitched and scalloped edges, fine quality for babies' dresses, in dainty little patterns. Prices, a yard ..... **65¢, 75¢** and **85¢**

EMBROIDERED SWISS FLOUNCINGS—27-inch, with 4-inch embroidery frill, for children's wear. At per yard ..... **$1.00** and **$1.25**

Wide Swiss Bandings, in fine range of patterns, from, per yard ..... **60¢** to **$1.25**

DAINTY SWISS GALLOONS—In eyelet and filet designs, from ..... **18¢** yard up

SWISS AND NAINSOOK INSERTIONS—In special range of dainty lacey designs, suitable for wash dresses. Prices from ..... **10¢** yard up

FLOUNCINGS—Two special lines in 27-inch Flouncings for children's and ladies' wear, embroidered on nice fine Swiss muslin, splendid assortment of patterns to select from. Two qualities, specially priced, at yard ..... **39¢** and **69¢**

EMBROIDERY DRESS LENGTHS—5-yard dress lengths, handsomely embroidered in eyelet and conventional designs. At per length ..... **$3.75, $5.00, $6.00** to **$8.50**

ALLOVER EMBROIDERY—22-inch width, for blouses and dresses, in good assortment of pretty designs. At per yard ..... **59¢, 75¢, $1.00** to **$1.75**

East Aisle—Main Floor.

Special Demonstration of "Omo" Dress Shields

Showing their great merit, will be continued next week. Owing to the great interest taken by the ladies of London, we have arranged for demonstration to be continued next week in order that all may be able to attend. This demonstration is proving of extreme interest to women who want to find a dress shield that is hygienic, light and longest lasting. The "OMO" is made in many different materials, nainsook, Japanese silk and linen mesh, each in variety of the most approved shapes and sizes, the advantages and economy of which are that they are odorless, washable, hygienic and extremely durable. Every pair guaranteed. Prices, per pair ..... **20¢** to **75¢**

Demonstration Opposite West Elevators.

Come, even though you do not come to buy.

150 Towels for 50c, Sani-Tissue, Sanitary

Stop at Toilet Counter and ask about Sani-tissue Paper Towels, made specially to replace the roller towel and all others of the insanitary nature. The price quoted above will give you an idea of how very inexpensive these Towels are. Examine them at the counter. Put up in rolls of 150 Towels in each, are used as a blotter, a safeguard against any infection from skin diseases, etc. The children will delight to use them, and the woman who desires a clean, beautiful complexion is quick to recognize the aid these Towels give. Their absorbent quality is very strong, and they are highly recommended by the medical fraternity. Rolls of 150 towels for ..... **50¢**
Sani-tissue Toilet Paper, two rolls in carton, for ..... **25¢**

Rickard's Stag Silk, 5c

Special clearing of Rickard's Stag Silk, used for knitting and crocheting, all colors, while they last, spool ..... **5¢**

Knitting and Crochet Silks now at counter recently occupied by buttons and patterns. Buttons and patterns now in west aisle, opposite wash goods.

Dress Goods Special

All-Wool San Toy, 65c Yard

44-inch All-Wool San-Toy Cord Dress Goods, in all the newest colorings. A big range of shades, suitable for ladies' dresses or children's wear. One of the best values we have offered this season in dress goods. Solid wool, smooth finish, good wearing material. Special, yard ..... **65¢**

Samples Ready for Mailing.

New Arrivals in Wash Goods Section

New White Piques, Corduroy, Ratine and Vestings are all here in big assortment and ready for Saturday. Some of the new arrivals are repeat orders, and others delayed shipments. Best assortment of the season now in Wash Goods Section.

WHITE PIQUE—Narrow and wide cords, 27-inch, at yard ..... **15¢, 20¢, 35¢** and **40¢**

WHITE OTTOMAN CORD—A heavy cross cord, 27-inch, at yard ..... **45¢**

AMERICAN CORDUROY—Direct from New York. These are in strong demand, and many customers are waiting for this shipment. For ladies' suits, dresses, etc., 27-inch, at yard ..... **35¢, 40¢** and **50¢**

WHITE RATINE—The new cloth for ladies' wash Suits, 27-inch, at yard ..... **40¢**

WHITE VESTINGS—This is a shipment which has been delayed in transit for so long. A beautiful assortment of neat spots and small figured designs, also stripes. Many are wanting these Vestings. Get your supply early, 27-inch, at per yard ..... **20¢** and **25¢**

PRINTS—Another shipment of English Prints in both light and dark grounds, for ladies' and children's wear, also suitable colors and designs for men's and boys' shirts, guaranteed washers, at yard ..... **12½¢** and **15¢**

ART TICKINGS—For fancy pillows, in green and white, yellow and white, pale blue and pink and white, fancy stripes, 32-inch, fast washing colors, yard ..... **35¢**

FOULARDS—In all the newest colors and designs, satin finish goods, for ladies' waists, dresses, etc. Neat, figured designs, spots, rings, sprigs, etc. Also two-tone and hair-line stripes, etc., 27, 31 and 44 inches wide, at yard ..... **25¢, 35¢** and **60¢**

BORDERED FOULARDS—27-inch, at yard ..... **50¢**

See These in Wash Goods Section—West Aisle.

Standard Patterns Post Paid to Out-of-Town Customers

Cut out coupon and fill in your name and address, number and size. Inclose 15c and we will send pattern by return mail.

NAME .....
ADDRESS .....
Size ..... No .....

Coat—5864 Skirt—5082



5864

5864—MISSES' AND SMALL-SIZED WOMEN'S SLIGHTLY FITTED COAT, in cutaway or straight closing, 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. The 16-year size requires for a coat in full length 5¼ yards of material 27 inches wide; for coat in shorter length 5 yards 27 inches wide, with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting material for shawl collar, or ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting material to inlay revers and cuffs.
PRICE, 15 CENTS.

Strawberries and Ice Cream, 10c, Restaurant, Fourth Floor.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

Sliced Tomatoes, Bread and Butter and Cup of Tea or Coffee, 10c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Knott & Sangster

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

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

WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR ALL OF THE NEW SURVEYS LAID OUT IN THIS CITY. AMONGST OTHERS, THE SEE HOUSE PROPERTY, SITUATED ON RIDOUT STREET SOUTH. YOU CAN BUY LOTS ON THIS BEAUTIFUL SURVEY, WITH SIDEWALKS AND SEWERS PAID FOR, FOR $12 TO $14 PER FOOT, ON VERY EASY TERMS. WE ALSO HAVE A NUMBER OF LOTS ON CARFRAE CRESCENT, THE McKENZIE ESTATE AND A NEW SURVEY TO BE OPENED SOON OPPOSITE THE McCORMICK HOMESTEAD ON GRAND AVENUE. BELLEVUE AVENUE, JUST SOUTH OF GRAND AVENUE; WOLSELEY AVENUE, NEAR MILITARY SCHOOL, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF VACANT LOTS IN OTHER LOCALITIES, WHICH CAN BE PURCHASED ON EASY TERMS. CALL AND SEE US BEFORE THE BEST IS SOLD.

SUNSHINE PARK—WE INTEND TO OFFER THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE IN BUILDING LOTS, STARTING ON APRIL 20. WE WILL SELL LOTS FROM $65.00 TO $165.00 ON EASY TERMS; $10.00 DOWN WILL SECURE A LOT. THERE WILL BE NO TAXES THIS YEAR. FREE DEEDS. FIRST-CLASS TITLE. THIS IS THE MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY ADJOINING THE CITY LIMITS. ALL LOTS ARE HIGH AND DRY. CONVENIENT TO THE STREET CARS. CALL AND SEE PLANS.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Frame cottage and brick house, lot 66x204 feet. Price $3,600.

KING STREET—Frame story and half and cottage. Lot 66x150 feet. Price $2,800.

LORNE AVENUE—1½-story brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, w. c., furnace, piped for gas. Lot 28x323 feet. Price $2,300.

WELLINGTON STREET — 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 23.3x98.7 feet. Price $3,300.

CLARENCE STREET—Double frame cottage, cement foundation, 2 and 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, barn. Lot 68.9x110 feet. Price $1,900.

EVA STREET—1½-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, electric light, sewer connection, pantry, cellar. Lot 33x104 feet. Price $1,750.

PRINCESS AVE.—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, barn, henhouse. Lot 73x150 feet. Price $1,600.

GROSVENOR STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, pantry, good cellar. Lot 43x95 feet. Price $2,000.

WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms. Lot 50x109 feet. Price $2,000.

GROSVENOR STREET — 1½-story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms. Lot 41x100 feet. Price $1,100.

PICCADILLY STREET—Brick veneer cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas and wired for electric light. Lot 38x66 feet. Price $1,500.

PICCADILLY STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, gas for cooking. Lot 36x66 feet. Price $1,250.

22 acres Westminster, 10 minutes' walk from Springbank car line, half mile from Byron, soil sandy and clay loam, story and half frame house, stone foundation, good, 7 rooms, barn 20x50, stone stables, cornerib, etc., about 1 acre of apple orchard, about ¼ acre of plums, pears, cherries, grapes, etc., spring well and windmill. A splendid property. $8,300.

10 acres on city limits, good frame house, 2 stories, brick foundation. Will sell part or whole. Can be subdivided into building lots and sold at a big advance. Call and get particulars.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 30x80 feet. Cheap, $1,000.

ENGLISH STREET—Frame cottage, 7 rooms, W. C., gas and fixtures. Cheap, $1,400.

DELAWARE STREET — New frame cottage, cement foundation, 5 rooms; lot 60x94 feet. Owner leaving city; will sell for $950.

CLARENCE STREET — Two-story frame, 8 rooms, bath and W. C., gas; lot 33x110 feet. $2,500.

GROCERY AND BUTCHER SHOP and contents in first-class locality, doing a first-class business up to $25,000. Stores $4,500; stock, etc., about $1,500. Call and get particulars.

2¾ ACRES near car line: frame cottage, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, good cellar, barn, stone foundation, hog-pen, chicken-houses, fruit trees, spring creek, suitable for chicken farm or market garden. Only $1,250.

22 ACRES, close to city limits, north—Story and half frame house, barn, drive-shed, chicken house, orchard and small fruit. $3,300, or will sell 10 acres, with buildings and part of orchard, for $2,600. Call and get particulars. This is a great chance.

16 ACRES, IPPERWASH BEACH—Frame story and half house, nice verandahs, furnished, boat, organ, etc. This is a every cheap summer cottage at $750.

CENTRAL—Two-story and attic brick, 4 bedrooms, den, modern conveniences, mantel and grate, lot 50x150 feet. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 40x125 feet. Price, $2,800.

HORTON STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 30x198 feet. Price, $2,500.

LANGARTH STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 30x189 feet. Price, $2,300.

ALBERT STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 6 bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas for cooking, verandah, lot 31x95 feet. Price, $2,000.

NORTH END—Two-story brick house, modern conveniences; splendid place for a doctor; also house on lot at rear. Will sell either separately or together. Call for particulars.

TALBOT STREET—Central. 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, good cellar. Lot 28x110 feet. This is a bargain, only $1,750.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—1½-story brick veneer, modern. Lot 30x115 feet. Only $2,200.

STORES TO RENT—No. 260 Dundas street now vacant, and No. 256 Dundas street will be vacant May 1. Call and get particulars.

PALL MALL STREET—Two-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern. Lot 51x47.8 feet. $3,500.

HILL STREET—Two-story brick, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, large verandah, large barn. Lot 66x165 feet, or will sell with lot 30x165 feet. Call for particulars.

FIVE ACRES—East of city; new 1½-story frame house, on cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, fruit and ornamental trees, soil deep sandy loam, 2 acres never been plowed. Price $2,200.

VACANT LOT—RICHMOND STREET NORTH; 60x240 FEET. A BEAUTIFUL PROPERTY. CHEAP IF TAKEN AT ONCE.

SOUTH LONDON—Two frame cottages, with 5 rooms. Lots, 45x189 feet each. One can be bought for $650 and the other for $700. These are cheap properties. Owner lives in the west.

PHILIP STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms. Lot 31x110. Easy terms, $900.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern. Lot 25x162 feet. Call and get particulars.

COLBORNE STREET — Story-and-three-quarters, brick veneer, modern. Lot 36x251 feet. A splendid property. $3,400.

PORT STANLEY—Splendid lots at Erie Rest, $150 to $250. Call and get particulars, and see plans. Buy before the best are gone. Erie Rest has the best beach.

RIDGEWAY — Two-story and attic brick, 4 bedrooms, modern, verandahs at front and back, lot 50x118 feet, and also right of way. A splendid chance to get a nice home at a reasonable price. $4,800.

FARM, 66 ACRES, NEAR STRATHROY—Soil good clay loam, tile drained, brick house, 10 rooms, bank barn, cement stables below, and other outbuildings; daily mail; 1½ acres of orchard, 5 acres of fall wheat, 12 acres plowed. A great bargain, $4,000.

FARM—114 acres, Delaware Township, good 2-story brick house, bank barn, drive shed, implement house, hog pen, soil clay loam, 2 acres of orchard, tile drained, well fenced, 4 acres maple bush, 1 mile to postoffice, store and blacksmith shop, 1¾ miles to traction line. Price, $8,500.

EUCLID AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, lot 50x71 feet. $700.

72 ACRES, DELAWARE—Story and half brick house, barn 28x50 feet, drive barn 28x40 feet, shed 26x60 feet, henhouse, hogpen, granary, soil clay loam; 1½ miles to school, postoffice and church. Price, $4,750. Will exchange for house in city.

80 DUCHESS AVENUE — Two-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern, fruit, ornamental and shade trees, good barn, lot 93x216 feet, nearly half an acre. $3,800.

DREANEY AVENUE—One-story frame, 3 bedrooms, water and sink in house, lot 35x133 feet. Call and get particulars.

OXFORD STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, lot 41x64 feet. Only $1,000.

WOLFE STREET—Fine residence, lot 50x144 feet. Call for particulars.

WELLINGTON STREET—Frame cottage, water inside, lot 64x132 feet. Only $1,300.

FARMS WANTED—We have a large demand for small farms near the city, and have several now. Call and give us your farm for sale.

FARMS—We have a number of farms for sale or exchange. Call and get prices, etc.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—1½-story red pressed brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 34x115 feet. Price, $3,100.

BECHER BLOCK—Six of the best lots in the survey. Most desirable lots in north end. Call and get particulars.

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.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5½ PER CENT.

SAFER THAN A BANK

There is no safer and at the same time more profitable investment today than an improved Ontario farm. The financial disasters which overtake so many people in other occupations seldom disturb the owners of Ontario farms, because they stand on a safe and solid foundation. We have some splendid farms for sale through Western Ontario at bargain prices.

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

No. 6702—165 acres in Perth County, soil clay loam; 8 acres timber, 1 acre orchard; 1-story brick house; a number of outbuildings. Rural mail delivery.

No. 6699—99 acres in Essex County, soil clay loam; 19 acres mixed timber; 1 acre orchard; 1½-story frame house; number of outbuildings. Price $8,200. Will exchange for 50-acre farm.

No. 6696—100 acres in Middlesex County, soil clay loam; 1½ acres of orchard; 1½-story brick house; frame barn, with basement, drive barn and poultry house. Price $6,200.

No. 6693—2½ acres, 2½ miles from London market, soil gravelly clay loam; 1-story frame house; ¾ mile to electric railway. Price $800.

For further list of farms which we have for sale see today's Free Press or send for our catalogue of farms for sale.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR city residence, ten acres, stock, implements; immediate possession. 95 Wharncliffe south. 87n

FOR SALE—90-ACRE FARM, CHEAP, under mortgage sale; only $200 down. Apply at once. London Loan and Saving Company. 89n

FOR SALE—HOUSE, 210 PICCADILLY street. Apply 312 Queen's avenue. 89c

BRICK DWELLING, EASY TERMS. Sydney Smith, insurance agent, 404 Talbot street. Phone 1889. 88k

DOUBLE HOUSE, FIVE ROOMS EACH, stable, gas and water; will sell cheap if sold at once; owner going west. Apply 140 Clarence. 85c-t,t

FIRST-CLASS STORE AND DWELLING to let or for sale, in East London. Box 114, Advertiser. 40tf

I WILL BUILD YOU A FIVE-ROOM cottage for $500. Address Box 37, Advertiser office.

FRAME HOUSE FOR SALE — SIX rooms, summer kitchen, chicken coop and barn; Childers and Wilton avenue; easy payments. Apply W. G. R. Bartram, barrister, 59 Dundas street. 80n-15,17,20,22,24,27

TWELVE ACRES OF LAND, WITHOUT buildings, suitable for fruit farm or market garden, situate on Pipe Line road, 2½ miles from London market and close to Springbank railway. Fraser & Moore, London. 85c-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

We have the most central surveys and single lots in the city, which should appeal to those who intend building this spring. Two lots on Central avenue; very central. Two lots on John street; splendid building lots, in the north end. Also the Baker survey, Ridout street, South London.

ON THE HEIGHTS OF OXFORD STREET WEST—10 acres with a large two-story frame house, fruit trees. A portion of this land can be sold off in lots. Inside city limits. A beautiful site for a gentleman's residence.

PORT STANLEY—We have the best lake front lots on Orchard Beach. Mayor Graham, Mr. John McClary and others have located on this survey. Call and see plans.

WOODMAN AVENUE—A new brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, good lot. Price $2,800.

ASKIN STREET — Two-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 40 x 160 feet. Price reduced to $3,700. Owner in the West.

If you want a quick sale list your property with us.

WELLINGTON STREET—North End—New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, modern improvements; nice lot. Price $2,400.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price $2,600.

CARLING STREET—Two-story brick house; lot 20x100 feet to a lane. Would make a nice site for a store or office. Price very reasonable.

BRUCE STREET — 1½-story frame house, 6 rooms, nice lot. Price, $1,500. Also a vacant lot on Garfield avenue at $8 per foot. Owner leaving the city.

PRINCESS AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms, hot water heating, with all other modern improvements; lot 33x132 feet. Price, $3,500. Inspect at once.

DAME STREET—A new frame cottage, on cement foundation, 7 rooms, lot 39x132 feet. Price, $1,300.

WATERLOO STREET—Central, two-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, built in the latest improved style, 9 rooms of good size and finished attic, modern improvements, large verandah, lot 45x110 feet to a lane. A medium-priced house. Call at once.

EVA STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, lot 33x104 feet. Price, $1,750.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new 1½-story red pressed brick house, 7 rooms, modern improvements, frame barn, lot 34x150 feet. Price, $2,800.

OXFORD STREET—A new 1½-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, modern improvements, nice lot. Price reasonable.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new two-story brick house, 10 rooms, large basement, laundry, hot water heating and all other modern improvements; verandah; corner lot. Price on application.

We have two grocery stores, doing a satisfactory business. Call and get our figures.

MARLEY PLACE—Two splendid lots 60x200 feet each. Price, $20 per foot.

CRAIG STREET—A new 2-story brick residence, stone foundation, slate roof, 10 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating, laundry and all other modern improvements, large verandah, good lot. Price reasonable. Inspect at once.

LOUISA—1¾-red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, oak floors on first floor, all modern improvements. Price $4,000.

WATERLOO STREET, near Oxford street — New 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 33x120 feet. Price $3,600.

LORNE AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements; good lot. Price $2,800.

WOODWARD AVENUE — Two-story frame house, 8 rooms, in good order; frame barn, lot 100x150 feet. Price $2,000.

OPPOSITE SPRINGBANK PARK—34 acres, a new frame house and new bank barn, stone foundation. Call for price.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, good lot. $3,400.

MAITLAND STREET—A new 1¼-story brick house, modern improvements, 7 rooms, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,000.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—A new 1½-provements, lot 35x120 feet. Price, $2,300. $1,675.

KITCHENER AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 33x117 feet. Price,

PROSPECT AVENUE — Two-story brick house, 10 rooms, finished in style, all modern improvements; lot 49x121 feet. At a reasonable figure.

TALBOT STREET—A new two-story red pressed brick house, finished in oak, 11 rooms, hot water heating, laundry, nice lot. Call for price.

PALL MALL STREET—A large two-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, lot 52x133 feet. Price reduced.

We have properties for sale all over the city.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, all modern improvements, lot 50x150 feet. $2,800.

P. WALSH

PHONE 358. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

ATTRACTIVE REALTY BARGAINS

Lovett street—A number of very fine building lots close to White's works and Chesley avenue school.

Wellington street north—A very choice lot, 42 feet frontage; splendid locality. Price, $1,500.

Bruce street—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, furnace, gas. Price, $2,300.

York street east—Frame cottage, 6 rooms. Price, $1,600.

Kitchener avenue — 1¼-story brick, 7 rooms, gas. Attractive terms.

Roberts avenue—One of the best-built brick cottages in the city, 6 rooms, gas. $250 down, balance easy terms.

Eva street—Frame cottage, 5 rooms, gas and electric light, W. C. Price, for immediate purchase, $1,100.

Tecumseh avenue—Frame cottage, 8 rooms, large lot, fruit and ornamental trees. Price, $2,000.

Richmond street—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof; very central. Price, $6,000.

Cheapside street—A very attractive frame residence, 10 rooms, all modern appointments, large corner lot, coach house. A great snap. Inquire at once.

St. James street—1½-story brick, 9 rooms, furnace, gas, modern plumbing. Price, $3,000; easy terms.

Adelaide street—Two-story and attic red pressed brick, vestibule, reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, all modern equipment, gas, electric light, etc.; hardwood floors and oak trim downstairs. A beautiful home at a moderate price.

Quebec street—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, modern plumbing. Price, $2,500.

Lorne avenue—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, all modern and up-to-date equipment. Price, $2,300. Owner leaving city. Apply at once.

The above is only a partial list we have for sale or exchange. If you are interested in either buying or selling you are invited to call. No trouble to show properties or give information.

A. A. CAMPBELL

428 RICHMOND STREET. t

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Large brick house, with about 6 acres. Most attractive site in the vicinity of London; three minutes' walk from street car; close to kennels; Burwell estate; possession June 1. Apply R. G. Fisher, 74 Dundas street. A23,25,27,M3,7,9

HOW

Col. John Jacob Astor made his great fortune is of interest to every man, woman and child. He made it by investing in real estate, just as any man, woman, boy or girl here in London can do today. It is not necessary to have hundreds of dollars to begin, as we have properties both in London and Western Canada that can be bought on easy terms.

Colonel Astor

Preferred to buy the lower-priced properties, and his experience was that the increase in value was more rapid. You can make money whether you buy lots in the growing cities of Western Canada, or whether you invest in a home in the growing city of London.

$150 will make your first payment on a nice house in either London East, North or West. The money that you will save by not paying rent will pay off the balance on the property. Hundreds have

Made

Money in that way. Why not you?

Below are given some of the city properties we have for sale and which can be bought on easy terms. Others are advertised in today's Free Press, and then there are more we will be glad to tell you about:

PRINCESS AVENUE

Two-story red brick, verandah and balcony; hall, dining-room, double parlors, den and kitchen, four bedrooms, full-sized cellar, electric light and gas; thoroughly modern. Call for price.

PICCADILLY STREET.

Frame cottage with verandah, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and three bedrooms. Possession at once. Price $1,250.

CAMPBELL STREET.

Frame cottage, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms, electric light, large woodshed, nice lot. Price, $1,500

Many a wealthy man has made

His

Money by just buying building lots, and we have some attractive offerings on St. James, Oxford, Grosvenor and Victoria streets.

PALL MALL STREET.

Expensively decorated, fully modern, 2-story brick house, with nice verandah, reception hall, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, three bedrooms and den. Divided cellar. This is a snap for quick sale.

HORTON STREET.

Nice cottage, parlor, dining-room, sewing-room, kitchen, summer kitchen and four bedrooms, large lot with fruit trees and berry bushes. Price, $1,500.

100-ACRE FARM.

5 miles from London, fine land, good fences and buildings, and well watered. Owner moving into city. Possession at once. Act quickly as price and terms are right.

Money

Is to be made at Coquitlam. Read about it in our full page ad. in this issue.

Western Canada Realty Company

169 DUNDAS ST., LONDON. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Anderson & Co.

J. G. ANDERSON. J. A. MATHESON.

Room 22. Phone 2322.

BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS, LONDON.

We have selected for today's advertisement houses in the neighborhood of $3,000 which are all modern and in first-class shape. Many of them are new houses, and on easy terms of payment. We have houses in all parts of the city for sale, and some as low as $500; and we would be pleased to have you call upon us, and we will try to sell you something that will suit you.

$3,000—Central; red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Terms, $1,000 cash.

$3,000—North Side; 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, good stable.

$3,000—Hamilton road; two-story and attic brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,000—South Side; red pressed brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Terms, $300 cash.

$3,000—East Side; 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Terms, $200 cash. 2½-story brick.

$3,000—North Side; two-story red pressed brick, modern conveniences.

$3,000—Central; two-story modern brick house, 4 bedrooms.

$3,000—South London, central; 1½-story brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, lot 66x140.

$3,000—Lorne avenue; red pressed brick, two-story, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,000—Chelsea Green; 1½-story solid brick, 3 bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, cellar under all, verandah, storm windows, lot 80x125, with fruit trees. Must be sold, as the owner has left city.

$3,000—Central avenue; two-story modern brick house, central.

$3,200—Richmond street north; 1¾-story brick, 3 bedrooms, lot 70x250.

$3,200—Central; new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,200—Central; 1½-story red brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences.

$3,250—1½-story modern brick house, central, modern conveniences.

$3,300—Quebec street; two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 35x150.

$3,500—Central; 1½-story brick, 2 parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, hard and soft water, hot and cold, furnace, gas, electric light. One of the most complete in London.

7 acres—Frame cottage, chicken coop 180 feet long by 20 feet wide; spring creek; close to car line. Price, $2,000, with easy terms.

5 acres—Near Springbank; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms. $2,500.

6 acres—Brick house, barn, well fenced, close to city. $3,000.

12 acres—Brick house, running water, close to city. $2,500.

12 acres—70 apple trees, frame house, 10 minutes' walk to car line. Price, $2,800.

25 acres—Store, dwelling and postoffice. $3,000.

75 acres—Clay loam, house, barn and shed. Price, $2,200; terms, $500 to be cash.

50 acres—Lobo Township; frame house, bank barn, 4 acres orchard. $3,500.

10 acres—Elgin County; four blocks to High School, new cottage, good barn, 2½ acres apples and small fruits. $3,200.

67 acres—Barn, shed. Price, $4,000. Will exchange for house in city.

50 acres—Delaware Township; 1½-story new brick house, lawn with ornamental trees, new barn 35x50, cut stone wall. Beautiful farm, in nice locality.

50 acres—London Township, near to village of St. Johns, five miles to London; brick house, bank barn, telephone. $4,600.

50 acres—On car line, Westminster Township; brick house and other outbuildings. $4,500.

75 acres—Westminster Township; 1½-story frame house, bank barn, modern dairy farm, stock and implements can be bought at valuation. $7,500.

100 acres—North Oxford Township; frame house, bank barn, a grain and dairy farm. Owner going West. Stock and implements can be bought at valuation. $7,000.

100 acres—London Township; brick house, bank barn; five miles to city. $7,000.

100 acres—Nissouri Township; five acres bush, soil clay loam, all drained by tile, frame house, bank barn 40x60, silo 14x33, drive barn 40x30, hog-pen and henhouse, rural mail delivery, close to church and school. $6,000.

80 acres—Clay loam, frame house, barn and shed. Price, $3,500. Will exchange for house in city.

150 acres—Oxford County; stone house, barn 42x36 and 31x57, soil clay loam, running water, first-class farm. Terms, $3,000 cash.

125 acres—Lobo Township; brick house, bath complete, furnace, barn 50x36 and 30x40, with basement. Price, $7,000.

150 acres—Dorchester Township; frame house, barn 107x65, horse stable 45x35, granary 20x24, hogpen 18x24, drive house 22x24; eight miles to London market. One of the best farms in the county.

BUSINESS CHANCES

$175—Barber business; two-chair shop in western town, doing a first-class business. Poor health reason for selling.

$1,800—General business; brick store, good stable, half acre land; stock about $300; $200 or more must be cash. Will exchange for city property.

$1,700—Cheese factory; drive house 25x50, engine room; makes 90 tons of cheese; dwelling house and barn, 3 vats and all the utensils used in connection.

$800 cash—Frame bakeshop and oven, 2 horses, 2 wagons, 2 sleighs; lot 30x50.

TEN MEN WILL BUY 100 ACRES OF fruit and truck land near Tampa, Fla.; healthiest locality on earth; will give twenty acres free for planting and farming and co-operating with me; expenses advanced; opportunity of lifetime. J. B. Perrine, 72 Adams street, Chicago. b

WE ARE OFFERING FOR SALE A LOT in the North Side, which is the best residential part of the city, for $18 per foot, well worth $25 per foot. Anderson & Co. b

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—TWO-STORY red pressed brick house, with brick stable, modern. Apply 553 Adelaide street. 91c-txt

FOR SALE—BRICK COTTAGE, CEMENT foundation, cement cellar, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, water in house, gas for cooking; lot 33x132 feet. Easy terms. 90 Dreaney avenue. Price, $1,550. b

FOR SALE — STORY AND HALF frame house, north Dundas, west of William, $1,300. $100 cash, balance in monthly installments $15. J. W. G. Winnett, Barrister, Talbot street. ywt

$4,500 WILL BUY CHOICE FARM, forty acres, lot 6, concession 4, Delaware Township, ten acres fruit trees, splendid sugar bush, large brick house, fine fruit house, barn and driveshed, over 100 magnificent spruce trees along front and driveway. Address Miss Doust, Lambeth, Ont., or on the premises. 87n-ywt

SALE OR TO RENT FOR GARDEN, lot in Langarth street. Henry Macklin, 106 Kent street. 90c-vty

COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS, KITCHEN, WATER, sink, cement cellars, barn, chicken coop; 75x132. Parsons, Knollwood Park. 79c-t

LOT WITH TWO HOUSES, OPPOSITE Eva street, on Dundas; good site for store. Apply Wm. Parsons, Komoka. 79c-t

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—NORTH half lot 9, con. 7, Lobo, 100 acres, more or less; good barns and stables, one and a half story brick house, clay loam; terms easy. Apply to Malcolm McArthur, Esq., Coldstream, or to R. G. Fisher, barrister, 74 Dundas street, London, Ont. 75a-ywt

SEVEN ACRES, SUBURBAN HOME, near Traction, three miles from city; best soil, good outbuildings, hard and soft water, nine-roomed brick house, three cement cellars, small fruits, bearing this year; owner going west. Wm. Blinn, R. R. No. 4, Tambling's Corners, or Blinn Bros., 354 Richmond street. 91k-tywt

ARCHITECTS.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor) Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

REMOVAL — GEORGE CRADDOCK, [illegible] 461 Talbot street.

H. [illegible]cBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

MONEY TO LOAN.

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 TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. U. A. Buchner, corner Talbot and Carling.

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

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 57 Dundas street.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE, GRAVEL AND CEMENT roofer—Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 506 York street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 59 Dundas street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

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

MISS E. NOBLE, VOCAL AND PIANO teacher. Pupils prepared for exams. Studio, Heintzman's Warerooms. Telephone 3185. zxt

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

THE LONDON MALE QUARTETTE—Concert engagements. Phone 3336. Floyd McPhail, 9 Grafton street.

MR. CHARLES E. WHEELER HAS resumed his classes. Piano, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo street.

STOCK BROKERS.

WANTED — MARCONI WIRELESS Canadian shares. John Wright, stock-broker, 437 Richmond street, London, Ont.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S.—OFFICE AND hospital, 453 Talbot. Phone 865; residence, 763.

WILLIAM McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeon, 137 King street. Residence, 121 Bathurst. Phone 688.

CHIROPRACTIC.

D. C. Parsons

Graduate of Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa. Consultation and Examination Free. Hours 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m. 426 KING STREET. zxt PHONE 1775

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor. Bank Toronto Chambers.

GARMENT CUTTING.

CUT TO MEASURE—DRESSMAKERS and ladies' tailors who secure the best trade copy advanced styles. Learn how. Lessons by appointment. Cutting School, 243 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. Try first-class laundry. xt

SAM JOHN LAUNDRY, 844½ DUNDAS, telephone 3540—Best work guaranteed. Shirts 8c, collars 2c, cuffs 4c, blouses 13, two for 25c, dresses 35c.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE OSTEOPATH, class of 1900; post-graduate, 1903. Eight years' practice in London. 570 Richmond street. Telephone 1573.

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

E. S. DETWILLER, D.O., GRADUATE American School of Osteopathy, 225 Queen's. Phone 3373.

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

DR. A. F. BROWN, GRADUATE UNDER the founder at Kirksville, Mo. 239 Queen's avenue. Phone 3662.

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CAPITAL—STOCK AND BOND HOUSE of reputation with the best of financial connections, which can furnish references of corporations where entire issues of stocks and bonds have been sold during the past five years, will consider the sale of an issue of stocks and bonds in corporation of merit. New projects organized and promoted. Hastings & Co., Rockefeller Building, Cleveland, Ohio. b

FOR SALE — BUTCHER BUSINESS, with everything complete, including scales, ice plow, delivery wagons and two horses; house and lot in connection; ice crop in storage; good locality. Elwood M. Zavitz, Poplar Hill, Ont. 80bu

SMALL BAKERY FOR SALE, CHEAP; also bread wagon. Apply Box 77, Advertiser. 86n

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WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, WOMAN as cook, man as house servant, where housemaid is also kept; three in family. Apply, with references, to postoffice Box 539, London, Ontario. 88tf

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DIABETES CURED IN FEW WEEKS; drugless. E. W. Mayell, M.-T., afternoons till three, at 301 Dundas. 89o

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DIABETES CAN NOW BE CURED with the new German discovery, "Sanol's Anti-Diabetes." Price, $2. Kidney trouble, gall stones, lumbago, gravel and kindred ailments cured with the new German remedy, "Sanol," $1 50, from Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas street, or Sanol Manufacturing Company, Winnipeg, Man. Booklet free.

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DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 443 PARK avenue, corner Queen's. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 389 DUNDAS street—Specialty, diseases of women and surgery. Phone 510.

DR. HUGH A. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street—Special attention X-ray. Phone 127.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 258.

D. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical cases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

DR. J. CAMERON WILSON, 260 Queen's avenue—Phone 266. Diseases of children, and orthopaedic surgery.

DR. F. P. DRAKE—SPECIALTY, DISEASES of stomach and digestive system. Affice, 371 Wellington street.

DR. PINGEL — OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. X-ray specialist.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R. C.S. (England), 297 King. Phone 839.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. McLELLAN — EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat. Hours, 10 to 4, 6 to 7:30. Sunday by appointment only. 564 Richmond.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 27.

ONTARIO'S RURAL REVIVAL.

The Straus Land Company, of Indiana and Michigan, informs The Advertiser that it brought twenty-five American families into Essex and Kent during the present year, and that as soon as the land is prepared, 15,000 acres which the company holds in Essex, Kent and Lambton, will be colonized also from the other side of the line.

Yet the men of Ontario go West! They have gone from Essex, Kent and Lambton, as they have gone from Middlesex. Huron, Oxford, Perth and Elgin, while the keen-eyed American finds that the land the Ontarians left is the best procurable on the continent. This immigration of skilled agriculturists ought to arouse Western Ontario farmers to a fuller appreciation of their heritage. The reawakening has begun in earnest, and the effect on business in this district has been noticeable. Commercial travellers say that the whole district around London has taken a new lease of life.

The Straus Land Company is one of a number of similar concerns attracted to this fertile district by the low price of land—low compared with that in states of the Union. Some of the companies do not like The Advertiser "Stay in Ontario" campaign, because it has increased land values, so they say. The articles have had the direct effect of making many farmers of Western Ontario realize what a large reserve they have of unutilized opportunities.

No effort to carry on a constructive movement is without its "croaker." The London Free Press fills the role in the present instance. It decries The Advertiser's enterprise as a "misdirected campaign." Happily, every other newspaper in Western Ontario is cooperating with The Advertiser, and the words, "Stay in Ontario," are in everyone's mouth. The movement will not be checked by the jealous and unpatriotic carping of one journal.

Three million acres of land in Ontario have gone back to pasture, to quote the Farmer's Advocate. Middlesex has not escaped, as the statistics will show. But a change is coming, and it is to hasten the new order that the "Stay in Ontario" campaign has been launched. The Advertiser is in it to stay.

REPROACHING THE COLONIES.

The London Daily News, in a recent article, comments on the failure of the British colonies to produce, as yet, any art or literature of the first rank, or any name of international prominence in science. It finds the cause in a want of national spirit.

For colonial backwardness in the finer achievements of life a number of causes doubtless exist, of which the want of national spirit is doubtless one. No Canadian or Australian Longfellow has been forthcoming; we have had no wit like Holmes or Lowell, no story-teller like Poe or Hawthorne, no historian like Parkman or Prescott or Motley, no novelist like Fenimore Cooper or Henry James, no humorist of Mark Twain's eminence or near it, no Sargent or Whistler or Abbey, no creative musician, no outstanding sculptor or architect. It is indeed much the same, to be frank, with science and industry. No Edison has arisen amongst us, no Franklin or Morse. In philosophy, too, our barrenness is even more Saharan. Have there ever been any colonial philosophers? Certainly no Emerson or William James. The reasons for our sterility, or rather our second-grade excellence in all these matters, may be difficult to determine, but it is worth noting that the American colonies had been no more productive in the course of 150 years.

May we not find, in the professionalization of art and science, in that general concentration of modern life of which it is a phase, and which is so enhanced by rapid communication, the chief cause of colonial stagnation? The United States itself, independent as it is politically and commercially, and possessed of great cities and centres of culture, feels the intellectual and artistic power of Europe. American writers of the last quarter-century will hardly measure up to those of 50 years ago. Centralization tends to numb the initiative of the provinces. Great forcing beds of art and science, such as London, Paris and Berlin, tend to make the pace and reduce outside talent to the vassalage of imitation.

It may be pleaded that Canada and Australia are struggling countries, intent upon building the material foundations of greatness. Norway is poorer, and she suddenly produced Ibsen. Iceland was a poor, pinched colony in her days of artistic greatness. Poverty, youth, these are not the faults. Centralization, machinery, are the drags upon the British colonies in matters of the mind. Our methods of education are all very well to make a comfortable, contented people, but they emphasize too much a standard to which to conform, they do not develop the motor and the creative faculties. Our real want of a national spirit is not so much due to our colonial status as to the habit of reverencing external authority, especially in matters of culture. And there are pompous people going about among us continually decrying any departure towards independent thought or action. Witness the derision heaped upon the naval project. We are not referring to the attitude of pacificists, who opposed any naval expenditure on moral grounds, but to the multitude who declared that Canadians were incapable of building and managing a squadron of ships. The very use of the words "nation" or "national" calls forth heavy protests from these Philistines. The colonies are too much salted with this vapid sort of salt. What they need is some counteractive to the smothering gravitation brought about by modern machinery and maintained by stupidity. They need more national pride, more self-reliance, less of imitative flunkeyism. It is not a matter of political status at all. Within the circle of the British Empire each country is free to develop in its own way. That is the glory of British institutions and the genius of the race, although many shortsighted people refuse to see it. It is the fault of the Canadian people themselves if they do not evolve a national spirit which shall work out in creative achievements. The latter may not come till we subdue half a continent, a task which absorbs our energies. The first we can have at once.

A SETBACK FOR GERMAN MILITARISTS.

The German Government's army and navy bill has been defeated in the Reichstag, the German House of Commons, by a combination of Liberals, Radicals and Socialists.

The bill, which calls for a moderate increase in the army and navy, has been wrecked by its financial clauses. The Socialists alone are opposed to greater expenditure on armaments but the Liberals and Radicals join with them in demanding that new revenue be raised from inheritance taxes, known in Ontario as succession duties. The Conservative and Centre parties are opposed to any increase of this particular levy upon wealth.

The deadlock revives the controversy of the last Reichstag, where the same battle was fought and won by the Conservatives and Centrists, who succeeded in levying a large portion of the fresh taxation upon imported foodstuffs. The working classes revenged themselves in the election last January by making the Socialist party the largest single group in the Reichstag.

The bill, which has been rejected by only two majority, has been referred to a special committee to work out a new financial basis. It will be difficult to frame a bill that will command a majority in the Reichstag. With the lesson of the last election fresh in mind, the Liberals and Radicals will be chary of adding to the burdens of the workers. If the result is the withdrawal of the bill, both Germany and Great Britain will be gainers, the latter having determined to add to her naval programme if Germany sets the pace.

If the soil of Western Ontario is good enough to bring American farmers, it is good enough to keep Canadian farmers.

The White Star Line was no more remiss in the matter of lifeboats than rival lines. All have obeyed the laws, but the laws have been tragically inadequate.

President Taft's publication of private correspondence is the first yellow streak he has shown. He has given Roosevelt an opening, and Roosevelt has given him a body blow.

Premier McBride intends to press for a Canadian fleet unit on the Pacific Coast. To meet his views the Ottawa cabinet ministers will have to swallow themselves, but as they have performed the trick already it would be easy next time.

The leader of the Quebec Opposition, Mr. Tellier, has opened the campaign His chief complaint is the increased expenditure of the Gouin Government on education. This is the man behind whom the power of the Federal Government is to be placed. A good many Conservatives in Ontario will not be particularly proud of the combination.

Major Peuchen, before the Senate committee of inquiry, denied that he had spoken disparagingly of the captain of the Titanic. The Toronto Globe and Toronto News insist on the accuracy of the published interviews in which the major is quoted as saying that he distrusted the captain from the moment he set foot on the ship. The reporters have backed their statements by affidavits. The device of repudiating the newspapers is a favorite one with people given to talking rashly.

THERE'S A REASON.

[Sketch.]

Curate—Didn't I assure you that a cow is only dangerous when it has lost its calf

She—That's why I was frightened. I couldn't see a calf anywhere.

ALL FIXED.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]

"So," said her indulgent father, "young Mr. Nervy wants to take you away from me?"

"Oh, yes," replied the fair girl, "but he says he'll bring me back after the wedding journey. He has decided that we shall board with you."

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

[Puck.]

Willis—What's the matter with the 'Don't Worry Club'? The members seem to be very nervous about something."

Gillis—The annual election of officers occurs Tuesday, and everyone is anxious to be elected president.

REPARTEE.

[Judge.]

Scoffing Man — You suffragettes ought to live in those European countries where women and donkeys hitched together draw heavy loads. Then you'd be of some use.

Suffragette—Are you married?

Scoffing Man—Of course.

Suffragette—Evidently the custom you mention is not confined to foreign countries.

SCIENTIFIC GARDENING.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Brown has already started to plant seeds in his garden."

"So early?"

"Yes. He says he wants to get it done while his neighbor's hens are busy setting."

IF COL. HUGHES HAS HIS WAY.

[Vancouver Sun.]

If Col. Hughes has his way it will not be long before there will be rifles in every house in city and country; there will be continual marching and counter-marching of regiments in every district from the Atlantic to the Pacific; there will be camps during the summer in various parts of every Province, and the desire of every schoolboy will be to get away from his classes at as early a date as possible in order that he may wear a uniform and carry a rifle.

INDIANS NOT VANISHING RACE.

[The Christian Herald.]

The Indians of our country are not "a vanishing race." The latest official census places them at 322,000, as against 270,000 ten years ago. "They are not a dying people." They are not passing from the stage of human affairs, forced out by advancing civilization, but are a growing people who have much of their way before them.

ONE WAY TO DO IT.

[Boston Transcript.]

"What a lot of style the Gilbys are putting on."

"Yes, and what a lot of creditors they are putting off."

TRUE RELIGION IS FOUNDATION

Forms Basis of the Only Civilization That Is Enduring, Says Rev. H. H. Bingham.

A YOUNG MEN'S BANQUET

Annual Affair Held on Friday Night in the First Presbyterian Church—The Speakers.

The young men of the First Presbyterian Church spent their time very enjoyably last evening at their annual banquet, an exceptionally fine programme being contributed by Rev. H. H. Bingham, of Talbot Street Baptist Church, Mr. John M. Gunn, chairman of the board of education, and Trustee E. R. Dennis. Mr. E. V. Buchanan presided and was in charge of the proceedings.

Rev. Mr. Bingham declared that civilization built upon a foundation of true religion is alone enduring, and that this civilization has proven itself in the heroic manner in which sixteen hundred men met death on the White Star liner Titanic, in order that the women and children might not perish. The basis of Grecian civilization was aesthetic culture, while the standard of the Roman Empire was law and justice. Neither of these principles stood the test of time, while the civilization that has developed with Christianity has demonstrated its worthiness.

"Our Guests."

The toast to "Our Guests," proposed by Mr. Jared Vining, was responded to by Mr. Dennis and Mr. Gunn. Mr. Dennis spoke of the ideals of citizenship as compared with the spirit of other days. Individual liberty is now the aim, while in ancient Rome the citizen was also sacrificed when the welfare of the state was threatened. The new world has something to show the older countries, he further declared, for in the entire length of the international boundary line between Canada and the United States not a fort or garrison is maintained by either nation.

Mr. Vernon Hughes proposed the toast to "The Guild," which was responded to by Mr. J. A. C. Riach. Mr. Riach dealt with the difficulties with which church workers are confronted at the present time, and urged the young men to interest themselves in the men and religion forward movement, which is gaining such an impetus on this continent.

"Athletics."

W. T. Russell and D. M. Farrish replied to the toast to "Athletics," proposed by Mr. Ross Belton. Mr. E. E. Reid responded to "The Church," saying that its influence is not now fully appreciated, in that it has become such a familiar institution that it is sometimes undervalued.

Mr. John McLeod responded to the toast to "The Ladies," which was proposed by Mr. Frank Curran.

The Sunday school orchestra, composed of Miss G. Rennie, Miss Kathleen Broderick, Mr. Harold McDonald, Mr. Leonard Jarvis, Mr. Harry Ward and Mr. Parsons, under the leadership of Mr. Ed Shuttleworth, contributed to the musical programme, while solos were also rendered by Miss McBride and Mr. Robert McDonald.

A GRADUATE OF VICTORIA HOSPITAL

Death of Mrs. P. D. McTavish, in Vancouver.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Paisley, April 27.—A telegram received by relatives here announces the death in Vancouver of Mrs. P. D. McTavish, formerly Miss Mary Thomson, a graduate nurse of the Victoria Hospital Training School at London. Mrs. McTavish was only married about a year ago, and her husband is one of the wealthiest men in Vancouver.

HELP FOR SUFFERERS

Mrs. F. A. Stevens Acknowledges Donations to Chinese Fund.

Mrs. F. A. Stevens, 598 Princess avenue, wishes to acknowledge the following additional contributions to the Chinese Famine Fund:

Previously acknowledged	$123 81
Miss Barker	3 00
Mrs. L.	2 00
Miss S.	1 00
Mrs. R. Hill	2 00
Mrs. W. H. A. Claris	5 00
Miss R. Horton	2 00
J. N. H.	2 00
Ladies' committee, per Mrs. J. W. Jones	180 00
Total contributions to date	$321 81

IS COL. DENISON COMING ON FRIDAY?

Militia Orders Announce That No. 1 Station Will Be Inspected on May 3rd.

EXAMS. HAVE BEEN HELD

A Board of Officers Met in London to Examine Candidates for Military Qualification.

A board of officers, composed as below, assembled at Wolseley Barracks, London, at 9 a.m. on Friday, 26th inst., to examine the candidates hereinafter named, in military qualifications:

President—Major J. H. Kaye, R. C. R.

Members—Major G. C. W. Gordon-Hall, G. S. O.; Lieut. H. F. R. Griffith, R. C. R.

Candidates.

For F. O. Certificate—Capt. A. E. Woodroofe, Twenty-second Regiment.

For Captain's Certificate—Lieut. F. Tanton, Twenty-sixth Regiment.

For Lieutenant's Certificate—Prov. Lieut. F. C. Wright, Seventh Regiment; Prov. Lieut. E. M. McLean, Seventh Regiment; Prov. Lieut. C. J. Stewart, Twenty-second Regiment; Prov. Lieut. A. F. Tomlins, Twenty-second Regiment.

Promotion Examination—Subject (c).

With reference to division order 56, 1912, the same is amended as follows:

For Colonel W. E. Hodgins, as president, read: Lieut.-Col. A. H. Macdonell, D. S. O., A. A. G., First Division.

For Lieut.-Col. Macdonell, as member, read: Major J. H. Kaye, R. C. R.

"Dominion" Salvers, 1911.

"Dominion" Salvers, 1911, have been forwarded to the secretaries of the undermentioned rifle associations. A further distribution will shortly be made:

The secretary's name appears first, with the winner and the name of the rifle association following.

Dr. Jamieson; G. Shiel, Whitechurch.
S. S. Murray; S. Foe, Princeton.
J. A. Malcolmson; W. H. Roper, Kincardine.
H. A. Green; H. A. Green, East Oxford.
W. J. Miller; J. Webster, St. Helens.
C. C. McNeil; G. Bissett, Colborne.
D. Clark; D. Clark, Guelph.
J. Moreland; J. Jardine, Hespeler.

Instructional Cadre, First Division.

The following N. C. O.'s of the Instructional Cadre, First Division, are posted for duty as under:

Infantry—Q. M. S. I., A. Johnson, R. C. R., Twenty-fourth Regiment, Chatham, 22, 3, 12; Sergt. Instructor J. Woodcock, R. C. R., Twenty-second Regiment, Woodstock, 25, 3, 12; Sergt. Instructor E. Bingham, R. C. R., Twenty-fifth Regiment, St. Thomas, 8, 4, 12.

Musketry—Q. M. S. I., A. W. Black, C. S. M., Twenty-second Regiment, Woodstock, 22, 4, 12.

Signalling—Sergt. Instructor H. T. May, C. S. S., Garrison Signalling Class, London, 22, 4, 12.

Inspection, No. 1 Infantry Station.

Lieut.-Col. S. J. A. Denison, C.M.G., commanding the Royal Canadian Regiment, will inspect No. 1 Infantry Station, London, on Friday, the 3rd of May, prox.

Strength.

1. Lieut. R. S. Timmis, R. C. R., attached temporarily for duty to No. 1 Infantry Station, having returned to No. 2 Infantry Station, is struck off the strength of the division from the 19th inst.

2. Lieut. R. O. Alexander, R. C. R., transferred from Halifax, having reported, is taken on the strength of the division from the 21st inst., and posted for duty at No. 1 Infantry Station.

3. Sergt. E. P. Thieme, R. C. R., transferred from Halifax, for duty on Instructional Cadre, First Division, having reported, is taken on the strength of the division from the 23rd inst., and attachek to K Company, R. C. R., for pay, clothing, and allowances.

Command, No. 1 Infantry Station.—Major J. H. Kaye, R. C. R., having returned from Kingston, assumes command of No. 1 Infantry Station, from the 20th inst.

Use of Government Clothing and Equipment.

Owing to the fact that much clothing and equipment, the property of the militia department, has in recent years been destroyed, either through fire or through improper usage off parade, while in the possession of individuals, all officers responsible for arms, clothing and equipment are strictly enjoined to limit as much as practicable the use of Government stores to their legitimate purposes, and to insure that all arms, clothing and equipment are returned to battery, squadron, company, detachment or quartermaster's stores, immediately on completion of drills or training.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements.

The following extracts from general orders are published for information:

Seventh Regiment Fusiliers — To be provisional lieutenant, Ebenezer Michael McLean, gentleman, March 2, 1912.

Regimental Medical Services — Capt. W. A. Henderson, Twenty-seventh Regiment, St. Clair Borderers, is permitted to resign his commission, March 18, 1912.

Sick Leave.—Leave, on medical certificate, has been granted as follows:

Capt. J. G. Burnham, R. C. R., for one month, from the 12th inst.

Lieut. G. P. Loggie, C. O. C., for one month, from the 15th inst.

R. Collins & Co.

Ice Dealers

Season, May 1 to Sept 30

20 lbs. daily, per season	$8 00
Per month	$2 00

Prices for larger quantities on application

Phone 890. 9 BLACKFRIARS ST. 91u

DERMATOLOGY.

BUTLER'S 235 DUNDAS — HAIR goods, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS — CAPABLE Scotch, English and Irish maids, also Danish girls; parties arriving weekly. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal, or 47 Pembroke street, Toronto. Ap30

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, EARLY IN May; wages $25 per month. Address Box 83, Advertiser. 84tf

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, family of two. Apply 569 Dufferin avenue. 91c-tyx

GIRLS TO DO PLAIN SEWING WANTED. Apply 191 Queen's avenue. b

TWO WOMEN WANTED TO IRON children's dresses. N. Southcott Company, 234 Dundas, up-stairs. b

WANTED — MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN for family three to do light housework and care for woman who is convalescent. Box 5, Advertiser. 91k

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED TO ADDRESS envelopes evenings. Address "S. E. H.," P. O. Box 203, London. 91n

WANTED—WAIST MAKERS. APPLY to Miss A. M. Yealland, 546 William street, London, Ont. 91c

BE A TRAINED NURSE; EARN $15 TO $35 weekly. Train at home in a short time. Free catalogue. Rochester Nurses' Institute, 753 Rochester, N. Y. b

GENERAL MAID — SMALL FAMILY. Apply 129 Kent street. 91c

WANTED—GOOD MAID FOR GENERAL housework, good wages. Apply 293 Central avenue. 91c

EXPERIENCED CAP OPERATORS AT once. John Marshall & Co. 89c-wty

YOUNG WOMAN CLERK FOR CONFECTIONERY counter. Apply at 519 Richmond street. 90c

TRIMMERS ON MEN'S STRAW HATS wanted. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth & Son. 90c

DINING-ROOM GIRL AND UPSTAIRS girl wanted. Apply Grigg House. 90c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED STENOGRAPHER. Apply Box No. 1, Adverdiser. 90c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant or young girl to assist. Apply in evenings, 24 Grosvenor street. 90tf

GIRLS WANTED FOR PETERS' TEA Room. Apply at 519 Richmond street. 90c

SALESLADY WANTED AT ONCE FOR ladies' waist department. Watson & Way, 188 Dundas street. 90c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED COAT, skirt and waist-maker. Apply Finch-Fashens, 286 Dundas street. 90c

GIRLS WANTED, STEADY EMPLOYMENT, good wages. Apply London Bolt Works. 89c

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED. APPLY Richmond Hotel. 89c

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN FOR housekeeper to attend to store. Apply 294 Egerton street. 89c

GIRL FOR BOTTLING, $4. W. E. SAUNDERS, 352 Clarence. 87tf

KITCHEN GIRL, ALSO UPSTAIRS girl to assist in dining-room and kitchen help for Saturday noon. Apply Hotel Harrison. 87n

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED FOR Queen's Hotel, Strathroy. 87n

WANTED — CAPABLE WOMAN TO wash and iron. Apply Mrs. F. E. Leonard, 467 Adelaide street. 87tf

WOMAN TO WASH PAINT. APPLY City Hotel. 87n

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED AT once, $18 a month. Apply City Hotel. 87n

UPSTAIRS MAID WANTED AT ONCE, $16 a month. Apply City Hotel. 87n

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, ALSO WOMAN to scrub and wash paint. Apply Tecumseh House. 86n

GENERAL SERVANT. APPLY MRS. Jeffery, 516 Ridout. 85tf

GIRLS WANTED. APPLY D. S. PERRIN & Co., Limited. 81tf

GIRLS WANTED—STEADY EMPLOYMENT, wrapping chewing gum. Dominion Chicle Company, Limited, 186 King street. 68tf

GIRLS WANTED

For Fancy Biscuit Department. Hours: 7:30 to 5:30; one hour for lunch. Apply The McCormick Manufacturing Company, Limited. 66tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—COUPLE OF GOOD PAINTERS. Apply A. B. Greer, corner York and Talbot streets. 91u

SMART BOY WANTED. APPLY HOLEPROOF Hosiery Company, 186 King street. b

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE BLACKSMITH for general work, must be good shoer and strictly temperate. Apply at once, R. Biggart, 31 Harvey street, Chatham, Ont. 91c

MAN TO DRIVE TEAM AND OTHER work; a steady job the year round. Apply 259 Hill street. 90tf

MEN, LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS; $25 weekly job guaranteed; make $10 weekly while learning; study at home; booklet free. Rochester Auto School, 753 Rochester, N. Y. b

DON'T WORK FOR OTHERS. START mail order business at home. I made $8,500 last year. Let me tell you how. Instructive booklet free. Voorhies, Desk 814, Omaha, Neb. b

WANTED—TEN GOOD CARPENTERS. Apply 1049 Dundas street. 91c

YOUNG MAN AS CLERK, ONE EXPERIENCED in shorthand and typewriting; state experience and reference. Box 3, Advertiser. 91u

MEN WANTED TO HANDLE LUMBER. Apply London Box Mfg. and Lumber Company, 309 Bathurst street. 90u

CARRIAGE PAINTER WANTED. APPLY Campbell's Carriage Factory. 90c

SALESMEN WANTED—NO EXPERIENCE required; earn good wages while learning. Hundreds of good positions now open paying $1,000 to $5,000 a year. Write today for particulars, list of openings and testimonials. Address National Salesmen's Training Association, Dept. 516 Kent Bldg., Toronto. b

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmond, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. b

HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO make $200 monthly; spare time; no matter where you live; no canvassing; guarantee to show you how; free particulars. H. E. Rogers, Desk F. D., Boston, Mass. b

BECOME A DETECTIVE—EARN $150 to $300 per month, travelling over the world. Send stamp for particulars. Write Frederick Wagner, 1243 Lexington avenue, N. Y. b

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT MAKER, also good repair man, for Brandon, Man.; will pay $8 per coat; steady work and permanent job to right man. Apply Box 109, Advertiser. 90k

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE GROCERY wagon, one with experience. 759 Lorne avenue. 89c

BREAD BAKER AT ONCE; PERMANENT. Johnston Bros., 262 Ottawa. 88tf

MALE HELP WANTED.

ORGANIST AND CHOIRMASTER FOR Chalmers Presbyterian Church, corner Grey and Waterloo. W. Michael, 317 Bathurst. b

BOY, TO BEGIN at $4. W. E. SAUNDERS, 352 Clarence street. 87tf

MEN WANTED, AGE 18 TO 35, TO prepare for firemen and brakemen on railroads in London vicinity; $80 to $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; no strike; promotion, engineer or conductor, $150 to $200 monthly; good life careers; state age; send stamp. Railway Association, Dept. 58, 227 Monroe street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 73h-tx

SHAPER HAND WANTED AT ONCE, good wages. Apply The Tudhope-Anderson Co., Limited, West Lorne. 88n

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED FOR sale of townsite lots in divisional and junctional points along line of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, in Western Canada; whole or part time; liberal commission; money-making sideline for salesman. Write to authorized agent, G. T. P. Railway, International Securities Company, Limited, Somerset building, Winnipeg, Man., for particulars, maps, etc. law-t Ap27

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED—No canvassing or soliciting required; good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Company, V 1252, Marden building, Washington, D. C. law-t Ap27

SCOTCHMEN, ATTENTION! TWENTY Scotchmen, or Scotch descent, wanted immediately to complete a Scotch company, Seventh Regiment; only five days' camp; good pay. Instructional class now forming. Apply Orderly Room, Armories, Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. 86n

CANVASSERS WANTED TO SELL wholesale to private families, whole or spare time; a few to travel. Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street, London.

WANTED REAL ESTATE SALESMAN

to sell the very highest class of western town and city property. Extensive advertising campaign will be carried on, and good "leads" will be furnished. Prepared to make a very liberal offer to a really first-class man Apply

11 Dominion Bank Chambers

Corner Dundas and Richmond Streets, London, Ontario, in the morning, between 10 and 12. 47tf

The London Baseball Club

ask for tenders for refreshments and scorecard privileges at Tecumseh Park for the season of 1912. Samuel Stevely, President. 90u

TENDERS.

Will be received up to the fifteenth day of May, 1912, for a concrete mill dam at Coldstream. Any information may be obtained from the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. John M. Marsh, proprietor, Coldstream P. O. b

Auction Sale

CAR LOAD OF DAIRY COWS

At KOMOKA, on Monday, April 29, at 1 o'clock.

CAMPBELL & DOW, Props. 89u wt

AUCTION SALE

at 617 Dundas street, up-stairs, Tuesday, April 30, 10:30 sharp: Parlor suite, rug, organ, table, rockers, chairs, large quantity of linoleum, secretaire-bookcase, good range, heater, contents of 6 bedrooms, complete bedding, curtains and blinds, kitchen utensils (only been in use a short time). Must be sold, owner going West. No reserve. Terms cash. J. Lightfoot, auctioneer. b

AUCTION SALE.

Farm Stock, consisting of Horses, Dairy Cows, Stockers and Veal Calves. Lot 58, Con. W. T. R., Township of Westminster, Station 38, Traction Line, on Wednesday, May, 1, 1912.

W. J. DAVIS, Proprietor. J. W. LAIDLAW, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Of Farm stock, implements, hay and grain, at Lot 26, con. 12, London Township, Monday, April 29, at 1 o'clock. No reserve. D. WILLIAMS, Prop. b

The Estate of the Late Martin Roberts

The administrator of the estate of the late Martin Roberts has instructed Nell Cooper, Esq., to offer for sale by public auction, on Tuesday, the 7th day of May, 1912, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., on the premises, the following desirable residential property:

Parcel 1—The easterly 42 feet 4 inches of lot No. 66, on the north side of Hackett street, in the City of London, according to Plan 395, upon which is erected a frame cottage known as No. 966 Hackett street.

Parcel 2—Vacant lot, consisting of the westerly 21 feet 2 inches of said lot No. 66, and the easterly 21 feet 2 inches of lot No. 67, on the north side of Hackett street.

Parcel 3—Vacant lot, consisting of the westerly 42 feet 4 inches of lot No. 67.

Parcel 4—The westerly 42 feet 4 inches of lot No. 72, on the south side of Hackett street, upon which is erected a brick cottage known as No. 963 Hackett street.

Parcel 5—Vacant lot, consisting of the easterly 21 feet 2 inches of said lot 72, and the westerly 21 feet 2 inches of lot No. 73, on the south side of Hackett street.

Parcel 6—The easterly 42 feet 4 inches of said lot 73, on the south side of Hackett street.

Each parcel will be sold subject to a reserved bid fixed by the official guardian. Terms: Ten per cent on day of sale and balance within two weeks. For further particulars apply to Nell Cooper, Esq., auctioneer. Graydon & Graydon, solicitors for administrator. 85k-A20,27,M4,6

AUCTION SALE.

At 234 Talbot street, on Monday, April 29, comprising parlor chairs and tables, large oval stand mirror (in mahogany), cabinet grand Singer sewing machine, rockers, large and small rugs, hall rack, china cabinet, diners, extension table (in oak), Souvenir baseburner, pictures, lace and plush curtains, blinds, instantaneous gas heater, electric globes, combination dressers, carpets, linoleum, iron beds, springs and mattresses, wardrobe, bedding, pillows, toiletware, gas plate and oven, boiler, dishes and other goods; all nearly new. Sale at 2 o'clock. Neil Cooper, auctioneer. b

Auction Sale

Of Household Furniture, etc., 160 Kent street, on Monday, April 29, at 10:30 a.m. J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mr. A. A. Booker to sell his house effects, comprising couches, Ottomans, easy chairs, pictures, centre tables, sideboard, dining table and chairs, crockery, glassware, Brussels and other carpets, contents of three bedrooms in oak and mahogany, springs and mattresses, Pandora range, rook stove, refrigerator, kitchen utensils, garden tools, mower sundries. J. W. Jones, Auctioneer. 89u wt

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE FURNITURE

398 Talbot Street, Thursday, May 2, 10 a.m. (By order of the Courts.) Parlor and odd pieces, mahogany, mission and oak, one piano, rugs, carpets, curtains and blinds, extension tables and chairs, buffets, refrigerators, safe, iron and brass beds, mattress and springs, bedding, dishes, dressers and stands, ornaments, pictures, clocks, lawn mower and tools; also wardrobe. Terms cash. Goods can be seen the day before by applying to J. Brown, Auctioneer, 97 Carling street. 89c wty Jos. Brown, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE of COAL DEALER'S OUTFIT

W. Buchanan has told me to sell at his yards, 633 Colborne street, on

Tuesday, April 30, at 2 p.m.

One 12-horsepower engine and saw rig, well-matched bay team, bay mare, one gelding, harness, waterproof covers, forks, five good wagons, five sets sleighs, a large quantity of lumber, coal bags, shovels, etc. Terms cash. Jos. Brown, Auctioneer, 97 Carling Street. 89u wt

Auction Sale

OF

Valuable Household Furniture, Etc.

At 238 Hyman Street, on Tuesday, April 30, at 10:30 a.m.

J. W. Jones has been instructed by Mr F. A. McCormick to sell the whole of his valuable effects, comprising drawing-room suite in mahogany, easy and reception chairs in mahogany, sofa, pictures, centre tables, rockers, carpets, rugs, linoleum, tea table, window seat, silk and lace curtains, blinds, etc., hallstand, hall and stair carpets, buffet sideboard, dining-table and chairs in oak and leather, china cabinet, screen, den set in mission oak, lady's desk, contents of three bedrooms, heavy brass bedsteads, dressers and stands in mahogany, verandah chairs, awnings, etc., Pandora range, gas stove, kitchen cabinet, kitchen utensils, etc. N. B.—All the above are in first-class condition.

91u J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

354 Dufferin avenue, Wednesday, May 1, 2 o'clock: Parlor furniture in mahogany, easy chairs, parlor rug, centre tables, bric-a-brac, couch, extension table and sideboard (in oak), 6 chairs, hall tree, baseburner, bedroom furniture, Souvenir range, verandah chairs and shades, 2 good lawn mowers, garden tools, hammock, child's auto runabout, dishes Come. L. A. Weaver, Auctioneer. b

AUCTION SALE.

Tuesday, April 30, at 2 o'clock, at 143 Wharncliffe Road South: Newcombe upright piano (cost $400), must be sold, contents four bedrooms, iron beds, dressers, stands, single iron bed, contents double parlors, 2 rugs, easy chairs, linoleum, dandy good coal range complete, lawn mower, gas plate, washing machine, tubs, blinds, extension table, chairs, rockers, dishes, tools; lots of other goods b L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Monday, April 29, 2 o'clock, 483 Talbot street: Contents of five bedrooms, dressers, stands, single and double iron beds, pillows, spreads, sheets, blankets, towels, Happy Thought range, gas stove, linoleum, bed lounge, chairs, extension table, tools, parlor rug, 8 good rockers, Edison phonograph and records, 3 good trunks, curtains, blinds, boiler, tubs; other goods. No reserve. L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer. b

Auction Sale

307 KING STREET, 10:30 SHARP,

Monday, April 29

Upright piano (mahogany case), dining-room furniture in oak, comprising 6 dining chairs (leather seats), buffet, extension table, china cabinet, parlor furniture, easy chairs, carpet, mahogany parlor cabinet, 3 iron beds (complete), Princess dresser and stand, other dressers and stands (all in oak), Happy Thought range, gas stove. This sale will start sharp on time, 10:30. Come early. L. A. Weaver, auctioneer. 90u

AUCTIONEERS.

J. TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER, KOMOKA, agent for Knott & Sangster, real estate brokers, 101 Masonic Temple, London. Telephone Lobo Central. 67tf-t

J. W. Laidlaw Auctioner and Valuator

FOR MIDDLESEX AND ELGIN.

Wilton Grove P. O. Orders left with A. M. Hunt, Richmond street, London, will receive prompt attention. Fraser House, Saturdays. t

Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited

HORSE DEPARTMENT.

250 HORSES

Draught, Express, Drivers, Farm

NEXT AUCTION SALES.

Wednesday, May 1st, 1912
Saturday, - May 4th, 1912

AT 11 A.M. J. R. McEWEN, AUCTIONEER.

Best facilities for handling stock. All railroads at barn doors. No driving through streets.

W. W. SUTHERLAND, In Office. J. H. ASHCROFT, JUN., Manager.

"THE PLACE TO BUY THEM WORTH THE MONEY."

b

Cynthia Grey and EVERY WOMAN'S Page

Spun Glass Hair Ornaments



PHOTOGRAPH BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

The very latest hair ornament for evening wear for women is made of spun glass. The effect on the head is very pretty and flashes of brilliant colors show as the wearer moves to and fro under electric light.

CYNTHIA GREY'S CORRESPONDENCE

Help for Bob.

Dear Miss Grey: My face breaks out in rough places, which later become pimples. What can I do? BOB.

A.—Be care to use only the best complexion soap. Keep the bowels regulated, sleep in well-aired room, eat less fatty foods. If this does not help you, consult a skin specialist.

A "Hefty" Lass.

Dear Miss Grey: I am 17, weigh 140, and am 5 feet 6½ inches tall. Do I weigh too much?

A.—According to accepted rules you are just about the right weight.

Lillian's Lovelocks.

Dear Miss Grey: I am a stenographer of 16. My hair is silky, but I have very little of it, yet I do not wish to wear false hair. How can I arrange it simply without a switch?

LILLIAN.

A.—Shampoo it once a month with egg, and once a week with warm cornmeal, which will keep it fluffy. Then part it, roll at sides, and fasten it up loosely just above the nape of the neck with large bone hairpins, either in a coil or rolled under and made secure with a large comb.

Young Enough to Wait.

Dear Miss Grey: I am 16 and in love with a man six years my senior. My family object to my keeping company with him, because of my being the youngest in the family. He is a steady young man and commands a good salary. FORLORN.

A.—You are young and should consider your parents' objection. A wait of three or four years will find you still young. Don't you think you owe that much to your mother and father?

SPRING BRIDAL ROBES

If the bride is quite young—in her late teens or in her early twenties—she should be rather simply garbed in white chepe de chine, in silver tissue veiled with white chiffon, in white charmeuse trimmed lightly with old lace or with pearls, or in white satin with silver embroidered tulle corsage. An older bride, however, may be very gorgeously garbed in soft ivory satin, draped with Honiton lace, supplemented with a court train of chiffon lined silver brocade; in panne velvet faced white satin, embroidered with pearls and trimmed with Carrickmacross lace; in ivory satin and old Brussels; in heavy charmeuse with Mechlin lace, or in ivory panne velvet with train of old lace draped from the shoulders.

The first time that a woman is married she wears a lace veil if she can afford one, and, lacking that, a veil of tulle, arranged to cover her face or drawn back from it and pinned to the coiffure in which ever manner best becomes her type of loveliness. The second time she marries a woman does not wear a veil, but she need not wear a hat, although to cover her head in this way is customary.

MY LESSON.

My happiness went from me,
and I sighed,
That bliss so fair
Should, all too fleetingly, have
passed and died
In black despair.

The world was dreary, cold,
where joys were not
It seemed to me;
I railed impotently against my
lot
In misery.

Until I learned that there was
much to do
To soothe the grief,
The trials and anguish other
people knew
And give relief.

To smile with others, hiding
my distress
Of heart and pain,
And striving thus, at length,
my happiness
Returned again.

—Leslie Mary Oyler

SNAKE SKIN SHOES.

Although many women would shrink in terror at the sight of a dead snake, they nevertheless show no aversion to the skin of the reptile when it appears in the form of purse, bag or even belt. But will they object to snake skin shoes? It remains to be seen whether women of fashion will accept the footwear that has been launched by one of the smartest boot shops in the West End of London. They are "featuring" these shoes; but up to the present it seems to be uncertain if the fashion will really establish itself on widespread lines.

Choice of quite a variety of skins is offered. There is the dark and heavily-marked skin of the deadly cobra, or the lighter skin, with its more delicate pigment markings, of the rapacious python. The skins of the viper and the boa constrictor have also been made up.

Snake skin is very soft, pliable and durable. The shoes are expensive, of course, for the skins are not too plentiful, but this factor should rather commend itself to smart people, as it renders it much more difficult to copy the fashion on cheap lines.

THE DAILY MENU

SATURDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Oatmeal with Fruit. Cream.
Bird's Nest on Toast.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Corn Chowder.
Cold Sliced Beef. Catsup.
Creamed Onions.
Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Sliced Peaches and Cream.
Tea.

DINNER.
Clear Soup. Wafers.
Cannelon of Beef.
Brown Mushroom Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes.
Mangoes.
Pineapple Salad with Mayonaisse.
Apple Dumpling.
Coffee.

SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Grapefruit.
Ham and Eggs.
German Fried Potatoes.
Toast, Jam.
Coffee.

DINNER.
Clear Soup. Bread Sticks.
Stuffed Roast Duck.
Cress Garnish.
Riced Potatoes.
Currant Jelly. Pickled Peaches.
Whole Wheat Bread.
Sliced Tomatoes with Mayonnaise.
Fruit Wells.
Coffee.

SUPPER.
Cold Sliced Ham.
Glazed Sweet Potatoes.
Escalloped Corn.
Mixed Pickles.
Pineapple Marshmallow Pudding.
Tea.

BACK COMBS AGAIN.

Back combs are here again and match the new barettes. These new combs are set with rhinestones and with semi-precious jewels in Oriental effect and many of them are very beautiful. The back comb means the low hairdressing, and there are strong indications that this style is to be very fashionable next season.

The finest leaves from Ceylon tea plantations are contained in "SALADA" Tea. It is packed in sealed lead packets to preserve its delicious flavor and aroma.

TIME LONG, WHEN APART

[By Beatrice Fairfax.]

[Copyright: 1912.]

What! Keep a week away? Seven days and nights?
Eightscore eight hours? and lovers' absent hours,
More tedious than the dial eightscore times?
O weary reckoning!"—Shakespeare.

I am in receipt of the following letter:

"I have been keeping steady company about five months. When we first met, he came three nights a week. About three weeks ago we had an argument about how many nights a young man should call to see his lady friend. He claims Wednesdays and Sundays are the proper nights. But I think different. How many nights, and what nights are proper? — A PATIENT GIRL."

My dear girl, love recognizes no calendar nor timepiece. When those who love are together, the clocks fairly rend their mechanism in making their hands fly.

When those who love are apart, the snail is no longer the emblem for the slowest traveller. It is the hand of the clock.

The wisest clockmaker never made a timepiece that was satisfactory to those who love. The wise man of old who mercilessly divided the month into four weeks and the weeks into seven days, were not considering the rights of the lover in the division.

Two evenings a week are not too many. If he is a working man, and sometimes has other demands made on his time, it is probably as many evenings as he can well spare.

You owe many evenings to your parents. I wonder sometimes if girls in their pursuit of amusement and company of their own age realize the loneliness of their parents evening after evening?

They want the young folks to have a good time, and when they are made to feel that this good time consists in being away from them, their tragedy of parenthood begins.

Arrange to spend a number of evenings every week with your parents, and with them alone. Don't demand as a reward for staying at home that you have some gay young companion with you. They need you, they want you. Give them a little more of your time, and, if it would make them happier, give them some of the time demanded by your lover.

The hours are long when you are away from him, I grant, but the best way to make them shorter does not lie in gazing at the moon. It lies in being a helpful and happier daughter; in raising yourself to the plane on which your parents stand.

In this way, and in this way alone, they get a better understanding of your longings, your little troubles, your little ambitions. It is an exchanging of sympathetic understanding, without which no girl can be a success as a daughter, or as a wife.

FIGHTING PAIN AND DEATH ARE SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH

By "The Nomad"

When the Sisters of St. Joseph first determined to found a hospital in the city of London, they sought for a location that would be airy and healthful, where plenty of sunshine and oxygen could be obtained, and one not too far removed from the heart of the city. A ideal site was secured in 1889, in the Judge Street property, lying in the neighborhood of Richmond and Grosvenor streets. This was comprised of a large house and several adjacent lots. The sisters renovated the building and established a hospital known as St. Joseph's Hospital.

An Admirable Work.

Before many years elapsed, the building could not accommodate the numerous patients that sought treatment, and funds were raised for the erection of a new building. On Jan. 1, 1892, the cornerstone of the commodious building which is now occupied was laid, and the former premises adapted for a nurses' home. The growth of the work must indeed be a gratification to those who have it in charge and in the present hospital, the Sisters have an institution to be proud of.

"The Nomad" recently spent an afternoon at the hospital—no, not as a patient, although it should not seem a hardship to be ill amid such pleasant surroundings.

Absolute purity and cleanliness appears to be the order of the hospital, and it gave one almost a feeling of awe to walk down the corridors and get a glimpse here and there of white beds in their dressing of spotless linen, with perhaps a white-capped nurse bending over a weary sufferer. On each floor there is a service room, which saves many steps and is but one of the numerous conveniences connected with the hospital. Here the meals for the patients are prepared, and placed on trays: provisions are kept in neat cupboards, and a gas equipment renders it possible to obtain hot water immediately at any hour.

The Babies.

The babies are well looked after, there being both a day and a night nursery, with rows of tiny cribs and baskets in which the small inmates rest and sleep. "The Nomad" took some surreptitious peeps at several of the wee ones, who didn't appear to mind in the least—possibly because they were 'way off in the land of Nod. In the night nursery there is a large fontlike bath of white marble, where the bairns are daily "tubbed" by the nurse in charge.

The Operating Room."

One spot which aroused "The Nomad's" admiration was the operating-room. The windows look towards the north, east and west, and are so arranged as to convert practically the entire end into glass. This, with a glass skylight throws full light upon the operating table. Everything in this room looked so highly sterilized it made one afraid to walk about. The floors are mosaic, the ceiling, walls, and all equipments are of white enamel and glass. In an adjoining room, one finds the sterilizing plant, where instruments, bandages, and so on, are thoroughly antisepticized.

Down in the dispensary the walls are lined with hosts of dignified-looking bottles—many of them appearing to say, "Look at me. I can save life, or cause death. What is your human frame compared with my power?"

And so, we turned and left the dispensary, the white beds, and the alluring jars in the laboratory, where "The Nomad" was permitted to look through a microscope at some of the marvels of the medical art. And as one reaches the ground floor and looks out around the spacious lawn and then up at the building, where suffering is being met and conquered daily by skill and attendance, one feels very thankful that the Sisters of St. Joseph have organized such an institution for the relief of their fellows.

SPRING SHADES

The biscuit, champagne and kindred shades running down to khaki tones are very successful in all materials from chiffon to tweed and the linen and cotton stuffs in buff and biscuit colorings are particularly attractive.

Linens are more than ever popular and the variations upon the one-piece linen frock are legion. As a rule these frocks are simple and not greatly changed from the models of last season, though the skirts are slightly widened, often by inset but hardly noticeable plaits.

Linen, like most of the wool tailor suitings, does not lend itself gracefully to drapery and fulness and the designers have very wisely left the models built up in these materials to straight lines. Yet even here there are some changes in detail—a longer and more accentuated waist, a sleeve set into an armhole, or belted effects.

Heavy laces trim some of the best looking linens and it is worth noting that there are exceedingly effective imitations of Irish macrame, filet, cluny, etc., at prices surprisingly moderate.

Advertiser Patterns

Beauty Pattern Company.



9243

9243—A Simple, Popular Summer Frock.

Dress for misses and small women, with raised waist line and four-piece skirt—White serge, with fancy braid in black and white is here shown. The design is suitable for gingham, linen, corduroy, voile, batiste, silk and cloth. It is easy to make, and will prove a neat and pretty frock in any development. The pattern is cut in five sizes, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires 5⅜ yards of 36-inch material for the 16-year size. A pattern of this illustration 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 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

"Little Darling" "Little Daisy"

Hosiery for Infants and Children

"Daintiness Itself"



"Daintiness itself" aptly describes "LITTLE DARLING" Hosiery; and while this is a quality every mother demands, it would be of small value did not the hosiery combine within itself the elements of comfort, durability and hygiene. "LITTLE DARLING" Stockings, being intended for infants and young children, are made of the softest Australian Lambs' Wool. This ensures comfort, warmth and daintiness. "LITTLE DARLING" hosiery is knitted on the most modern machines under the most wholesome conditions. And because we produce more hosiery than any other mill in Canada, "LITTLE DARLING" costs no more than the inferior qualities.

The colors—Pink, Sky Blue, Cardinal, Tan, Black, and Cream—are obtained by sanitary dyes—absolutely fast and guaranteed stainless.

"LITTLE DARLING Hosiery has silken heels and toes; it comes in all sizes for children up to seven years old. Our "LITTLE DAISY" Hosiery has a reinforced heel and toe, and your dealer carries all sizes for children under twelve. **Look for the name stamped on the foot. Don't accept inferior imitations bearing similar names.**

The Chipman Holton Knitting Co., Limited

Hamilton, - - Canada

MILLS AT HAMILTON AND WELLAND, ONT. 9

SOME RECIPES

Bird's Nest on Toast.

Four eggs, four pieces buttered toast.

Separate yolks and whites of eggs. Beat whites until stiff. Arrange as nest on toast and slip yolk into centre of nest. Sprinkle with salt and place in oven until egg is set and slightly brown.

Fruit Wells.

Cut out centres of cupcakes and fill cavities with freshly cut fruit. Serve with sweetened whip cream.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes.

Four sweet potatoes, one quart boiling water, one cupful sugar, one-half cupful water.

Wash sweet potatoes and cook ten minutes in boiling water; drain, pare and cut in lengthwise slices. Place in buttered baking dish, cover with syrup made by boiling sugar and water together. Cover baking dish and bake until tender.

Pineapple and Marshmallow Pudding.

One cupful marshmallows, one cupful pineapple juice, six slices of pineapple, one-half quart whipped cream.

Cut marshmallows in quarters, and soak in pineapple juice four hours; add pineapple cut in small cubes and beat in the cream, whipped stiff. Serve in pretty glasses. Place a tablespoon of sweetened whipped cream on top of each.

Oatmeal With Fruit.

One cup oatmeal, four cups boiling water, one-half cup raisins, one-half cup dates, one-half teaspoonful salt.

Cook oatmeal in double boiler or in fireless cooker for several hours. When the starch is thoroughly cooked stir in fruit and place in molds. When ready to serve turn into oatmeal bowls and serve with cream.

Cannelon of Beef.

Two pounds lean beef, cut from the round, one-half teaspoonful grated lemon rind, one-fourth teaspoonful ground nutmeg, one teaspoonful salt, one-fourth teaspoonful pepper, one egg, one-half teaspoonful onion juice, two teaspoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful finely chopped parsley.

Grind the beef and mix well with the other ingredients. Shape in a roll about six inches in length, place on a rack in dripping pan, sear and bake in a slow oven thirty minutes. Baste every five minutes, first with water and later with dripping. Serve with brown mushroom sauce.

LADIES' AID MEETS

Annual of Memorial Methodist Branch To Be Held Next Wednesday.

The Ladies' Aid of the Memorial Methodist Church are holding their annual meeting on Wednesday afternoon next. An important feature of the meeting will be the visit of Mrs. Rea, district organizer of the W. M. S., who will address those present, with the purpose of organizing a missionary society among the ladies of this congregation.

Women, cats and birds are the creatures that waste most time on their toilets.—Charles Nodier.

The merest trifles will effect the mind of a woman.—Titus Livius.

Life is not long enough for a coquette to play all her tricks in. —Joseph Addison.

A PIECE OF PATTERSON'S CHOCOLATE

Is waiting for you at one of the P., L. and O. Drug Stores. We're so enthusiastic about these Chocolates that we want everyone to know just how good they are.

That's why we had the manufacturers send up a sample for you. Come in today and taste it.

P — PERCIVAL, Richmond Cor. Central, Phone 1261
L — LISTER, Wortley Road, cor. Craig, Phone 1920
O — OMOND, 468 Dundas, Phone 1429

THE PROGRESSIVE DRUGGISTS.

PLAIN GIRLS CAN CHARM

The girl who thinks herself plain and unattractive may be in reality more charming by far than the girl who thinks herself irresistible.

No girl need be ugly, no matter how plain her features may be. Manners and style can make plain features absolutely attractive. And no girl should shrink from coming forward among company, even if there are brilliantly-attired women in the gathering.

It takes more than mere beauty to attract and more must be said than a few personal experiences to make a lasting impression upon an intelligent person. What is said means little, unless spoken with sincerity and truth. A few words honestly spoken from the depths of a true heart carry with them more conviction than an hour's talk with a woman or man who is merely clever.

Women should be sincere, as sincere in their honesty as in their attractions. No plain girl need fear to come out into the light with an honestly expressed thought. The motive is the mainspring of conversation. Be honest to yourself and you can't help being honest to others. And honestly of purpose is "worth."

Don't creep back into your shell and live with all of your thoughts and ideas left unspoken and undeveloped. Honesty is death to fear, so if you think honestly for yourself you will be interesting to others.

The trouble with women of today is that the majority of them do not think for themselves; they prefer to be the clinging vines and be dominated by others. Of course, all cannot be leaders, but at least they can all be intelligent followers of an honest cause.

"Thought is the voice of the soul." And it is as unnatural to keep thoughts to yourself as to put a curb on the sound of the sea. So come out into the sunshine of intelligence, think out your ideas and express them, and do not be frightened back by argument. Your motive will always be your fortification for defence. God intends his creation to be happy. Each individual is a creation, and as you have the courage to think, so you are.

We are all the children of light and we must keep in the light of intelligence and beauty. Spiritual order is a wonderful thing, which means understanding your own motives and desires and living up to them.

All power and beauty is in good. So get into the way of right thinking and you cannot be ugly or uninteresting. Beautiful women can look as absurd and ridiculous in their own conceit as is possible for humans to look. And there is nothing quite so bad to see as a beautiful idiot.

At the age of 60 to marry a beautiful girl of 16 is to imitate those ignorant people who buy books to be read by their friends.—Antoine Ricard.

Woman's love, like lichens on a rock, will still grow where even charity can find no soil to nurture itself. —Bovee.

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ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

RESKE AND M'WHIRTER STILL HOLDING OUT FOR MORE MONEY

Back-Stops of Last Season's Team Have Not Yet Signed a Contract for This Season, and It Is Not Known Whether They Will Report Next Week or Not.

[BY JINX.]

When Charley Nichols sent in his signed contract to the London Club management the other day, he reduced the number of London holdouts to two. At the present time, Catchers Reske and McWhirter, of last year's team, are uniting in a duet entitled, "The Color of Your Money Isn't Green Enough for Us." However, the fact that Reske and McWhirter are holding out is not affecting the local management to any alarming degree. This man Haggerty that has been signed up, is said to be a catcher that is better than either of the other two, and with Bowerman willing to take a turn behind the bat when the occasion demands, there should be no trouble with the back-stopping, even without the services of the last year's members.

McWHIRTER MAY COME.

Nothing has been heard from either of the holdouts for some time. "Bobby" McWhirter, however, submitted to a three-line interview published in a Toronto paper the other day, and he gave out the information that he thought perhaps he would report in London about April 29, the same being this coming Monday. However, no official notice has been sent to the local management of this, and it is not known whether the Toronto man will be along or not.

McWhirter is a trifle sore at his not landing the management of the London team. He was so sure of the job that he let out the secret to his friends, and the London management received a letter the other day addressed to Manager Bobby McWhirter, London Baseball Club.

Reske believes that he is worth more money, and is patiently waiting for the local directors to take the same view of the matter. He does not seem to take into consideration the fact that he might have to hustle for his position, but is confident of a place on the team. As the club will only need two catchers this season, and Bowerman has practically decided to be one of them, it is hard to see just what place on the team McWhirter and Reske will fill.

It is not unlikely that both men will be traded or sold to one of the other clubs. St. Thomas could use one of them, and perhaps one of the other teams will need a catcher before the season progresses very far.

SAINTS AFTER PITCHERS.

Talking about the St. Thomas team, have you noticed the bunch of pitchers the Railway City management have signed up. There were no less than ten of them mentioned in the latest report the other day, and the dispatch also stated that several more were being forwarded contracts. It looks as though the St. Thomas management were going to have a team of pitchers, which is not a half bad idea, if the pitchers show anything at all. However, there is a salary limit, and other things to be considered, so that the list will likely be cut down considerably before the season gets under way. The Saints look to have a likely bunch. They have landed an Indian named Pinnance. Pinnance was a member of the Philadelphia Athletics along about 1903-04, and was one of the best heavers that Connie Mack had. He was only 19 years of age at the time, and with Bender to coach him, it looked as though he would develop into a second "Big Chief." However, in a game at Boston Pinnance was struck on the pitching arm with a batted ball, and he never pitched another game for eight years.

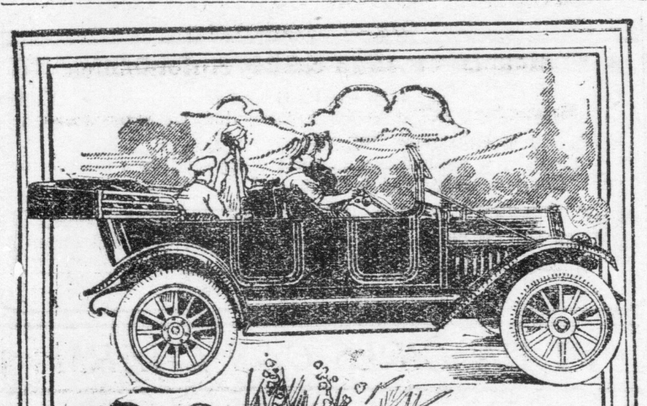
FOREST CITY CLUB PIGEON OWNERS

Members Are All Ready for Season's Races.

The Forest City Racing Pigeon Club has decided on the following schedule for old birds for the year 1912:

Chatham, Ont.	64 miles
Windsor, Ont.	110 miles
Britton, Mich.	157 miles
Montpelier, Ohio	207 miles
Peru, Ind.	312 miles
Danville, Ind.	412 miles
Decatur, Ill.	500 miles

The club has a splendid cup given by Hon. Adam Beck for the 500-miles race, to be won in the day. There will also be first, second and third money in the other races, the prizes to be put up by the club. The members are keeping their birds in good condition and are ready for the first flight.



1912 McLAUGHLIN

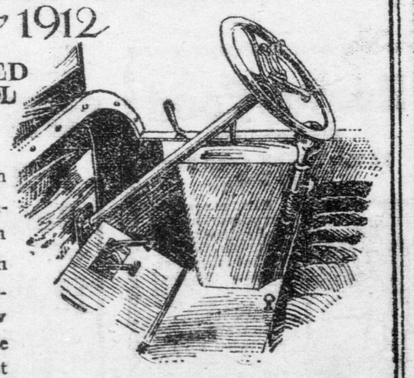
"28" ROADSTER	$1,430
"29" TOURING CAR	$1,530
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"43" TOURING CAR	$2,350

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OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

LONDON BRANCH: Cor. Bathurst and Richmond Sts.

RED SOX WIN OUT ON FOUR LIVELY HITS

Morgan Was Chased In First Round, But Russell Pitched Good Ball.

BRADLEY HITS A HOMER

Yankees Win a Game at Last, Defeating Washington in Eight-Innings Affair.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RECORD.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	8	3	.727
Boston	7	3	.700
Philadelphia	6	4	.600
Washington	5	5	.500
Cleveland	5	6	.455
St. Louis	5	6	.455
Detroit	5	7	.417
New York	2	8	.200

Friday's Results.

New York 10, Washington 2.

Boston 7, Philadelphia 6.

Detroit at St. Louis—Rain.

Chicago at Cleveland—Rain.

Games today—New York at Washington, Philadelphia at Boston, Chicago at Detroit, Cleveland at St. Louis.

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

Boston, Mass., April 26.—The Red Sox nosed out a 7 to 6 victory over the Champions in a freak fracas here today. Pape, Cicotte and Bedient were outpitched by Russell, but Athletic errors, together with a couple of hard Red Sox wallops, turned the tide of victory. Bradley's home run and double were the chief factors in the locals' run getting.

BOS.	A.	R.	H.	O.	A.	PHIL.	A.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Hooper, rf.	1	1	0	1	0	Strunk, lf.	5	0	1	3	0
Yerkes, 2.	3	1	0	1	3	Oldring, m	5	0	2	1	0
Speaker, m	4	2	1	3	0	Colling, 2.	3	2	2	3	1
Bradley, l.	4	2	2	10	0	Baker, 3.	4	1	1	0	2
Gardner, 3.	4	0	1	1	3	Murphy, r.	4	0	2	3	0
Lewis, l.	3	0	0	3	0	McInnis, 1.	3	0	0	7	0
Wagner, s.	4	0	0	1	5	Barry, s.	4	0	0	2	3
Numkr, c.	4	0	0	7	1	Thomas, c	3	2	2	5	2
Pape, p.	1	0	0	0	0	Russel, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Cicotte, p.	0	0	0	0	1	2Krause,	1	1	1	0	0
Bedient, p.	0	1	0	0	2	3Maggert	1	0	0	0	0
1Cady	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals	32	7	4	27	15	Totals	35	6	11	24	9

1Batted for Cicotte in fifth.
2Batted for Morgan in second.
3Batted for Russell in ninth.

Boston	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	x	—	7
Philadelphia	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	— 6

Summary: Errors—Hooper, Gardner, Collins 2, Barry. Two-base hits—Bradley, Thomas, Collins. Three-base hit—Strunk. Home run—Bradley. Hits—Off Pape, 6 in 2 innings, 2 men at bat in third inning; off Cicotte, 4 in 3; off Bedient, 1 in 4; off Morgan, 2 in 1; off Russell, 2 in 7. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, McInnis. Stolen base—Barry. Double plays—Cicotte, Yerkes, Wagner and Bradley; Baker, Barry and McInnis. Left on bases—Boston 4, Philadelphia 5. First base on balls—Off Pape 1, off Morgan 1, off Russell 4. First base on errors—Boston 3, Philadelphia 1. Hit by pitcher—By Russell: Hooper. Struck out — By Pape 1, by Cicotte 1, by Bedient 4, by Morgan 2, by Russell 3. Wild pitch—Pape. Balk—Bedient. Time—2:05. Umpires—Westervelt and O'Loughlin.

YANKS WIN A GAME.

Washington, April 26. — The downtrodden Yanks took full revenge on Washington today, piling up 10 runs to the Senators' 2 in eight innings. Darkness stopped the pastime one round from the finish. Walker and Cashion, on the local mound, were drubbed without mercy, the Yanks piling up 10 safe bingles, one of them a homer by Chase. No hostile Yank failed to get a hit. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	0 3 2 2 0 1 0 —	10 10 2
Washington	2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 —	2 4 1

Batteries—Quinn and Fisher; Walker, Becker and Willette. Umpires—Connolly and Hart.

POTTERSBURG LEAGUE NUMBERS FOUR TEAMS

W. J. Barnes is Honorary President, and C. H. Hodgins President.

At a meeting held in the Barnes House on Thursday evening, the Pottersburg Baseball League was formed for the coming season. Four teams have entered the league, viz.: Alerts, Royals, St. Georges and Lornes. The prospects are exceedingly bright for a good season, and a great deal of enthusiasm is being shown by the players.

The following officers were elected: W. J. Barnes, honorary president; C. H. Hodgins, president; Jim Anderson, vice-president; J. W. Pike, secretary; R. E. Allen, treasurer.

HORSE TALK



The Pontiac pacer Eddie Dillard, 2:06¼, is named in the 2:06 stake at Cleveland.

There is more talk about Akar and Grand Opera in the Chamber of Commerce than any of the others.

Eva Bellini is liked better than Parisette for the M. and M., although Dickerson has not made up his mind which is the one to send to the score.

Judge Hull, a non-record trotter by The Abbe, that is named in some of the fast classes by W. L. Snow, is owned by Dr. J. W. Day, who was practicing in Michigan 40 years ago.

Turf writers around the country are having a hard time agreeing on which is the best one for the M. and M. this year. The Chamber of Commerce pace also is giving them no little trouble.

The Tavern Stake at Cleveland closed with 100 entries, which is a falling off of 26 from last year. Michigan horses named in the event are Decoration, Eleanor G., Lula Worthy and Marie McKerron.

At Memphis the boys are saying that "Pop" Geers has not lost the stallion champion because The Harvester has gone. He still has Anvil, winner of last year's M. and M., and they think he is a two-minute trotter.

The championship race at Cleveland looks good with Don Denemore, Evelyn W., Hal P. Jr., Independence Boy, Major Mallow, Peter the Second, Ross K., Sir R., The Fel, Zombrewer and Zulu Hal in the field.

Hal O., that was expected to be the star of the ice racing season in Canada, but broke a bone in the fetlock at Montreal, is getting on finely. It is expected that the horse will race all right next year, as the bone knitted nicely.

LEE'S PLAYERS HOLD PRACTICE JO JO KEENAN SHOWS UP WELL

Londoner Is the Life of the Bunch and His Good Form Makes Hamilton Fans Sit Up and Take Notice—Kane Forwards His Home-Run Bat to Brantford.

Hamilton Spectator: With never a thought for sore arms or kindred ills, eight or nine of the candidates for regular berths on the Hamilton Canadian League team got into action at the ball field yesterday afternoon under the leadership of Manager Lee, and the first practice of the season was gone through. The warm sun and wind of the last couple of days had done such good work in drying up the field that Manager Lee lost no time in chasing his players out to the various positions they are trying for, and with Mangan on first, Marshall at second, Martin at shortstop, and Keenan on third, a pretty warm hour or two was indulged in. Infield and batting practice occupied the attention of the players all afternoon, with Lee, Hess, Wendeborn, Farrell and Holtkamp being the players in uniform along with the ones named above. That the majority of those who were out have been at work before was evident, for they handled



JO JO KEENAN, who is making the Hamilton fans sit up and take notice.

the ball with considerable ginger, and the workout was exceedingly good, all things considered.

Veterans Look Good.

Of the lot, Hess, Keenan and Martin showed the best form, and there is no doubt but that all three will find favor with the fans right from the start. Keenan was there with all his oldtime "pep," and was the life of the workout. He lost no time in getting right down to business, and the manner in which he handled the grounders and shot the pill over to first base was a revelation to the large number of fans who were in attendance, the majority of them being of the opinion that Joe would take a long time to round to. He is evidently going to surprise them all, and there is absolutely no doubt but that third base will be pretty well covered this year. Tommy Hess was another to show ginger. The veteran catcher has taken off a lot of weight, and is apparently ready for a grand year. His whip is good and strong, and, like Keenan, is right on edge. This pair are going to prove a formidable factor in the task of building up a winning team, and Manager Lee considers himself fortunate in having them with him this year.

Knotty There Too.

Manager Lee was another who went at the work with considerable vim. Knotty is away over weight, but his expects to be down to fighting trim by the 14th, and went at the manoeuvres yesterday just as strenuously as any of the youngsters. He is hitting them right on the nose, and, just to pull off a surprise along with the others, binged a couple of hard ones into right field, a stunt which surprised himself as well as some of the others, for Knotty invariably lays them over third.

Kane Coming.

Brantford Expositor: President Nelson this morning received the following telegram from Manager Amby Kane: "Will leave Boston Saturday evening. Lamond in charge of players. Will arrive on Tuesday." Transportation has been forwarded for the following players: Pitchers, Igo, Coose, Donovan, Bickford, Boyle, Tasker and Bakey; catchers, Lamond and Conley; infield, Ivers, Enoch, Farrell, Weddege, Slattery, Novak, Alden, Hess, Brasel, Courtney; outfield, Kane, Burrill, Hart and Zetter.

"In all 27 men have signed contracts with the Red Sox," remarked President Nelson this morning, "and if we can't find 15 first-class men out of the bunch, we will sign as many more, for Brantford shall have a winning team this summer."

Every man signed by Manager Kane has been working out for some time, and consequently the men will not have to waste a week in getting down to weight and limbering up their arms. There will be morning and afternoon games all next week and after that several exhibition games are being arranged for.

Amby's Big Stick.

Amby Kane has sent along his old home run stick and a number of bats are being turned out after this pattern. Amby knocked more home runs last season than any other player, and perhaps if all the players are supplied with this type of bat they will all become home run artists. Babe Schuman used a toothpick that was the limit for size. Amby's bat, however, was small in comparison with that used by the Leaf twirler, but with capable management it did the necessary on more than one occasion.

Brantford Expositor: Instead of 11 players to commence the season with this year, no less than 27 ballplayers, several of whose contracts would not be sold by the Brantford club for big money, will be here next week for preliminary practice. Housing accommodation has been secured for 16, and the club officers are busy looking up all the rooms to let in town. It is not desirable that the players be lodged in hotels.

Brantford Claims "Fuzzy."

A great noise is being made about Toronto having Furssedon, a good local pitcher, to dispose of. President Nelson yesterday announced that he received the Toronto boy's acceptance of a contract early in the winter, and he belongs to the Brantford club. Just what action will be taken remains to be seen. James J. McCaffery, of Toronto, was the man who once had Charlie Murphy, of Chicago, fined $500 for tampering with a Toronto player.

Dinny Burke says he intends to work out with the Red Sox, and to give the second basemen a hustle to make good their jobs. There was a time when Burke was some second-sacker, but it is doubtful if the Tobasco kid can come back.

When Secretary Robinson gets the Canadina League schedule patched up, revised, and repatched again, he will probably think he has well earned the honorarium voted him at the last league meeting.

LEAFS LOSE OUT IN PITCHERS' DUEL

Could Only Get One Hit Off Pitcher Mitchell, the Former Detroit Recruit.

GREYS WIN IN NINTH

Jersey City Continues Winning Streak by Beating Buffalo — Rochester Wins From Baltimore.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Jersey City	6	2	.750
Providence	4	2	.667
Buffalo	4	3	.571
Rochester	4	4	.500
Toronto	3	4	.429
Baltimore	3	4	.429
Montreal	2	4	.333
Newark	2	5	.286

Friday's Results.

Providence 1, Toronto 0.
Rochester 10, Baltimore 5.
Jersey City 5, Buffalo 1.
Montreal 12, Newark 3.

Games Today.

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

Games Sunday.

Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Newark.
Buffalo at Jersey City.

Providence, R. I., April 26.—A ringing double, hot off the big war club of Del Drake, the ex-Detroit outfielder, shot Tutwiler over the plate with the run that gave the Grays first blood in the opening tussle with the Leafs this afternoon. The contest was featured by a brilliant duel of pitchers. The score:

POR.	A.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.	PROV.	A.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Fluke, 2.	4	0	1	1	0	0	Tutwiler,	4	1	2	0	0	0
Shaw, m.	4	1	1	2	0	0	Lathers,	1	2	0	14	1	0
Dalton, r.	4	0	0	0	0	0	Drake, m.	4	1	2	5	0	0
Jordan, l.	3	0	12	1	0	0	Elston, r.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Bradley, 3.	3	0	0	1	3	0	Ayr, 2.	3	0	3	5	5	1
Meyer, lf.	3	0	4	3	0	0	Gillespie,	3	2	0	2	2	0
Melly, s.	3	0	4	5	1	0	Mochi, s.	3	0	1	2	1	1
Fischer, c.	3	0	1	4	0	0	Schindler, c	2	0	2	3	1	0
Wisner, p.	3	0	1	4	0	0	Mitchell, p	3	0	1	1	4	1
Totals	30	1x2	5	18	4	1	Totals	26	4	27	15	3	

xOne out when winning run was scored.

Toronto .. .. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Providence.. ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Summary: Run—Titwiler. Stolen bases—Gillespie, Shaw. Two-base hit—Drake. Sacrifice hit—Lathers. Double play—Gillespie to Lathers. Struck out—by Mitchell 4, by Winter 0. Base on balls—off Winter 3. First base on errors—Providence 1, Toronto 3. Left on bases—Providence 1, Toronto 2. Time—1:34. Umpires—Byron and Mullin.

SKEETERS STILL WINNING.

Jersey City, April 26. — Jersey City continued their winning streak by trimming Buffalo in this afternoon's game by a score of 5 to 1. The bunching of safeties following a base on balls in each of the first and seventh innings accounted for all the Skeeters' tallies. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	7	3
Jersey City	5	8	1

Meritt and Mitchell, Doescher and Rondeau. Umpires Howell and Matthewson.

McGINNITY HAMMERED HARD.

Newark, April 26. — Montreal had no difficulty in connecting with McGinnity, and disposed of him after making nine runs off his delivery, winning 12 to 3. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	12	12	1
Newark	3	9	2

Viebohn and Curtis, McGinnity, McAdams and Bergen. Umpires, Doyle and Guthrie.

ORIOLES LOSE TO CHAMPS.

Baltimore, Md., April 26. — Rochester won the first game of the series from Baltimore today. The Bronchos bunched their hits, and the Orioles their errors. Both of the local pitchers were hit hard, and their support was of the back-lot order. The Birds knocked Hughes off the mound in the fifth inning, but could do nothing with Mauser. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	10	11	2
Baltimore	5	10	2

Called end of eighth, darkness.

Hughes and Blair; Dygert and Kleinow. Umpires, Nallin and Kelly.

The foal of the Goodson Farm at Sarnia is a promising colt, Peter G., by The Welcome, out of Irene McGregor, 2:03¼, by Whisper. They say the little fellow is all trot and very clever. When he was 19 months old they were driving him to cutter.

PACKEY M'FARLAND OUTPOINTS MATT. WELLS

Chicago Boy Clearly Demonstrates His Superiority Over English Champion.

New York, April 26.—Packey McFarland, the Chicago fighter, credited with being the cleverest boy in the ring today, tonight outboxed Matt Wells, the champion lightweight of England, in ten fast rounds at the Garden A. C.

The bout was not one of the slam-bang affairs that New Yorkers have been putting up with in the past, but throughout the skill and cleverness of the two boxers predominated. Madison Square Garden was packed to its capacity, and there was hardly a dissenting voice to the popular decision in favor of the Chicagoan.

McFarland was the favorite in what betting was done before the men entered the ring. He ruled favorite at 10 to 7.

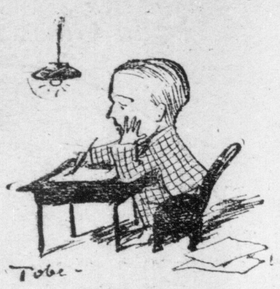
WHEN HENRY FORD BOUGHT HORSES HERE

Auto King Recalls a Visit to London 26 Years Ago.

That Henry Ford, of Detroit, the motor car manufacturer, whose wealth, all made within the past ten years, is now rated in the millions, on one occasion came to London on the very important business of purchasing a horse from a farmer living east of this city was told by Mr. Ford to Mr. C. E. Bernard, local representative of his company, a couple of days ago, when several hundred agents were being entertained by the firm in City of the Straits.

"I was in London just 26 years ago on April 29," Mr. Ford told Mr. Bernard, "and drove out east of the city on Dundas street to purchase a horse. I remember having met several people in the district, including a man named Fitchett, another named Burns, and a third named Craig. While in London I wrote a letter back to my best girl, who is now Mrs. Ford."

The three names mentioned by Mr. Ford are still shown in the township directory.



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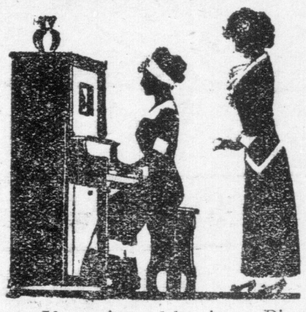
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Are two conditions sought by the shrewd investor. Both are afforded by the 4% DEBENTURES of The Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, which are available to small as well as large investors.

The fact that trustees of estates are extensive holders of these debentures is in itself sufficient indication of the favor with which they are regarded by financial authorities.

They are issued in any amount required from $100 up, registered as to principal, yield interest half-yearly and are backed by the strong resources of this Company.

Full Information Furnished Upon Request.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE COMPANY

LONDON, ONT.

Corner Dundas Street and Market Lane.

4

RADERS' BANK AGREES TO JOIN WITH ROYAL

Important Financial Merger To Be Consummated in Few Days.

Toronto, April 27.—The persistently denied absorption of the Traders' Bank of Canada by a larger institution, will at last receive official confirmation in the course of the next few days, when it will become necessary for the directors to announce the terms upon which Traders shares will be retired in exchange for an issue of the Royal Bank of Canada. It has been learned definitely that the scheme of amalgamation was completed and approved yesterday by both parties.

The Royal Bank of Canada, which was incorporated in 1869 as the Merchants Bank of Halifax, and changed to its present style in 1901, when the head office was removed to Montreal, is more than twice the size of the Traders Bank, a Toronto institution. The Royal is especially strong in the West Indies, being the chief banks in the islands, and doing nearly a quarter of its entire business outside of Canada. It has 31 branches in Ontario, 81 in Eastern Canada, 34 in the west, and 21 in the West Indies. The Traders Bank is almost exclusively an Ontario institution, having no less than 103 offices in the province. It has 25 branches in Western Canada and one at Montreal.

The directorate of the Royal Bank is as follows: H. S. Bolt, president, Montreal; E. L. Pease, vice-president and general manager, Montreal; Wiley Smith, Hon. David MacKeen, William Robertson, Halifax; James Redmond, F. W. Thompson, Hugh Paton, T. J. Drummond, Montreal; G. R. Crome, D. K. Elliott, Winnipeg; W. H. Thorne, St. John. The Traders directorate is: Charles D. Warren, president, Toronto; J. R. Stratton, vice-president, Peterboro; E. F. B. Johnston, H. S. Strathy, Toronto; C. Kloepfer, Guelph; W. J. Sheppard, Waubaushene; C. S. Wilcox, Hamilton, with Stuart Strathy, general manager. The personnel of the new board of directors for the amalgamated bank is not known. Indeed, practically none of the details are yet obtainable, as the local officers and directors, when questioned yesterday, refused to discuss the merger at all, though not attempting to deny that it had been consummated.

REV. WM. KNOX DEAD.

Seoul, Korea, April 26.—Rev. Geo. William Knox, professor of philosophy and history of religion at the Union Theological Seminary in New York since 1889, died here yesterday. The Rev. Mr. Knox was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1853, and was ordained in the Presbyterian ministry at the age of 24. He was engaged in missionary and educational work in Japan for several yers.

Ford

BRINGS THE CERTAINTY OF SATISFACTION

Sound banks do not change presidents every year or two. People would not put their money into banks that did.

The same discretion should be used in buying an automobile, for in buying a car you are buying something that OUGHT to repay you big dividends of satisfaction and service.

The FORD management is the same now as it was in 1903 when the company was organized.

It is a management intact, unified in purpose, bent on making a car that shall do honor to the firm and give satisfaction to every owner.

Ford Model T—the car of Vanadium steel construction; Ford Planetary transmission; Ford Magneto built into the motor; Ford Spring Suspension; the car of light weight, light cost and light expense of up-keep.

Ford branches and dealers in all cities, towns and villages are at your elbow with Ford Service for Ford owners.

Ford Model T Touring Car, 4 cylinders, 5 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Walkerville.....	$850
Ford Model T Torpedo, 4 cylinders, 2 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Walkerville.....	$775
Ford Model T Commercial Roadster, 4 cylinders, 3 passengers, removable rumble seat, fully equipper, f. o. b. Walkerville.....	$775
Ford Model T Town Car (Landaulet), 4 cylinders, 6 passengers, fully equipped, f. o. b. Walkerville..	$1100
Ford Model T Delivery Car, capacity 750 pounds merchandise, fully equipped, f. o. b. Walkerville	$875

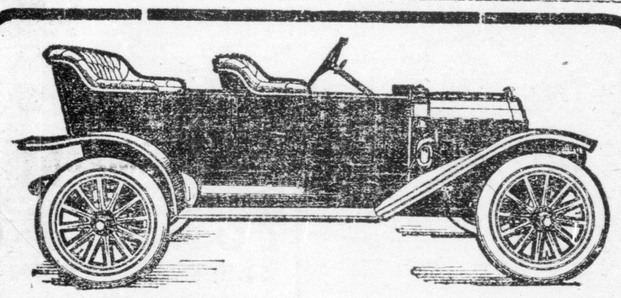
The ONE Chassis With Different Bodies.

See the FORD Model T cars. They have been called a liberal education in simplified mechanics. They will help you in business and add to your pleasures. Do not delay your order, the demand is world-wide, so order early and enjoy yourself. Do it today.

C. E. BERNARD, Distributor

SALESROOM: 247 DUNDAS STREET.

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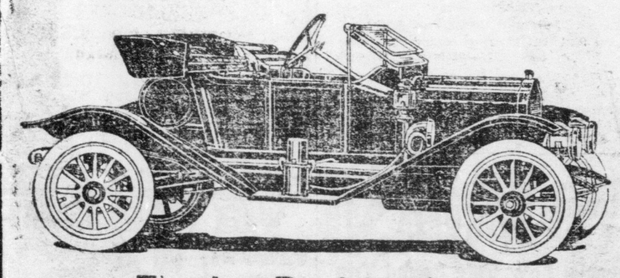
F.anders 5-Passenger Touring, $1,125

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

We Are Selling Flanders Cars

Last year we introduced this beauty to Londoners when it was practically unknown in Canada. The E-M-F Company made such strong claims for it that the Flanders was, perhaps, the most talked of and closely watched car in America. But when it laid out the Glidden tour without a skip, and won a dozen races, hill climbing and endurance contests, no further proof of its power, staunchness and reliability was needed. There are no more enthusiastic owners than those who drive Flanders Cars right here in London, either, if you only inquire.

Before you buy an automobile look into the principle of its construction. We invite comparison with those costing several hundreds of dollars more. None can be built for less and embody the modern engineering ideas found in the Flanders.



Flanders Roadster, $1,050

COMPLETELY EQUIPPED.

R. Hueston & Sons

481 RICHMOND STREET. LONDON, ONT.

News From the Realm of the Motor Wise

BITS OF WISDOM FOR THE MOTORIST

How to Start Your Motor if You Lose the Cranking Device.

BE CAREFUL OF NICKEL

Dirt in Carbureter or Feed Line Will Cause Difficulties — Other Hints.

Heeding the call for better-informed policemen, the city of Vienna has decreed that every member of the police department must go through a three weeks' course in practical automobile instruction, in order to be at least fairly conversant with the chief characteristics and the handling of motor cars in cases of emergency. The training course is divided into two parts—the first week is spent in the technical high school in listening to theoretical instruction in the construction of automobiles, and the second and third weeks in the Fiat factory.

Crankless Starting.

The usual method of starting the motor when the crank is broken is to get the machine rolling and drop in the clutch with the gear in high. If no means of acquiring the required momentum are at hand, and the motor cannot be started by priming and turning on the spark, chock one of the rear wheels so as to prevent the car rolling, jack up the other rear wheel and put the gears in high. By turning the wheel which is free from the ground the motor can be started, but extreme care should be exercised to prevent the jack from falling. This method should never be tried unless a competent person is in the driver's seat.

Use of a Mirror.

While the trick is, of course, a very old one, it often is not remembered that a small mirror is exceedingly useful to reflect a ray of light on a dark spot on a motor; for instance, the breaker box of a magneto. This is particularly useful where the motor is not very accessible and examinations have to be made at long range.

Polishing Nickel.

In polishing the silvered reflectors of lamps, or the nickeled trimmings that are becoming so popular on motor cars, it is well to bear in mind that every rub means the wearing of a little of the plating and that in time it will wear through. A great deal depends upon the kind of polishing material used; a harsh, gritty polish will wear down the plating quite fast, while a good polish will insure maximum life of the finish.

Sand for Trucks.

A box full of sand is a very handy adjunct for a heavy motor truck, especially when the route necessitates much travel over roads which are converted into mud holes by the early spring thaws. Probably two boxes provided with chutes so that the contents can be discharged in front of the traction wheel at such times as is necessary, and which can be operated by a pedal from the driver's seat, would save the driver considerable time and not a little bother.

Spreading Split Keys.

One of the mistakes that very commonly is made, not only by amateurs, but also by "professionals," is to spread the ends of split pins too far apart, so that if it becomes necessary to remove the pins, considerable work is required in order to get the ends together. Pins that are likely to remain permanently in place may of course, be spread to the limit; but those which are liable to be removed should be spread just enough to keep them from working back through the holes, which is all that is necessary.

Dirt in Carbureter.

Just because there is a "separator" in the gasoline line it is not always safe to conclude that there is no possibility of getting the spray nozzle choked or the line blocked. Sometimes, particularly in a new machine, a great deal of fine matter can get through and cause trouble at the carbureter, and it is by no means a rare thing for a little scrap of waste or rag, or a shaving, or a pellet of solder to interfere with the flow of gasoline sufficiently to starve the motor.

Use of Glycerine.

Glycerine regularly is used during the winter months to lower the freezing point of the cooling solution. But there is no reason why it should not be used during warm weather as well, not to prevent freezing, of course, but to eliminate the formation of scale in the radiator. One-half pint to each five gallons of water will suffice. The practice is in quite general use so far as steam boilers are concerned, especially on marine boilers.

In Your Bufiet.

A siphon of "seltzer water" makes a very formidable fire extinguisher for a small blaze, for not only can the stream be directed toward the centre of the conflagration, but a considerable quantity of carbon dioxide is liberated from the liquid, which tends to smother the flames.

Not Over-Heating.

It not infrequently happens that when an empty radiator is filled up and the car run a short distance the water level will be found to have fallen considerably, though no overheating has occurred and no leak exists. The reason is that the water requires some little time to percolate through the various restricted passages in the cooling system, and a little "shaking down" results in a falling of the level.

Dragging Breaks.

A cure for dragging brakes consists in increasing the tension on the drag spring, which is fitted to all brakes for the purpose of keeping the shoes away from the drums when the brakes are not required. A simple nut and locknut generally form the means of tension adjustment.

Bent Valve Stems.

Not a few valve stems are bent, and the whole valve thus made useless, by carelessness in prying up the spring in order to remove the pin so as to release the spring when the valve is to be removed. While it is not always possible to have proper valve removing tools when they are needed, it is entirely possible to be careful and not bend the stems, which are rather soft and easily distorted.

Explosive Gases.

It not infrequently is denied that the fumes from a storage battery on charge are inflammable, but such is the case, and it is by no means safe to bring a naked flame near a cell that is "gassing" freely. Battery repair shops and charging stations usually are careful in this respect, knowing by practical experience that the gas can be ignited.

Use the File.

A bolt that requires an excesive amount of hammering to get it into place is apt to be greatly weakened at the point where the head joins the shank, and an abnormal strain or shock may pull the head off. It is better to take just a trifle of metal off a bolt than to force it by means of heavy blows. A few strokes of a file generally will suffice.

MOTOR TRUCKS ARE GROWING IN FAVOR

Commercial Cars Have Now Become Actual Necessities to Many Firms.

ECONOMY IS PROVEN

Neither Is Their Practicability Longer Questioned, for they Go Where Anything Moves.

It is manifest to anyone living in a city or large town how important the auto car is becoming in the local transportation of freight. This car is made in all sizes, from the delivery wagon of the small grocer up to the immense 60-horsepower vehicle for the wholesaler and great transfer company that will carry a five-ton load, in addition to its own weight of 5,000 or 6,000 pounds, at the rate of 14 miles an hour, up a 20 or 25 per cent. grade—any grade on which traction can be secured. The large number of these cars already in use indicates quite clearly that many buyers have satisfied themselves as to the wisdom and economy of their investments. And in reaching this conclusion they have been assisted by a policy, now common to all factories which desire to perpetuate their own trade, of demonstrating practically that the machine will really do what is claimed for it. The actuating motive of the sagacious manufacturer is no longer that of merely selling the machine and leaving the buyer to work out for himself its utility and practicableness. The maker wants his car to prove an indubitably permanent success, and he has devised methods of doing this by assisting buyers to a knowledge of how to get the most service at the least expense.

Incentive to Economize.

One source of economy has been found to be that a better class of men are obtainable as drivers of auto freight cars that can be hired for horses and wagons. This is due considerably to the fact that when the driver's day's work is done he does not have to look after the auto car; but he does generally have to care for horse and wagon. By large users of freight motor cars, each driver is allowed a certain fixed sum annually, for the maintenance of his car, in order to make him careful in his work. That is to say, he may be thus instructed by his employer:

"The expense of keeping up your car should not exceed $300 a year. If you can keep it down to $250 the $50 you have saved goes as an addition to your salary. If to $200, you get the $100 difference."

Mutual Benefit.

The effect of this, when added to the improvement in the class of drivers, is to make them watchful and careful, and in this way the driver benefits as well as his employers. The auto car in freight service thus helps the wage-worker and provides him with an agreeable form of employment. And this is but one of the economical suggestions of the car makers. Most boys and young men would like just as well merely to drive a horse as a car, but as a rule none hanker to take care of the horse and keep it and the wagon clean and tidy. All this work for the car is done in the garage. Laundries and department stores have invested largely in motor cars for delivery uses. To the former it has been ascertained they mean a marked increase in business, with less expense, because drivers can cover so much more territory—can make more deliveries and more collections; can find and care for more new customers.

A Growing Industry.

But this is merely showing, in one or two lines, what has been discovered in many, that auto can service is proving just as great a factor in transporting freight as in transporting passengers; and that, with the tremendous activity among makers in perfecting designs for increasing the usefulness of automobiles in every available department of human work and effort, there has hardly been made a beginning in a mainufacturing industry destined to be so great that any one who should attempt to even approximate its extent would only flounder around in the realm of speculation.

The value of efficiency of auto car service depends much upon the topography of the localities where they are used. In Cleveland the life of a car or its service career should be 25 per cent longer or greater than in Pittsburg, because Cleveland is a level city, and the burden on the engine isc not so heavy.

Trucks Are Necessary.

But that they are an actual necessity in business is proved by the number of machines in use. Philadelphia uses more auto trucks than any other city in the country. New York comes next; then Chicago. That farmers should take readily to autos in every way possible is because of their usefulness on the level roads and fields. But even at that, says th auto maker, eastern farmers would buy more of them than they do if they were alert in a business way as their western brethren. In Kansas, particularly, has the farmer cottoned to the auto; nor would he think now of trying to get along without it unless he should be overwhelmed by the potato bug or the grasshopper, and this is no longer possible, because science has instructed him to guard effectually against both.

No field of investigation in connection with motor service is attracting more attention than that of the relative cost of horse and motor truck. Truck makers are anxious to convince possible buyers that the motor is much cheaper than the horse; and the buyers are willing to be convinced; indeed, anxious to be, all things considered, but it must ge on a practical and not a theoretical basis.

BIG SWATS HELP GIANTS TO VICTORY

New York Sluggers Break Loose In Fifth and Sixth Innings.

CUBS LOSE TO ST. LOUIS

Philadelphia Drops a Game to Brooklyn Superbac on Their Home Lot.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	8	2	.800
New York	8	2	.800
Boston	6	6	.500
Philadelphia	4	6	.400
Chicago	4	6	.400
Pittsburg	4	6	.400
St. Louis	5	7	.417
Brooklyn	4	7	.364

Friray's Results.

Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 2.
New York 7, Boston 3.
St. Louis 10, Chicago 8.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg — Bad weather.

Games Today.

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

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

New York, April 26.—Going on a batting rampage in the fifth and sixth innings, the Giants trounced the Doves today by a score of 7 to 3. Donnelly pitched faultlessly for the Doves up to the fifth round, when he went successfully high. Crandall not only held the Doves at a safe distance but fattened his batting average with three hits in three times up. The score:

BOS.	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	N. Y.	A.	B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Sweeny, 2..	4	0	2	1	1	1	Detere, lf.	4	0	0	0	3	1
Campbl, m.	5	3	0	1	0	0	Doyle, 2..	5	0	0	1	2	5
Miller, rf..	5	0	3	3	0	0	Snelgrs, m.	4	0	1	1	1	0
Jackson, lf.	2	0	0	2	0	0	Murray, r.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Devlin, 1..	4	1	1	12	0	0	Merkle, 1.	4	1	1	15	1	
Spratt, c..	4	0	1	0	3	0	Herzog, 3.	3	1	1	0	2	
M'Dvld, 3..	3	0	0	3	2	0	Grob, s..	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rriden, c..	4	0	0	2	3	0	Shafr, s.s.	3	1	1	0	2	
Donely, p..	3	0	2	0	0	2	Meyers, c.	3	0	2	4	2	
[Kirke	1	0	0	0	0	0	Crandl, p	3	0	0	3	0	0
Totals.	36	3	9	24	11		Totals	33	7	11	27	19	

[Batted for Donnely in ninth.

Boston .....0 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0—3
New York .....0 0 0 0 3 4 0 0 x—7

Errors—Sweeney, Campbell, Merkle, Groh.

First base on errors—Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Dornelly, Miller 2, Crandall 2, Spratt. Three-base hits—Devlin, Murray. Home run—Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Crandall, Sweeney. Left on bases—New York, 7; Boston, 9. Double plays—Meyers and Doyle; Devore, Merkle, Myers and Merkle. Bases on balls—Off Crandall, 3; off Donnelly, 1. Struck out—By Crandall, 4; by Donnelly, 2. Wild pitch—Donnelly. Umpires—Rigler and Finnegan. Time—1:50.

WILD THROW LOSES GAME.

Chicago, April 26.—The Cubs tossed off a 10 to 8 slugging battle to the Cardinals. Cheney did not pitch good ball, but three wild throws by Lennox lost the game. Presnahan used three pitchers, Steele, Woodburn and Harmon, and none was good. Lennox and Byers fell down at the bat with three on and one out in the ninth. The score:

St. Louis .....0 0 6 0 0 0 1 1 2—10
Chicago .....4 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 0— 8

Batteries—Steele, Woodburn and Bliss; Cheney and Archer. Umpires—Owens and Brennan.

CRIPPLES BEATEN AGAIN.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 26.—The Brooklyn Superbas beat the Phillies today by a score of 6 to2, the score representing the superiority on the mound of Stack over Brennan. The latter was hit hard and when the visitors most needed hits. Smith led the hitting with a brace of singles and a double in three attempts. The score:

Brooklyn .....0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 2—6
Philadelphia .....0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Stack and Phelps; Brennan and Graham. Umpires—Klem and Bush.

PETROLEA.

Petrolea, April 27.—P. S. Kyle leaves for Oshawai today. The members of the Petrolea Citizens' Band presented Mr. Kyle with a handsome meerchaum pipe prior to his departure.

The Petrolea Athletic Club gave a dance in Victoria Hall last evening.

Five local oil drillers, E. Mott, Edmund Perkins, Alex. Forsythe, John Tracy and Wm. Anderson, are leaving for Fort McMurray, where they will work during the summer.

Stafford Noble, of Elmira, N. Y., visited here for a few days recently.

Mrs. T. Lavery and daughter left for Toronto this week, where they will stay for the summer.

Emmerson & Graham, bakers and confectioners, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Emmerson continues the business here, while Mr. Graham goes to Aylmer.

SPRING DRIVING GOOD.

St. John, N. B., April 26.—Early news of spring driving in New Brunswick is encouraging to the lumbermen and sawmill operators. In Kings County the logs are reported coming along well and many are reported in safe water. Some millions hung up on the mill stream last year are coming out, together with the cut of this year. In Queen's County reports are also good. The breaking of the ice barrier at Grand Falls has released five millions hung up last year, and they are now nearing the Fredericton booms.

Swanee, 2:10¾, that is slated for a trip down the tig line, is due at Libertyville this week. This trotter was jogged double all winter in South Dakota and is said to be in fine order.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

WIN A PRIZE

THE NATIONAL BOWLING ALLEYS offer a Cash Prize for the best five-pin score. Come in and ask about it. The six high score men roll off for the prize. xt

The Seal That's Real Semi-ready 182 Dundas St.

Semi-ready Tailoring

Atlantic City Hotels.

GALEN HALL

ATLANTIC CITY
HOTEL AND SANATORIUM

With its elegant comforts, its tonic and curative baths and superior table and service, is an ideal place for winter and spring. Always open. Always ready. Always busy.

16tf F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. Ocean view. Capacity, 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, sun parlor, etc. Music. Special, $12 50 up weekly; $2 50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. Samuel Ellis. 83bu

Russell

Made up to a standard— not down to a price

"43,000 Miles—engine in perfect order."

"7,000 Miles—repairs, 20 cents."

"14,000 Miles—$5.00 for repairs."

"15,000 Miles—no repairs."

"Not one involuntary stop."

These Tributes

From present owners of Russell cars tell their own story. You cannot afford to overlook the unequalled Russell record when choosing your car.

$2,350 to $5,000

LATEST EQUIPMENT

Send for the catalogue and book of letters from prominent Russell owners, many of whom you doubtless know.

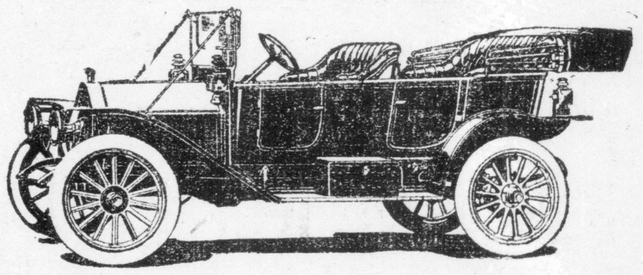
RUSSELL MOTOR CAR CO., LIMITED, WEST TORONTO

Makers of High-Grade Automobiles.

Branches: Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Melbourne, Australia.

LOCAL AGENTS;

Hueston's Garage



Made up to a standard— Not down to a price.

You Can't Make a Favorable Impression With Careless Footwear



¶ In the standards of dress, little matters often count for very much—especially in the making of first impressions.

Because the foot is beneath you, it is not to be despised. Any old shoe won't do if you expect to win favor.

Put on the best looking and most stylish shoe you can get, and it will make impressions for your good.

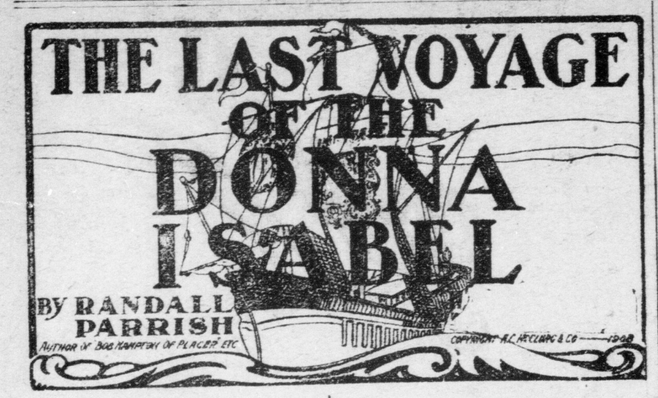
You know what you think when you are solicited by the man with slovenly footwear. Then your aim should be as far as possible the other way.

A wearer of "INVICTUS SHOES" need never fear the keenest scrutiny of the best judges of fine footwear.

THE BEST GOOD SHOE INVICTUS

Rowland Hill

Invictus Agent - - London



"No, De Nova, I don't blame you," I replied honestly, although disappointed at his confession. "That's natural enough. Still, I hoped there was a little French girl down below who might be worth more to you than even that fantastic dream of money."

He did not meet my eyes, his own gaze out over the gray tumbling waters. But he smiled good-naturedly.

"I nevaire suppose, Monsieur Stephens," he returned quietly, "zat a girl care less for man if he have plenty ze chink. A few days more not make much difference to ze ladies below. Zey have ze plenty eat, ze coal to burn. Maybe zare be truth in ze mate's story; anyway, it worth ze try. My share of ze pesos be bettaire as a sailor-man's pay. Oui, why not?"

The man was undoubtedly right from his point of view, and I comprehended fully the utter uselessness of any further argument. I was practically alone; yet now I had an understanding which greatly strengthened me.

"Then why did you speak to me about Tuttle?"

"To warn you take care of yourself, monsieur; to have you keep your eye on him."

"That, then, is all you expect me to do?"

"So I sink; zat will be all so long as he sail ze ship right, an' keep away from ze ladies."

Ay, but would he? The vagaries of a crazed man were beyond all guessing, and to be cooped up in the confines of a narrow cabin with one, and he in virtual command, was anything but a delightful position. I no longer doubted Tuttle's mental condition; in a way I had suspected it long before, but now I possessed positive proof. Moreover, his enmity was directed toward me, and might at any moment find violent expression. That the man was constantly armed was most probable. I believe now that had I felt no responsibility for the safety of others on board, I should have sought quarters elsewhere—amidships, or even in the forecastle—but I could not desert what was so plainly my post of duty. Even as I gazed down over the rail at the white foam rushing past us, it was to perceive the appealing eyes of Lady Darlington. De Nova's voice aroused me.

"Would you min' to giv' me ze present position of ze ship, monsieur?"

I glanced around at him, startled by so unexpected a question.

"Our position! Doesn't Tuttle prick off the day's run on the chart?"

"Maybe he do, but he keep ze map in his own room. He ver' mad w'en I ask him to see w'at it was. Zat was w'at I call 'have ageins' you—ze takin' of ze observation. He not seem to want us to know. I understan' not w'at he be up to, but I have to guess w'ere we was for maybe two week."

I gave him our position according to my latest figures, and we went forward to the chart-house, hunting among the maps there, until we finally discovered an old one partially covering our course. By means of this I indicated with some accuracy about where we were, and the point toward which we were driving the Sea Queen. I left him studying over it and descended the companion-steps, unwilling longer to remain out of sight of those I guarded. My lady met me in the dim light of the cabin, her lips smiling welcome.

"I have just found the music you were so anxious to hear," she exclaimed triumphantly. "Shall I play it for you now?"

And so we sailed on into the pitiless ice, through the cold, gray seas of the Antarctic, under a mad skipper, and I looked down at her smooth cheek, breathed the faint perfume of her hair, and strove vainly to forget.

CHAPTER XVII.

In Which the Ghost Appears.

Difficult work it was keeping sealed lips while we conversed upon matters far away, each endeavoring to avoid any reference to present surroundings. I knew I could fully trust this woman, could safely confide in her, yet surely there was no immediate necessity for telling her this latest development in Tuttle's case. Already she had burden enough to bear, and the manner in which she bore it awoke my sincere admiration. Whatever of despair, of womanly shrinking her private cabin may have seen during those weeks of loneliness, she brought nothing outside its doors but courage and inspiration. Smiles, not tears, greeted me daily, and although I comprehended clearly the continuous struggle which gave them birth, they none the less awoke within me a regard and respect for her no words can fitly express. Her love of nature, and especially of the varying moods of the sea, sustained her strength where other women would have failed utterly. No peril of the elements daunted her, and she remained keenly susceptible to these ocean pictures ever revealed about us in new, strange settings. While upon deck her eyes were aglow with delight, gazing forth across the immense sea vista encircling us—the wild tossing desert, with its sullen grays, its sombre, ice-strewn waters. Once, I remember, she lingered beside the rail with me, clinging to my arm for support against the yacht's tumbling, her loosened hair flapping in the wind, her cheeks tingling from the flying spray which occasionally lashed our faces. It was my look of inquiry that unlocked her lips to confession.

"I cannot help it, Mr. Stephens, but the spectacle of the sea awakens all that is divine within me," she said, her lips smiling, her eyes grave. "I must have been born with the love of it in my heart. It has been my one passion since childhood. In sun or storm it possesses the same intense fascination over my mind. How cruel, gray, and dreary it all appears out there now, and yet it draws me like a magnet. I could remain here by the hour, doing nothing but gazing forth over those tumbling waters with the brooding leaden sky overhead, dreaming the dreams they bring me, forgetting everything under the magic of their eternal mystery. I know that sounds fanciful, like the speech of a school-girl, yet that is the fascination the sea exerts upon me. I never tire of it, and it must be that I possess the soul of the sailor." She clasped her hands more firmly about my arm. "Even this voyage, terrible as it has been, has brought with it some slight compensation for days and nights of misery; it has given me a view over this lonely waste of ice-guarded water, the very dreariness of which is a revelation."

"Was it because of your innate love for such things that Lord Darlington took to yachting?" I questioned curiously, always eager to observe her swift changes in expression. She laughed, with a queer little indrawing of breath and uplifting of lashes.

"Oh, no; far from it. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman long before we first met, but had contentedly confined his cruising to the English coast and the Mediterranean waters. No doubt it was my enthusiasm which induced him to attempt longer voyages and stranger seas. I lack interest in ordinary social life, and was far happier on board the yacht than in London drawing-rooms. His lordship was—was always most considerate."

The slight change of voice perceptible in this final sentence might have excused the utterance of the question trembling on my lips, yet I set my teeth, and remained silent.

"It is odd how our lives are influenced," she continued thoughtfully. "I feel the charm of the sea has been the one great impelling force which has molded mine. I wonder, is it destined to always be so? Are these waters even now bearing me on as Fate wills? Ever since I can remember I have permitted the ocean to take that place in my heart which, perhaps, should be otherwise occupied. It has been my master, my strongest love. But I must not think this, much less say it," hastily awakening, and pointing forward. "See, Mr. Stephens, how those clouds and the waters blend yonder in such fantastic forms; they appear an army of sheeted ghosts bearing down to block our passage into the Polar Sea."

I looked in the direction indicated, scarcely noting the phenomena, but wondering what was the real meaning concealed behind her veiled utterance. In truth Lady Darlington was not a woman easily interpreted. She was by no means a creature of moods, yet behind her effort at outward cheerfulness I was constantly aware of something hidden, some haunting memory of the past, more to be dreaded even than her present environment. Occasionally some slight glimpse of her true self crept into word or glance, yielding me fresh conception of her real character; but any attempt to delve deeper was beyond my daring. About her presence was an impenetrable reserve, an influence as fascinating as it was discouraging. I knew her well in all outward ways; our converse together was frank with all the delightful freedom of old-time fellowship. Nevertheless, I felt myself a stranger, realizing that I was being held back from any full revelation of her true self. I was permitted to associate with the outer, but not the inner, woman, and even in our apparent intimacy remained baffled and perplexed.

To Be Continued

DIED IN HIS BERTH

Member of London Symphony Orchestra Succumbs Suddenly.

Ottawa, Ont., April 26.—Soon after the special train bearing the members of the London Symphony Orchestra reached here today, Wallace Sutcliffe, a second violin player in this world-famous orchestra, was found dead in his berth. Coroner Baptie stated that death was due to heart failure, and the funeral occurred this afternoon to Beechwood Cemetery here.

Spring Medicine

Is

Made a Yearly Necessity by Impure Blood.

The Best is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which Cures All Humors and All Eruptions, Relieves that Tired Feeling, Creates an Appetite.

More Profit is the object of substitution. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" as Hood's you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Insist on Having Hood's, which effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of twenty different ingredients.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

Burned With Lye

Zam-Buk Brought Him Relief

Geo. T. Ryall, 542 10th Ave. E., Vancouver, while employed at a soap works had his foot badly burned in caustic lye. He says: "After three months of ineffectual treatment by doctors, the burn was still an open sore, so I tried Zam-Buk.

"From the very first application this balm brought me relief. The inflammation and poison were drawn from the wound. Then healing commenced. "In a short time new healthy flesh filled in the wound, and my foot was quite sound again. I have proved Zam-Buk for other wounds and injuries, and in my estimation it is the finest healer in existence."

OBSERVATION CARS ON AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS

Canadian Pacific Railway to Build Cars for European Railroad.

The announcement that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will this summer begin to run a series of observation car services on the Austrian state railways through the Tyrol, marks an epoch in the growth of the importance of Canada in the old world. Under a contract with the Austrian state railways, the Canadian Pacific has arranged to build several observation cars in Austria on Canadian Pacific plans. The design is that of Mr. Vaughan, head of the C. P. R. Angus shops at Montreal, who has made a personal visit to Austria to study local conditions. They will differ slightly from the type as used in Canada, and each car will have platforms at both ends. The cars will be the longest four-axle cars in Europe. They will have a very spacious interior, and will seat thirty-two passengers; and an up-to-date library with all the latest magazines, just as on the C. P. R. transcontinental trains, will be among the features of the cars.

Both Austria and the Canadian Pacific Railway will benefit from the consolidation of the new scheme. The attention of vast numbers of travelling Canadians and Americans will be diverted from other parts of Europe and Austria, not only to see that interesting country, but to learn how these Canadian Pacific observation cars fulfil their mission. There will be three observation services to begin with. By arrangement with the Swiss Government, the first of these will run between Zurich and Innsbruck over the Arlberg route via Landeck. The second will be between Innsbruck and Vienna via Zell-am-Zee and Salzburg. The third will be from Salzburg to Trieste over the Tauern and Karawanken railways by way of Badgastein, Villach, Veldes and the Valley of the Isonzo. This last is a new route only recently completed by the Austrian Government, which has spent immense sums of money to provide a short cut from the north to Trieste, its greatest seaport.

The Austrian State Railway is particularly well favored in the country it feeds as regards scenery, and seen as it will be under the most favorable auspices in these new C. P. R. observation cars, the beauty of the land will be a most interesting part of any European tour.

"Our baby cries for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," writes Mrs. T. B. Kendrick, Rasaca, Ga. "It is the best cough remedy on the market for coughs, colds and croup." For sale by all dealers. 5

MEETS HIS DEATH IN STRANGE WAY

Window Descended on His Neck and the Youth Was Hanged.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., April 26.—Harry Arbing, the 11-year-old son of James Arbing, a blacksmith, of North Tryon, came to his death this morning in a most extraordinary manner. Sometimes he was given the task of making the school fire ready for lighting. This morning, not having the key, he stood a piece of board against the side of the building and climbed to the window. The board slipped and the window at the same time came down on his neck, leaving him suspended there. A neighbor, James Leard, happening to pass noticed the boy hanging from the window and hastened to his rescue but found that life was extinct.

CHINESE FAMINE FUND IS NOW OVER $300

Donations Should Be Sent in at Once, As It Is the Desire to Cable Funds Next Week.

Mr. J. K. H. Pope, treasurer of the Chinese famine fund, wishes to acknowledge the following contributions to the fund:

Amount previously acknowledged	$279 00
A Cheerful Giver, Sarnia	3 00
Mrs. J. Marr	20 63
G. A. Sutherland	5 00
Mrs. F. A. Buskard	1 00
	$308 63

Mr. Pope states that it is the intention of the committee to cable the balance on hand to China either on Monday or Tuesday, and wishes that intending contributors would kindly give the matter their immediate attention.

SHOE MEN SATISFIED

Evidence at Quebec Regarding United Shoe Machinery Company.

Quebec, April 26.—The investigation into the alleged combine methods of the United Shoe Machinery Company was resumed this morning by the three commissioners, Hon. Justice Laurendeau and Messrs. W. White, K. C., and J. C. Walsh. The company was represented by Hon. T. C. Casgrain, and the Government by Messrs. Faulkner, K.C., and Beaubein, K. C. Four witnesses, Messrs. Luc Routhier, J. B. Drolet, Frank McKeen and James Muir, jun., were heard. Their evidence was favorable to the United Shoe Machinery Company. All of them declared that they were satisfied with conditions now existing. The commission has finished its work in Quebec, and adjourned until May 7, when it will resume in Montreal.

CORRESPONDENCE

Must All These Lives Be Sacrificed?—Letter No. 2.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

In your excellent article on the Titanic disaster in your issue of the 23rd inst., you state that it is one harrowing series of duties neglected. This is absolutely correct. In my letter, which you so kindly published on the 20th inst., I questioned the boat drill, lifeboat construction, efficiency of crew, stiffness of tackle, rusty fastenings and inability of crew to properly speak English. Since then the investigation under way has brought evidence abundant that in each of these particulars there was neglect; thus proving that it does not take any superhuman knowledge to arrive at the conditions existing. Why, therefore, were they permitted to exist? You, sir, have given the answer; "human greed" rather than "human blindness."

The newspapers of Canada, and notably of Montreal, have been boasting during the past week that every steamship coming to or sailing from this country is properly equipped in the matter of life-saving apparatus. Are they? The reverse is the fact.

A short time ago I was delegated to look into the conditions existing; this was principally owing to the fact that I advocated a reduction in insurance rates if a decent standard was set and maintained on board vessels in regard to lifeboats, buoys and belts. As Montreal has been to the front in lauding itself over its happy condition, I will take it first.

I boarded one of the steamers running between Montreal and Quebec. Several hundred passengers were on the same boat. Things called lifeboats were on the upper deck; they contained vegetables in a state of decay; junk and filth; oars bent and broken; rowlocks and plugs conspicuous by their absence. The so-called lifeboats were entirely rotten, and when I touched them they almost fell to bits, and their number was very much less than what the very lax regulations require. Another passenger and his wife noticed my actions. They asked me if I expected "an accident was going to happen." I said I hoped not. We exchanged cards, and he said he was astounded that such a condition of things was permitted. I then looked up the captain; I asked him if he had lifeboats enough for all on board, and he replied that he did not know; few of them ever do. I asked him what would the passengers do if necessity arose to use the lifeboats; and he said he thought they could use the chairs, of which there were plenty!!! Now, the chairs happened to be made of "sinking birch." But even if they would float, what chance would the passengers have for their lives, who would be compelled to use them?

With such a condition of affairs staring us in the face, is it not time for the marine department to "get busy" if we are to avoid a repetition of the Titanic disaster? Yours faithfully,

SHEET-ANCHOR.

RURAL DEANERY WILL MEET IN STRATHROY

Arrangements Have Been Completed For Session in May.

Arrangements have been completed for the annual May meeting of the Anglican Rural Deanery of West Middlesex to be held in Strathroy on the 7th of May.

Rev. S. F. Robinson, the rural dean, will preside. His Lordship Bishop Williams will probably attend.

The meeting will open at 10 a.m., at which communion will be administered. The business session will commence at 11 o'clock, when matters concerning the deanery will be disposed of.

The afternoon session will be held at 2:30 o'clock, and will adjourn at 5 o'clock. Sunday school and mission work will be the two main topics of discussion. In the evening, Rev. Egerton Ryerson, missionary to Japan, will address a public meeting on mission problems.

BRITISH WARSHIP OFF TO MEXICO

Will Look After Interests of British Subjects on West Coast.

Mexico City, April 26. — It was learned here on good authority today that a British warship is en route to the West Coast to look after the interests of British subjects. It is believed here that another vessel will be sent by Great Britain to the Gulf.

This action, it is understood, is the result of an understanding of the European powers, and it is believed that other nations with interests in Mexico will follow England's lead.

Sore Chest Cured In One Night

Broke Up a Heavy Cold, Relieved Pain in the Side, Stopped an Irritating Cough.

"Anyone that goes through all that I suffered last winter will appreciate the value of a remedy that cures like Nerviline cured me." These are the opening words of the solemn declaration of E. P. Von Hayden, the well-known violinist. "My work kept me out late at night, and playing in cold, drafty places brought on a severe cold that settled on my chest. I had a harsh, racking cough and severe pains darted through my sides and settled in my shoulders. I used different liniments, but none broke up my cold till I used Nerviline. I rubbed it on my neck, chest and shoulders, morning and night, and all the pain disappeared. Realizing that such a heavy cold had run down my system, I took Ferrozone at meals, and was completely built up and strengthened. Since using Nerviline I have no more colds or pleurisy, and enjoy perfect health."

NERVILINE CURES CHEST COLDS

It's because Nerviline contains the purest and most healing medicinal principles, because it has the power of sinking through the pores to the kernel of the pain—these are the reasons why it breaks up colds, cures lumbago, stiffness, neuralgia, sciatica and rheumatism. Refuse any substitute your dealer may suggest—insist on Nerviline only. Large family size bottles, 50 cents; trial size, 25 cents, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Buffalo, N. Y., and Kingston, Ont.

HOW I ENLARGED MY BUST

After Massage, Cold Creams, Wooden Cups, Electricity, Dangerous Drugs and Other Methods Had All Failed.

A WOMAN'S SECRET LAID BARE

How I Watched My Bust Grow in Size, Day by Day, and Week After Week, Until I Had Obtained

A Superb Development In One Month's Time

Special Arrangements for Readers of The London Advertiser to Obtain Full Information Free.

I will tell you how I obtained a beautiful large bust in fifteen days' time, and how you may do the same. The treatment I recommend to you is exactly the plan I followed myself, and which gave me a superb development in less than one month. Until I learned of the long-hidden secret of reproducing the bust developement which I enjoy today, I confess that people had always looked upon me as a woman with a poor figure. My clothes did not set well and I failed to receive the admiration which is so pleasing to a woman. You can understand how anxious I was to obtain a luxurious bust development, and consequently I tried nearly all the methods I saw advertised, but none of them did me any good. Massage and cold creams made my bust soft and flabby; wooden cups seemed to have no effect whatever, electricity proved utterly useless; and I believe the dangerous drugs which I took into my system did me more harm than good. I grew more fretful and nervous than ever, and became absolutely discouraged, for I felt that nothing further could be done, and I must go through life with a flat bust, a poor figure, and a nervous disposition. In the depth of my despair a friend of mine, who had given a lifetime to study and scientific research, suggested to me a plan which was so different from anything I had ever seen or used that I consented to make one final trial. My health was so poor that I admit being skeptical of obtaining any results. You can imagine my surprise and delight when I noticed that my bust was becoming firmer, and I watched it grow in size, day by day and week by week, until, at the end of fifteen days, not only the reflection in my mirror, but actual measurements, proved conclusively to me the wonderful enlargement that had been produced. Those who had known me for years were astonished at the improvement in my appearance. In less than one month I was able to rejoice in a superb development of the bust, which surpassed even my fondest dream. I felt better and stronger, my nerves were rested, and I took a greater interest in life. I was doubly astonished at these marvellous results because the treatment had required so little time to follow that I did not neglect any of my regular duties. Best of all, the treatment had not made me fat, but had only produced the development which I had so long desired. Such a wonderful change from ugliness to beauty may seem hard to believe, but it is absolutely true, as I can prove by those who knew followed this treatment. You can judge for yourself, for I recommend the same treatment to you which I used with such success. I have arranged for full information regarding this remarkable plan to be sent to all readers of this paper who fill out the coupon below and send it within ten days, inclosing two 2-cent stamps for reply, to Madame Margarette Merlain (Dept. 1,116 A.), Pembroke House, Oxford Street, London W., England.



FREE COUPON FOR READERS OF LONDON ADVERTISER

Cut out this Coupon and send today (or write and mention No. 1,116 A) with your name and address, enclosing two 2-cent stamps for reply, to Madame Margarette Merlain (Dept. 1,116 A.), Pembroke House, Oxford Street, London W., Eng., for full information in regard to the plan which she followed for obtaining a LUXURIOUS BUST DEVELOPMENT, RESTED NERVES, and PERFECT HEALTH. This coupon is good if used within ten days from the date of publication of the above article.

NAME ..... ADDRESS .....

6

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PROCESS ENGRAVERS
LINE AND HALF-TONE ETCHINGS
436½ RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 3480

Old Dutch Cleanser

will clean Pots & Pans *Perfectly*

Do away with the old-fashioned, arm-tiring method of scraping. Old Dutch Cleanser saves you both labor and time. The fine particles will immediately loosen and remove the grease and the hardest "burnt-in" crusts which soap, soap powder and scouring brick only imperfectly wear off after long, hard scraping. An "all-'round" cleanser for every part of the "neat-as-a-pin" house. Strictly hygienic.

Avoid Caustics and Acids

Many other uses and full Directions on Large Sifter-can 10¢

WHITE STAR DOMINION
LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

Magnificent New Canadian Service Steamer
"LAURENTIC" sails APR. 27
From Portland, Me. to Liverpool
Fares: 1st $85; 2nd $53.75, 3rd class $32.50

MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL
THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO EUROPE
Sailings Every Saturday by the
"LAURENTIC" & "MEGANTIC"
Fitted with every up-to-date device for comfort and safety. Elevators. Orchestras carried.

"TEUTONIC" & "CANADA"
One Class Cabin (II) $50 and $55
Third class passengers berthed in closed rooms only.

For further particulars apply to local agents or Coy.'s Office, Montreal, or Toronto

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES

Length, 570 feet Breadth, 65½ feet
Tonnage, 14,500
Wireless and Submarine Signals
HOLD ALL RECORDS BETWEEN CANADA AND LIVERPOOL

From Quebec to Liverpool.
Emp. Britain....May 3, May 31, June 28
Emp. Ireland..May 17, June 14, July 12

From Montreal to Liverpool.
L. Champlain....May 9, June 6, July 4
L. Manitoba..May 5, June 20, July 18

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

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
ST. LAWRENCE SEASON.
TO LIVERPOOL.

Tunisian sails .....Fri., May 3, May 31
Virginian sails ..... Fri., May 10, June 7
Corsican sails ..... Fri., May 17, June 14
Victorian sails .... Fri., May 24, June 21

TO GLASGOW.
Pretorian sails ..... Sat., May 4, June 1
Hesperian sails .... Sat., May 11, June 8
Scandinavian sails..Sat., May 18, June 15
Grampian sails .... Sat., May 25, June 22

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
Sicilian sails ..... Sun., May 5, June 9
Ionian sails ..... Sun., May 12, June 16
Corinthian sails .. Sun., May 19, June 23
Scotian sails ..... Sun., May 26, June 30
Lake Erie sails .... Sun., June 2, July 7

For full information as to additional sailings, rates, etc., apply to F. B. Clarke, W. Fulton, E. De la Hooke, R. E. Ruse, agents, London, Ont.

THE ALLAN LINE, 77 Yonge St., Toronto.

Summer Schedule
—ON THE—
TRACTION COMPANY

Providing HOURLY SERVICE between London and Port Stanley will take effect on Thursday, April 25, 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on week days; 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays. Last car goes to St. Thomas.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Important Announcement.

New Trains With Most Modern Equipment to Seashore Resorts at
NEW LONDON, CONN., FISHERS' ISLAND, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND AND LONG ISLAND.
Warm Sea Bathing—Best on Atlantic Coast. Splendid Deep Sea Fishing.
Excellent Hotel and Boarding-House Accommodations.
Extremely Low Round Trip Fares.

Write for handsomely illustrated booklet containing full information, free for the asking. Apply to R. E. RUSE, C. P. and T. A., London, Ont. 73tf-tyw

WABASH
Special Low Rate Round Trip
EXCURSIONS
To the Pacific Coast

During the months of May and June, tickets good going and returning, all direct routes, with stop-over privileges within limit of tickets.

The Wabash is the short and best route. For dates of sale see your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. Richardson, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the East—*3:27 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:20 p.m.
Arrive from the West—*12:09 a.m., *3:43 a.m., 8:59 a.m., *11:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the East—*12:14 a.m., *3:48 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:58 p.m.
Depart for the West—*3:32 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:20 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:23 a.m., *4:00 p.m., *6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—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., 12:35 p.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive from the East—*11:28 a.m., 6:10 p.m., 7:40 p.m., *10:52 p.m.
Arrive from the West—*4:30 a.m., 12:36 p.m., *5:22 p.m., 8:25 p.m.
Depart for the East—*4:38 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., *5:30 p.m.
Depart for the West—8:00 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 7:48 p.m., *11:00 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.
Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:00 noon, 1:50, 4:38, *9:15 p.m.
Depart—5:05, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 2:30, *4:15, †7:00 p.m.
*To and from Walkerville. †To St. Thomas only. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except trains marked with star and dagger.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Canada's Double Track Line

Single fare to Toronto for round trip, with fifty cents added, for admission to Canadian National Horse Show. Good going April 30, also from stations in Canada where the lowest one-way first-class fare to Toronto does not exceed $2 50. Good going May 1, 2, 3, 4. All tickets valid returning Monday, May 6.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS TO WESTERN CANADA VIA CHICAGO.

April 30, May 14, 28. Winnipeg and return, $34; Edmonton and return, $42. Tickets good for sixty days. Through coaches and Pullman tourist sleepers will be operated in connection with above excursions.

Tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company.

Steamship tickets on sale via all lines.

Full particulars from any Grand Trunk agent, or address R. E. Ruse, C. P. and T. A., "Clock" Corner, London.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
OCEANA
14,000 Tons 535 Feet Long
the holder of a speed record that no liner afloat has ever equalled, first cabin throughout with gorgeous rooms and private baths, the finest promenade deck in the world, the best cuisine on the Atlantic and carrying no cattle or freight, is far the greatest liner to
Bermuda
the land that you should see while the world-famed Bermuda flowers are in blossom. In this Fairyland you can enjoy driving, cycling, golf, tennis, boating, ocean bathing, fishing and every outdoor recreation.
NOW
Sailing every Thursday, from New York.
Most Attractive Rates Ever Offered.
Get beautiful booklet maps, chart, etc., from
Bermuda-Atlantic Line, 290 B'way, N. Y.
F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
TORONTO
$3.40 Return from London
Plus 50c for admission to
Canadian National Horse Show
TICKETS GOOD GOING APRIL 30, RETURN LIMIT MAY 6, 1912.

Homeseekers' Excursions
APRIL 30, MAY 14 and 28
and every second Tuesday until Sept. 17 inclusive
WINNIPEG and RETURN, $34 00
EDMONTON and RETURN, $42 00
Return Limit 60 Days.
Through Tourist Sleeping Cars.

Michigan Central
"The Niagara Falls Route."
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Local Trains
LEAVE LONDON
Connecting with western accommodation to Detroit, connecting with mail trains from St. Thomas for west, east and St. Clair div., express for Detroit, Chicago and for New York, Boston and eastern points via "Wolverine," accommodation to Waterford. 7:20 a.m. 2:20 p.m. 5:35 p.m 10:11 p.m.
Thos. Evans, C. T. A.; S. H. Palmer, D. P. A., St. Thomas; L. W. Landman, G. P. A., Chicago.

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Unsurpassed Steamers, Service, Cuisine, at Low Rates, All Classes.
GO BY The American, Atlantic Transport, Red Star, White Star-Dominion Lines.
New York, Boston, Montreal to England, Ireland, Continent, Mediterranean
For Rates and All Particulars Apply to E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE or R. E. RUSE, Local Agts.

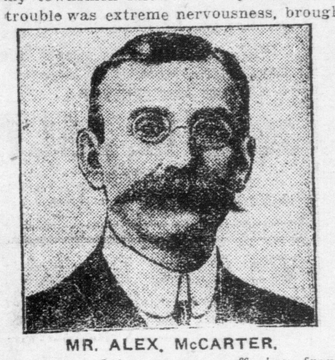
Awful Nervousness and Paralysis Cured By "Fruit-a-tives"

The Miracle Worker That Cures When Doctors Fail---Now Used in Thousands of Homes in Every Section of Our Great Country.

Two Men, From Widely Different Parts of Canada, Tell How They Found Health and Happiness By Taking These Wonderful Fruit Juice Tablets.

Walkerton, Ont., May 9th, 1911.

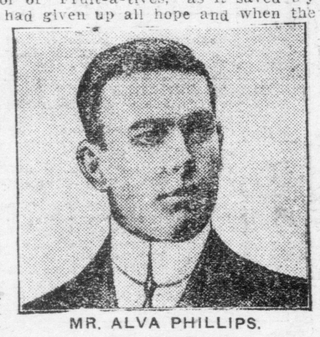
"I have been in Walkerton in business for a good many years and many of my townsmen know that my health, for long periods, was precarious. My trouble was extreme nervousness, brought on by Indigestion or Dyspepsia, from which I suffered in its most severe form. It was so bad that I could not sleep before about four in the morning. I noticed in the Toronto World one of your published testimonials of how someone had used "Fruit-a-tives" for similar troubles, and asked Mr. Hunter, my druggist, his opinion on the matter and he advised their use. I immediately procured several boxes, and I am pleased to say that I now enjoy splendid health and could not possibly feel better. I can eat with every degree of satisfaction, and sleep without an effort, which pleasure I was denied before I was fortunate enough to use "Fruit-a-tives." I strongly advise anyone suffering from like complaints to commence using "Fruit-a-tives" immediately. Don't stop at a few doses—but continue using "Fruit-a-tives" until a cure is accomplished."



MR. ALEX. McCARTER.

ALEX. McCARTER.
Bristol, N. B., July 25th, 1911.

"I am unable to say enough in favor of "Fruit-a-tives," as it saved my life and restored me to health, when I had given up all hope and when the doctors had failed to do anything more for me. I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, 1910, and this left me unable to walk or help myself, and the constipation of the bowels was terrible. Nothing did me any good and I was wretched in every way. Finally, I took "Fruit-a-tives" for the constipation, and it not only cured me of that trouble but gradually this fruit medicine toned up the nerves and actually cured the paralysis. Under the use of "Fruit-a-tives," I grew stronger and stronger until all the palsy and weakness left me.



MR. ALVA PHILLIPS.

I am now well again and attend my store every day and all day. I reverently say, "Thank God! for Fruit-a-tives." ALVA PHILLIPS.

These two cases show the wonderful powers of "Fruit-a-tives" in restoring a shattered nervous system to health and vigor—in entirely curing obstinate Constipation—and in completely relieving Indigestion and Dyspepsia. What other one medicine in the whole world has ever done so much? "Fruit-a-tives" cures.

It is the only medicine in the world actually made from fruit with the addition of valuable tonics. It is pleasant to take and will always give the most gratifying results when taken regularly.

50c a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

A NEW FORCE IN THE WORLD IS GERMANY

The People the Stockholders, the Government the Board of Directors.

Berlin, April 26.—Robert J. Thompson, American consul at Hanover, made some interesting remarks at the dinner given by the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin to its Hamburg members.

If, he said, the canals and navigable rivers of Germany were reproduced in the United States in like proportion as regards length of watercourses and area of land, they would extend in forty parallel lines across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in twenty parallel lines from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. There is a greater freight tonage on the River Rhine than on all of America's Great Lake System.

Germany's prosperity and material progress are such that she must employ upward of three million of women workers in the fields to garner the harvests, so plentiful through intensive and scientific cultivation.

Consul Thompson spoke of Germany as a really new force in the world. To him the country appears to be organized on the principle of the people being the stockholders and the Government the board of directors of a great industrial concern. The question of government, in its ethical sense, resolved itself into a matter of the direction and control of the natural resources and productive forces of the country for the greatest good of all. The overworked shibboleths of the rights of man were left to the academicians and the demagogues, while real Germany, with her modern teamwork and practical application of socialism, was quietly but surely stepping into the lead among the nations of the earth.

Mr. Thompson is a believer in commercial reciprocity between Germany and the United States, and says that for every reduction the latter might make in the chemical, rubber, textile and steel and iron schedules, Germany is ready and able to give something in return.

TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

Ottawa, April 25.—Reorganization of the trade commissioner service of Canada abroad is under way. There are vacancies to be filled at Amsterdam, Paris, Berlin, Shanghai, and Havana and the territory of the various commissioners will be reallotted.

BURIAL OF GENERAL GRANT

Impressive Funeral Cavalcade Through Streets of New York.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, April 26.—Military men and men prominent in public and private life gathered here today to pay the last solemn honors to Major-General Frederick Dent Grant, who died at the Hotel Buckingham on April 11. The funeral exercises were postponed until today to await the arrival of the general's daughter, the Princess Cantacuzene, summoned from her home in Russia.

Today's services were the most notable ever held in the Chapel of Cornelius the Centurion on Governor's Island. The little army chapel was too small to allow the admittance of the general public, but an opportunity was given to all New York to pay its tribute as the long military procession made its way to the tap of muffled drums over a five-mile line of march from the Battery, up Broadway and Fifth avenue, to the West Shore ferry at Forty-second street. At the latter point, the Government orders provided for a special train to take the body to West Point for interment.

Not since the body of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant was taken across the city to its final resting place on Riverside Drive 27 years ago, has New York witnessed a funeral cavalcade so impressive.

President Taft, Vice-President Sherman, and Gen. Leonard Wood were perhaps the most distinguished persons who came to New York today for the funeral. The pallbearers included Senator Root, Andrew Carnegie, Henry W. Taft, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. William Crozier, Hamilton Fish and others.

A Windsor Lady's Appeal

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

Roadside fruit trees line one of the turnpikes in Fairfield County, Ohio, for a distance of fifteen miles. It is planned to use the income from the sale of the fruit for repair and maintenance of the road.

HEAD OF TIMOTHY IN CLINTON GIRL'S LUNG

Had Been Growing Steadily Worse and It Was Feared Would Die.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Clinton, April 27.—Little Etta Hardy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hardy, has been in ill health all winter, and small hope was held out for her complete recovery. Recently, during a violent fit of coughing, she coughed up a head of timothy that has been in her lung, and the cause of all the trouble. She is now recovering as fast as possible. How she swallowed the head is a mystery to herself and parents.

Mr. John Ransford, salt manufacturer, of Clinton, has been appointed one of the official delegates from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to represent them at the congress at London, England, in June.

Messrs. W. Brydone, G. McTaggart, J. Stevenson, W. Glenn and T. Jackson, junior, were appointed on the board of management of Willis Church to fill the five vacancies caused by five members resigning.

The girls' club of Willis Church elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Honorary president, Mrs. (Rev.) Grant; president, Miss E. Chidley; vice-president, Mrs. L. Paisley; secretary, Miss B. McIvor; treasurer, Miss L. Walkinshaw.

J. Becker has taken a position with the bridge building department of the G. T. R.

Miss Helen D. Ford and Miss Wilton M. Ford, daughters of Rev. Jos. E. Ford, were successful in the exams at Queen's University in their respective years. After a short visit here they left for Ruddell, Sask., to teach during the summer.

Clinton Lodge No. 83, I. O. O. F., will attend divine service on Sunday at St. Paul's Church. The rector, Rev. C. E. Jeakins, will preach a special sermon.

This week Rev. T. W. Cosens married Mr. Robert Gibbings and Miss Lonie Cartwright, both of Hullett. They will reside on the groom's farm in Hullett township.

APPIN MEETING

Mrs. John McFee Is President of Women's Institute.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Appin, April 26.—The annual meeting of the Woman's Institute was held on Thursday at the residence of Miss Jones. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. John McFee; secretary, Miss Hyttenrauch; treasurer, Miss I. McDonald. Rev. Owens addressed the ladies on "The Care and Training of Children." Mrs. Jones gave a practical demonstration in the art of baking, making a specialty of cream puffs.

Mr. Maham, of Bothwell, was a visitor at the manse yesterday.

Mr. Tom Rosser has bought the house owned by Mr. Sam Campbell, and is moving into it.

Mr. Jas. McFee has purchased the house formerly owned by Mr. Rosser.

Mr. Archie McFee, of London, intends removing here next week.

ELLIOTT---RICHARDS

Pretty Brussels Girl Becomes Wife of Western Doctor.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Brussels, April 26.—A pretty wedding was solemnized here when Miss Mae Elliott, daughter of the late James Elliott, was married to Dr. Percy Richards, of McLeod, Alberta. Rev. Mr. Wishart performed the ceremony. The bride looked charming in a dress of duchess satin trimmed with Irish lace, and wore the conventional veil and orange blossoms. She carried a pyramid of cream roses. Miss Irene Coulter, of Milibank, was flower girl. The wedding march was played by Charles Richards, of Hamilton. Dr. and Mrs. Richards will make their home in the West, after a honeymoon trip in the East. Miss Elliott had been a member of the Presbyterian choir and was an officer in the W. C. T. U., and was a very popular young lady.

Alex. Strachan, merchant, whose illness was reported last week, went to Fergus hospital and had a tumor removed from the appendix. He is making good progress and will be home in the course of a week.

Mrs. Chrysler, provincial superintendent of anti-narcotics in the W. C. T. U., was here recently and gave two addresses, one to the public school on "Cigarette Smoking," and one to the local W. C. T. U. at a mothers' meeting. Miss A. Pryne sang a choice solo. Mrs. Chrysler lives at Brantford.

Next Sunday evening the Oddfellows will attend the Methodist Church, when Rev. Dr. Oaten will preach the anniversary sermon. Western Star Lodge has a large membership.

It is reported that Rev. D. E. Cameron has resigned as rector of St. John's Church, Brussels, and St. George's Church, Walton.

A Black Minorca egg, 6¾x8¾ inches and weighing one-quarter pound, is one of the freaks in the possession of Andrew Currie, butcher.

Over a year ago James Sinclair was thrown out of the Queen's Hotel while behaving in a disorderly manner. In his fall his leg was broken. He sued J. Querin, proprietor of the Queen's, for damages, but Judge Doyle dismissed the case without calling any witnesses for the defence. Court was held at Goderich. Sinclair was laid up for months from the broken limb.

Rev. Dr. Bartlett, who took the Epworth League anniversary services in connection with the Methodist Church, rendered very efficient service.

Mrs. A. Raymann, of Cranbrook, is seriously ill with cancer. An operation was expected, and the patient went to Fergus Hospital, but the doctors thought it unwise to perform it. She is still at the hospital, and little hope is entertained for her.

TILLSONBURG.

Tillsonburg, April 26.—Dr. M. Reid spent a few days recently with his mother and sister in Toronto, before leaving for London, England.

Robt. Anderson spent a few days in Woodstock this week on business.

C. A. Ostrander was a Port Nichol visitor this week, purchasing real estate.

L. B. C. Livingston spent a few days in Aylmer this week on business.

Miss Nellie James, of Strathroy, is the guest of friends here.

Miss Leota Belore was the guest of relatives at Courtland recently.

Mrs. Nellie Long, of Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Aldrich.

C. F. Burkholder has purchased the old brewery buildings of Luke & Sons, and intends remodelling the buildings and putting them to some use.

Mr. John Somers, of Townsend, has purchased a house on Bidwell street, and intends moving here very shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ball were the guests of friends at Guyshaw this week.

Jas. Thompson has purchased a house in Springford, and has moved his family there.

DIED AT CHESLEY

W. G. Elworthy For Many Years Lived at Woodstock.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Chesley, April 26.—Mr. W. G. Elworthy, one of the patriarchs of our town, passed away at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ferguson on Wednesday. Deceased was in his 84th year. Mr. Elworthy was born at Fordley Hall, Suffolk, Eng., and was the last survivor of a family of nine. The greater part of his life was spent in the mercantile business in Woodstock and Winnipeg. Mr. Elworthy was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is survived by three daughters.

NEW POSTOFFICE

Excavation Starts for Fine Building at Chesley.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Chesley, April 26. — Work has commenced on the excavation for the basement of the new post office. Contractor Gilpin, of Wiarton, has sublet the excavating to Gordon Lloyd, of Chesley.

J. J. Neelin, formerly foreman of the Enterprise printing office, has assumed his new duties as town postmaster. Mr. Neelin looks forward to being installed in the new office by the end of the summer.

Rev. Walter Scott, of Edinburgh, will preach at both services in the Associate Presbyterian Church next Sabbath.

Dr. Lloyd, vice-provost of Trinity College, Toronto, visited this town and preached in Holy Trinity Church both morning and evening. Dr. Lloyd is one of the foremost preachers of his day, and his visit here will be long remembered by those who heard him.

MET AT THAMESFORD

Women's Institute Members Held Interesting Discussion on Home.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Thamesford, April 26—The Women's Institute met at Sunnyside yesterday and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Galbraith gave them a very beneficial talk on "Woman." One of the remarks made was that although man was considered the head of the home, that woman was the heart of the home. Miss Lawrence gave a reading, Mrs. M. Cowper and Miss Cawthorpe instrumental solos and Mrs. Rev. Galbraith sang a beautiful solo unaccompanied.

Mrs. C. M. Judge is visiting with her sister, Mrs. E. Howe, who is very ill at London.

Mr. A. McGougan, of Glasgow, Scotland, who has been visiting Dr. McGougan, intends to leave shortly for Lethbridge, Alta., to take a position.

Mr. W. Adams is moving into Mr. Knox's house on Washington street lately vacated by Mr. Robbins.

Mr. Milroy is moving his household effects to Woodstock, where he intends starting in a blacksmith shop.

Mrs. T. J. Newton was in Ingersoll recently visiting her friend, Mrs. Hollingshead, of Culloden, who is ill in Alexandra Hospital there.

AYLMER.

Aylmer, April 27. — The Ladies' Aid of Trinity Church are holding a food sale in the W. L. Stratton store today.

Prof. J. W. Jones, of St. Thomas, will take charge of the musical part of the services in Trinity Church tomorrow.

Mr. Newton, of St. Thomas, will accompany Mr. Jones and sing at both services.

Many were the expressions of regret from local citizens, when they learned yesterday of the death of Rev. James Livingstone, a former pastor of the Aylmer Methodist Church.

Mrs. Eliza Hayden, of Detroit, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wilson, mother of Mr. Geo. Wilson, Talbot street east. It is 45 years since Mr. Wilson has seen his aunt.

The three St. Thomas young men who came to Aylmer last Sunday afternoon and created a disturbance on the streets of the town and acted in a disgraceful manner, were in town again yesterday, and after interviewing W. H. Barnum, to whom an apology was made, they interviewed the police magistrate, James Bradley, and begged for leniency. They will be given a hearing on Monday next before Magistrate Bradey.

Anaemic Mothers Here Is Relief!

You Can Enrich Your Worn-Out Blood and Quickly Renew Your Health With Dr. Hamilton's Pills.



Sufferer of Twenty Years States Dr. Hamilton's Pills Are a Real Cure.

"I can't remember any time during the past 20 years when my head was not aching. If I bent over, dark specks would come before my eyes, and it seemed as if all the blood in my body wanted to rush to the head." Thus opens the letter of Mrs. Enoch S. Spry, of Putnam P. O., and continuing her interesting statement, she says: "Work or exertion made my heart beat terrible, and going up stairs caused such shortness of breath that it fairly frightened me. My doctor told me that if that was the cause Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the greatest blood renewer on earth. I tell you how I feel today and you can understand what a great cure Dr. Hamilton's Pills have made. I feel strong enough now to work like a man, as for going up stairs on the run, it doesn't bother me at all. I eat and sleep as any well person ought, and as for dizziness, which used to frighten me so much, it has entirely disappeared. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are a wonderful woman's medicine. They helped me in other ways, too, and I know every woman that uses them will have comfort and good health. Refuse anything offered you instead of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, 25 cents per box. All dealers, or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ontario.

BRUCEFIELD.

Brucefield, April 26.—The dozen new candidates from the I. O. O. F. here, journeyed to Seaforth on Wednesday evening, where they were joined by a contingent of ten from Mitchell, and four from Seaforth, and were initiated into the mysteries of the second and third degrees. The Brucefield boys speak in high esteem of the work of the Seaforth brethren.

Mr. Jonathan Merner, M. P. for South Huron, was here yesterday.

Mr. John Cameron had the misfortune to fall from a chair recently and break his arm near the wrist.

Mr. B. R. Higgins, who broke his leg some weeks ago, is able to be out, with the aid of a cane.

Mr. John Grainger and wife are visiting with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Bowey.

WALKERTON.

Walkerton, April 27.—A. Sherrington, who has been in Florida for the winter, has returned much improved in health.

Miss Corina Sinclair is visiting in Toronto.

There is such a scarcity of potatoes in this locality that farmers may have to import for seed. Yesterday not a bushel could be procured from any local dealers.

Mr. Steinmiller, of Otter Creek mill, has bought a flour mill in Gorrie and takes possession on May 15.

Rev. Mr. Perdue, of St. John's Church, who has been in the hospital for several weeks, is able to be on the street again.

E. C. Stewart, who for the last year has been county secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has put in his resignation and is going into the real estate business in Owen Sound.

Col. Scott, barrister, is in Toronto this week.

The six hotel licenses of Walkerton were all renewed for a year by the commissioners, without any complaints.

MASQUERADED AS WOMAN

Armenian Admits He Donned Dresses to Escape From Titanic.

[Canadian Press.]

Hamilton, April 25.—Ashan Kricorian, an Armenian, who was mentioned by Major Peuchen in his evidence at the Titanic inquiry at Washington yesterday as crouching in the boat in which the major's party escaped, with woman's clothing over him and a broken arm, arrived here this morning and told a thrilling story of the panic in the steerage when the boat hit.

The foreigner said the shock as felt in the steerage made the boat quiver. Kricorian admitted that he used women's clothing to escape. He was bound for Brantford with a chum, who was also rescued, while 23 other Armenians drowned.

To whom it may concern: This is to certify that I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT myself as well as prescribed it in my practice where a liniment was required and have never failed to get the desired effect.

C. A. KING, M. D.

Our Hair Goods Are the Best.

SPRING BARGAINS

500 Braids, regular $2 at **95¢**

1,000 Curls, in sets..... **95¢**

$4.00 Switches for.... **$3.00**

$3.00 Switches for.... **$2.00**

WIGS FOR LADIES OUR SPECIALTY.

WE MAKE UP COMBINGS

WE RENT MASQUERADE COSTUMES.

TOUPEES AND WIGS FOR GENTS, $10 UP TO $50.

Phone 2336.

Prof. Micheel

221 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

DR. DE VAN'S PILLS

A reliable regulator. Never known to fail. Dr. De Van's Pills are very powerful in regulating the generative portion of the system. Refuse all cheap imitations. Dr. De Van's Pills are sold at $5 a box, mailed direct on receipt of price, from the Scobell Drug Company, St. Catharines, Ont. Sold by all druggists in London. ywt

FELL FROM A HAY LOFT

Suffered Tortures With His Kidneys Until He Tried Gin Pills

You might think that Mr. Baker needed a surgeon more than GIN PILLS. But there were no bones broken. His back was strained, which was harder to cure because nothing seemed to do any good. It is the same with a sprained ankle and broken leg. You can set the fracture and it will be well in six weeks—but the sprain may take months to get well.

However, Mr. Baker found the quick way to get relief from the pain—here are his own words.



A BAD FALL.

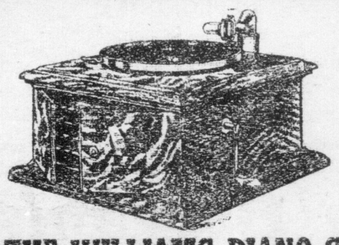
Aultsville, Ont.

"I have been a great sufferer from Kidney Trouble from an injury to my back caused by falling from a hayloft about six years ago. This left my kidneys weak, so that every cold I got would settle in my kidneys and cause intense suffering. I was advised to try GIN PILLS. I found, to my surprise, after taking two boxes, that the pains were relieved and I began to feel better. I am still taking GIN PILLS and feel sure I will be completely cured. I recommend GIN PILLS to all who suffer from any Kidney Trouble." C. BAKER.

You see, the fall had strained the kidneys and they were affected by the slightest chill. GIN PILLS immediately strengthened the kidneys—soothed any irritation and thus enabled the kidneys to overcome the effects of the fall.

If you are having pain in the back—or trouble with Kidneys or bladder through accident or overwork—do just as Mr. Baker did—take GIN PILLS. They will help you—cure you—or we will promptly refund your money. Buy six boxes at your dealer's. If, after taking them, you feel that Gin Pills have not helped you, return the empty boxes and get your money. We will take your word for it. 50c a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample box sent free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Dept. G, Toronto.

NATIONAL LAZY LIVER PILLS regulate the bowels and cure Constipation, Billousness and Indigestion. 25c. a box.



See Our $20.00 Motor-Boat Victrola

You will find our large Victor stock a great convenience to you when buying records.

THE WILLIAMS PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED



MAY

VICTOR RECORDS

OUT TO-DAY

A FEW GEMS FROM THE MAY LIST

10-INCH DOUBLE-FACED.

90c FOR THE TWO SELECTIONS

17057 — When I Was Twenty-one and You Were Sweet Sixteen....Macdonough and Quartette
17057 — If All My Dreams Were Made of Gold, I'd Buy the World for You .....Orpheus Quartette

17060 — Ye Who Have Yearned Alone .....Elsie Baker
17060 — I Know a Lovely Garden .....Elsie Baker

17066 — Moonlight Dance .....Pryor's Band
17066 — Naughty Marietta Selection .....Pryor's Band

17064 — Gee! But I Like Music With My Meals .....Billy Murray
17064 — Take a Little Tip From Father .....Billy Murray

TETRAZZINI'S SECOND RECORD IN ENGLISH.

88349—The Swallows .....Luisa Tetrazzini

AN "ALL-STAR" RECORD OF THE FAVORITE "ELEGIE"

87101—Elegie .....Alma Gluck-Soprano
Violin Obligato by Efrem Zimbalist.

PADEREWSKI PLAYS AN EXQUISITE SCHUBERT-LISZT NUMBER.

88357—Hark, Hark, the Lark .....Schubert-Liszt

Don't Miss the Wonderful Victor Puzzle record.

121000—Six Patriotic Selections on one disc $1.00

Hear these records today at your dealer's. 89

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO., Limited, Montreal

W. McPHILLIPS' PIANO STORE IS THE HOME OF THE VICTOR VICTROLA IN LONDON

Call and hear the latest records by the world's greatest artists.
WM. McPHILLIPS, 189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

FUNERAL DRAPERIES BURNED.

Toronto, April 26.—The draperies placed in the front of the union depot in memory of the late C. M. Hays were burned late last night. It is thought that someone either maliciously or carelessly threw a lighted match into them.

Industrious Money

All the money deposited in the Savings Department of this Strong Old Bank is industrious. Night and day, it is working, earning more money for our depositors.

Whose fault is it if your money is lazy? Do not carry your money in your pocket or leave it in what you think is a safe place at home. It will never earn anything for you there—besides, you are liable to lose it or spend it carelessly.

Give your money a chance. Start it working for you. Open a Savings Account at any of our Branches, where your money will earn you more money.

The Bank of Toronto

FOUR OFFICES IN LONDON:

Corner King and Richmond Streets—J. Pringle, Manager.
Corner Dundas and Adelaide Streets—F. D. Copeland, Mgr.
Corner Richmond and John Streets—S. C. Houston, Manager
Corner Dundas and Talbot Streets—J. C. McDonald, Mgr.

Camera Bargains

We have five real bargains in Cameras to offer this week. Not shop-worn nor used, but purchased at a Camera sale.

1 Folding Box Camera, quarter plate roll film, made by Houghton, Limited, London, England. Retails at $9.00. We are offering it at **$4.50**

4 Butcher & Son's Carbines, generally retailing at $30. postcard size, which we are closing out at..... **$18.50**

POSITIVELY THE BEST BARGAINS IN CAMERAS EVER OFFERED.

We carry a full line of Plate and Roll Film Cameras and all supplies. Mail orders filled.

The Camera Shop

L. M. GRAEME, MANAGER.

194 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 2665. b

AMERICAN FARMERS TO TAKE UP 15,000 ACRES IN W. ONTARIO

Straus Land Co. Preparing Land in Three Counties at Present.

25 FAMILIES COME HERE THIS SPRING

Enormous Labor Necessary to Drain, Fence and Prepare the Soil.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

We are in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., also papers which had been sent by you to us some time ago.

In answer to your inquiry as to the number of settlers that we have brought or propose to bring to Ontario, will say that during the spring of 1912 there were about 25 American families moved into the counties of Essex and Kent by reason of our operations in this section. It is very difficult for us to give you any idea as to about the number of families that we will bring into Ontario, as a percentage of the people to whom we sell land do not move on the farms themselves, but buy the same as an investment.

To Put People on 15,000 Acres.

We are the owners of about fifteen thousand acres of land in the counties of Kent, Essex and Lambton at this time, the majority of which in the course of a couple of years will be occupied by American families. You will understand that before we can induce our patrons to move to this land, it is necessary for us to have that part of the land which is not in cultivation, and which is in bush, cleared, logged, underbrushed, and made ready for the plow. In addition to this, it is necessary that we have all of the land thoroughly drained by tile, and that we improve the buildings to make them more modern than what they now are. We also have to have the farms surrounded by wire fences, all of which work we are now attempting to have done, which means the expending of a vast amount of money, as you can well realize. It is also necessary for us to have the majority of the ditches deepened and widened before they will give sufficient outlet for tiling purposes.

Skilled Labor Scarce.

One of the greatest obstacles that we have met up to the present time has been to secure competent labor in the way of carpenters, contractors and ditchers.

Hoping that the information that we have given you here will be of some benefit, as we are always glad to co-operate with you, and if there is any further information we can give you kindly feel free to call upon us. Thanking you for the files that you sent us, we are, yours very truly,

Straus Land Corporation, Limited.
JEROME ACKERMAN,
Vice-President.

Detroit, Mich., April 26.

Don't Be a Fly On the Wheel, Says "Onlooker" to the Free Press

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I notice the editorial reference in the London Free Press under heading "A Misdirected Campaign" to The Advertiser's "Stay in Ontario" campaign, and The Advertiser's reply under the heading, "Why Not Help?"

Mr. Editor, your question is well put. You have been carrying on a splendid educational campaign in calling attention to the great possibilities awaiting capital and labor in the agricultural sections of Ontario to keep the boys on the farm and draw others back to the land. The campaign was timely and has already produced a great awakening, and much good is bound to come from it.

If the Free Press has a surplus of energy it will do well "to help" pull on the "Stay in Ontario band wagon," and not be a fly on the wheel to impede its progress.

Petrolea, April 26. ONLOOKER.

REV. F. C. HARPER WAS INDUCTED

Chalmers Church Congregation Have Once Again a Good Shepherd.

A RECEPTION WAS HELD

Hillsdale Pastor Met His Flock for the First Time—A Formal Reception Next Week.

Friday night Rev. Frank C. Harper was inducted into the pastorate of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, which was left vacant upon the removal of Rev. Walter Moffatt, to Millbank. A large number of the members of the church were present at the ceremony that again gave them a leader and adviser. Rev. Mr. Harper comes to London with the well wishes of his former congregation at Hillsdale, and he will undoubtedly prove a brilliant addition to the ministry of London.

The service Friday night was presided over by Rev. Dr. Munro, of Arva, who is the moderator of the Presbytery of London. Dr. Munro also examined the new pastor in his beliefs, and upon the conclusion of the examination extended the right hand of fellowship. The sermon of the evening was delivered by Rev. N. H. McGillivray, of St. Thomas. Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of New St. James' Church, related to the congregation the various steps leading up to the induction of Rev. Mr. Harper last evening. Rev. Mr. Mitchell, in concluding his address, said that no man ever came to a more loyal congregation than that of Chalmers Church, and no church ever extended a more cordial welcome to a pastor than was extended to Rev. Mr. Harper.

A Lack of Men.

Rev. Mr. Mitchell also addressed the new pastor, and confined his address to advice that would be useful in his ministration to his new congregation. The speaker regretted the lack of young men that enter the ministry, and said that the greatest reward possible was to have men, women and children to accept the Christian religion.

Rev. W. R. McIntosh, of King Street Church, addressed the congregation, and said that he had known Rev. Mr. Harper since their boyhood days, and that he was a man of great promise. If the congregation would assist the pastor he could not see why Chalmers Church would not greatly prosper. The success of a pastor depended largely upon the assistance given him by his congregation.

Reception Held.

After the service last night an informal reception was held, at which Rev. Mr. Harper was introduced to many of his congregation by Rev. Thomas Mitchell, who has been moderator of the church during the period that they were without a pastor. A formal reception will be given him during next week. Rev. Mr. Harper will occupy his new pulpit tomorrow.

BURIAL OF McCARTHY.

London, April 27.—The body of Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian, and for many years member of parliament, who died at Folkestone on Wednesday, was buried in Hampstead Cemetery today. The procession to the grave was a long one, and included John Redmond, T. P. O'Connor, John Dillon and practically all the Nationalist members of parliament.

In cases of rheumatism relief from pain makes sleep and rest possible. This may be obtained by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers. 2



REV. F. C. HARPER.
The New Pastor of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, corner of Waterloo and Grey Streets.

WESTERN ONTARIO CROP CONDITIONS

Fall Wheat Escaped With Comparatively Small Damage By Frost.

WARM RAINS NEEDED

In Some Districts Seeding is Well Under Way — Record Yields Expected in South.

Reports from Western Ontario as to the present condition of the crops and the outlook for the harvest may vary widely, west of London conditions seem to be much more favorable than in other districts, and the farmers have been able to get on the land for some days, and in many districts a lot of the seeding is done.

Reports in general indicate that the fall wheat is in much better shape than was at first thought. Except in spots where ice laid on the ground for some days and killed the wheat, comparatively little damage has been done. Everywhere farmers are expressing the hope that a warm rain will come, followed by a few days of seasonable weather. This, they say, will be of untold value to them, and will give everything a good start and get the land in good shape for working.

From all through the northern districts reports indicate that the fall wheat is in good shape, and a good harvest is looked for. Reports indicate that there is a very large acreage of wheat. In the north there is still danger of early frosts, but farmers are expecting that warmer weather will come soon and start all growth.

NEED FARM HELP.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Dorchester, April 27. — Many of the farmers are just beginning to get on the land in this district, as owing to rains and general unfavorable weather they have been unable to do very much. Fall wheat is in good shape. There is a general scarcity of help and many farmers would be glad to get a good man.

ARE RUSHING WORK
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Napier, April 27. — Spring has come at last, and farmers are very busy. The past few days have made a great change in the village stores. No longer men are found gathering for a chat. Their only thought now is to get to bed early so as to be able to rise with the sun. Seeding is being rushed. Already many farmers have their seeding well under way. There are great prospects for a splendid harvest in this neighborhood. With the exception of a few bare spots, the fall wheat is in splendid condition. The growth of the past few days has certainly had its effect. Cattle are now being put out on pasture which is relieving the farmer of much indoor labor. It is not expected that the fruit will be at all affected by the severe winter.

Angus Galbraith is busy at work among his bees. Over 200 hives are out under the fruit trees in the orchard, after their winter's rest in the cellar. It is difficult to realize that between 2,000 and 3,000 eggs are being hatched daily in each hive. Last year Mr. Galbraith shipped several tons of honey and realized good prices. This seems to be a splendid locality for bees although very few are engaged in the business here.

IN GOOD SHAPE.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Lambeth, April 27. — Generally speaking fall wheat in this district is in first-class shape. Here and there bare spots may be seen, where ice killed the wheat, but a good yield is expected. Quite a lot of spring work has been done, and farmers are hoping for a good warm rain to start everything growing.

FIELDS ARE WET.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wyoming, April 27.—The fine weather of the past week has allowed the farmers to begin spring work. While stubble is rather wet, the sod fields are in fine condition for plowing and discing, and a turn to warmer weather will start everything growing splendidly.

PUTTING OUT PLANTS.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Leamington, April 27.—Farmers here are busy with their gardening. Cabbage and tomato plants are being set out in large numbers.

Spraying fruit trees is now in full blast, and it appears as if strenuous work must be done or the San Jose scale will get the start. A prominent grower states the scale has since last fall killed more peach trees than the severe frost has done. He does not think the trees have been injurd by the frost, though the blossom buds are very scarce.

The Pelee Island tobacco is beginning to come over on the Alfred Clark.

FEAR EARLY FROSTS.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Harriston, April 27.—The farmers in this section report the wheat crop to have wintered splendidly, very little having been injured. The spring frosts are doing considerable damage, and if the growth does not soon start, the wheat will have a very poor chance.

A BACKWARD SEASON.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Kincardine, April 27.—So far the season in this district has been very backward. In spots a good deal of damage was done to wheat, but a fair harvest is looked for and from present indications the wheat is in good shape. Very little work on the land has been done yet. There is a poor outlook for peaches this year, but apples, pears, cherries and plums appear uninjured by the very severe winter, and there is every prospect of a bountiful crop.

ARE GETTING EXASPERATED.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Dawn Valley, April 27.—Farmers in Dawn are becoming exasperated at the delay they are forced to endure in getting at their seeding, owing to the weather conditions. The land in many places is absolutely unfit for working.

WHEAT LOOKS WELL.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Alisa Craig, April 27.—Conditions are quite favorable in this district. A fair amount of work has been done and farmers are looking for a very busy time in the next few days. Seeding is well under way in many districts and fall wheat looks well.

AROUND FERGUS.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Fergus, April 27.—There is very little fall wheat grown in this vicinity, but what there is has wintered well. Where it was well covered with snow it shows a vigorous growth, and is a good color, and the indications are, if the weather is favorable from now on, that the crop will be above the average.

IN WEST MIDDLESEX.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, April 27.—Spring work is well under way in this vicinity and farmers are very busy. Seeding is progressing splendidly and a great deal of work on the land has been completed. An increased acreage of garden produce for the canning factory will be put in this year. Everything looks good for a fine yield.

EXPECT RECORD YEAR.
[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ridgetown, April 27.—The greatest output in the history of this district is looked for this year. Canning companies are arranging for large areas and farmers are very busy with their planting. In many districts large quantities of tobacco will be grown and it is predicted that the yield of tomatoes and cucumbers will break all records.

PAID THE COSTS

Eight Young Men Mulcted for Fishing on Sunday.

Eight young men who were charged with fishing on Sunday, appeared before Squire Chittick Friday night and were allowed to go with a warning upon paying the costs. Several more will appear shortly, charged with the same offence.

David Stoneman and James Kennedy, both of London Township, were arrested yesterday afternoon charged by Mrs. Johnson with malicious damage to property and assault upon her young son. They were remanded for a week by Squire Chittick, and this morning were allowed their freedom upon furnishing bail, and will appear on May 3 at 10 o'clock.

DROPPED DEAD.

Chatham, April 27.—Yesterday afternoon while riding on a wagon load of gravel he had helped to load a few minutes previously, James Sloan, of Tilbury, ex-councillor, died suddenly of heart failure.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

ASPARAGUS AND RHUBARB ROOTS, cabbage, cauliflower and celery plants. Main & Collyer, South London. Phone 782. 81tf-ywt

TOY SILK WHITE POODLE PUPS from pedigree and luck stock; little beauties. Also at stud the smallest toy poodle in Canada. Phone 3689. b

IF YOU REQUIRE ORNAMENTAL trees, shrubs, vines, fruit trees or bushes, write or call up Iram Collins, 274 Piccadilly street. 71bu-wty

FOR SALE—PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER tools, benches, vices and cutting machine, market Saturday. Jos. Brown. ywt

FOR SALE — 28-FOOT SPEED BOAT, with 4 to 6 H.-P. engine and clutch. Apply to engineer, George H. Belton's, Rectory street. 79tf-tyw

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND buggy. Apply 7 Maryboro Place. 79c-t

TWO MARES, 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD; one can be driven by lady, city broken, would make good third horse on farm. Prices $100 and $130. Rubber-tired runabout, one set of single harness, $6; three-spring wagon, $6; Singer sewing machine. Prices are low. Come and see. Corbett, 296 Grey street. Phone residence (3695) about noon, or after 6 would be more convenient. 90c

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

HAVE YOUR WAGONS REPAIRED AND repainted before spring by Gould & Monan, Wellington street.

BLANK BOOKS
Ruling and Binding—Lowest Prices—Best Quality.
THE CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.
91 DUNDAS ST. xt PHONE 370.

Cedar Posts
Turned, Sound and Straight. Call and inspect them at either yard. GEORGE H. BELTON—Two Yards: Pall Mall and Richmond Sts., Rectory and York Sts. tf

TAKE NOTICE.
We request YOU to have your house wired and fitted IN CLEANING TIME. Gas and Electric FIXTURES cleaned and remodelled. Consult us before placing your contract.
THE PEOPLE'S ELECTRIC CO.,
639 Dundas St. Phone 3556. zxt

$2.00 Buys a Good Shoe
At PAXMAN'S, 210 King Street, Next to Central Fire Station. t

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE from Saturday until Tuesday at 12 o'clock, 275 Hill street. 90u

FOR SALE—GOOD DELIVERY OR general purpose horse. 227 Victoria street. 90c

ROSEWOOD PIANO, A SNAP, $40 cash, beautiful tone, guaranteed, and in splendid condition; owner leaving city. Apply 276 Piccadilly street. 89c

RHODE ISLAND REDS' EGGS, $1 FOR 13; duck eggs, 10c each; Lakenvelders, $2 for 13. John Moule, Dundas street east, third house from Oakland. 89c

SEEDS AND PLANTS.
Full line of Flower and Vegetable seed, Sweet Pea and Lawn seed. Only high-class seeds stocked. All kinds of Garden Plants, Perennials, Shrubs, Vines, etc., Lawn and Garden Fertilizers, Garden Tools of all kinds, Poultry Netting in all sizes, complete line of Sprayers and Spray Mixtures. Get our free pamphlet on How, What and When to Spray. Use Morgan's Chick Feed. It is the best. Morgan's, 100 Dundas St. or phone 1428. ywt

FOR SALE—SOME GOOD DELIVERY and work horses. Apply Frank Moore, 123 King street. 87tf

ONE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER IN good condition; also one new typewriter. Apply J. J. Callaghan, Piano House, 613 Wellington street. Phone 708. 85tf

Crystal Lake Ice Co.
Season, 20 lbs. per day.....$8 00
Monthly, 20 lbs. per day.....$2 00
J. STEELE, PROPRIETOR,
Phones 236, 1282 M21 566 Talbot St.

ONE GENTLEMAN'S RIDING SADDLE and bridle, one rubber-tired spindle-seat surrey, one cushion-tire top buggy, (nearly new). Apply J. J. Callaghan, Piano House, 613 Wellington street. Phone 708 85tf

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND EVERGREENS, from 10 inches to 10 feet. Fruit trees, shade trees, ornamental shrubs, vines, roses and hardy perennial flowering plants. C. W. Baker, nursery. Phone 2222. May31

MARTIN-SENOUR 100% PURE PAINT
Always the Leader in the Race.
J. E. YOUNG & CO.
Two Doors East of Talbot. 111 Dundas. Phone 588.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—WHOLESALE warehouse fixtures, including trunks, large safe, type machine, rolltop desk and other office furniture. Apply 239 King street. 81tf

STRAWBERRY PLANTS — STRONG, healthy, ready for planting. Williams, Sample, Baderwood, Senator Dunlop, William Ballingall, Poplar Hill. 81bu

FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, cushions renovated. Hunt & Sons, Mattress Renovators, 493 Richmond street.

FOR SALE—INK BARRELS, 50 CENTS each. Apply at Advertiser office. 77tf

ONE BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves, fully guaranteed five years, at $100, payable $3 per month; and an elegant cabinet organ at $26, payable $1 per month. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street, London. 68tf

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.

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

FOUR-CYLINDER AUTOMOBILE, TWO passengers, good running order, $140. Box 547, London. 83tf

FISH OF ALL KINDS SUPPLIED fresh daily. F. S. Onn. Phone 1296.

DELIVERY WAGONS BUILT TO ORDER. See our second-hand wagons. Abbott's Carriage Factory.

WE HAVE A GOOD STOCK of free-burning anthracite chestnut coal, only
$6.50 Per Ton
GREEN & CO.
495 York Street. Phone 1391.

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR use Triumph Pills; always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 79c-t

For the Care of Little Folks
You, of course, want the best of everything for your baby, particularly in
Nursery Supplies
If you come to us for such goods you make sure of the best procurable. We make a specialty of nursery goods, and select our stock with the utmost care.
The danger season for little folks is at hand. Every nursery should be provided with a bottle of Strong's CARMINATIVE. Gives instant relief in cases of colic. Invaluable for babies during the teething period. Indorsed by the medical profession. Price, 25c.
STRONG'S DRUG STORE
184 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

The Best Place to Buy the Best Clothing
Where you get quality and value for every cent spent.
M. FISHBEIN & CO.
638 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 2744.

JAP-A-LAC REVIVES OLD WOOD WORK
FOR SALE BY
J. G. STEELE & CO.
204 DUNDAS. PHONE 760.
zxtf

Delaware, Lackawana and Western Coal Company's
Scranton Coal
The very best Hard Coal. We have a large stock of all sizes, and can supply you promptly.
JOHN M. DALY
KOALMAN,
19 York Street. Phone 348

We Clean Blankets
Spring time means cleaning of blankets and quilts. Our approved sanitary methods have pleased everyone who has tried them.
R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners,
211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.
tx

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

JOS. F. CRUMMEY LEATHER UPHOLSTERING CO
Upholstering and furniture repairing of all kinds. We do the best work. Try us.
521 RICHMOND ST. t PHONE 3106.

PHONE 1860
When you need the services of an Engineer or a Machinist.
The London Gas Power Company, Limited
YORK ST., COR. WELLINGTON.
ywt

FOR SALE—ONE-YEAR-OLD PURE-BRED Holstein bull. Apply John Fairweather, Leesboro. 85c-twt

BICYCLES
Have yours put in A1 order for spring riding. Open evenings.
FRED T. KERR
635 Dundas Street, Agency Emblem and Flanders Motorcycles. ywt


Do You Need a Truss?
We sell a Truss that is guaranteed. Come and see.
Anderson & Nelles, Druggists.
268 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

MILK DELIVERY CANS—Eight-gallon, reinforced bottom, $2; Samson, $3 25; ten-gallon, with reinforced bottom, $3 25; with Samson bottom, $3 50.
J. A. Brownlee
Phone 652. 385-7 Talbot St.

Pope Motorcycles
If interested, call and try one out at our expense.
Bicycle and Motor Sales Co.
The Live Store,
397 Clarence St. ywt Sole Agents

POPE MOTOR CYCLES $225.00
Nothing better at any price, and few as good.
BICYCLE and MOTOR SALES CO.
397 CLARENCE ST.. SOLE AGENTS.
ywt

Southcott Coal Co
Hard and Soft Coal and Wood Dealers.
PHONE 1033. 276 CLARENCE ST.
Prompt delivery and courteous treatment.
67tf-tyw

LEHIGH COAL
G. R. KETTLE & SON,
Corner G. T. R. and Maitland.
Phone 299.
LARGE PEA COAL, $6 PER TON.
ywt

FURNITURE
And household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.
BARNES & CO.
864 Hamilton Road. ywt Phone 2065

KINDLING WOOD
$1.00 per Load
LONDON BOX CO
209 BATHURST ST. PHONE 523.
ywt

The Old Umbrella Mender
PERRY DAVID
251 DUNDAS STREET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LIVE HOGS WILL SELL AT $8 PER HUNDRED

This Is the Figure the Buyers Will Pay On London Market On Monday.

The market this morning was of the usual Saturday size, and the prices remained fairly firm. Oats advanced to $1 75 per cwt. Butter and eggs were slightly easier, but not to a great extent. Vegetables were very plentiful, but this did not cause any change in the prices asked.

Mr. Dan McIntyre told The Advertiser that the price of live hogs on Monday would be $8 per cwt., but in case of any higher prices being offered on the other markets, the price on the local market would also advance.

Potatoes were in great demand, and the prices paid were $1 90 wholesale and $2 per bag retail.

The prices were:

Grain, Per Cwt.			
Barley, per cwt.	$1 50	to	$1 60
Wheat, per cwt.	1 58	to	1 58
Oats, per cwt.	1 70	to	1 75
Grain, Per Bushel.			
Wheat, per bu.	95	to	96
Oats, per bu.	58	to	60
Hay and Straw.			
Hay, per ton	19 00	to	20 00
Straw, per ton	9 50	to	10 50
Dairy Produce.			
Butter, dairy, wholesale	27	to	30
Butter, store lots, lb.	25	to	26
Butter, creamery, lb.	33	to	34
Butter, fancy, retail, lb.	34	to	35
Eggs, dairy hall price.	23	to	24
Eggs, fresh-laid, doz.	22	to	24
Eggs, crate, wholesale.	21	to	22
Honey, sections, doz.	1 75	to	2 50
Honey, extracted, lb.	11	to	13
Maple syrup, gallon	1 25	to	1 35
Poultry, Dressed.			
Turkeys, large toms, wholesale	16	to	16
Turkeys, hens, wholesale	20	to	20
Turkeys, hens, retail	22	to	22
Chickens, per pair	90	to	1 50
Chickens, lb, wholesale	14	to	15
Chickens, lb, retail	16	to	16
Old fowl, per lb.	8	to	9
Poultry, etc., Alive.			
Turkeys, large toms, wholesale	14	to	14
Turkeys, hens, wholesale	18	to	18
Turkeys, hens, retail	18	to	18
Ducks, per lb.	11	to	12
Chickens, per lb.	12	to	13
Old fowl, lb.	11½	to	12½
Butchers' Meats.			
Last year's lambs, lb.	12	to	14
This year's lambs, lb.	6	to	7
Beef, young, cwt.	9 00	to	11 00
Dressed hogs, choice	11 00	to	11 00
Veal, per cwt.	7 00	to	10 00
Beef cows, cwt.	7 00	to	10 00
Mutton, per cwt.	10 00	to	8 50
Heavy hogs, cwt.	8 00	to	8 50
Stags, per cwt.	2 00	to	2 00
Live Stock.			
Select hogs cwt.	8 00	to	8 60
Fat sows, cwt.	4 50	to	5 00
Small pigs, pair.	4 00	to	8 00
Export cattle, cwt.	5 00	to	6 50
Milch cows, each	40 00	to	60 00
Vegetables.			
Beets, per bu.	60	to	90
Parsnips, per bu.	1 00	to	1 25
Potatoes, single bag	2 00	to	2 00
Potatoes, per load	1 90	to	1 90
Apples, per bbl.	2 50	to	5 25
Carrots, per bu.	1 00	to	1 00
Celery, doz. bunches	1 00	to	1 00
Cabbage, per doz.	75	to	1 50
Onions, per bu.	2 00	to	2 25
Radishes, doz. bunches	40	to	40
Onions, green, doz.	30	to	40
Lettuce, doz.	40	to	40
Rhibarb, doz.	90	to	1 00
Turnips, per bu.	35	to	50
Hides, Wool, etc.			
Lambskins, each	80	to	90
Hides, No. 1, lb.	10	to	10
Hides, No. 2, lb.	9	to	9
Hides, No. 2, lb.	8	to	8
Wool, unwashed, lb.	12	to	12
Wool, washed, lb.	20	to	20
Calfskins, per lb.	12	to	14
Tallow, rough, lb.	2 1-3	to	3 1 3
Seeds.			
Red clover, per bu.	11 50	to	12 00
Alsike, per bu.	10 50	to	11 00
Timothy, per bu.	9 50	to	10 00

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO, April 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; steady. Veals—Receipts, 250 head; active and steady, $4 50 to $9. Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; slow; 5c higher; heavy and mixed, $8 40 to $8 45; yorkers, $7 75 to $8 40; pigs, $7 40 to $7 65; roughs, $7 25 to $7 40; stags, $5 50 to $6 50; dairies, $8 to $8 35. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; wethers, steady; others 25c higher; lambs, $4 to $9 40; yearlings, $7 50 to $8; wethers, $6 75 to $7; ewes, $6 to $6 50; sheep, mixed, $2 to $6 75.

CHICAGO, April 12—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market steady; beeves, $5 70 to $8 90; Texas steers, $5 25 to $7 25 western steers, $6 65 to $7 65; stockers and feeders, $4 50 to $6 80; cows and heifers, $2 70 to $7 50; calves, $5 to $8. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market dull at Friday's average; light, $7 90; mixed, $7 55 to $8 05; heavy, $7 55 to $8 05; rough, $7 55 to $7 75; pigs, $4 90 to $7 10; bulk of sales, $7 80 to $8. Sheep—Receipts, 11,000; market slow at Friday's close; native, $4 75 to $7 25; western, $5 to $7 50; yearlings, $6 25 to $8; lambs, native, $6 to $9; western, $6 25 to $9 60.

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, April 27.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	115⅜	116⅜	115⅞	116¼
July	112⅜	113⅜	112¼	113¼
Sept.	108⅞	110¼	108⅛	110½
Corn—				
May	79⅝	80¼	79½	79⅝
July	77⅜	77⅞	77½	77⅝
Sept	75⅜	76⅛	75½	75⅞
Oats—				
May	57½	57⅝	57¼	57¼
July	54¼	54½	54⅛	54¼
Pork—				
May	19 10	19 32	19 05	19 32
Sept	19 47	19 90	19 55	19 82
Lard—				
May	10 87	11 00	10 82	11 00
Ribs—				
May	10 20	10 32	10 20	10 30

WINNIPEG, April 27.—Wheat closed at $1 05¼.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 27.—Wheat closed at $1 14¼.

TORONTO, April 26.—Cables from Liverpool quoted wheat and corn slightly easier. In this market trade was quiet, with wheat and oats firm. After being weak early, the Chicago wheat market became strong. Flour—Winter wheat, 90 per cent patents, are quoted at $4, at seaboard, and at $4 to $4 10 for home consumption. Manitoba flours are firm, as follows: First patents, $5 70; second patents, $5 20, and strong bakers', $5, on track, Toronto. Manitoba wheat—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. No. 1 northern is quoted at $1 14½, bay ports; No. 2 northern, $1 11½, and No. 3 at $1 07½, bay ports. Feed wheat, all rail, 74c to 77c. Ontario wheat—Demand is fairly good, with prices firm. No. 2 white, red and mixed are quoted at $1 01 to $1 02, outside. Peas—Trade quiet, with No. 2 shipping peas quoted at $1 25 outside. Oats—Receipts limited and prices unchanged. Car lots of No. 2 Ontario quoted outside at 49c to 50c, and No. 3 at 47c to 48c, outside. No. 2 Ontario, 52c to 52½c, on track, Toronto. No. 1 extra W. C. feed, 51c, and No. 1, 50c, bay ports. Barley—The market is quiet, with prices easy; 48 lbs. is quoted at 85c to 86c, outside. Corn—The market is dull. No. 2 American yellow quoted at 85c to 86c, Toronto freight, and kiln dried at 89c. Rye—There is nothing doing, with prices nominal at 85c to 90c. Buckwheat—Market quiet, with prices unchanged at 70c to 72c, outside. Bran—The market is unchanged. Manitoba bran, $25, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $27.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 26—Close: Wheat—May, $1 12⅞; July, $1 15⅝ to $1 15½ to $1 15⅝; September, $1 07. Closing—Cash—No. 1 hard, $1 16⅞; No. 1 northern, $1 15⅞; No. 2 northern, $1 14⅜; No. 3 wheat, $1 12⅜; No. 3 yellow corn, 79c to 80c; No. 3 white oats, 55c to 55½c; No. 2 rye, 99c. Bran—In 100-pound sacks, $24 to $24 50. Flour—First patents, $5 20 to $5 50; second patents, $4 85 to $5 10; first clears, $3 60 to $3 95; second clears, $2 50 to $2 90.

WINNIPEG, April 26.—On the wheat market trading was somewhat quiet, and prices opened unchanged to ⅛c lower. Prices advanced ½c on May (new), and July, with a firm undertone. Later there was another sharp advance, and the close was ¾c to 1c up. There was no definite cause for the advance, which seemed largely a matter of muscle by American bulls. Cash demand was fairly good, principally for the lower grades, and offerings light. Prices all advanced at the close. Export trade was quiet, waiting the opening up of navigation. Oats were firmer, May bids being 1c higher. Flax was a shade easier. Receipts were about the average, 330 cars being in sight for inspection today. Cash grain: Wheat—No. 1 northern, $1 04½; No. 2, do., $1 01¼; No. 3, do., 97¼c; No. 4, do., 90¼c; No. 5, do., 79¾c; No. 6, do., 65¾c; feed, 58c; No. 1, rejected, seeds, 94c; No. 2, do., 93c; No. 3, do., 90c; No. 4, do., 83c; No. 5, tough, 88c; No. 4, do., 81c; No. 5, do., 71c; No. 6, do., 58c; feed, tough, 52c; No. 2 red winter, 96¼c; No. 3, do., 95¼c; No. 4, do., 91c; No. 5, do., 81c. Oats—No. 2 Canadian Western, 49½c; No. 3, do., 49½c; extra No. 1 feed, 42¾c; No. 1 feed, 42c; extra No. 1 feed, 42¾c; No. 1 feed, 42c; No. 2, do., 40c. Barley—No. 3, 71¼c; No. 4, 67c; rejected, 55c; feed, 55c. Flax—No. 1 northwestern, $1 97; Manitoba, $1 94¼; rejected, $1 79½.

OILS.

LONDON, April 26.—Calcutta linseed—April and June, 64s; linseed oil, 40s. Sperm oil—£31. Petroleum—American refined, 9¼d; spirits, 10¼d. Turpentine—Spirits, 34s 9d. Rosin—American strained, 16s 9d; fine, 18s 10½d.

HAY.

TORONTO, April 26.—Baled Hay and Straw—Quotations on track at Toronto: No. 1 hay, $16 to $16 50; No. 2, extra quality, $14 to $14 50; No. 2 hay, ordinary, $13 to $14; No. 3 hay, $10 50 to $11; clover, mixed, $11 40 to $12; baled straw, $8 to $9; clover, mixed, $10 to $10 50.

DAIRY.

PICTON, April 26.—Seven factories boarded 225 colored cheese at the first meeting for 1912 of Picton cheese board, held this afternoon. All but 25 were sold at 12 5-16c. W. A. Foster was elected the new president, and I. B. Tubbs secretary-treasurer.

CORNWALL, April 26.—The annual meeting of the Cornwall cheese board was held here this afternoon. Owing to only a small percentage of the factories boarding here having commenced operations the cheese boarded was not large, consisting of 45 white and 94 colored, a total of 139; all were sold at 12¼c.

NAPANEE, Ont., April 26.—The Napanee cheese board for 1912 opened for the season today, and will meet weekly hereafter on Fridays. There were 320 colored and 10c white cheese boarded; 315 were sold at 12½c, balance refused at 12¼c.

IROQUOIS, April 26.—At the regular meeting of the Iroquois cheese board, held here today, 414 cheese were offered, and all sold at 12¾c.

MONTREAL, April 26.—Butter weak and 1c lower. Cheese has declined ½c to ¾c. Cheese, finest westerns, 13c to 13¼c. Butter, choicest creamery, 26c; seconds, 25c.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—Cheese—Canadian, finest white, 74s; Canadian finest colored, 75s.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Butter firm; receipts, 6,167 tubs, creamery 28c to 33½c; state dairy, finest, 32c to 32½c. Cheese steady; receipts, 3,258 boxes; state, whole milk, current make, 15½c to 15¾c.

MONTREAL, April 26. — Eggs steady under a good demand; fresh, 23c to 23½c. NEW YORK, April 26.—Eggs barely steady; receipts, 30,063 cases; fresh gathered, dirties, 18c to 18½c; checks, 15c to 17½c.

TORONTO, April 26. — Eggs, selected, 22c to 23c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Cotton prices at 2:30 p.m.: May, 11.28; October 11.46.

POTATOES.

MONTREAL, April 26.—Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1 80 to $1 85.

TORONTO STOCK MARKET REPORT

[Special to The Advertiser.]

TORONTO, April 27.—Toronto stock exchange prices:

	Sellers.	Buyers.
Amal. Asbestos, pfd.	2	..
Black Lake, com.	1	..
Black Lake, pfd.	3	..
B. C. Packers, A	..	100
B. C. Packers B	..	101
B. C. Packers, com.	93	90
Bell Telephone Co.	..	149
Burt, F. N., com.	..	113
Burt, F. N., pfd.	..	116½
Canada Cement, com.	31	30
Canada Cement, pfd.	..	90¾
Canada General Electric	110	..
Canada Machinery, pfd.	85	..
Canada Locomotive, com.	..	33
Canada Locomotive, pfd.	..	91
Canadian Pacific Railway	255	254½
Canadian Salt	..	110
City Dairy, com.	57	55
City Dairy, pfd.	100½	..
Consumers' Gas	194	..
Crow's Nest	80	..
Detroit United	..	63
Dominion Canners, com.	..	61
Dominion Canners, pfd.	103	..
Dominion I. & S., pfd.	101½	..
Dominion Telegraph	110½	106½
Duluth-Superior	80½	..
Electric Dev., pfd.	..	78
Illinois Traction, pfd.	94	92
Lake of Woods, com.	144	142
Lake of Woods, pfd.	122	..
Lake Superior Corp.	31	30
Mackay, com.	85	84½
Mackay, pfd.	69½	..
Maple Leaf, com.	63	61
Maple Leaf, pfd.	98	..
Mexican L. & P.	..	80
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	..	141
Niagara Navigation	..	203
N. S. Steel, com.	94¼	..
Ogilvie Flour, com.	..	126
Ogilvie Flour, pfd.	..	123½
Pacific Burt, com.	..	90
Pacific Burt, pfd.	..	..
Penmans, com.	..	59
Penmans, pfd.	..	87
Porto Rico Railway	80	78½
Quebec L., H. & P.	50	..
R. & O. Navigation	123	..
Rio Janeiro Tramway	121	120⅞
Rogers, com.	..	175
Rogers, pfd.	..	112½
Russell, M. C., com.	..	106
Russell, M. C., pfd.	110	109
Sawyer-Massey, com.	37	..
Sawyer-Massey, pfd.	92	..
St. L. & C. Navigation	100	..
Sao Paulo Tramway	209½	209¼
Shredded Wheat, com.	..	78
Shredded Wheat, pfd.	93	90
Spanish River, com.	47	45½
Spanish River, pfd.	89½	88¾
Steel of Canada, com.	..	30¾
Steel of Canada, pfd.	90	..
Toronto Railway	135½	135
Twin City, com.	106½	..
Winnipeg Railway	212	..
Conlagas	..	675
Crown Reserve	..	315
La Rose	400	..
Nipissing Mines	800	785
Trethewey	59	56
Bank of Commerce	230	..
Dominion Bank	233	..
Bank of Hamilton	209	198
Imperial Bank	227	225
Merchants' Bank	198¼	..
Metropolitan Bank	..	196½
Molsons Bank	..	207
Bank of Montreal	..	248
Bank of Nova Scotia	..	275
Bank of Ottawa	..	209
Royal Bank	232	232
Standard Bank	233½	..
Bank of Toronto	219	..
Traders' Bank	170	169¼
Union Bank	160½	160
Canada Landed	..	157½
Canada Permanent	..	188
Central Canada	..	195
Colonial Invest	75	..
Dominion Savings	..	77
Hamilton Provident	..	135
Huron & Erie	..	295½
Huron & Erie, 20% pd.	..	194
Landed Banking	..	140
London & Canadian	124	122
National Trust	..	204
Ontario Loan	..	162
Ontario Loan, 20% paid	..	152
Toronto General Trusts	209	..
Toronto Mortgage	..	133
Toronto Savings	..	209
Union Trust	180	178
Black Lake bonds	20	..
C. N. R. bonds	..	99
Electric Dev. bonds	92¼	92
Laurentide bonds	..	103
Mexican Electric bonds	..	83
Mexican L. & P. bonds	..	90½
Porto Rico 5% bonds	..	93½
Province of Ontario	..	101⅞
Quebec L. & P. bonds	80	..
Rio Janeiro, 1st mort.	103½	..
Sao Paulo bonds	..	100¾
Spanish River bonds	100	..
Steel of Can. bonds	101½	..

Morning Sales: Rio, 265 at 121, 370 at 120⅞, 20 at 120¾, 25 at 120⅞; Bell Telephone, 10 at 149½, 13 at 149; Maple Leaf, preferred, 35 at 98½, 25 at 99; Steel of Canada, 50 at 30¾; Steel of Canada, preferred, 20 at 89; St. Lawrence, 85 at 98; N. S. Steel, 75 at 94¾; Sao Paulo, 100 at 209, 85 at 209, 150 at 209, 25 at 209½, 25 at 209, 25 at 209⅞, 35 at 209½, 15 at 209¾, 55 at 209, 5 at 209½, 20 at 209⅞, 25 at 209½, 25 at 209¾, 25 at 209½, 5 at 209⅞, 10 at 209; Dominion Iron, 25 at 61¼; Nipissing, 100 at 800; New Phone, 46 at 147; Mackay, 25 at 84¾; Winnipeg, 25 at 212; Traders' Bank, 205 at 170, 25 at 169¾, 25 at 169, 25 at 169½; Union Bank, 10 at 160, 189 at 160, 40 at 160⅛; Hamilton, 41 at 209; Trethewey, 300 at 57; Bank of Toronto, 6 at 209; F. N. Burt, 20 at 114.

Montreal Stock Market—Morning Sales.

Rio, 50 at 120¾, 50 at 120⅝, 10 at 120, 70 at 120, 172 at 121; Shawinigan, 50 at 133¼; Kaministiquia, 100 at 110; Pacific, 50 at 255, 75 at 255⅛, 60 at 255¼; Pacific, new stock, 15 at 249; Detroit, 25 at 65¼, 25 at 65½, 180 at 65¾, 75 at 65, 50 at 65⅝, 50 at 65½; Bell Telephone, 25 at 150, 10 at 149¾; R and O., 160 at 122, 125 at 121½; Power, 100 at 203⅞; Halifax Railway, 5 at 155½; Toronto Railway, 25 at 135; Sao Paulo, 100 at 210; E. Can. P. and P., 25 at 33, 8 at 30; Ills., preferred, 8 at 92; Steel Corporation, 50 at 61¼, 50 at 61, 200 at 60¾, 225 at 60⅝, 30 at 60½, 15 at 60½, 200 at 60⅞, 250 at 60¾; Steel C. of C., preferred, 35 at 89½; Spanish River, 5 at 46½; Canada Cotton, 25 at 24¾, 25 at 25; Canada Cotton, preferred, 5 at 72; Sherwin, preferred, 10 at 96¾; Cement preferred, 38 at 82; Textile 50 at 70¼, 25 at 70; Converters, 100 at 42; Cement, 305 at 20½; Packers, 75 at 85; Scotia, 75 at 94½; Crown Reserve, 15 at 311; Traders, 80 at 170; Nova Scotia, 1 at 275½; Commerce, 2 at 225; Merchants, 6 at 194; Union, 63 at 160, 25 at 160½; Royal, 3 at 232½, 47 at 234, 10 at 232¾; Cement, bonds, $2,000 at 100⅛, $7,000 at 100; Bell Tel., $2,000 at 104.

NEW YORK, April 27.

[Special H. C. Becher.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	84	85	83⅜	84⅜
Anaconda Copper	43¾	43½	43⅛	43½
Amer. Sugar Co.	130¼	131¼	129¾	129¾
Amer. Bt. Sugar Co	70¼	70¾	70	70½
Amer. Loco.	44¼	44¼	44	44
Amer. Foundry	61	61	60½	60½
Amer. Refining Co.	86⅜	87	85¾	86
American Cot. Oil.	54½	..	..	..
Atchison, com.	109	109¼	109	109¼
Balt. & Ohio	109⅝	109⅝	109¼	109½
Brook. Rap. Tran.	84	..	..	..
Can. Pacific Ry.	254½	255½	254½	254¾
Ches. & Ohio	80¼	80½	55¼	80½
Con. Gas	143⅜	..	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron.	30½	..	..	..
Erie	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37⅜
Great Nor., pfd.	132¾	132⅝	132½	132½
Louis. & Nash.	160½	160½	159⅝	159⅝
Missouri Pacific	44⅛	44¼	43⅝	43⅞
N. Y. Central	120¼	120⅜	119⅜	120¼
Northern Pacific	121⅜	121⅞	121½	121⅝
Nor. & Western	113½	114¼	113½	114
National Lead	58	58	57½	57½
Ontario & West	39½	40	39½	40
Pennsylvania	125¼	125½	125¼	125½
Reading	174	175⅛	173⅞	174
Rock Island	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
Rock Island, pfd.	57¼	57½	57¼	57½
South. Pacific	113½	113¾	113¼	113½
St. Paul	110¾	..	..	..
Union Pacific	173½	173⅞	173⅜	173½
U. S. Rubber	61	61	60½	60½
U. S. Steel	73⅜	72⅜	73⅝	73⅞
Wabash, com.	8¾	..	..	..
Lehigh Valley	168⅜	169⅝	168⅛	168¼
Utah	64	64⅜	63⅞	64¼

NEW YORK, April 27.—The coalers and coppers were the features today, especially the coppers and specialties of minor importance. We believe that the general trend of securities prices will be continued upward, barring unforeseen occurrences of an adverse nature, and we therefore favor the buying side on any depression.

Wall Street Close.

NEW YORK, April 27.—Wall Street close.—The market closed heavy. Dullness ruled during the greater part of the second hour and the trading drifted into unimportant channels. All the market leaders were heavy under distinct pressure and the only standard issue other than Amalgamated Copper to display any degree of strength was Norfolk and Western. National Biscuit and Texas Company were only the few strong specialties of that period.

INGERSOLL POLICE MAKE SECOND RAID

Six Young Men Will Come Up On a Charge of Gambling.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, April 27.—Another gambling den was visited by the police shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. This is the second raid the officers have made in a little over a week. In the former raid five young men were caught, but the charges against them were dismissed on Thursday by Magistrate Paterson. This morning, the police claim, there were six in the room, five of whom were at the table. Three of them, it is stated, were among those against whom the previous charges were dismissed. Charges have been laid, and the case will soon be proceeded with.

MOUNT TEMPLE

Continued From Page One.

"Was the schooner between you and the Titanic?" asked the senator.

"Yes, sir."

"How much nearer the Titanic was that schooner than you were?"

"Oh, the schooner couldn't have been more than a mile and a half from me. I heard the foghorn of the schooner and then put the Mount Temple's engines full speed astern to avoid her."

HYATT AVE. AUXILLIARY

Annual Meeting and Election of Officers.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Hyatt Avenue Auxiliary was held on Wednesday afternoon: President, Mrs. Small; first vice, Mrs. Garnett; second vice, Mrs. Childs; third vice, Mrs. Piercy; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Plewes; recording secretary, Mrs. A. Gould; treasurer, Mrs. Park; superintendent Mission Band, Mrs. Owen; superintendent associate helpers, Mrs. Downing; pianists, Mesdames Myrick and Crozier.

At the Easter meeting Mrs. Garnett was presented with a life membership certificate.

LOCAL NEWS

Ordination of Elders.

Eight elders will be ordained and inducted at the morning service in King Street Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Police Court.

Police Magistrate Judd presided at a short session of the police court this morning, when he disposed of half a dozen drunks and a number of disorderlies.

Mr. Rumball Improving.

Ex-Mayor F. G. Rumball, who has been seriously ill for some days, is improving rapidly, and it is now expected that he will recover.

A Rummage Sale.

The ladies of St. Mark's Anglican Church held a rummage sale Friday afternoon and evening in celebration of the fourth anniversary of the church. The sale was largely attended and a neat sum was realized. Anniversary services were held in the church on Thursday evening.

Holt—Thompson.

The wedding has been announced of Mr. Bruce Holt, formerly of London, and a son of Mr. John Holt, of the Wortley Road, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Chicago. The wedding, which was of a quiet nature, took place in Chicago, where the couple will reside.

Not on the Titanic.

Miss Nora Carlisle, of this city, sister of Rev. Arthur Carlisle, of Windsor, has received a cablegram from her brother, Mr. James Carlisle, whom it was thought had sailed on the Titanic. The message states that he is well and was remaining in England.

Mitchell—Carroll.

Miss Annie Carroll, daughter of Mrs. Mary Carroll, John street, was married to Mr. Patrick J. Mitchell, at St. Peter's Cathedral Wednesday morning by Rev. Mgr. Aylward. They were attended by Miss Julia Carroll, sister of the bride, and Mr. Gus White, a cousin of the groom. They will reside in London.

Late Mrs. Pole.

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah Pole, wife of James Pole, 797 King street, was held from her late residence on Friday afternoon to Woodland Cemetery, and was largely attended. Rev. W. R. McIntosh, of King Street Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. The pallbearers were six nephews of the deceased.

Death of Mrs. Ferguson.

Mrs. Clarise G. Ferguson succumbed to a prolonged illness at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Holland, 32 Rogers avenue, West London, today. The funeral is to be held on Monday afternoon to the G. T. R. station, from whence the remains will be forwarded to Berlin, her old home, for interment.

Death of Young Girl.

Miss Laura Hodkinson, an English girl of 16 years, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Ed. Hodgkinson, of St. Thomas, who had been employed in this city for some time, died Friday at Victoria Hospital. The funeral was held this afternoon from the undertaking parlors of Smith, Son & Clark, to Woodland Cemetery.

Matinee Called Off.

The company to present "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" at the Grand Opera House this afternoon and tonight did not reach the city until well after 12 o'clock, making it impossible for them to appear this afternoon. The performance will be given this evening, of course. The company left Battle Creek during the night.

Incinerator Figures.

Mr. J. Lawrie, of Montreal, of the firm of Lawrie & Lamb, agents for the British firm manufacturing incinerator plants, will be in the city on Tuesday to consult with Mayor Graham and the board of works relative to a price for the work. It is the intention of the committee to go ahead at once, with the construction of the garbage destroyer.

Death of Miss Wilson.

Miss Maude Wilson, a young English girl, who has been in this country for about a year, died yesterday at Victoria Hospital, aged 20. The funeral was held this afternoon from Griffith & Willsie's undertaking parlors to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. H. A. Graham. Her family, with the exception of one brother, in Edmonton, reside in England.

A Talent Tea.

A very successful talent tea was conducted Friday afternoon and evening by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Memorial Methodist Church, Richmond street north. The well supplied tables of home-made cooking and candies were soon depleted. At the tea hour many members of the congregation assembled to enjoy refreshments, and afterwards, an impromptu programme was given by the young people. About $20 was realized from the sale.

The School Concert.

A concert is to be given in the Grand Opera House on Friday, May 17, by the public school children of the city. This concert is an annual affair and has the hearty support of all the citizens. Practices are being held twice a week and a chorus of over four hundred pupils from the city schools is preparing several choruses, that will surprise all those that attend the concert.

Fenian Raid Grants.

Squire Chittick has been kept very busy for the past week attending to the application forms of the Fenian raid veterans for the money grant of $100 from the Dominion Government. The veterans secure the forms from either Col. Hodgins or Col. Fisher, and as they have to be sworn to before a justice of the peace, and as the squire is a member of the Veterans' Association, he has had a large number of them come to him to make their applications.

Body Recovered.

Among the bodies of the wrecked Titanic picked up by the steamer Mackay-Bennett, was that of Jacob Birnbaum, of San Francisco, a personal friend of Mr. Chas. Alford, line superintendent of the hydro-electric in the city. It was Mr. Birnbaum who wrote to Mr. Alford's son after the Titanic left Southampton, inclosing two Belgian coins in the letter. The body was embalmed and will be forwarded to San Francisco.

Caught With the Goods.

Hamilton Herald: Two young ladies of this city had one "put over on them" recently by the customs officials at the border. They purchased some fine silks for a trousseau for a young sister who is to be married in June to a professional man of this city. When crossing the border coming home, the customs officials seized the goods, and the young ladies were required to pay about the value of the goods in duties before they were allowed to take them on. The stuff, valued at $120, cost nearly $200 to place in Hamilton.

Likely to Accept.

Superintendent J. A. Young, of the London street railway, has not yet announced his acceptance of the appointment of the Regina street railway. A later dispatch states that the Regina city council has approved of his appointment, and is now awaiting Mr. Young's acceptance. When seen by The Advertiser today Mr. Young would not state whether he would accept the position. However, The Advertiser learned from another source this morning that Mr. Young will accept the position, and is already preparing to leave the London street railway.

Upset a Lamp.

A little celebration preceding the departure of a lady who resides over a store at the corner of Dundas and Adelaide street, for the West, terminated in a rather exciting fashion at 2 o'clock this morning, when half a dozen men became involved in the affair and upset a lamp. The firemen were called, but the trouble had been overcome before their arrival. However, the lady handed the names of half a dozen men to the police this morning, and the matter will be aired in court on Monday or Tuesday. It was thought at first that the alarm was the result of a prank on the part of someone who wanted to give the firemen a run, but such was not the case.

Infant Recovering.

The 13-day-old baby belonging to a Mrs. Miller, who boards with Mrs. George Haslett, 294 York street, which was badly bitten about the face by rats on Thursday evening, is doing nicely at Victoria Hospital today. Dr. Seaborn is attending the infant, and last evening performed an operation by which some of the flesh from its legs was grafted upon the child's nose. The face of the baby is in a badly-disfigured condition. Dr. Seaborn says that it must have been bitten in a hundred places. It will be disfigured for life, but the grafting operation if successful will reduce many of the injuries. The danger of blood-poisoning is now thought to be over.

HALIFAX CITY

Continued From Page One.

bodies will be taken and forwarded to the New York office of the White Star Line, it being the intention of the company to publish them in papers throughout the United States and Canada. If a body is claimed the mayor of Halifax has promised that there will be no difficulty in getting it exhumed and shipped to relatives.

The White Star Line, which has bought sufficient plots in the cemeteries to accommodate the dead, will have a number of headstones made, upon which will be recorded the terrible end of the person it commemorates, and the date of the Titanic disaster. The same arrangements will obtain upon the arrival of the Minia with her quota of dead at the latter part of next week.

Correspondents Indignant.

The newspapermen here from New York and Boston are very indignant about their exclusion from the dock and the morgue. They have used all their powers of persuasion upon Mr. Mitchell, but up to last night he had proved adamant. His argument is that there should be nobody present during the sad scenes to record them. In vain it was urged upon Mr. Mitchell that the press representatives represented the absent thousands who were not as fortunate as those at Halifax, and that they were entitled to receive news of their dead. The newspapermen from New York and Boston finally drew up a protest against the action of the White Star Line, and wired it to Vice-President Franklin in New York. Others wired the Hon. Col. Sam Hughes, minister of militia, whose department has control of the gun deck to which the "death ship" will come, asking him for permission to enter it.

Another thing that will be attended to as a result of yesterday's indignation meeting will be the proper accommodation of the bereaved here. Each train brings more mourners to the city, and the hotels cannot house them. A committee was appointed to get a list of boarding-houses here with rooms to let, as by Monday morning it is expected that over a thousand relatives and friends will have arrived.

The list of the bodies of Canadians found grows steadily. Yesterday morning word was received that the Minia had picked up the remains of Charles M. Hays. Another dispatch mentioned the finding of H. J. Allison, of Montreal, and George Graham, of Toronto and Winnipeg.

H. G. Kelley, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Dr. Hutchison, of Montreal, are here to claim the body of the late Mr. Hays, and it is likely that a special car will be sent down to receive it and convey it back to Montreal.

Other Montrealers here are James Baxter and Alfred Finlay, who have come for the body of Quigley Baxter, not yet reported as recovered, and Mr. Clarke, who will claim Hudson Allison's body. R. A. Fortune, of Winnipeg, who will seek among the corpses for Mark Fortune and his son, Charles, is also here.

Ottawa, April 27. — Rear Admiral Kingsmill, of the navy department, in response to telegraphic requests from Halifax, has consented to the admission of newspaper representatives to the navy wharf upon the arrival of the "death shipp" MacKay-Bennett.

MOTHER IS DISTRACTED; SON WAS KIDNAPPED

Father Offers the Sum of $1,000 For Recovery of the Lad.

George Joseph, of Lackawanna, N. Y., is offering $1,000 reward for the recovery of his son, whom he believes to have been kidnapped by gypsies. In a circular sent to The Advertiser he says:

My son, Joseph Joseph, 7 years old, disappeared from his home at L



GEORGE TALLMAN AND CHAS. PURCELL,
With "The Chocolate Soldier," at the Grand Next Monday Night.

Music and Drama

COMING ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND

Today, matinee and night—"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford."
Monday, April 29—"The Chocolate Soldier."
Wednesday and Thursday, May 1 and 2—The Smart Set in "The Mayor of New Town."
Friday and Saturday, May 3 and 4—"The Barrier."
Monday, May 6, and All Week—The Durbar in Kinemacolor.

PRINCESS THEATRE.
All Next Week—Moving Pictures and Vaudeville.

ST. JOHN'S CLUBHOUSE.
Amateur Minstrels, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

Today's Celebrated Comedy.

The fame of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" has preceded it. During the past two years, while it was having its wonderful runs in New York and Chicago, many local playgoers had an opportunity to see the play in those cities, and these returned with glowing tales of its unusual qualities. This accounts for the great advance sale at the Grand Opera House, where this Cohan comedy is to appear today, matinee and night.

Return Engagement of "The Chocolate Soldier."

The closing season's amusement menu for this city contains no more delectable bit of entertainment than "The Chocolate Soldier," the charming warrior of the footlights, who, with his volleys of Bernard Shaw wit, and an armament of Viennese songs, the beauties of which are not to be withstood, has compelled many a skeptical audience to surrender to the superiority of his tunefulness and fun. His headquarters while in this city will be at the Grand, Monday evening next, where he will receive the homage of his admirers, who were numbered by the hundreds when he visited this city in January. "The Chocolate Soldier" is the work of Oscar Straus, who has adorned the libretto with melody after melody of rare beauty, and whose ability to give musical expresion to all the moods of his characters is one of the striking features of the opera. The libretto is an adaptation by Stanislaus Stange of Bernard Shaw's romantic satire, "Arms and the Man," and abounds in that type of sparkling and original comedy for which the wittiest living Irishman has long been famous.

Musical Comedy Next Week.

"The Mayor of New Town," as interpreted by the famous "Smart Set" Company, will be the attraction at the Grand for two nights, Wednesday and Thursday next. Salem Tutt Whitney, comedian, is at the head of the organization, which in itself is an assurance that the entertainment will prove an enjoyable treat. He will have the assistance of 40 funmakers, vocalists and dancers, including Ethel Marshall and J. Homer Tutt. In addition the management has provided an elaborate scenic equipment, private travelling car and other novelties and over two dozen song hits are introduced in the comedy, besides enough features to make the production acceptable in any environment. Seats Monday.

"The Barrier."

"The Barrier," at the Grand next Friday and Saturday, special matinee Saturday, is one of the best dramatizations of one of the best books ever presented for stage purposes. The novel by Rex Beach has always been recognized as a masterpiece of description work, as well as a thrilling and interesting novel, and in its portrayal of real Alaskan life, it stands quite alone. Mr. Beach spent six of his early years in this part of the far west, and his sympathetic touch has transferred to its pages the very life of the region in all its virility and picturesque characteristics. Eugene Presbery has preserved in the play all this atmosphere and art, and the result is most satisfying in every detail. Add to that its interpretation by a specially-selected cast, with all that went to make it a record-breaker at the New Amsterdam, New York, and it is easy to see why its appropriateness is most striking. It would be idle here to rehearse the story of "The Barrier;" it has been read and reread until it is a household tale. Suffice it to say that in the play, every essential detail of the novel has been preserved, and in all its beauty of heart interest, all its virility and its faithfulness to the region of the far north, it remains a monument.

The Durbar in Kinemacolor.

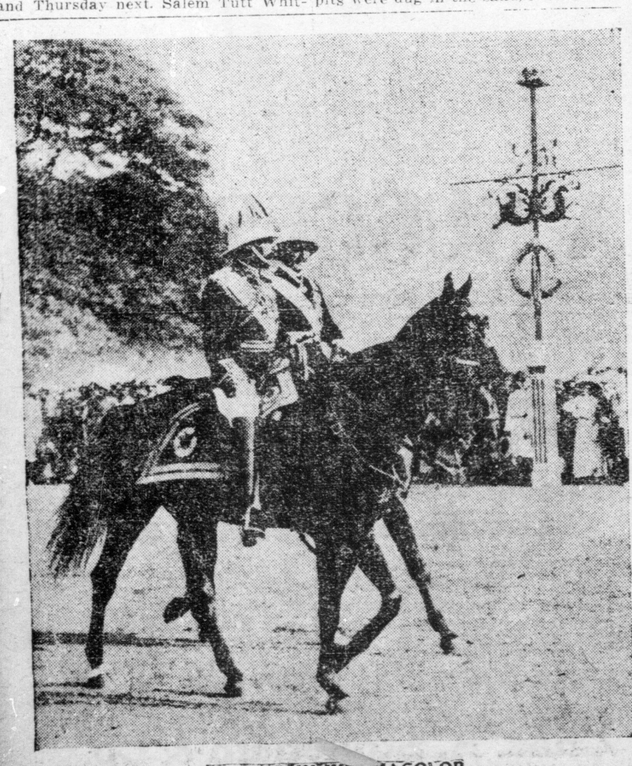
An insurance of one million dollars was carried on the original films taken by Charles Urban, the inventor of kinemacolor motion pictures of the scenes of the great durbar in India, when King George and Queen Mary were crowned Emperor and Empress of India. These remarkable pictures, which show not only motion, but also the original colors of nature, were taken by Mr. Urban, by command of the King. Every facility was given to the kinemacolor camera men to take their pictures, even concrete floors being laid in every spot where the camera was placed so as to insure steady films. At time the original films were surrounded by ice to offset any danger of being affected by the heat, and negatives were placed in steel boxes, immedfately after they were taken. Lloyd's insurance was also pleased at the results, as that company earned a large premium for carrying the risk of one million dollars on the negative films. The kinemacolor durbar pictures have created a great sensation in New York, bringing in more than $25,000 in the first two weeks' engagement. The durbar pictures will be shown here in all their natural colors at the Grand Opera House, beginning Monday, May 6, with matinee every day except Monday, at special prices.

The Princess Theatre.

W. L. Stewart, of the Princess Theatre, deserves credit for the excellence of the shows produced in his theatre. Tonight he repeats the film of "Nicholas Nickleby," Dickens' well-known novel. It is one of the best and should be seen. Next week Milano and Alvin present "Only a Joke." It is said to be a laugh from start to finish.

St. John's A. C. Minstrels.

At their big clubhouse, corner Oxford and Waterloo streets, the St. John's A. C. Minstrels will open Monday night for a four nights' run. The orchestra has been busy rehearsing the music, and all the songs have been carefully selected. The big burlesque, in black-face, "Coontown Justice," is pronounced by all a big laugh. Mr. Finley Marshall will be at the head of the ten end-men. Great care has been taken that nothing will be given to offend.



DURBAR IN KINEMACOLOR
King George and Consort—General Hardinge of India Entering Calcutta
These Kinemacolor Pictures Will Be Shown at the Grand for One Week Commencing Monday, May 6.

STEAD MISSED A GREAT HONOR

Great Journalist Lost on Titanic Was Recommended for Noble Prize.

SMITH'S WAYS DISLIKED

Shows Amazing Ignorance in His Conduct of the Investigation, Says the London Times.

[Canadian Press.]

London, April 27.—The Chronicle this morning says that Wm. T. Stead, who perished on board the Titanic recently, was recommended for the Nobel peace prize, and doubtless would have received it had he lived.

The Daily Herald, a new labor organ, reproves the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union for disavowing the action of the Seafarers' Union at Southampton. The Herald contends that all seamen in England must stand shoulder to shoulder. It adds that what was done in the case of the Olympic may be done with every ship about to leave a harbor. "Let the order be," it says, "that no liner shall sail until the way across the Atlantic is made safe. This shall be our answer to hostile members of the board of trade and their comrades of the White Star Line."

Tom Mann, the Labor leader, speaking at Swansea yesterday, declared the time was ripe for a general strike of seamen and predicted that the present year would witness it.

The Times in an editorial recalls that the Olympic was the ship with whose sailing a series of strikes in the transport trades began last summer. It says she was delayed on her maiden voyage, and since then collided with the cruiser Hawke, and now is stopped from making a voyage through the disaster to her sister ship, the Titanic. The Times says this surely is a remarkable chain of misfortunes.

The Times, commenting on the Titanic inquiry at Washington, says:

"We all feel that the circumstances are unprecedented, and although the inquiry by the Senate, and the compulsory detention of British subjects seem strange, yet the Americans' desire for a prompt and searching investigation is perfectly natural, and the Senate is within its rights.

"The criticism here is directed rather to Senator Smith's manner, and the amazing ignorance he has displayed. We would have wished for a more judicial mind at the head of the committee, and one more conversant with the matters to be investigated."

Canadian Pacific Railway Land Department

Require the Services of a First-Class Land Salesman in London to Supervise Work in Middlesex County.

WANTED—A District Sales Agent for the sale of Canadian Pacific Railway Lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to take supervision of the work in the London District. It will be necessary for the applicant to have an office, to appoint sub-agents throughout Middlesex County, and to take general supervision of the work. A good business man with a knowledge of Western Canada preferred. Apply to Joseph H. Smith, general agent, C. P. R. Lands, 61 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada. b

BURIED AT DORCHESTER

Sons of England Attended Funeral of Editor Bellamy.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ingersoll, April 27.—A large number of relatives and friends gathered yesterday afternoon to pay the last tributes of respect to the memory of the late T. A. Bellamy. The funeral was held from the family residence to the Dorchester Cemetery, and was in charge of the Sons of England, the deceased having been an active member of Lodge Imperial for many years. The members of this society attended in a body. That the deceased was held in high esteem was indicated by the numerous floral tributes. Rev. H. B. Christie officiated, and the pallbearers were Messrs. Geo. Roberts, P. N. Langford, H. Moon, D. Morgan, Jos. Waterhouse and W. J. Johnston.

Mr. A. H. Ellis, of the Ellis Furniture Company, left last night on a business trip to the old country. While in England, Mr. Ellis will represent the Ingersoll Board of Trade, of which he is president, at the eighth congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

Friends here learned with the deepest regret of the death at Hamilton of Ethel May Lowrey, wife of Mr. Roderick Montgomery, of Ingersoll. Mrs. Montgomery had been ill for several months, and some time ago went to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Lowrey, where her death occurred. She was only 24 years of age, and besides the husband, leaves a little daughter. The funeral took place at Hamilton yesterday.



Scene from "The Mayor of New Town," a musical comedy to be presented by the Smart Set Company at the Grand next Wednesday and Thursday nights.

SCORES OF DEAD SEEN BY LINER

The Bremen Had to Slow Down to Get Path Through the Bodies.

TITANIC'S GRAVEYARD

All Dead Seen Wore Life Preservers and Appeared To Be Frozen Rigid.

New York, April 26. — The first of the Atlantic liners to thread the graveyard of the ice fields off the banks is the Bremen, which has docked at New York, and passengers tell of having seen scores of bodies of the Titanic victims. The vessel passed the scene of the disaster on Saturday afternoon last, and Captain B. Wilhelmi slowed down to a funeral pace. He did this out of respect, and to avoid the possibility of disturbing and mangling the bodies, which, he had been informed, the Mackay-Bennett was seeking.

As far as human eye could carry in either direction, starboard or port, the reminders of the ocean disaster could be seen. Sometimes it was necessary to peep over the rail to discern them. Others were ten, twenty, thirty yards distant, while the plainly visible but unmistakable shrouds of the corpses, the tell-tale life-preservers, could be seen in al directions.

Some there were on board the Bremen who could not endure the vision, and hastened below to their cabins. Others walked around the decks until they grew satisfied and tired, then sought seclusion to brood and shudder. Some there were who could not rest the next night or for the remainder of the trip.

Toward the end of the afternoon, when most of the floating corpses had been left astern, the sun broke with setting glow upon a huge berg to starboard, with a cluster of five little bergs around it. The red rays were reflected from the tall mountain of ice as if it were a lighthouse, a beacon upon the boundary of God's acre.

The graveyard was encountered within a few miles of the exact position of the sinking of the Titanic, in latitude north 41.46 and longitude west 50.14, the bodies having been afloat six days. Those who looked counted from 50 to more than 100 bodies, while the rippled surface betokened the presence of many more.

Captain Wilhelmi's log showed the exact position to be latitude north 42 and longitude 49.23.

"They were everywhere," declared the captain, "men, women and children. All had on life-preservers. I counted 125. Then I grew sick of the sight. There may have been as many as 150 or 200 bodies. All were rigid as if frozen. I saw a large amount of wreckage, many chairs, doors and deck fittings. To port was a collapsible lifeboat overturned, and there was also one raft. A short time previously, fifty or sixty miles to the north, we had passed in succession five icebergs. Our lookout sighted them in time."

Captain Wilhelmi was asked why he did not stop to pick up the dead.

"I was horrified at the sight," was his answer. "If there had been one or two or possibly a few more, it would have been different, and I would have stopped and taken them aboard. But, running into the hundreds, it was absolutely impossible for the reason that we had no means of caring for them. If they had been taken on board it would have been necessary to weight them and bury them at sea. Besides, I knew that the Mackay-Bennett was near for the very purpose of picking them up."

TO CLAIM REMAINS OF GEORGE E. GRAHAM

Party Leaves for Halifax to Receive Body From the Mackay-Bennett.

Toronto, April 27.—The T. Eaton Company received word from the White Star office in New York yesterday, stating that the body of the late George E. Graham had been recovered among others which went down with the Titanic, and that the Mackay-Bennett was due to arrive at Halifax with the bodies at noon on Monday.

The first through train to Halifax will leave Toronto at 10.30 tonight, and Dr. Frederick Jackson, of Winnipeg, brother of Mrs. Graham, will leave on this train, accompanied by Undertaker F. W. Matthews, of Spadina avenue, to take possession of the body. Advices from New York were to the effect that Mr. Graham's body had been embalmed on the Mackay-Bennett. Details of the funeral arrangements have not been settled, but it is believed that interment will take place at St. Marys, Ont., where Mr. Graham was born. Dr. Jackson arrived in Toronto yesterday from Winnipeg.

Mrs. Graham is staying at the home of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. D. Graham, of Dufferin street.

NAVY BILLS DEFEATED

Expressed Dissatisfaction With Methods of German Government.

Berlin, April 26.—The Government today suffered a defeat on the bills for the increase of the army and navy. Although the bills were read a first time the combined National, Liberal, Radical, and Socialist parties which are dissatisfied with the Government's proposed method of financing the measures and desire the imposition of an inheritance tax in order to provide the necessary funds, succeeded by a majority of two in having the bills referred to a special committee for study.

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



Scene From "The Barrier," To Be Played Next Friday and Saturday at the Grand.

Callaghan on Piano Bargains

Every once in a while the public is offered supposedly standard pianos at bargain prices. Sometimes the reduction in price is as much as fifty dollars on each piano.

Now, the mere fact that the seller can coolly knock off fifty dollars from the price of an instrument and still be eager and glad to sell it, makes one feel that the instrument must have been over-priced in the first instance. Either that, or the seller is willing to lose money on every transaction. Most people will more readily incline to the former conclusion.

What a Big American Firm Did

The Story & Clark Piano Company, with stores in 23 cities of the United States, recently announced to the public through newspaper advertisements, that they had decided to discontinue the use of puzzle advertisements, coupons, credit certificates, and similar special sales, and wished to put themselves on record as discouraging that form of advertising. They will now sell pianos purely on piano merit, and offer no inducements except the excellence of the pianos they sell.

That is how the MARTIN-ORME piano has been sold for years. You buy excellence in piano-making—pure and simple—when you buy a MARTIN-ORME. Call and see for yourself.

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Hastily purchased, untried footwear, repented at one's leisure. Why run the risks of inferior makes, when "Queen Quality" security is yours without extra cost?

Hubert Ashplant & Sons
Sole Agents for London

THE SPOTLESS HOME

The thoroughly clean home, the one that has no dirt, dust or germs lurking in the corners or behind the furniture, is the one where

SOCLEAN

Dustless Sweeping Compound is used. It absorbs the dust and germs, gathers them up instead of scattering them, and thoroughly disinfects your carpets. Get a trial pail at your grocer's or hardware dealer's. The brown sweeping compound that renovates and preserves.

SOCLEAN, Limited. TORONTO

A strike that once filled the public eye, but has long since ceased to be "news" for the daily press, has just been officially declared off—that begun four years ago by the Lake Seaman's Union, comprising 15,000 members, against the Lake Carriers' Association. A considerable minority vote was cast, even at this late day, against abandoning the contest.

Two hundred cities in 34 states are reported to have adopted the commission form of government.

BICYCLES

BICYCLE SUNDRIES
DISC Records at Cut Prices BICYCLE MUNSON 413 Spadina Avenue, Send for Cut Price Catalogue. TORONTO

U. S. PRESIDENT ON RECIPROCITY PACT

Reads Remarkable Letter a Boston In an Attack Made on Colonel Roosevelt

AND LATTER HITS BACK

Says Taft Committed Unpardonable Sin in Making Public a Confidential Correspondence.

Boston, April 26.—At a campaign meeting here last night, in which he devoted his whole speech to an attack on Col. Roosevelt, President Taft made public correspondence between himself and the ex-president on the subject of the reciprocity negotiations, which has created a sensation among the Canadians in this city.

Mr. Roosevelt, said Taft, now seeks to take advantage of the supposed feeling among the farmers of the country against the reciprocity agreement with Canada which I made and induced Congress to adopt, but which Canada finally rejected. I would not object to this as a legitimate argument in a political controversy against me, and in his favor if the fact were not that I consulted him ten days before I made the agreement, explaining to him in full its probable terms, stated the arguments pro and con, especially the effect of it on agricultural products, and asked him to confer with his colleagues of The Outlook as to its wisdom and public benefit and let me know his and their judgment. He replied approving the agreement in the most enthusiastic terms and complimenting me for having brought it forward.

Taft's Letter.

I submit our correspondence on the subject of reciprocity:

". . . . Just at present I am in the midst of reciprocity matters, and it would gratify me a great deal to talk over with you this issue. I have, as you have known, always been a low-tariff and downward-revision man, and the reason why I favored the last tariff bill and praised it as the best one we ever had was that the consideration of it on its passage and the efforts of those who defended it afterwards to show that it was a downward revision were all a concession by the Republican party that downward revision was necessary, and that the rule upheld by Shaw and Cannon and other standpatters of the orthodox type that no tariff could be too high, because what you needed was a Chinese wall, had been departed from. Now, the probability is that we shall reach an agreement with our Canadian friends by which all natural products—cereals, lumber, dairy products, fruits, meats and cattle—shall enter both countries free, and that we shall get a revision, not as heavy a one as I would like, but a substantial one, and equivalent certainly to the French reciprocity treaty and probably more—on manufactures.

Natural Products.

"The truth is that the minute we adopt in convention the proposal that our tariff should be measured we necessarily adopt a rule which would lead us straight to reciprocity in natural products with Canada, because the conditions in the two countries are so similar that there is substantially no difference in the cost of production. Possibly labor is slightly lower in some parts of Canada than in the United States, but it is also higher in some parts, and the adoption of free trade would rapidly increase the cost of labor in those parts where it is cheaper in Canada, so that the conditions would be the same.

"It might at first have a tendency to reduce the cost of food products somewhat; it would certainly make the reservoir much greater and prevent fluctuations. Meantime the amount of Canadian products we would take would produce a current of business between Western Canada and the United States that would make Canada only an adjunct of the United States. It would transfer all their important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else, and it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our manufactures. I see this is an argument against reciprocity made in Canada, and I think it is a good one.

"The proposition is to make an arrangement by which we shall present to both Houses of Congress an identical bill, and pass it as an agreement for joint legislation. In this way we would avoid the necessity for two-thirds in the Senate, and would secure at once the consent of the House, which in tariff matters is generally regarded as necessary, at any rate. This will cause a great commotion, I presume. It will be unpopular in New York because of certain lumber manufacturing interests and the dairy interests. It will be unpopular in Minnesota because of wheat; but, on the other hand, free lumber will be popular in some places, and as it includes free paper and free wood pulp we may count on the fairly good support of the press.

Might Break Republicans.

"This letter, of course, I must ask you to regard as confidential, though I would be glad to have you discuss with your colleagues on The Outlook such a proposition, and should be glad to hear from you as to your judgment of it. I think it may break the Republican party for a while. As Elihu Root said when I talked with him yesterday, it may be an entering wedge against protection, although it is not inconsistent with the principle of protection as we laid it down in Chicago. Of course, it will be said against it that we are taking agriculture and making it suffer first before we tackle wool and cotton. The bill is not likely to pass the present Congress, and before the new Congress comes together I think I shall be able to make some recommendations as to the wool and cotton schedule and present a problem to the Democrats which they are not likely to find an easy one. At least it will show the hypocrisy of some people. Of course this is no ground whatever for introducing and pressing such a measure, I believe it to be right, and if it leads, and the other hand, to reduction in wool and cotton manufactures to the lowest figures and to what is a real measure of the difference in the cost of production so much the better.

"I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as you conveniently can write on this subject, because the matter is just at hand, and it is quite likely that within ten days we shall reach an agreement."

Mr. Taft then quoted a letter from Colonel Roosevelt, dated January 12, 1911, in which he said:

"Dear President—It seems to me that what you propose to do with Canada is admirable from every standpoint. I firmly believe in free trade with Canada for both economic and political reasons. As you say, labor cost is substantially the same in the two countries, so that you are amply justified by the platform. Whether Canada will accept such reciprocity I do not know, but it is greatly to your credit to make the effort. It may damage the Republican party for a while, but it will surely benefit the party in the end, especially if you tackle wool, cotton, etc., as you propose.

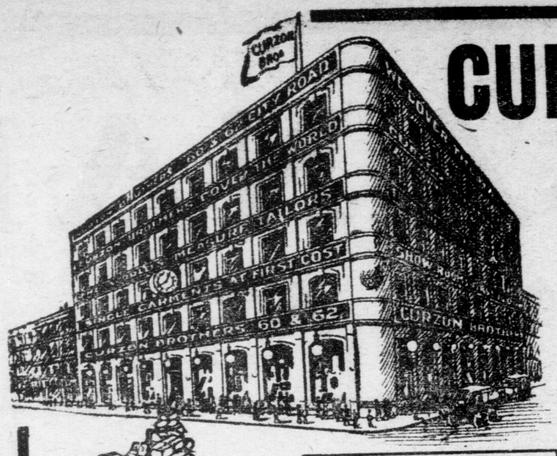
"(Signed) Theodore Roosevelt."

Roosevelt Replies.

Worcester, Mass., April 26.—Merciless denunciation of President Taft was Col. Roosevelt's reply tonight to the President's attack upon him yesterday. One of Col. Roosevelt's assertions was:

"Mr. Taft says that I changed front on the reciprocity measure. This is untrue. Incidentally, one of the unpardonable sins on the part of any man calling himself a gentleman is to publish confidential correspondence without permission. As to this I care nothing, but I warn Mr. Taft that in discussing negotiations with a foreign power it is well not to publish such expressions as that in his letter about making Canada only an adjunct of the United States. I told him that I would support his reciprocity proposition. I did loyally support it in several different speeches. I took the agreement on the faith of Mr. Taft's representation. Later, when I came to look up the matter, however, I became convinced that the reciprocity agreement as passed by Mr. Taft was unwise and undesirable, because it improperly sacrificed the interests of our farmers and fishermen, and because it carried indefensible action on paper. Nevertheless, because I had stated that I would support the treaty, I said not one word against it until it was dead."

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[Please mention this paper.

ALLEGED THAT CALIFORNIAN IGNORED DISTRESS SIGNALS

Member of Crew Says She Lay Near the Scene of the Titanic Disaster All Night, But Made No Attempt at Rescue—Captain Lord Denies the Charge.

Washington, April 26. — "Shut up, shut up," was the reply the wireless operator of the Titanic made to a warning of the proximity of a dense field of ice less than two hours before the liner struck the berg. This was learned by the senate investigating committee this afternoon. Capt. Stanley Lord and Wireless Operator Cyril Evans, both of the steamship Californian, testified to the curt reply to their attempt to warn the big liner of the danger that lay ahead.

It was further established in the testimony of Captain Lord that his ship lay surrounded by ice not more than 19½ miles from the Titanic from the time she struck the berg and sent out her "C. Q. D." call until she sank beneath the surface. The testimony of both men demonstrated that but for the accident of a weary wireless operator going to bed the Californian would have heard the call for help from the Titanic and proceeded to the assistance of the liner at once.

The committee also seemed much impressed by the fact that Captain Lord regarded the ice reports he had received as serious enough to warrant the precaution of doubling his lookouts as soon as it became dark Sunday night. No such precaution was taken on the Titanic, though the Titanic was making just double the speed of the Californian.

Conflicting Stories.

Much contradictory testimony was heard regarding rockets seen from the bridge of the Californian that Sunday night just about the time officers of the Titanic were signaling in this way in the hope of attracting the attention of a ship sighted off her port bow.

Ernest Gill, donkeyman on the Californian, appeared before the committee, and swore to a statement that rocket signals of distress from a neighboring ship were ignored by the officers of the Californian. Captain Lord, of the Californian, acknowledged that the firing of rockets from a ship that lay in the ice three or four miles distant had been reported to him, but declared that his officers told him they were not signals of distress. This ship, he said, would not pay any attention to his attempts to communicate with her by the Morse electric signal. It could not have been the Titanic, Captain Lord insisted, because rockets from her could not have been visible to the Californian 19 miles distant. Operator Evans testified that Gill had told him he was going to get $500 from a Boston newspaper for telling about the rockets. The committee made no effort to prove the truth of his statement read before that body, and both Gill and Captain Lord were allowed to go without close examination upon the matter of the rockets seen by the Californian. Naval officers questioned tonight were of the opinion that the rockets seen from the Californian could not have been fired from the Titanic if, as Captain Lord said, the two ships were 19 miles apart at the time.

Testimony by twelve members of the Titanic crew before expert members of the committee corroborated statements already made in regard to the presence of an unidentified vessel within a few miles of the Titanic, and brought out interesting details of what happened on the Titanic before she went down.

Says He Saw Rockets.

Ernest Gill, donkey engineman on the Californian, testified that in the bright, starlit night of Sunday, April 14, he came up on deck of the Californian at 11:50 p.m., as the vessel with engines stopped was drifting amid floe ice. From the starboard rail Gill said he saw the broadside lights of a very large steamer, watched her at least two minutes, and that those on the Californian's bridge, officer and lookout, could not have helped seeing her.

At midnight, Gill continued, he went to his cabin, where he remarked to his mate, William Thomas, that he had seen a big vessel, probably German, going along at full speed. He could not sleep, and went back on deck to smoke a cigarette. Ten minutes later he saw a white rocket, ten miles off to starboard, which he first thought was a shooting star. A second rocket in the same place, seven or eight minutes later, he saw distinctly, and he remarked to himself, "That must be a vessel in distress."

He did not notify the bridge or lookout, because, he said, it was not his business, and they could not have helped but see the rockets, and he supposed they would pay attention. Gill swore that he then turned in, and at 6:40 a.m. was awakened with orders to turn out to render assistance, that the Titanic had gone down. The Californian then was proceeding at full speed, clear of the ice field, but with plenty of icebergs about. He heard Second Officer J. C. Evans telling Fourth Officer Wooten that the third officer had reported rockets during his watch, and Gill said he knew then it must have been the Titanic he had seen.

Evans said that the captain had been notified of the rockets by the apprentice officer, thought to have been named Gibson. The skipper ordered Morse signals to the distressed vessel sent up. Gibson again reported the rockets to the captain, who told Gibson to continue to Morse the distressed vessel until he got a reply. No reply was received.

Confident She Would Float.

John Hardy, chief steward, who left the Titanic in the last collapsible lifeboat, said that the majority on the vessel thought she would float.

Edward Buley, able seaman, on the Titanic, testified that he was in the last lifeboat that got away. He said that his boat was 250 yards from the Titanic when she sank, and then the vessel parted in two, where the boilers were, the forepart sinking first and the afterpart remaining horizontally out of the water for five minutes longer.

"There was a ship of some description off our port bow when the Titanic struck," Buley testified, "and she passed right by us. We thought she was coming to us, and if she had come to us everyone could have boarded her. You could see she was a steamer. She had her steamer lights burning. She was off our port bow when we struck, and we all started for the same light, and that is what kept the boats together."

"But you never heard of that ship any more?" asked Senator Fletcher.

"No, we could not see anything of her in the morning when it was daylight. She was stationary all night, I am very positive, for about three hours she was stationary, and then she made tracks."

How far away was she?—A.—I should judge she was about three miles.

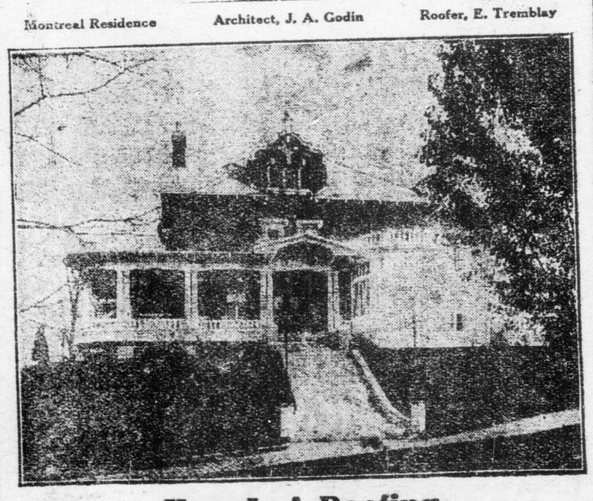
Why could she not see your rockets?—A. She could not help but see them. She was close enough to see our lights and to see the ship itself, and also the rockets. She was bound to see them.

You are quite certain that it was a ship?—A. Yes, sir.

Did you see that ship before you were in the water?—A. Yes, sir; I saw it from the ship. That is what we told the passengers. We said, "There is a steamer coming to our assistance." That is what kept them quiet, I think.

Did she come toward you bow on?—A. Yes, sir; and then she stopped and the lights seemed to go right by us. She was stationary there for about three hours, I think, off our port, and when we were in the boat we all made for her and she went by us."

Montreal Residence Architect, J. A. Godin Roofer, E. Tremblay



Here Is A Roofing That Will Never Decay

You cannot make cedar, cypress or redwood shingles water proof—weather proof—decay proof—they are short lived under the best of treatment and repair expense comes often.

Use a roofing that is not only decay proof but fire proof—make the first cost the last cost—use

"Bestoslate"

shingles. Ask for our Booklet A containing illustrations of handsome homes both here and abroad—learn of the different uses of asbestos and how the shingles are made that last a lifetime without paint or repairs—clip the coupon and mail it now.

The Asbestos Mfg. Co. Limited 6
Eastern Townships Bank Bldg., - - MONTREAL.
Factory at Lachine, P.Q.

The Asbestos Mfg. Co., Limited. E. T. Bank Bldg., Montreal.

I intend to build or re-roof my house.
Please send me your "Bestoslate" catalogue.

Name.....

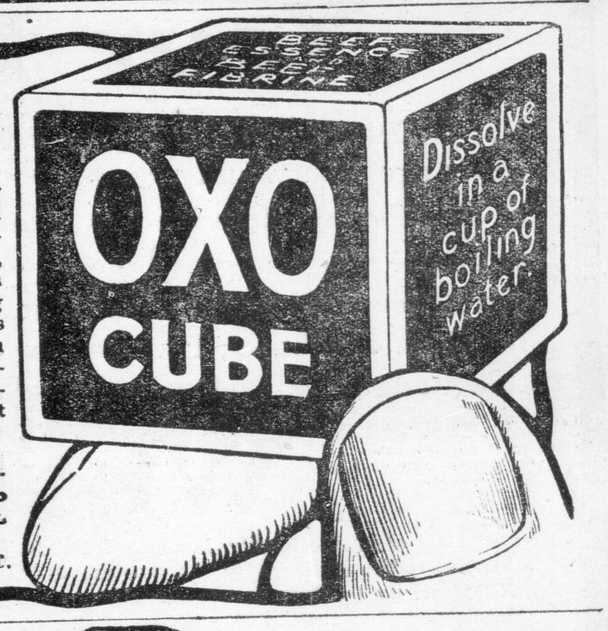
Address..... c

OXO CUBES FOR SUMMER COOKERY

Oxo Cubes are wonders of convenience and handiness. They double the cook's resources, and enable her to prepare a delightful variety of light, wholesome, summer dishes. They strengthen and give, in a moment, appetising flavour to soups—gravies—hashes and stews. Spread on brown bread they make delicious sandwiches dainty, nourishing, digestible—excellent for luncheons at home and in camp.

The greatest advance in food-invention since men began to eat and women learned to cook.

4 Cubes 10c. 10 Cubes 25c.



"Old ideas die slowly. When I was young it was not considered proper to chew gum—How foolish, because it is so good for one."



"I do enjoy O-Pee-Chee especially after meals. It aids digestion—is pleasant to the taste and is so much better for one than the ordinary confection".

O-Pee-Chee Chewing Gum

is good for the young—wholesomer far than candies. It preserves the teeth—aids digestion and is good for the aged, too.

There's an O-Pee-Chee Flavor for every taste and they all taste delicious. O-Pee-Chee is sold by all dealers who sell the best gum.

O-Pee-Chee Gum Company,
London - 3 - Canada Limited

Constipation brings many ailments in its train and is the primary cause of much sickness. Keep your bowels regular, madam, and you will escape many of the ailments to which women are subject. Constipation is a very simple thing, but like many simple things, it may lead to serious consequences. Nature often needs a little assistance and when Chamberlain's Tablets are given at the first indiction, much distress and suffering may be avoided. Sold by all dealers. 1

Lame shoulder is nearly always due to rheumatism of the muscles, and quickly yields to the free application of Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers. 3

FRY'S NutMilk Chocolate
Nourishing and of Enticing Flavor.

WESTERN CANADA
WILL CONCENTRATE AT

COQUITLAM

Pacific supplementary operating terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has started to build there the largest railway terminals in Pacific America; also objective point for other great railway system; deep-water port and coming industrial and manufacturing centre.

Your Big Opportunity Renewed

If you had bought lots on the business streets of Vancouver years ago, you would now be worth a fortune. Lots which started at $8 a foot and less are now worth $4,000 to $5,000 a foot. Dozens of people who had grand opportunities to get these lots when they were cheap and when Vancouver was small, now say, "If I had only bought a 25-foot lot, I would now be worth $100,000." The same thing might be said regarding Winnipeg and, in a lesser degree, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, and half a dozen other places in Western Canada.

Let us tell you right here and now that YOU have these opportunities renewed—not in the innumerable townsites now on the market all over the country, because there can be only a few real metropoles, but in Coquitlam, which some conservative people say will have 50,000 people in five to ten years.

What Will Make Coquitlam?

First of all the mighty Canadian Pacific Railway, the greatest transportation system in Canada, will have at Coquitlam its great railway terminals. There is not one city or town in all Western Canada, started by the C. P. R., where initial investors have not made money. The railway will ultimately expend millions here, and work has already commenced on a 48-stall roundhouse and the first terminal unit of 25 miles of yards. Nearly a thousand men are or are about to be employed.

Since the C. P. R., less than a year ago, decided to establish at Coquitlam yards and other facilities which would do for all time, other great transportation systems have had their eyes on Coquitlam. Ask any railway man, any shipper, any businessman, what the advent of a competitive railway system means to a place. They will tell you that such incalculable advantages will accrue to that city in the shape of trackage, car storage, freight rates, etc., all competitive, that manufacturers, wholesalers and all kinds of businesses will flock there, bringing with them hundreds of employees. This is exactly what is happening at Coquitlam.

Coquitlam will be the front door to Canada in its relation to the shipment of grain and a hundred and one other commodities into and out of the country. It has been estimated by railway officials that the three Canadian roads will ship one hundred million bushels of wheat each to the European markets via the Pacific and the Panama Canal the first year the canal is ready for business. To a thinking man this one item of grain alone is wonderful, but when all the commodities which depart from and enter Canada are included the effect is staggering.

It is perhaps not generally known that the continent of Asia alone contains nearly one-half of the whole world's population. The Oriental races are just now waking up rather suddenly to Western civilization and all that it implies. That means a large increase in Pacific commerce. Vancouver and Coquitlam are on the short route. That is another reason why the C. P. R., with big, far-sighted men at its head, is building the Coquitlam terminals.

In this age of electricity any city which aspires to be a real metropolis, as Coquitlam does, must have cheap power to drive the wheels of great industries. The power lines of two competitive power and light companies are there now, and both will not only furnish electric power and light at low rates, but will also build tram lines, connecting Coquitlam with Vancouver and the whole Vancouver Metropolitan District and the Fraser Valley. Being a deep-water port, easy of access to the coal mines on Vancouver Island and other places, Coquitlam will also get coal at rock-bottom prices. Important new discoveries of coal have been made near Coquitlam.

The Pitt River Harbor

The Canadian Pacific has acquired extensive water frontage of the Pitt River, which at Coquitlam averages 30 feet deep at low tide and is only twenty miles from the Pacific. This acquisition is significant in view of the fact that the Panama Canal will be ready for traffic in two years. It is said to be the plan of the railway to build at Coquitlam terminal grain elevators, to handle the millions of bushels of grain which the Prairie Provinces will ship westward. It is conceded that most of the grain exported from Alberta and Saskatchewan will go to the world's markets via the Pacific when the Panama is completed.

Some Late Developments

Almost every day big things are announced for Coquitlam. Its transformation from a forlorn junction point to an embryonic metropolis inside of a short six months has been so rapid as to surprise even the most sanguine enthusiasts, among them ourselves.

Among the new enterprises are the Brown-McKay lumber mill, which employs forty men at the start; two other lumber mills; a large hotel; an industrial trunk line railway (the finest trackage layout in Western Canada) to be built by ourselves at a cost of $30,000. One hundred buildings have recently been completed or are now in course of erection. There are twenty residences in one small part of the townsite that have been erected within six months.

Coquitlam is so situated in relation to the whole of Western Canada, the Province of British Columbia, now on the eve of an era of unprecedented development and prosperity, and the Vancouver Metropolitan District that it must and will become a big city.

As we said before, you have thrust in front of your face the Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver opportunity of a few years ago. Thousands of others are realizing this fact. If YOU realize it don't lay this paper away till you have filled in and torn out the coupon. Mail it to us today, and if you want further information write us an accompanying letter. But sign the coupon anyway before prices advance—it costs you nothing to learn fully about this wonderful opportunity.

PRICES: Business Property $600 to $1500 Residential Property $250 to $900 Easy Terms If Desired

Prices of Water Frontage and Industrial Sites Quoted on Application

Coquitlam Terminal Co., Limited

LEIGH SPENCER BUILDING, Owners of the Townsite. VANCOUVER, B. C.

General Agent for Ontario, GEO. H. LANGAN, Gordon Block, Stratford, Ont.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR LONDON, ONT.,

Western Canada Realty Co.,

LONDON, ONTARIO.

Coquitlam Terminal Co., Limited.,
Granville St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dept 38.

Without cost, liability or obligation on my part, send full particulars, maps, etc., of the Pacific Coast Operating Terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, prices of lots, etc.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

ORDER IS GRANTED FOR THE EXTRADITION OF BEATTIE NESBITT

United States Commissioner Decides That There Was Ample Evidence of Crime and Plea of Defence Is Dismissed—Counsel Will Ask for Habeas Corpus Writ.

Chicago, April 26.—Extradition of Dr. William Beattie Nesbitt, wanted in Toronto, Ont., on a charge of wrecking the Farmers' Bank of Canada, was ordered today by United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote. Nesbitt was placed in the county jail.

Counsel for Nesbitt announced an intention to file tomorrow writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Final action in the case must be taken by Secretary of State Knox.

The defence maintained today that no legal evidence showing Nesbitt had committed a crime had been presented.

Commissioner Foote held that the evidence was clear that a crime was committed by someone when the bank failed, and, therefore, Nesbitt should be turned over to the Canadian officers.

When the case was called, Wm. K. Pattison, counsel for Nesbitt, fought vigorously against introduction of the testimony of former officials of the bank who co-operated with Nesbitt in the conduct of the bank. Commissioner Foote overruled the objections of the defendant, and permitted the testimony against Nesbitt made by Assistant Superintendent Greer, of the criminal investigation bureau of the Ontario provincial police, that of deceiving the Minister of Finance by making false reports as to the condition of the financial institution.

Travers' Deposition.

The deposition of Wm. R. Travers, who was general manager of the bank during Nesbitt's incumbency as president, was first introduced. Travers declared that Nesbitt knowingly signed statements to the Minister of Finance which were false.

"Nesbitt knew that the statements we were sending to the Minister of Finance regarding the assets and liabilities of the bank were false and deceptive," he swore. The sworn statement of James Gerald Fitzgibbon, chief accountant of the defunct bank, was next presented. The accountant swore that he compiled the statements of the bank, and that Nesbitt knowingly concurred in the reports, and signed his name to the documents as president and director of the bank. The Fitzgibbon statement reiterated the accusation made by Travers That Nesbitt knew the statements made of the financial condition of the bank were misleading and deceptive. Other depositions corroborated the charges. The statements of Geoffrey T. Clarkson, former curator of the bank, and Frank Grierson, of the office of the Minister of Finance, were presented in evidence.

Attorney Patterson objected to the introduction of the depositions, making an individual protest to each as it was presented.

"I object to this testimony," he declared, "on the grounds that the statements made are all conclusions and are not based upon facts which would permit a deduction as to the statements.

"Objection is overruled," ordered the commissioner.

"I object to the deposition of Clarkson, on the grounds that he manifestly does not know what he is talking about when he says 'he believes' in his statements. Such evidence would not stand even in the rugged tribunals of the wild and woolly west," said Attorney Pattison.

All objections were overruled.

Strong Language.

"The attempts of the Canadian officials to perpetrate such action on the Government of the United States," declared Attorney Pattison, "is an insult to the intelligence of the officers of this country. The entire affair would be fine material for a comic opera. There is no court in the United States that would hang a dog on such evidence as these people have introduced here to have Nesbitt extradited.

"The original charges were filed by William Wallace, an irresponsible detective, of Toronto," declared the attorney. "As for James E. Rogers, he came here, filed the second charge against Dr. Nesbitt, and then left the city."

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN STRUCK ICEBERG A GLANCING BLOW

Noticed In Time to Prevent Serious Damage Being Done.

Halifax, N. S., April 26.—A giant iceberg similar to that which sank the Titanic threatened disaster to the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain with 1,460 passengers aboard, which arrived here today from Liverpool.

Passengers say that on Wednesday last, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the vessel, while in latitude 46 north, longitude 47 west, was swerved just in time to avoid a serious collision. Fortunately the ship was steaming slowly at the time because of a dense fog. Suddenly the lookout sighted a great iceberg ahead. He rang for full speed astern, and the propellers were reversed. Despite this, the vessel struck the berg a glancing blow, but was not badly damaged.

There were many passengers on deck, and all being familiar with the Titanic's fate many were panicky until assured that there was no danger. The scene was only 250 miles from where the Titanic struck and sank.

The Empress of Britain was bound from Liverpool to Quebec, but because of the prevalence of gulf ice docked here instead of at Quebec.

FINED $100.00

Port Albert Hotelkepeer Pounced On by Provincial Men.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wingham, Ont. April 27. — Several provincial officers surprised Nelson Pearson, hotelkeeper, at Port Albert, Ont., by dropping in on him unawares. Port Albert is situated in the local option township of Ashfield. The officers secured a large quantity of liquor, which they brought, along with the keeper of the inn, to Wingham. Police Magistrate Morton fined Mr. Pearson $100 and costs, and ordered Provincial Constable Phippen to take charge of the liquor until disposition of same was received from the Government.

THEATRE BURNED

Several Chatham People Had Close Call in Fierce Fire.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Chatham, April 27.—About 3:30 this afternoon fire started in the operating room of the Orpheum Theatre, the films having caught fire. The whole front of the theatre was ablaze inside a very few minutes. The people in the house were successful in getting out before any accident occurred. The vaudeville artists escaped in their stage clothes. No one was injured, although the motion picture machine operator had his hair singed somewhat. Two streams were brought to play on the building, and the flames were quickly extinguished. The theatre is owned by Frank Smith. The damage will be considerable.

DIDN'T KNOW BROTHER WAS LOST ON TITANIC

Young Berlin Man Got Letter From a Friend In London.

Berlin, April 26. — William Patchett, an employee at the Kimmell branch of the Consolidated Rubber Company's factory, received word today that his brother and a companion were pasengers on the ill-fated Titanic. They were bound for Berlin, and as they have not arrived it is feared they are among the 1,600 victims who went down with the vessel. Mr. Patchett received the intelligence in an unexpected manner. A fellow-employee named Barnes received a letter from a friend in England, asking if young Patchett and his friend had reached their destination. This letter was shown to Patchett, and was the first news he had that his brother had sailed for Canada. At noon Patchett called at the postoffice, and secured a letter addressed to him brother, written by a young school teacher in London asking for a description of the sensation experienced when the Titanic struck the iceberg, the writer taking it for granted that the young man was among the rescued. Mr. Patchett wil lendeavor to ascertain whether his brother and friend are among the bodies which have been recovered.

WESTERVELT SCHOOL NOTES.

Examinations for B. E. A. Diplomas in business and shorthand subjects began in Westervelt School today, to be completed Tuesday afternoon. Nine candidates are writing.

The following students have been placed in positions: Roy Farrell with Kernohan Lumber Company; Beatrice Conkey with Harding Motor Car Company; Edna Darch with the Empire Manufacturing Company, and Myrtle Sedwick with G. F. Morris, Esq., Covent Garden Market.

BYLAWS CARRIED

Strathroy Will Get Three New Industries at Once.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Stratford, April 26.—The citizens of Stratford today voted on and carried the three industrial and one market bylaw, which marks a new era in Stratford's industrial life.

The market bylaw provides for the erection, at an estimated cost of $13,000, of an up-to-date market building, including an enlargement of the fire hall. The building will be erected west of the fire station, running through from Albert to Brunswick streets. The Griffith bylaw provides for a guarantee of the bonds of G. L. Griffith, of Melbourne, Ont., for $5,500, on agreeing to establish a wholesale harness factory here in the old Ballantyne factory on Waterloo street.

The Williams bylaw guarantees a loan to Ben Williams, Stratford, of $8,000, to erect a $12,000 knitting factory on St. Patrick street.

The MacDonald bylaw is a measure which provides for a free site, valued at $5,700, to the MacDonald Thresher Company, for the erection of a new plant to cost at least $50,000 in the eastern portion of the old Athletic Park, Ontario street.

CLANDEBOYE.

Clandeboye, April 27. — Mr. Ernal Bice, and his fellow-student, Mr. Greene, who has been attending the Western University in London spent a few days recently with the former's parents here.

The Ladies' Missionary Society will hold their convention in the Methodist Church here on Thursday, May 2. The attendance will be very large and great preparations are being made.

Mr. Ed Egan, of Denfield, visited friends here recently.

Mrs. W. Harding, of Birr, is spending a few days with relatives here.

Mrs. George, who has been spending the winter with her mother, Mrs. R. Hodgins, leaves for her home in Calgary on Monday.

Mr. Thomas Rosser of Denfield, is spending a few days with Mr. E. A. McKenzie.

Mrs. M. Love, of Kenora, who has been spending the winter with relatives here, left for Blythe recently, where she will visit friends.

ESSON PUT ON STAND AT MURDER HEARING

Young Petrolea Man Tells a Straight Story of His Movements.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Port Huron, April 26. — The state closed its case in the Major murder trial here today, and counsel for the defence put George Esson, the defendant, on the stand as its first witness. The young Canadian was visibly nervous, but told a fairly straight story covering his movements from the day he left his home at Petrolea up to the time of his arrest inthis city on Feb. 28.

Preliminary to the taking up of his side of the case Attorney Moore made an address, in which he decided that the defence would show that Esson did not know who his accomplice was on the night Major died, and also that in taking Major's valuables, as he admitted doing, the defendant had only in mind an intention to care for them.

At the conclusion of Esson's examination court adjourned until tomorrow. It is hardly probable the case will go to the jury before Monday evening.

JAMES MORIARITY WINS GOLD MEDAL

Silver Medal of Western Medical College Goes to A. F. Macauley.

It is understod that James Moriarity, of Orillia, is the gold medallist of the students of the Western Medical College graduating class, and that A. F. Macauley, of West London, has won the silver medal. Dr. Waugh, of the college, stated to The Advertiser this morning that the matter will not be known for certain until this afternoon and that the results will not be made public until Monday.

HOTELMEN HARD HIT BY COMMISSIONERS

Many Northern Licenses Were Only Renewed For a Few Months.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Goderich, April 26.—The Centre Huron License Commissioners met here today, and considered applications for the coming year. In view of the fact that an investigation is to be opened on Monday by the license department of the charges laid by a Goderich hotelkeeper against the inspector and one of the commissioners, there was considerable uncertainty as to what would be done in the meantime. The Queen's American and Central of Brussels were granted licenses for the year. The four hotels and one shop license at Seaforth were also renewed for the year. In Clinton the Waverley Hotel was given three months, and the Normandie Hotel, against the proprietor of which there is a serious charge pending, was given two months license. The other three Clinton hotels and shop license were renewed for the year. The Goderich hotels all got one month, and the two hotels to be cut off will be decided after the investigation.

FLAT RATE TELEPHONES WANTED BY LAMBETH

New Company Will Hold Conference With Bell People on the Subject.

Arrangements are being made for the conference between the Lambeth Telephone Company and the Bell Company, to arrange rates for the new line.

It is the purpose of the promoters, if possible, to give the subscribers of this line telephones at the same cost as city patrons, all being placed on a flat rate. The meeting will be held within ten days, when it is expected that complete arrangements will be made.

"We are expecting to give the residents of Lambeth the same rate that is enjoyed by city patrons," declared Dr. A. Roy Routledge, to The Advertiser. "We will meet the Bell Company at an early date and make the arrangements. The village is growing rapidly. There is not a vacant house there, and many new ones are being constructed. The best possible telephone service will be given them, and we fel that with this, Lambeth will be in the finest possible position."

MITCHELL WEDDING

Miss Emma Collins Becomes Wife of Edward C. Wassman.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Mitchell, April 26.—A pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Collins, of Willow Grove, when their daughter, Miss Emma S., was united in marriage to Mr. Edward C. L. Wassman, of Logan. The bride was given away by her father. The Wedding March was played by Miss Eva Woods, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. McRae, of Knox Church, Mitchell, in the presence of quite a number of guests. The bride wore a handsome gown of steel gray silk with bead applique and insertions, and carried a bouquet of white roses. Miss Louise Wassman, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. She wore a gown of pearl gray chiffon and carried pink roses, while Mr. William H. Collins, brother of the bride, was best man. In the ring service, which was used, little Miss Evelyn Wassman, as flower maid, preceded the wedding party, carrying a large basket bouquet of roses. After the ceremony a bounteous wedding supper was served.

Mr. and Mrs. Wassman will live in Logan.

MULE ATTACKS CHILD.

Eminence, Ky., April 27.—The thud of galloping hoofs on the turf and shrill childish screams brought Mrs. Newton Roberts, wife of a stock broker near here, out of her house yesterday afternoon to see a mule charging across a field in front of the house, with Mrs. Robert's 3-year-old son dangling from its mouth. When Mr. Roberts and a field hand cornered the mule it required their united efforts to make the animal release its teeth from the child's foot. The child probably will die.

How Build Today To Replace the Worn-Out Parts of Yesterday?

Each day thinkers use up cells of the Brain.

Each day active workers destroy cells in the nerve centres.

If the food lacks the things Nature demands for rebuilding, Nervous Prostration and Brain-fag result.

Suppose a bricklayer tried to build a wall and the boss furnished brick, sand and water, but left out the lime?

Suppose you eat plenty of albumin and take sufficient water, but neglect food which contains Phosphate of Potash?

Nature cannot rebuild gray matter in nerve centres and brain without Phosphate of Potash, which binds together albumin and water to make it.

Phosphate of Potash, as grown in the grains by Nature, is more than half the mineral salts in Grape-Nuts.

"There's a Reason" for

Grape-Nuts

Sold by Grocers.

Made by Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Pure Food Factories, Windsor, Ontario, Canada.

We own and offer
@ 100 and interest

$750,000

Sawyer-Massey Company Limited

6%

FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTEEN-YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

Dated 1st April, 1912 **Due 1st April, 1927**

Interest payable 1st April and October

Principal and interest payable at The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, Montreal and London, Eng.

Redeemable as a whole at 105 and accrued interest on any interest date on six weeks' prior notice, or annually for Sinking Fund drawings, beginning 1st April, 1913.

Denominations: $100, $500 and $1,000
with Sterling equivalents

Bonds issued in coupon form with privilege of registration of principal and in fully registered form. Coupon and registered bonds are interchangeable.

TRUSTEE:
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED, TORONTO

The legal opinion of Messrs. Blake, Lash, Anglin & Cassels, will be furnished.

Of $1,500,000 First Mortgage Bonds authorized, $750,000 are retained in the Treasury and can only be issued for 60% of the cost of new properties, future additions and improvements, and equipment of machinery, etc., as set forth in the Trust Deed.

We emphasize the following salient points of this Issue:

(1) Value of fixed assets $999,976, consisting of Real Estate, Buildings, Plant and Equipment. Current assets in excess of current liabilities $2,135,141. Total net assets $3,135,117 or over four times the new issue of Bonds.

These figures do not make any allowance for goodwill, which is of considerable value as the trade-name "Sawyer-Massey" has been established for many years.

(2) 80% of the Current Liquid Assets or $1,731,856 (twice the amount of bonds issued), represent lien notes and mortgages held against payment for machinery sold, on collection of which the Company has never lost more than 1%.

(3) Average annual net earnings for three years ending November 30th, 1911, $199,628, or about four and one-half times the interest on Bonds now issued. Net earnings available for interest during 1911 were $223,215.

(4) An annual sinking fund beginning April 1st, 1913, sufficient to retire the present issue by maturity at a maximum price of 105 and accrued interest.

Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited, established in 1889, has, after many years of continuous growth, become the largest establishment of its kind in Canada. The Company manufactures Portable and Traction Steam Agricultural Engines, Gasoline Tractors, Threshing Machines, Clover Hullers and Road-making Machinery, for which there is a constantly growing demand. From Hamilton, where the manufacturing plants are situated, the Company's products are distributed throughout the territory east of the Great Lakes; while in the three wheat-growing provinces of Western Canada, the consumer is reached through branches located at Winnipeg, Regina and Saskatoon. The Company is well managed, has a long established business and is excellently equipped to share in the future development of Canada.

Copies of the Trust Deed and of the Certificates of the Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited, National Trust Company, Limited (Real Estate Department), and Price, Waterhouse & Company, may be seen at our offices.

Interim Certificates will be issued pending delivery of definitive bonds.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR ON REQUEST

PRICE: 100 AND INTEREST YIELDING 6%

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED.

26 KING ST EAST TORONTO. LONDON, ENG. CANADA LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL.

Sunday Assignments.

The following are the Huron College appointments for Sunday, April 28: Rev. Principal Waller, Tyrconnell; K. Alexander, Millbank; C. Langford, Granton; E. Jacques, Dover; A. S. H. Cree, London Township; A. A. Trumper, St. David's; F. C. Ryott, Parkhill; H. C. Light, St. Mark's; R. E. Charles, Home for Incurables; W. B. Moulton, Milverton; H. B. Metcalf, Burford; C. Abbott, Muncey; R. Lee, Drumbo; W. H. Boyd, Trinity; W. R. Haines, Inwood; J. Edwards, Aged People's Home.

Every Housekeeper Is Interested

in knowing how to make good bread. One of the secrets is using good yeast. White Swan Yeast Cakes—5c package of 6 cakes. Sample sent on request. White Swan Spices and Cereals, Limited, Toronto, Ont.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York, April 26.—Arrived: Volturno, from Rotterdam; Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg; France, from Havre; Principe di Piedmonte, from Genoa; Pannonia, from Fiume; Stephano, from Halifax.

Liverpool—Arrived: Carmania, from New York.

Rotterdam—Arrived: Campanello, from New York; Ryndam, from New York.

Cherbourg—Arrived: George Washington, from New York.

The HOME BANK of CANADA Orgival Charter 1854

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the three months ending 31st May, 1912, (being an increase of one per cent. on the preceding dividend), and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Saturday the 1st of June, 1912. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, prox., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES MASON, General Manager.

Toronto, April 17th, 1912.

Head Office, TORONTO.
Branches and Connections Throughout Canada.
LONDON OFFICE, 394 RICHMOND STREET.
W. J. HILL, Local Manager.
Branch Offices Near London:
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"Brown" Suction Clip

It holds comfortably and securely without pinching, tilting, or slipping. Can be attached to any Eyeglass.

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Ladies' and Men's Latest Styles Spring Suits from $5.00 Up, at
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London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution

For particulars re tuition or exams. write the Registrar.
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LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, Registrar.

Wall Paper for the Drawing-Room

Is one of our specialties. Our range of colorings and designs is specially large and well selected.

We will be pleased to offer you suggestions and estimates.

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DENTIST
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London Loan and Savings Company of Canada

Allow
4 per cent on deposits.
4½ per cent on regular debentures.
5 per cent on special debentures.
5½ per cent on municipal debentures.
6 per cent on stock, besides bonus.

Office - 220 Dundas Street

TRAFFORD'S

Window Shades to order. Guaranteed rollers and workmanship.
Special Oak Curtain Poles complete 27c
129 Dundas, 11 Market Square
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Hamilton's London Porter and Amber Ale

Always in first-class condition. Brewed from finest foreign and Canadian hops and malt.

Kent Brewery
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Johnston Bros. XXX Bread

The fullest amount of nourishment is derived from eating Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread, because it is so pure and wholesome. You need it for your health's sake.

Johnston Bros.
'PHONE 944.

CITY CREAMERY IS MAKING BUTTER

Mr. J. W. Griffith Gives City of London an Up-to-Date Butter Plant in Connection With Creamery.

Five years ago Mr. Griffith established the City Creamery at 351 Dundas street, with a route of 100 quarts of milk. Today he is delivering to the citizens of London 1,500 quarts of milk every day. This plant is a monument to the energy and industry of Mr. Griffith, and shows what can be done by the right man, starting in a small way, and conducting his business in a straightforward, honorable manner.



MR. J. W. GRIFFITH.
Proprietor of City Creamery and New Butter Plant.

Strict attention to the cleanliness and sanitary conditions is the motto of this management, and this has been the secret of his success. From the time the milk leaves the farm until it is delivered it is carefully handled. A few years ago a clarifying process was installed, and today clarified milk is a household word to the housewife in this city.

One of the most sanitary and up-to-date butter plants has just been completed, with tiled floors, white enamel walls, good light and ventilation. A Success combined churn and worker has been installed, also cream ripener of 200 gallons capacity. With this advanced idea of butter making, the City Creamery can turn out 450 pounds in 20 minutes.

Mr. Griffith extends a cordial invitation to the general public to visit the home of creamery butter. b

STRATHROY.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

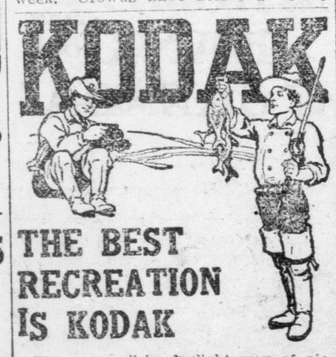
Strathroy, April 27. — Norman L. Campbell, while working in the Cameron-Dunn factory had three ribs fractured. Dr. Bateman is attending the case. It will be some time before Mr. Campbell will be able to resume his duties.

Organizer John Berdan and Mrs. Berdan, of Caradoc street, are spending a few days in Longwoods.

The public library is now moved and nearly settled in its new and commodious quarters in the Oddfellows' block, Front street east. This building is a great improvement on the old library. Baptist Church, conducted by Dr. Sam

The evangelistic services in the Baptist Church, conducted by Dr. Sam Lutterell, have continued all this week. Crowds have attended every afternoon and evening. This is the last evening.

KODAK



THE BEST RECREATION IS KODAK

The easy, all-by-daylight way of picture-making, with the bother left out. We carry complete line of Kodaks and Brownies.

Developing and finishing that's sure to please.

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SANTO Vacuum Cleaners

Best portable machine in the world. We also rent them. For hydro or London Electric.

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Phone 470.

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SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY BACK.
374 RICHMOND STREET.
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"Parnell's" Raisin Bread

Tuesday, April 30, is California Raisin Day

We will make an excellent Raisin Loaf.

Be in the swim on Tuesday and Eat

RAISIN BREAD

Order from drivers, so as to make sure of getting this class of bread on Tuesday.

Phones 929-1390

Ten Cents a Loaf.

Wrapped and Sealed

The Health of the Hair

is indicated by its condition. When the natural secretions decrease; when the hair becomes dry, splits at the ends and comes out in combing; when the gloss disappears and the hair becomes gray or faded, the ill-health of the hair is indicated.

The success of Oriental Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic is due to the fact that it restores the hair-producing organs to their natural vigor. It also encourages and promotes the secretions of the hair follicles, and thus gray or faded hair regains its original color, new growth begins and freshness and beauty is restored. 50c bottle.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE
PRESCRIPTION CHEMISTS
216 DUNDAS ST. LONDON, ONT.

South London Residents

will please note that our South London Branch will re-open Wednesday, May 1.

Complete line of new groceries and supplies.

Further announcement in Tuesday's paper.

T. A. ROWAT & CO

RIOT ACT READ TO STREET RAILWAY

Maintain Proper Service or Lose Franchise Within Ten Days, Says City.

WAR HAS BEEN DECLARED

Council Unanimously Decides to Fight the Company to a Finish—Robert Logan Appointed a Ward Foreman.

At a special meeting of the city council, held on Friday afternoon, the recommendation of the special railway committee, that legal notice be served on the London street railway that the company maintain the schedule as laid down by the city engineer, was adopted. There was no discussion on the subject, the council voting unanimously in favor of the recommendation.

According to the agreement as framed under bylaw 916, the company have ten days in which to comply with the demands of the city. In case they do no, the city can declare the franchise forfeited.

Result of Conference.

The recommendation is the result of the conference on Wednesday morning between Mayor Graham, Ald. Blandford, City Solicitor Meredith, and City Engineer Wright, and Manager C. B. King and Solicitor C. H. Ivey, of the company. The discussion was long and rather sharp. Mr. King and Mr. Ivey alleged that it was physically impossible to maintain the schedule with the present equipment and trackage. However, the committee took the ground that the agreement demanded a certain service, and if there were disabilities in the way of granting such service, the company would simply have to remove them.

The council unanimously sustained the contention of the special committee, all the aldermen apparently taking the same view of the matter.

North End Route.

The route of the proposed north end extension was also changed. It will be remembered that at a meeting some time ago it was decided to run the new line from Wellington, along Victoria street to William, and down William to Oxford, east on Oxford to Adelaide, and down Adelaide, across the C. P. R. tracks, connecting at Central avenue with the belt line.

A deputation from Victoria street and vicinity opposed this, and after some discussion the committee recommended that the line run down Cheapside instead of Victoria street. The council rescinded the former bylaw and passed another substituting Cheapside for Victoria.

Market House Rentals.

The rentals for the Covent Garden Market were changed as suggested by No. 3 committee. The upper stalls will be $200 a year, and the basement stalls $7 50 per month each, with the exception of Nos. 5 and 16, which will cost $5 per month. There was no discussion on the rental part of the recommendation.

Ald. Johnston pointed out that difficulties might arise if the stalls were rented for five years as suggested. It would be better, in his opinion, to allow the men to rent them for that term, with a proviso that they could be asked to vacate inside of six months. This would set the rate for the longer period, but would give the city the right to demolish the building in case it was thought best to erect the city hall on that site.

Ward Foreman Named.

A discussion took place on the appointment of a foreman for ward No. 3. The board of works recommended Mr. Robert Logan, but Ald. Bennett proposed the name of Mr. W. C. Allen, engineer at the central fire station. The vote resulted in a tie, but Mayor Graham gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Logan and he was appointed.

Those present at the meeting were: Mayor Graham, Ald. Richter, Bennett, Spittal, Johnston, Wright, Ashplant, Murphy, Rose, Moore, Coles, Blandford, Robinson, and City Clerk Baker.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS.
Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. yt

A DEMONSTRATION OF THE USE OF EXPLOSIVES ON THE FARM WILL BE GIVEN.

On "Weldwood" Farm, Westminster Township, at Station No. 13, formerly 10, on the Southwestern Traction Electric Railway, at 2 p.m., Tuesday, April 30, 1912.

All parties interested are requested to attend, and see the cheapest and quickest way of removing stumps, breaking boulders, and loosening subsoil for tree planting. Canadian Explosives, Limited, Montreal, Que. 90u

Homeseekers' and Settlers' Special Trains to Western Canada.

Via Chicago and St. Paul, April 16, 23 and 30, and every second Tuesday thereafter until Sept. 17, inclusive. Tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia and Northern Navigation Company. Special train will leave Toronto 10:30 p.m. on above dates for Edmonton and points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, stopping at all points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg. Through coaches and Pullman tourist sleepers will be carried, fully equipped with bedding and porter in charge. Berths may be secured in sleepers at a low rate. This is an exceptional opportunity for those wishing to take advantage of the remarkably low one-way settlers' rates or round-trip homeseekers' excursions through the American cities. No change of cars. Secure tickets and berth reservations from any Grand Trunk agent, or write A. E. Duff, district passenger agent, Union Station, Toronto. 75tf

MILLINERY PARLORS.
Latest creations in Spring Styles now on view at Madame Allenby's Parlors, 619 Richmond street. ywt

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

Homeseekers' and Settlers' Special Train to Camrose, Edmonton, and Western Canada,

Via Chicago and St. Paul, will leave Toronto 10:30 p.m. Tuesday, April 30, via G. T. R. System, for Camrose, Edmonton, and points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, stopping at all points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg. Through coaches and Pullman Tourist Sleepers will be carried, fully equipped with bedding and porter in charge. Berths may be secured in these cars at a low rate. This is an exceptional opportunity for those wishing to take advantage of the remarkably low one-way settlers' rates or round-trip Homeseekers' Excursions through the American cities. No change of cars. Full particulars, berth reservations, etc., from any Grand Trunk agent, or write A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. 90c

Taxi Cabs and Carriages for every occasion. Hueston Liveries.



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LONDON and EDMONTON

The Store for Women

Our clearing of Ladies' Exclusive Suits continues. The latest styles and shades in perfectly-tailored garments are what we are offering.

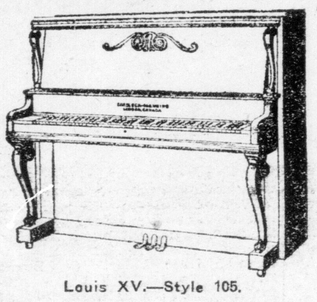
Suits, Worth from $18.50 to $27.50 . . . . . **$15.00**
Suits, Worth from $27.50 to $37.50 . . . . . **$25.00**

Still a few Suits in larger sizes.

NEW GOODS AT $5.00 AND $10.00.
EVERYTHING NEW AND NATTY IN NECKWEAR.

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PHONE 1319.

A Piano of Unsurpassed Excellence



Louis XV.—Style 105.

The Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano—Canada's Greatest Piano Value

Is far superior in tone, finish and workmanship to most pianos, and surpassed in real excellence by none. Yet—the price of the Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano is most reasonable.

But there are good, sound reasons to account for this. Our factory is large and modern. We employ only skilled workmen in every department. We are in a position to buy our lumber at the lowest possible figure. Then, too—we sell direct from the factory to our agents or to you—having no big staff of expensive travelling men to maintain.

So—when you buy a Sherlock-Manning 20th Century Piano you not only save considerable money, but you know, beyond a doubt, that you have a piano that is unrivalled in brilliancy of tone, and one that is built to endure.

Every instrument is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory—thus, we can and do guarantee them fully for ten years.

N. B.—Factory-to-Purchaser Prices. Our factory being located in London, we are able to name prices that stagger competition. Visit the factory—phone or write, and our automobile will call for you. Phone 1078.

Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Co.
LONDON (No Street Address Necessary). CANADA.

TORONTO HORSE SHOW.

There are people who imagine that the horse is dead, but figuring on the entries received for the Toronto Horse Show, to be held from April 30 to May 4, there never was a time when the horse stood so high in public estimation. Every class has filled exceptionally well, but the spectacular classes, the hackneys, high-steppers, hunt and military classes exceed all expectations. In the military division there are entries from Montreal, Hamilton, London, Kingston, St. Catherines, Guelph and Winnipeg, which of itself manifests the wide interest that is taken in this particular show. Arrangements have been made with all the railways for reduced rates.

Organs for 50 Cents a Week.

We have an excellent lot of organs on hand, and have had every one thoroughly overhauled and put in the very best of order, and we can guarantee them perfect. The prices will be from $15.00 to $25.00, on terms of $2.00 cash and 50 cents weekly. The Williams Piano Company, Limited, 194 Dundas street, London. 88-tf

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Undertaker and Embalmer, nineteen years' experience, has all the latest equipment. Open day and night. 761 DUNDAS STREET.
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Private ambulance service.
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OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

NEW GOODS — WEDDING SUGGESTIONS — NEW STYLES



Finest English Silverware

$1.75—SILVER BUTTER DISHES, oak and willow ware centre, complete with Butter Trowel.
$3.75—BUTTER DISH, with silver handle, Crown Derby pattern.
$2.50—MARMALADE JARS, extra fine.
$3.00—BISCUIT JARS, silver top and handle, Crown Derby pattern.
$5.00—Different patterns in Crown Derby, BOWLS and SPOON and FORK complete.

In this particular ware, which is an exact reproduction of the Crown Derby, we excel.

W. G. YOUNG, Diamond Hall Stores
214 and 674 Dundas Street.

STYLISH HATS

For Young Men Opened For Tonight

Softs in all the shapes and colors, for $1.25, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Black Stiffs, in the new low crowns and wide brims, for $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

We Also Show Tonight
ALL THE NEWEST SHAPES FROM
Christy's, Mallory's, Stetson's and Battersby's
Large Factories

Graham Bros.
Dundas and Richmond Streets. Men's Outfitters.

SECOND SECTION

London Advertiser

SECOND SECTION

49th YEAR. LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1912. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Asquith's Speech in Presenting Home Rule Bill; Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond Follow

A Sharp Exchange Between the Premier and Bonar Law—Mr. Asquith Foresees Home Rule All Round—Unimpaired Supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—House of Commons Asked to Reconcile Ireland and Emancipate Herself.

It was a great scene in the British House of Commons on April 11, and a fine speech by the prime minister, but one felt that here were merely the echoes of the Homeric conflicts which broke over the two Gladstonian bills for Ireland. House and galleries were crowded. There was an attempt at stage management, all the leaders' places being significantly filled. Mr. Asquith, quickly followed by Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, was vigorously cheered, but Mr. Bonar Law still an amateur in these matters, was late, so that his ovation was cut short by reluctance to interrupt the prime minister's speech. In the gallery, the most conspicuous figure was Sir Edward Clarke, one of the few remaining veterans of the former struggles.

A glance at the opposition was enough to convince one that the army of unionism has lost the captains—the Brights and Devonshires and Goschens and Chamberlains—who led it to victory in the days gone by.

Mr. Asquith rose at five minutes past three to move for leave to introduce the government of Ireland bill — the purpose of which was stated to be to amend the provision for the government of Ireland. He was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering from the ministerial members and from the Irish Nationalists. His speech was commenced in an atmosphere of close and silent attention, which, however, was quickly broken by the entrance of Mr. Bonar Law, which evoked an enthusiastic demonstration from the closely packed Unionist benches.

"It is nineteen years," Mr. Asquith said, "since Mr. Gladstone, in a memorable speech, which is still fresh in the recollection of those of us who heard it, at this table moved for leave to introduce the second and last of his measures to provide for the better government of Ireland. That speech, taken as it must be by way of supplement to the speech in which he introduced the earlier bill of 1886, contained the classic exposition of what I may term the historic case as between Great Britain and Ireland. I shall not attempt to retraverse the ground which he covered.

"I do not presume to be able to bend the bow of Ulysses. But it is within my compass and it is germane to the task which I have undertaken today, if before I enter on any explanation of the provisions of the bill, which I am about to introduce, I take up the narrative where Mr. Gladstone was obliged to leave it, and ask the House of Commons to consider how far the case for or against what is called home rule has been affected one way or the other by the course of events since 1893.

Steadfast Ireland.

"Since then nearly twenty years have passed. We can now say that since the extension of the franchise in 1884 we have had eight general elections. The fortunes of parties in this house have during that time ebbed and flowed, Governments have come and gone. Great personalities have filled the scene and have passed away. We have had as a nation peace and war, adversity and prosperity, shifting issues, changing policies. Throughout the welter and confusion, amid all the varying phases and fields of our electoral and parliamentary campaigns, one thing has remained constant, subject neither to eclipse nor to wane — the insistence and persistence of the Irish demand. (Loud ministerial and Nationalist cheers.) It remains today, in April, 1912, what it was in January, 1886, and what in the interval it has never ceased to be—a demand preferred by four-fifths of the elected representatives of the Irish people.

"Analyze the figures a little more closely and they become even more significant. The vast majority of the Nationalist seats are not even contested by those who call themselves Unionists. (Nationalist cheers.) Eighty per cent., at the last election, of the Nationalist members were returned without opposition. In the three provinces of Leinster, Munster, and Connaught, with, I believe, only three exceptions—one of them a borough of Galway, in which there was not a serious fight—the only pollings that took place were between rival Nationalist candidates. Ulster is the only province where there are real contests, and where opinion is genuinely divided. And look at Ulster! (Loud Opposition cheers and Nationalist counter cheers.)

"Taking the Province of Ulster as a whole (renewed Opposition cheers) it is represented at this moment—how? By seventeen Unionists and sixteen home rulers. (Loud Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.) The figures are quite sufficient to show the misleading character of the pretence that Ulster will die rather than accept home rule. (Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.) I have never under-estimated the force, and I have never spoken with disrespect of the motives, of the strong and determined hostility which is felt to home rule by a majority in the north-east counties of Ulster, reinforced by a powerful minority in other parts of that province. It is a factor sane and prudent statesmanship cannot and ought not to leave out of account, and I hope presently to show that we have not ignored it in the framing of this bill. (Ministerial cheers.)

"But we cannot admit, and we will not admit, the right of a minority of the people, and a relatively small minority, particularly when every possible care is being taken to safeguard their special interests and susceptibilities, to veto the verdict of a vast body of their countrymen. (Ministerial cheers.) That verdict, I say again, is today as emphatic as it was 25 years ago. If you refuse to recognize it you are refusing to recognize the deliberate and constant demand of a vast majority of the Irish nation." (Loud Ministerial cheers.)

Home Rule All Round.

"I wish now to ask the House to proceed to consider the same problem and to make the same survey from a wider point of view, that of the United Kingdom and the Empire at large. I have myself, while recognizing to the full the priority and the paramount urgency of the Irish claim, always presented the case for Irish home rule as the first step in a larger and more comprehensive policy. (Ministerial cheers.) I said so with the utmost distinction in a speech which I made on the second reading of the bill of 1893, and in the 20 years which have since elapsed there is not one year which has not illustrated and emphasized the ever-growing cogency and clearness, the imperative need in the interests of the United Kingdom and the Empire as a whole, for the emancipation from local cares and local burdens, of the Imperial Parliament.

"Bpt further, sir, not only is our local legislation hopelessly in arrear, but under our existing arrangements it is constantly colored and twisted and warped by the views and votes of those who have no direct concern in the matter. Local experience, local sentiments, local interest, are overridden and set at nought. You will never get—and I am speaking from the lesson which has been taught me by a quarter of a century of parliamentary experience—you will never get the separate concerns of the different parts of the United Kingdom treated either with adequate knowledge and sympathy till you have the wisdom and courage to hand them over to representatives who know the immediate effect of them. (Ministerial cheers.)

Since 1893 we have seen within the Empire the formation of the Australian commonwealth, the grant of self-government to the Transvaal and the erection of the Union of South Africa. The case of the Transvaal—and some of us remember what was said about the Transvaal — (loud ministerial cheers)—and all of us now know how absolutely futile were the predictions which were then made, as futile as will be the predictions that are made in regard to this bill—(renewed ministerial cheers) — the case of the Transvaal was strictly analogous to that of Ireland. (Opposition cries of "Oh.") He would be a bold man, I don't know whether the noble lord (Lord Hugh Cecil) will undertake to do so, who would assert that the case of Ulster presents more difficulties, or ought to be less capable of solution than that of Boer and Briton living side by side in a territory just recovering from the ravages of internecine war." (Ministerial cheers.)

Imperial Parliament Supreme.

Mr. Asquith then showed how it was proposed to maintain the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. He said:

"In the first place, there is the veto of the lord lieutenant under the seventh clause of the bill, which provides that he will give or withhold his consent to the bills passed by the two Houses of the Irish Parliament subject to two limitations—namely, first, he shall comply with any instructions given by his majesty—that means by the imperial executive of this country—in respect to any such bills; and next he shall, if so directed by his majesty—that again refers to the imperial executive here — postpone giving the assent of his majesty to any such bill for such period as his majesty—that is, the executive—may direct. So we reserve completely, unimpaired, subject to the responsibility of the executive here, the Imperial Parliament here, the power of vetoing or postponing any legislation which the Irish Parliament may pass. Finally, there is and

(Continued on Page Twenty-Six.)

TWO GREAT HOME RULERS



PREMIER ASQUITH, who introduced the third home rule bill—Gladstone's picture in the inset.

Colonel Gracie Jumped From Bow of the Titanic; U. S. Officer's Thrilling Story in His Own Words

Helped to Load the Boats—Colonel Astor Wished to Go With Wife—Young Woman Who Refused to Leave Because She Believed Herself Fated to Drown—Colonel Gracie's Dive and His Good Fortune—Drowning Men Cry For Aid—Repeating the Lord's Prayer.

Col. Archibald Gracie, U. S. A., who jumped from the bow of the Titanic as she took her fatal plunge, came to the surface just as a collapsible canvas raft was floating by, and with a companion in the water rescued a score of seamen, has written for the Outlook the following brief story of his personal experience:

I am requested to give for the Outlook's readers my personal account of what I saw and did in this horrible catastrophe of the Titanic on the night of April 14, when she was in collision with an iceberg on the banks of Newfoundland, latitude 41 degrees 46 minutes north, and longitude 50 degrees 14 minutes west.

I believe she was struck almost amidships by the iceberg and ripped her keel forward like a can-opener. The night was clear and the water smooth, and for this very reason, as I was told by old sailors of the Carpathia, it was the more difficult to distinguish the iceberg with no background on the horizon. The ship was proceeding, as far as I know, at the same pace she had been going on the day previous, and she was by no means rushing to make her best time, 24¾ knots an hour.

At the time of the collision I was asleep in my cabin and was awakened by the noise as of a collision with some object which I supposed to be a small boat! The jar amounted to nothing, certainly insufficient to shake me from my berth.

Noted the Time.

Jumping up, in accordance with habit, I glanced at the watch on my dresser, which showed 12 o'clock, midnight exactly, though I had not set it by the ship's time in less than 24 hours. When I next looked at this watch, it was after I had been rescued aboard the Carpathia, when the works, filled with salt water, indicated 22 minutes past 2 o'clock. This I take to be the time when I went down with the ship, registering about two hours and twenty minutes as the interval of time between the collision and the sinking of the ship, and shows the reason why the ship sunk with so little suction after she had filled up to the bridge deck.

Noticed a List.

Hurriedly putting on underclothing, trousers, and an overcoat, I rushed up to the outer deck and soon learned that we had struck an iceberg, but, looking over the side, saw no indication of damage nor of any list to the ship. Some jocose friend there showed me some ice obtained on the deck and presented it to me as a memento to carry home. Presently, however, the saloon deck I observed a slight list to the port side, to which I called the attention of my friend, Mr. James Clinch Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island, but we thought best not to create any possible excitement by calling it to the attention of the others. I returned to the cabin again and packed up all my belongings in three bags, so that if we had to leave the ship, or the baggage had to be removed the next day, I might not have to return to the cabin for that purpose.

Looking After Three Ladies.

Going on deck again, I met Mr. Ismay with the ship's officer. Mr. Ismay was smiling serenely and not in the slightest degree perturbed. Presently, however, I noticed people with life-preservers adjusted, which was said to be a mere provision of safety ordered by the captain. On deck at this time I observed the three ladies I had undertaken to look after at the outset of the voyage, never supposing that I would be called upon to do anything as serious as this; they had returned from Paris by way of Southampton, having been with their sister, Lady Drummond, at the time of her death and funeral—Mrs. E. D. Appleton, Mrs. Cornell, and Mrs. J. J. Brown, the latter from Boston, and the others from New York. They were accompanied by a young lady, Miss Evans. In years gone by this young lady had been warned by some fortune-teller to beware of water. This was the tale she told me now.

The Light That Failed.

Looking out in the direction toward which the bow was pointing, we seemed to see a light, and concluded it was a steamship coming to our rescue summoned by the wireless. Col. Astor also had come out on deck, and saw the light referred to. We can only suppose that this light was on a passing sailing ship which never came to our rescue.

Now followed the firing of skyrockets and the assembling

(Continued on Page Eighteen.)

FOUNDER OF ASTOR FORTUNE ONCE IN PERIL FROM BERGS

Twice Escaped Shipwreck on the Ocean—How He Came to Such Great Wealth.

It is recalled that John Jacob Astor, the great-grandfather of Col. John Jacob Astor, who went down with the Titanic, twice escaped shipwreck, and that the fortunes of the great house were really laid on board the vessel in which the German lad sailed to America. In September, 1783, Astor, who was destined to become the richest man in the new world, was working in London for his brother George, the proprietor of a flute factory. He had toiled in the factory for two years, and at the end of that time was the possessor of fifteen guineas and two suits of clothes. When the news came that Benjamin Franklin and his associates in Paris had at last signed the treaty which completed the independence of the United States, young Astor determined to seek his fortunes in the new land. He took a steerage passage for Baltimore and paid five of his guineas for the accommodation, which entitled him to sailor's fare. He took with him seven flutes, and when he stepped aboard had £5 of capital remaining.

Locked in the Ice.

That early sailing took two months in fair weather, and the vessel in which Astor was a passenger encountered very rough winds, so that it was the middle of January before she reached Chesapeake Bay. There, as far as the eye could see, was nothing but ice. The ship was buffeted about, and was forced against some of the bergs with such force that she threatened to sink. Astor, in alarm, changed his everyday suit for his Sunday clothes, so that if he had to swim for it and was saved, he would have his best clothes with him. It is also recorded that he ventured on the quarter deck only to be roughly ordered forward by the captain, and that in less than twenty years he owned a vessel manned by the same officer. Within a day's sail of Baltimore the vessel became locked in the ice. Some of the passengers were able to walk out on the ice and reach the shore, but young Astor declared that as the owner of the ship had contracted to land him in Baltimore and lodge him in the interval, he would remain on board.

Told of the Fur Business.

One of his companions was an elderly German who was returning to America after a visit to his native land. He and his young countryman



Col. Astor's Son, Who Inherits the Family Milions.

became quite friendly, and it was from this chance acquaintance that Astor learned about the money to be made in the fur business. The elder man had been a penniless immigrant himself, but had made a fortune out of furs, and did not hesitate to give young Astor many pointers that after on were invaluable to him. They remained on the ship until the ice broke up in March, and it is to be assumed that the owners of the vessel lost money on the contract of lodging Astor. On his arrival on shore he went to New York, and took employment with a furrier at $2 per week, and the practical knowledge he acquired there, coupled with the information about the buying and selling of furs which he had picked up from his fellow-passenger as they whiled away the long Winter nights on the icebound boat, were the foundation of the great fortune that he built up in the course of the next forty years.

A Seasick Millionaire.

His second notable adventure with the sea was half a century later. He had been to Austria and had spent



JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Drowned in the Titanic Disaster.

three years with the daughter, who had married Count Rumpf, and was on his way home in consequence of the panic that had been caused by President Jackson's attack upon the Bank of the United States. At this time Astor was worth $40,000,000 and was the richest man in the United States. He reached the boat shortly before she left Havre, and induced the captain to give up his stateroom for his use. No sooner had the vessel cleared the port, however, than Astor, who had been so eager to embark, wanted to be set ashore. Head winds kept the vessel in the channel for several days, and the millionaire became convinced that he would die on shipboard. So he asked the captain to put him ashore on the English coast. At first, frugal soul that he was, he did not offer any inducement except the very obvious one that the captain would be rid of a passenger who was becoming a nuisance. Finally he said he would give $1,000 if the captain would send him ashore.

The Illegible Draft.

It was arranged that he would be sent back the next day, but the wind changed and the vessel got out into the Atlantic. In a couple of days she was driven back near the coast of Ireland, and the terrified millionaire offered $10,000 if the captain would put back with him. The captain refused, because of the dangers of the Irish coast. Finally he agreed to turn back if Astor would insure the ship against loss, and would write a draft of $10,000 besides securing the consent of the other passengers. All these conditions were complied with, except that the draft was illegible, and the captain refused to accept it. The seasick millionaire went below to write another draft, but was so long about it that by the time he reappeared on deck the vessel was many miles on her way, and the deal was declared off. This was the last time John Jacob Astor went to sea, though he lived for 14 years after. — Toronto Mail and Empire.

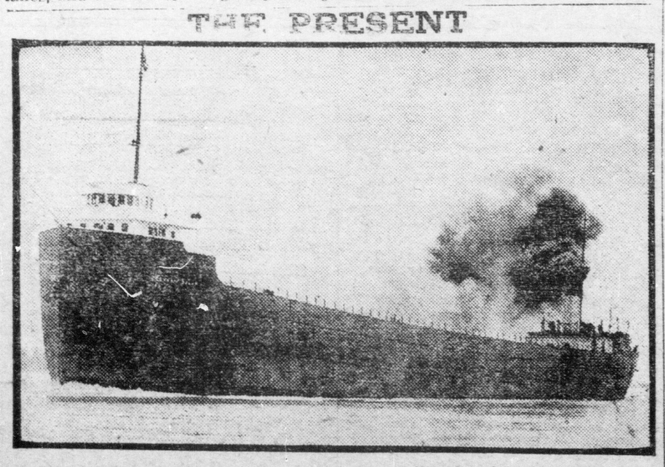
NAVIGATION ON THE GREAT LAKES OPENS! THE SAILORMAN SHAKES OFF HIS WINTER LETHARGY AND FOLLOWS VOCATION FULL OF ROMANCE FOR ANOTHER YEAR

[Staff Special.]

Sarnia, April 26. — Two hundred and thirty-three years ago, on the banks of the Niagara, near the mouth of Cayuga Creek, an intrepid, fearless Frenchman named La Salle built and launched a little sailing vessel called the "Griffin." History has immortalized this boat and its valiant crew; every schoolboy knows its story. Nevertheless, it is well to emphasize the fact that the Griffin was the first boat to be constructed by white men on the great lakes, and the first to navigate on these wondrous inland seas. True, it may be that years, and perhaps centuries, before the white conquerors came, the war canoes of the Hurons, Algonquins and Iroquois sped silently o'er the sparkling waters of lake and river, yet that is beside the question, for La Salle's achievement must stand alone as the beginning of an epoch, whose magnitude many of today but dimly comprehend

The opening of the inland waterways to the commerce and traffic of the world has commenced.

THE PRESENT



The largest freighter of the Great Lakes passing Sarnia. A striking contrast to the other ship shown in the article.

Generations have come and gone since the adventurous voyage of the Griffin. Cities have sprung up where the Indians' wigwams stood; wars have been waged, and wilderness empires lost and won; yet the waterways remain the same, save where the genius and engineering skill of man has wrought such changes as have been necessary to perfect this great connecting chain of inland seas. And all this time the traffic of the lakes has increased steadily, mightily, surely, in ever-swelling volume, until today fully one-third of the total tonnage of North America is contained in the vessels that ply among the lake ports. Many articles have been written and numerous books published that treat fully and thoroughly of the stupendous development of fresh-water traffic, so therefore it is not the object of this article to deal with any one phase of the subject, or indeed, attempt to cover it thoroughly, but rather to comment briefly here and there on such things of interest as may be seen daily, now that navigation has opened.

480 Boats Every 24 Hours.

Take, for instance, the boats. One can secure no better illustration of the marvellous evolution of the fresh water marine than by standing on the banks of the River Saint Clair and beholding the never-ending line of vessels that steam steadily up and down this river from early spring until late in the fall. Four hundred and eighty of them every 24 hours, of every size and description, from the modern steel leviathans, with a capacity of eleven thousand tons and over, to the quaint old sailing schooner of a decade ago. And before proceeding further with the narrative, it will not be inappropriate to review briefly the numerous types of boats, which represent the magical changes produced by the needs and requirements of commerce since the time of La Salle.

It is a well-known fact that before the utilization of steam as motive power the sailing vessel reigned supreme. The old-fashioned wind-fanning schooner was well enough in its way as a transport of lumber, but with the development of the rich ore industries of Lake Superior it fortunately found that a more dependable element than wind was discovered to propel the carriers of ore, and the era of the steamboat began. It is true that the marine engine made its appearance on the lakes as far back as the year 1818, when the "Walk-in-the-Water" was launched at Buffalo, and ran between that port and Detroit. It was well on into the middle of the nineteenth century, however, before the steamboat began to gradually usurp the place so long held by the sailing vessels. The growth of the ore industry, the cultivation of farmlands and the numerous thriving cities which sprung up, together with a dozen other economic forces, all contributed in their turn to increase enormously the volume of tonnage transported yearly. Until today one may stand, as has before been said, on the river docks and gaze upon every type of ship that the designer and builder have contrived to cope with continually changing conditions. Picturesque, indeed, is this grand review of shipping, with its tugs, scows, dredges, sandsuckers, revenue cutters, wallowing whalebacks, palatial passenger steamers, and massive steel ore and grain freighters. Here, too, one will find all the elements of grim tragedy and thrilling romance that have been woven and interwoven into the annals of the lake marine.

The Stories Told By Sailors.

Just around the bend a huge monster of painted steel swings slowly into view, a vast troughlike hull, designed, as are all the lake freighters, for tremendous capacity, and as she passes by in stately dignity, you may perhaps hear some old sailor say: "That's the Maateefa. She went on just off the breakwater in Duluth, and drowned seven men." Is this but an occasional exception? No, indeed. Cultivate the acquaintance of any of those tanned, reserved men who stand upon the navigator's bridge, and if fortunate enough to win their confidence, be prepared to hear tales more strange and stirring than the wildest flights of fiction. Gripping stories of terrible wrecks; of ships that have disappeared, no man knows where; marvellous yarns of hoddoo boats and mutinous crews; of fearless deeds and arrant cowardice; reckless daring and noble sacrifice, told in the quiet, concise manner of the man of action, not words.

It is truth, too, every word of it, substantiated in the records of shipping offices and in the Government reports. Romances by the score have been drawn from the lore of the great salt oceans, and yet how many authors have sought material from the inland seas? Even those who have lived their lives along the lakes and rivers do not realize the dramatic possibilities which surround them. Never a season passes that does not take its toll of vessels and the men that man them. On the sandy bottom of Lake Huron alone more ships are rotting than on all the other lakes put together. Historians claim that it was somewhere on this lake that the little Griffin disappeared, carrying to the bottom with her a fortune in gold. And she is but one out of hundreds hidden in this "lake of missing ships."

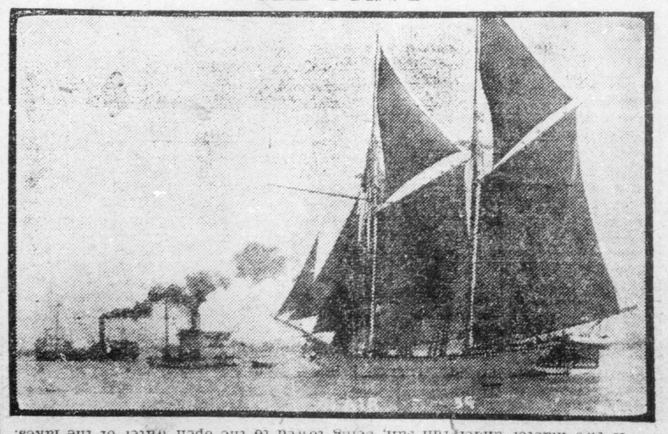
The Loss of the Bannockburn.

Take the case of the Bannockburn on Lake Superior, one of the most impenetrable mysteries of recent years. The vessel left Duluth with a load of ore, and neither ship or crew has been seen from that day to this. Sailorly superstition has made her the ghost ship of the lakes, and more than one mariner will claim to have seen her driving through the fog and storm.

Then there are the two "tows" which vanished on Lake Michigan some years ago, so completely as to baffle all attempts to penetrate the mystery. The circumstances under which these two barges disappeared are very unusual and worthy of comment. The two boats were being towed across the lake and during the night the tow line parted. Early in the morning the steamer in whose charge they were attempted to pick them up again, only to find that they had vanished no one knows where, and the most extraordinary feature of it all was that the weather was calm and the sea smooth. A dozen or more vessels could yet be quoted whose fate no man will ever know, but enough has already been said to prove that the lakes are fully as rich in material for the writer as the gray old Atlantic or sunny Pacific.

CRELLIN.

THE PAST



A two-master under full sail, being towed to the open water of the lakes.

The Politicians of Early London

Second Part of a Paper Read Before London Historical Association by Dr. Cl. T. Campbell.

Our new member was one of the first settlers—originally a partner of George J. Goodhue, but afterwards in business for himself. He had always been opposed to the Reformers, and was a very active Loyalist during the rebellion. He was opposed by J. Duggan, of Toronto, a lawyer with a glib tongue, a loud voice, and red hair. On account of this peculiar combination of physical characteristics, he was christened by a chief justice of that time, as "Sergt. Blazes." He was frequently in the courts at London and usually made himself heard. His favorite form of address to a jury inclosing a case, is said to have been something as follows: "Gentlemen, I lay the case of my client at your feet, and expect a verdict at your hands by the mouth of your foreman." He was of Irish extraction. He had no claims on London, and the result of the election was a strong hint for him to go home to Toronto and stay there.

Mr. Lawrason was elected, but did not retain his seat very long. The governor was having some difficulty in Parliament. Though he had a majority in the assembly, his chief advisor, Mr. W. H. Draper, was in the council. It was thought necessary that he should obtain a place in the popular branch, and Mr. Lawrason vacated his seat in London, and the Premier was duly elected there in 1845. Mr. Lawrason never returned to Parliament, but he was a prosperous member of the community, until the "hard times" of the fifties left him stranded. He was subsequently appointed police magistrate of London, performing the duties of that office very creditably during the rest of his life.

Though London was usually to be depended upon by the Government of the day, yet it was a good fighting ground. Even the governor's chief advisor could not get the seat without a struggle. His opponent was John Farley, an Irishman, a brother-in-law of John Scatcherd, and his partner in business. After Mr. Scatcherd returned to Nissouri, Mr. Farley continued in the store for a time, and became quite prominent in municipal affairs. Being an opponent of Mr. Draper's, I assume his political views were adverse to Governor Metcalfe and his irresponsible system. As was usual in those days, people who opposed the Government were all classed as rebels, anarchists, infidels, and everything else that was bad; and, of course, Farley had to be the recipient of much abuse, and slander. Mr. Draper made a personal canvass. He was a smooth talker, and could extend the "glad hand" to the elector in a charming manner. All good men were urged to array themselves on the side of righteousness and loyalty. Which, of course, they did, and Mr. Draper's majority was large enough to prove the high moral standard of the London electorate.

The new member, Mr. W. H. Draper, was one of the most noted men in Canadian history. In his subsequent career as a judge he had the esteem and respect of all classes to a very high degree. But as a politician he did not meet with unanimous approval. As to his ability there was no question; and his oratory was of so persuasive a type that he was commonly called "Sweet William." But his enemies said he was insincere and unscrupulous. A Kingston paper of the time thus describes him: "The most plausible of mortals; bland, insinuating, persuasive, and somewhat eloquent. When speaking, one would suppose he was honesty personified. If you don't look out he would make you believe he is the most candid, open and frank of all public men; but all the time he is squirming, twisting, and molding a delicate little loophole which few but himself can see, out of which he will afterwards creep; and no one dare accuse him of inconsistency."

Of course, this picture is drawn by an opponent; and must be toned down a little. But there is no doubt, he was strongly reactionary in politics, and opposed to responsible government.

Mr. Draper's administration lasted till the election of 1848. He was occasionally defeated in the Assembly, but held on as long as the governor wanted him. The election of 1848, however, left his party in a decided minority. The new governor, Lord Elgin, was determined to carry out the principle of responsible government, and called in Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, who formed one of the strongest administrations Canada ever had. Mr. Draper, foreseeing the results of the election, had resigned office into the hands of Mr. Sherwood, and was not a candidate at the election ensuing. London had had the great honor of being represented by a premier, but otherwise received no benefit.

Opportunity being thus given for a local man, Mr. John Wilson became a candidate, and was elected. He was at that time leader of the bar in London. A Scotchman by birth, but a John Bull in appearance; burly and florid-faced, blunt in manner, frank in speech, a hater of cant, hypocrisy and snobbery, a friend of the poor and oppressed. An able lawyer, a good speaker, and an aggressive fighter. In fact, he could fight with weapons not used today, for he fought a duel in defence of a lady's honor — one of the last duels in Canada.

Mr. Wilson was a popular man, and had no trouble in receiving an election by acclamation. In politics he was a supporter of the Sherwood administration, but was by no means a rabid partisan.

This election resulted in a victory for the Reformers. The Government was defeated by a vote of 54 to 20 for the speakership, and Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine again come into power.

Meanwhile, as has been intimated, Lord Elgin had been appointed governor. He was the first governor who really established responsible government in Canada, and he did it at some inconvenience to himself. A bill was passed through Parliament, providing payment for losses incurred by Canadians during the rebellion. Of course, loyal citizens were the parties to be benefitted, but as the only proof of disloyalty was active participation in the rebellion, the Opposition took the ground that many who were really rebels, but against whom no proceedings had been taken, would come under its provisions. A great outcry was raised, and the governor was asked to reserve the bill for the consideration of the home Government. But he held that this was a local affair, passed by a large majority in a newly-elected parliament, and that, therefore, if responsible government was to be a reality, he had no option in the matter. And so he approved the bill. At once the rampant loyalty of the rabble broke forth in active demonstrations, stimulated by incendiary speeches of prominent men. The governor was stoned in his carriage; the Parliament buildings were burned down, and the rioters ruled the streets of Montreal. With the aid of the militia they were finally quelled, and peace restored, but at a great loss of property and even of some lives.

As soon as Parliament could reassemble, violent speeches were made by some of the Opposition leaders, and the course taken by them was actually an indorsation of the rioters. This was more than Wilson could stand. He strongly condemned both the rioters and his sympathizers; he was too honest a man to support his own leaders when he thought they were wrong; and while he never became a Reformer, he was no longer considered a loyal party man, and thenceforward occupied an independent position in the assembly.

In London some of his supporters were very indignant on account of the course he had followed, and he was charged with being a traitor to his party. He promptly resigned his seat and offered himself for re-election, so that his constituents might have an opportunity of pronouncing judgment. His opponent at the by-election was Thos. C. Dixon, who kept a hat store. In England Mr. Dixon had been a dissenter and a Reformer; in Canada he became a high churchman and a rabid Tory. He was now to be the chronic opponent of Wilson with varying success. In his first attempt he was defeated. Mr. Wilson was personally very popular, and carried with him in this election not only the Reform vote, but a large section of the Conservatives, who admired his independence, and agreed with his views in regard to the Montreal riots.

The London sympathizers with the rioters, however, did not confine themselves to criticism of their representative in Parliament. In March there was a riotous meeting held, and the governor was burned in effigy. The mayor, T. C. Dixon, declined to interfere, but no harm was done. In May, a motion was introduced in the council, approving of the governor's conduct. The mayor refused to put it, and declared the council adjourned. But the council appointed a chairman, and passed the motion.

In the autumn of this year Lord Elgin paid a visit to the western part of his jurisdiction, and when he reached Hamilton it was proposed in the council to invite him to London. The mayor balked, and vainly attempted to adjourn the council, but the motion passed, and the invitation was accepted. Preparations were made for his reception, on the 3rd of October. Some arches were erected, and in view of threats of violence freely uttered, a sturdy band of his excellency's friends, armed with cudgels, walked out to Dorchester to escort him to the village. While they were gone the so-called loyalists chopped down the arches. When the vice-regal party reached the village, and his local escort saw what had been done, the atmosphere became sulphurous, and shillalahs were flourished. But the mayor and his gang had expended all their energy on the arches and sought shelter. The governor went to the Robinson Hall Hotel quietly, where he addressed the people, and the little tempest in a teapot subsided.

In this connection it may be remarked that Mr. Dixon was the most cantankerous mayor London ever had. He was in a state of chronic quarrel with his council. During the year on about six different occasions, he refused to put motions, and declared the council adjourned. Each time the council would appoint a chairman, do its business, and censure the mayor. This commenced in January and continued till after the governor's visit in October. And then, at the last meeting in December, the council, by an almost unanimous vote, passed a resolution, thanking the mayor for his "straightforward and manly conduct" during the year! We may be disposed to think either that this was intended as a joke, or that the councillors were all full of Christmas cheer.

At the next general election, 1851, Mr. Dixon was the victor. This, however, was largely due to the fact that some expressions used by Mr. Wilson in a speech in Parliament were considered insulting to the Irish, who all voted for Dixon — not because they wanted him—but because they wanted to punish the too outspoken representatives.

But London returned to its allegiance in the general election of 1854, and Mr. Wilson was again elected over Mr. Dixon. This was the last appearance of the latter in public life. He soon after became bankrupt, and left for a more congenial clime south of the lines.

Mr. Wilson continued to represent London until 1857. During this time he occupied an independent position in Parliament, and was recognized as one of the ablest of men in that body. Had he been a straight party man he would have become a leader. Indeed, from reports, it is possible he was looked upon as a man who ought to be premier. Baldwin and Lafontaine had retired from Parliament, and had been succeeded by Mr. Hincks. But a disintegration of parties was beginning. A section of the Reformers, led by George Brown, ceased to support the Government—claiming that Mr. Hincks was not a good enough Reformer for them. On the other hand, a younger element in the Tory party, led by John A. Macdonald, who realized that the time had gone by for antiquated politics, was growing in influence. At the election of 1854 the Government was left in a minority. There were three parties in evidence: the Reformers, the Tories and the Clear Grits, or Radical Reformers. The Government party was the strongest of the three, but was in a minority of the whole House. Each party began pulling the wires on its own behalf. It has been stated that Mr. Hincks proposed to unite the two sections of the Reform party with Mr. Wilson as leader, but that Brown refused his consent. I have not been able to obtain any proof of this. Mr. Hincks, in a lecture in later days, detailing the circumstances connected with the defeat of his Government, said nothing about this plan; and Mr. Wilson's brother-in-law, Judge Hughes, who knew as much of his affairs as anyone, tells me he has no knowledge of it. Possibly it was only something thought of, but not attempted. But it might have been a good scheme. Both sections of the reform party could have united under Mr. Wilson; they certainly would not under either Mr. Hincks or Mr. Brown. If the latter had been opposed to a combination under Mr. Wilson the result did not improve things for him. For there came about a coalition between the Government and the Tories, and though Sir Allan McNab was made premier for the time, John A. Macdonald was the leading spirit under whom the moderate Reformer and the new-school Conservative coalesced into what has since been known as the Liberal-Conservative party.

Mr. Wilson retired from the Assembly at the dissolution of Parliament in 1857. He did not, however, give up all interest in public affairs, for in 1863 he was elected to the Legislative Council by the St. Clair division. But before he took his seat he was appointed as a judge—a position which he filled with honor until his death.

While Mr. Wilson was a very strong man in London, he was too independent to give satisfaction to the leaders of the political parties. The Conservatives especially were on the lookout for a suitable representative. In 1854, Mr. Spence, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Cayley, Inspector-General, were in London in connection with the purchase of a site for a post-office building, and were brought into close relationship with Mr. John Carling, from whom the land was subsequently purchased. Their association with Mr. Carling gave them a good opinion of his merits. He was a young man, taking a prominent part in municipal affairs—both in the council and the school board. Almost a native of the town (he was born in London Township), he was well liked by all classes of the people. A man of fine presence, with a genial manner, and, above all, with a high reputation for honesty, he certainly appeared to possess the necessary qualifications for a parliamentary candidate. Messrs. Spence and Cayley, it is said, took the opportunity of their visit to make careful inquiry of Mr. Carling's fellow-citizens as to his character, and were able to give a good report to their leader, Mr. John A. Macdonald.

A year or two later Messrs. Carling and Macdonald met in Hamilton at a meeting of Great Western Railway directors, and the premier urged upon the young Londoner to offer himself as a candidate at the next election. Some correspondence with London Conservatives followed, and the result was that at the election of 1857 Mr. Wilson retired and Mr. Carling became the Conservative candidate.

Both candidates at this election were straight party men. The Reformers nominated Mr. Elijah Leonard, one of the principal local manufacturers and founder of the business still carried on by his sons. Mr. Carling was elected by a majority of over 600. But Mr. Leonard recovered from his defeat by being elected to the Legislative Council for the Malahide division, in 1862. Both men were in the public eye as long as they lived. Mr. Leonard was in the council until Confederation, when he was appointed to the Senate and held that position until his death in 1891. Mr. Carling became cabinet minister both in this Province and the Dominion; was appointed to the Senate first in 1891, and again in 1896; received a knighthood in 1896, and died full of years and honor in 1910.

In speaking of the politicians of early London, I have confined myself to the candidates, who were, of course, the representative men. But in those days, as now, while the candidates were in the limelight, the men behind the scenes, who made and unmade candidates, were important people—sometimes more important than the men elected to represent them. The names of some of these can be given, but others have been forgotten.

John Harris, the county treasurer, a retired naval officer; John B. Askin, clerk of the court; John O'Neil, keeper of the Mansion House, and leader of the Orangemen; James Given, a pioneer lawyer, afterwards county judge; Murray Anderson, a dealer in stoves and tinware; W. Barker, agent for the Renwick estate, and one of our first mayors; H. C. R. Becher, who divided with John Wilson the leadership of the local bar; these, with others, were among the practical politicians of their time.

As to political campaigns, it may be said that they were conducted as they are today—only more so. The orators and canvassers of each party presented their arguments with embellishments. Facts were buttressed with fictions. Personal abuse and misrepresentation were permissible weapons. Debates were stormy and were enlivened by cudgels and fists. An occasional riot only added interest to the contest of tongues. An election lasted for several days, and was by open vote. At the close of each day the opposing forces would compare the votes cast, and gather encouragement or the reverse, as the case might be. Schemes would be devised for the next day's fight, and plans laid to bring out the electors who would vote right, and keep away those who would vote wrong. Meanwhile, whiskey flowed more freely than usual; cajolery or bribery, violence or trickery would be brought to bear as the case might require; the end always justified the means.

Pessimists today lament the evils connected with politics, and doubtless there is plenty of room for improvement. But when we compare the present with the past, we may congratulate ourselves on a higher standard of political morality than our grandfathers possessed, and be encouraged in the hope that the same rate of progress will develop still higher standards in the future.

SQUIRE WILLIAM PATRICK
THIRTY YEARS A MAGISTRATE

He Believes in Making Disputants Settle Their Own Cases.

[Staff Special.]

Ilderton, April 26.—Few magistrates of high or low degree can point to thirty years continuous service without the reversal of a decision or even an appeal from judgment. Yet such is the record of William Patrick, Ilderton's veteran justice of the peace. It is so long since the squire received his appointment that he himself cannot remember the exact date, although he is positive that more than thirty years have elapsed since he first began to sit in judgment in his neighbors' quarrels. Today in spite of four score years and ten he is still settling disputes, administering punishment to malefactors big and little and taking a leading part in maintaining the peace and dignity of the community in which he lives.



SQUIRE WILLIAM PATRICK.

In spite of his long years of service, the squire's docket does not show a large number of convictions, judgment of the like. To use his own words he "don't go much on trial, when things can be settled without it."

Avoids Going to Court.

"I don't often try a case any more," he told The Advertiser. "When people come to me with their grievances I tell them what to do to avoid trouble. Generally they go and do it. Everyone is satisfied and there are no court fees, costs, attorney's charges and such like annoyances. It's the best way all around."

One of Squire Patrick's decisions made many years ago is still green in the memory of the older residents of London Township, and never fails to raise a laugh of appreciation when brought up at a neighborhood gathering. It concerns a school row in which the parents in a certain section were arrayed against the board and the teacher. The squire himself never tires of telling the story of his unique settlement of a dispute, which had rent asunder an entire neighborhood. "You see," he said, "there was an awful racket up there. One thing led to another, and there were fist fights, actionable language, and so forth, until half the neighborhood was ready to sue the other half. When the day came for trial of some of the cases, buggies began driving into my yard until it looked as if the whole township was there. Women came and brought babies and young children, and some even brought whole families in a wagon. Some brought lunches and prepared to stay all day. They filled up the house, and there was what looked like a camp meeting out in the yard."

The Way to a Man's Heart.

"I sat on the bench with another magistrate, and listened to the evidence. The more we heard, the worse the tangle got, and when we retired to consider the case we were in a quandary. At last I hit upon a scheme and my colleague agreed with me. I returned to the court room and told the litigants that I thought it was a pity to see such hard feeling and bitterness between good citizens. 'I'll tell you what I'll do,' I told them. 'If you will shake hands all around and let bygones be bygones, I'll contribute the amount of my fees in the case to buy candy for the children, and a feed for the grownups. Let's all have a jolly little party, and see if we can't hit on some way to straighten this thing out.'

"Well, sir, that suggestion made a hit, especially with the women and children, and it wasn't long before those who hated each other like poison only a few hours before, were chatting away as friendly as you please. The row was patched up, and from that day to this there hasn't been a lawsuit in that community. And I don't believe there will be."

COLONEL GRACIE JUMPED

(Continued from Page Seventeen)

of the passengers together to be loaded on the boats on the boat deck. Moving towards the bow of the boat, the men were stopped from accompanying the ladies. About this time I went into the smoking-room, and, as usual, I saw there seated around the tables four good friends, Major Archibald Butt, military aide to President Taft and President Roosevelt, Mr. Francis D. Millet, Clarence Moore, of Washington, and Mr. Ryerson, of Philadelphia. They appeared oblivious of danger, and were the only ones I saw in the room. It was at this time that I also heard the band play with the evident purpose of instilling courage and stopping confusion.

Astor Wanted to Leave.

With Mr. Clinch Smith I now took my station in the bow of the boat on the port side, and helped in loading the boats at this side with the helpless women and children. I assisted a mother and babe to safety. I also helped Mrs. Astor over the rail into the boat, and heard her husband request of the second officer that he be allowed to accompany her for protection.

"No, sir," said the officer; "no man must go on this boat."

Col. Astor bravely held his peace, and gracefully accepted the painful situation, asking only for the boat's number in order that he might find his wife later.

And now so palpable was the list to starboard that the second officer ordered all passengers on the port side, but not before one had called for all the women on that side.

Miss Evans Would Not Go.

With Mr. Smith I now made my way to the starboard side of the bow, and to my surprise found among other ladies there Mrs. Brown and Miss Evans. "Why have you not gone with your sisters?" I asked, but before her explanation was forthcoming I found that there was more room for women in the last boat going on the port side of the bow. I rushed them back, and, seizing the two ladies by an arm, hurried them to a point where I was stopped by the crew from proceeding farther, the ladies alone being allowed to pass. Had I been able to accompany them, I would have assisted in lifting them over the rail. Little Miss Evans had made up her mind that she had to die because of the soothsayer's warning and refused to leave the ship.

I went back to the starboard side again, and here I saw in close conversation Mr. John B. Thayer, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mr. George B. Widener, of Philadelphia. I never saw them again.

A Solid Mass of People.

Now I helped the crew in adjusting the davits for lowering a boat which had been slid down from the bridge deck, but I had to make way for the crew, and here I heard two of them discussing conditions; and one said that we could not sink because of the compartments, which must keep us afloat. In five minutes the water from the deck below reached the boat deck on which we stood, and the sailors seemed not to have time to launch the boat; so Mr. Smith and I decided to hurry towards the stern; but we had only gone a few paces when, to our amazement, we saw men and women in a solid mass come up from the decks below, steerage or second-class perhaps, facing towards us. But even then there was no panic, though appalling death was evident in the near future.

At this point I may be permitted to make the statement that, from my personal viewpoint, at the bow of the ship as well as elsewhere I saw nothing but unexampled self-sacrifice and self-control and the greatest courage under the most harrowing circumstances.

Plunged Into the Water.

Now it seemed our end had come, for we could not meet this mass in front of us. Mr. Smith and I tried to jump to the bridge deck, but found it impossible. The waves at our heels now reached us, and just as the water was above my knees I jumped with the rising swell, as I so often had done at the seashore, rose with the crest, and grasped the railings about the bridge deck, but, alas! poor Smith was separated from me and I never saw him again. Holding on as long as I could to the railing, I was at last compelled to let go, and was hurled around and around on my stomach on the deck where the funnels were. Then down I went into the waters below, drawn beneath by the suction.

Up to this time there certainly was no explosion, or else I would have heard it. And when the explosion occurred I must have been under the water, and it was through this cause (the explosion) that I was driven to the surface again. When I got to the surface I struck out with all my might and struggled to keep my breath and not allow myself to be suffocated by the water.

Reached Boat Upside-Down.

How great was the depth to which I went I cannot say. Had it been of greater extent than 25 feet, undoubtedly the blood would have rushed from my nose and ears. My chief concern was to escape from being boiled, as I at this time expected the water to boil from the engines below.

When I reached the surface finally, there was nothing to be seen about me but a giant field of wreckage of every sort and description. I learned later that one of the funnels had fallen from the ship before I reached the surface, and splashed its waves over young Mr. Thayer and the second officer, who thought that the funnel would fall upon him.

My first efforts were devoted to getting towards a mass of wreckage consisting principally of a crate-shaped mass of wood, but when I saw a short distance beyond a boat upside down with men struggling on it, I struck out in that direction, took hold of one man's hand and lifted my legs over and secured a position thereon with members of the Titanic's crew.

"Good-bye, God Bless You."

A man in front had a sort of an oar with which he propelled our craft, while another in the stern seemed to have a plank for a similar purpose. At any rate, we pushed our way through the wreckage, and when the complement of men was about thirty we could not take a single one more on the boat. If we had, it would have collapsed. The men struggling in the water appealed for help, but we had to explain to them that to assist one would be to destroy us all. An unknown hero to whom we so explained said, "All right, boys; good-bye, and God bless you"

Repeated the Lord's Prayer.

All night long we lay upon this boat, the water frequently up to our waists. The Lord's Prayer was repeated over and over again in unison by us all. Towards dawn, in order to be seen better, we all stood up in column fashion two deep; and frequently shouted for help. But for any one to have turned about to look back at that time would have meant almost certain destruction.

At dawn four of the Titanic's boats appeared on our starboard side, and the second officer's whistle soon commanded to our relief two of the boats. It was a glad sight, and soon we were transferred to two larger boats. The one to which I was transferred was filled with upwards of 65. If we had had to wait more than an hour in the water before entering the boat we would certainly have sunk. The second officer was the last to leave the capsized boat, and I helped to transfer a dead man into the large boat.

After long hours of suffering in the cold I at last was rowed with the rest to the sheltering arms of the hospitable Carpathia. Up the sides the women were lifted, and I clambered up a rope.

WHAT THE WORLD LAUGHS AT

An Entertaining and Somewhat Analytical Study of the Humor of Different Races.

No American city, says the "Scientific American," has a pneumatic tube system (for postal use) comparable with that of Paris or Berlin. The average Parisian "tube letter," it asserts, is delivered in an hour and a quarter after it is posted. In telephone service, however, New York City may well claim precedence over Paris. Official tests in each city show that a telephone connection may be obtained in New York in just half the time that is required in Paris. An amateur test in Paris shows that it takes a minute and a third there, on the average, to get a telephone connection, and New Yorkers would doubtless admit, except in moments of extreme exasperation, that they usually get better service than this.

In its successful expedition to the South Pole, the Fram, under Captain Amundsen, was, it is stated, fitted with oil-burning engines, thus displacing the bulky coal fuel and giving much greater radius of action.

The first trolley car to make a through trip from Boston to New York City arrived at the latter city March 22. Several hundred yards of track were laid specially at one point where lines did not connect, to enable the cars to complete the trip. Many persons had before this travelled by trolley between the two cities, but never until on this occasion without changing cars at various points.

A world's record in postage expenses on a single letter has been established by the cost of sending a packet of valuable securities from Russia to Austria, amounting to $940. The envelope measured more than two feet long by a foot wide, and one side was entirely covered by 182 stamps, representing the cost of postage and insurance.

A new light opera is founded on the romantic career of Baron Trenck, an Austrian soldier of fortune. Strangely enough, there are two celebrated adventurers of this name. They were cousins, both were daredevil fighters, both had prison episodes in their checkered careers, and both had tragic ends—one being a suicide, the other a victim of the French Revolution. The opera celebrates the career of the elder Trenck.



"Yes, Jack, I'm willing, but you'll have to ask mother."

"But Darling, I don't want to marry mother."

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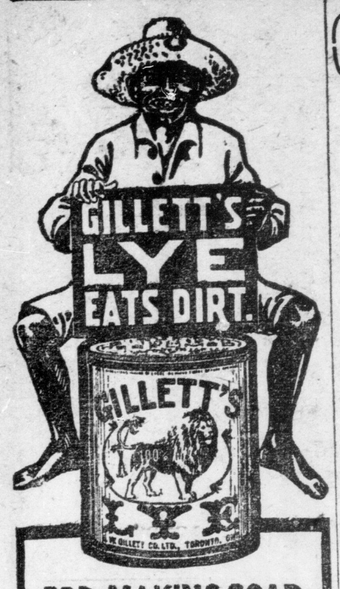
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is nature's own food. It contains no drugs or stimulants. This wonderful Tonic is simply a scientific blend of Indian herbs—it strengthens the nerves and muscles—puts the expectant mother in prime condition, making childbirth safe and easy.

Mothers' Cordial or Herbal Tonic, besides being a blessing to expectant mothers, is also a powerful tonic for all women in a run-down condition. It builds up the internal organs, strengthens and purifies the blood, effecting a clear, beautiful complexion. This Cordial is an excellent remedy for painful menstruation—an especial benefit to those approaching the change of life.

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A package of Mothers' Cordial or Herbal Tonic lasts a month. Full directions inclosed. At druggists or by mail, postpaid $1.00, 6 packages $5.00. Dr. Coonley Medical Co., Windsor, Ont.

Recommended and sold in London by Anderson & Nelles.

Russia, it is reported, is to build two new battleships at the Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia and two at the Vickers works in England. The finished ships will cost probably $12,000,000 each. Query: How many starving Russian peasants would $48,000,000 keep alive and comfortable till the famine is over?

THESE TWO SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING TITANIC SURVIVORS ABOARD THE RESCUE SHIP CARPATHIA WERE TAKEN AT SEA BEFORE CUNARDER CARPATHIA'S ARRIVAL AT THE LANDING IN NEW YORK CITY.



Photograph by Miss Bernice Palmer, a passenger aboard the Carpathia—"This is a photograph," says Miss Palmer, "showing a group of women survivors. All these women are dressed in wraps given them by passengers of the Carpathia."



Photograph by Miss Bernice Palmer, a passenger aboard the Carpathia—"The woman on the right," says Miss Palmer, "is a survivor of the Titanic, telling the story of her terrible experiences to Carpathia passengers. All the way from the ice field to New York scenes like the above were frequent on our ship."

HALF MILLION NEEDED FOR VICTORIAN ORDER

Appeal of the Duchess of Connaught for a Substantial Endowment for the Victorian Order of Nurses.

A special appeal for funds is being made by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught to augment the fund raised by Lady Minto in 1902 for the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The need for nurses and for cottage hospitals all over Canada is a very urgent one, and with the ever-increasing growth of the country the demands for nurses get more pressing every day. The Victorian Order has been doing all that was possible with the means at its disposal, and the increase in their work is really remarkable. In 1898, the first year, there were 16 nurses, 673 patients and 8,080 visits were paid. In 1911 there were 191 nurses, 19,922 patients, and 162,373 visits were paid.

These facts alone point to how great the need is, and it is to enable this work to be further developed and its scope enlarged that H. R. H. has decided to make this appeal to all the people of Canada. It is hoped to raise $500,000, the interest from which sum carefully invested would enable the order to extend its good work to the small towns and scattered districts, where at present the sick and suffering are often entirely uncared for.

A Far-Embracing Work.

It should be mentioned that the present appeal is on behalf of the central organization of the Victorian Order, upon which the responsibility falls of supervising and extending the service throughout Canada. Wherever local branches of the order are established, they as soon as possible are left to manage their local affairs, and raise such funds as are needed. The central executive helps when necessary, but keeps always extending the beneficent work of the order.

Branches of the order now exist in 45 cities, towns and rural centres of Canada, not merely in large communities like Montreal and Toronto, but in every Province of Canada, and in many places which could not possibly support the services of trained nurses except under the auspices of the order. The list of branches now includes the following:

Almonte,	London,
Baddock, N. S.,	Alberta District,
Arrowhead, B. C.,	Melford, Sask.,
Brantford,	Minnedosa, Man.,
Calgary,	Montreal,
Canso, N. S.,	New Liskeard,
Chase, B. C.,	North Bay,
Cobalt,	Ottawa,
Coper Cliff,	Hull,
Edmonton,	Revelstoke,
Fernie, B. C.,	Rock Bay, B. C.,
Fort William,	St. John, N. B.,
Galt,	Shoal Lake, Man.,
Grand Mere,	Stratford,
Gravenhurst,	Swan River, Man.,
Halifax,	Sydney,
Hamilton,	Toronto,
Harrington, Lab.,	Truro,
High River, Alta.,	Vancouver,
Indian Head,	Vancouver,
Kaslo,	Winnipeg,
Kingston,	Yarmouth,
Lachine,	Yorkton.

This is a remarkable extension of a work begun only a few years ago, and depending so largely on voluntary contributions.

The Need of Funds.

The central executive of the order is particularly anxious to afford nursing service in rural districts, particularly in the West. The last report says:

"This rural work is lying ready to be done in so many parts of the broad Dominion, the Victorian Order of Nurses has all the machinery for doing it efficiently. All that is needed is funds. The scheme, as pointed out last year, is a difficult one. In the scattered parts of the country it is not an easy task to procure members to serve on a committee, nor is it easy for them to arrange for a common meeting-place.

"Then, too, no branch of the order is self-supporting—nor should it be. The earnings of the nurse have therefore to be supplemented by contributions, directly or indirectly."

Subscriptions So Far.

Although the sum asked in the appeal of the Duchess of Connaught is a large one, every little helps, and any contributions sent to Miss Pelly, lady-in-waiting, at Government House, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Subscriptions already received are as follows:

Sir Donald Mann	$2,500
Sir Edward Clouston	2,000
Mr. Angus	1,000
Mr. H. V. Meredith	1,000
Mr. Keefer	500
Mrs. F. Vanderbilt	500
Mr. McGibbon	500
Sir Montague Allan	500
Anonymous	500
Mr. Hugh Paton	250
Mr. Thompson (Ogilvie Flour Mills)	150
Mr. F. Meredith	100
Col. Irwin	100
Mr. Eliot	100
Mr. Fripp	100
Mr. C. Meredith	100
Mr. Chase Casgrain	100
Mr. Ballantyne	100
Mr. Gilmour	100
Mr. Sweeney	100
Mr. Miller	100
Mr. McLean	100
Mr. Oliver	100
Col. Sherwood	100
Mr. McGiverin	100
Mr. Creelman	100
Mr. Cowans	100
Mr. Gooderham	100
Col. Burland	100
Mr. Murphy	100
Dr. Montizambert	100

Mr. R. B. Baker, Col. Lowther, Mr. Newcombe, Mr. Farrell, Mr. Christie, Mr. Gibson, Mr. George, Mr. H. Southam, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. W. Southam, Mr. Boyd, $50.

Mrs. Browne, $30.

Gen. Macdonald, Dr. Mills, Mr. Parker, Dr. Ryerson, the Archbishop of Ottawa, Mr. Courtney, Col. Maunsell, Mr. Gorman, Sir A. Lacoste, Senator Wilson, Mr. Robb, Mr. Magee, Mr. Cassils, Mr. Mickle, Mr. Morrison, Monseigneur Stagni, Mr. Budden, Mr. MacTavish, Mr. McDougall, Mrs. Hammon, $25.

Mr. Mackenzie King, Col. Crawford, Sir W. Meredith, Mr. Toller, Mr. Cockshutt, $20.

Col. Macdonald, $15.

Mr. D'Arcy Scott, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Monk, Mr. Gerald, Mr. Gillespie, Lady Caron, Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Bonar, Mr. Colin Campbell, $10.

Mrs. Gemmil, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Stathy, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Philpotts, Mr. Cote, Col. Fiset, Miss Davidson, Mr. Warnock, $4.

Additional Subscriptions.

Sir Henry Pellatt, $5,000; Sir William Macdonald, $3,000; Lady Drummond, Mr. Holt, Anonymous, $1,000; Mr. Douglas (New York), Mr. Henry Joseph, $500; Col. Meighen, $250; Mr. Wanklyn, $150; Mrs. Sloans (New York), Mr. Lash, Mr. Reford, Mr. Robert Allan, Mr. Duncan (New York), Mr. George Drummond, Mr. T. J. Drummond, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Vanderbilt (New York, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Turnbull, Senator Owens, Dr. Peterson, Mr. F. D. Ross, $100; Mr. H. H. Stevens, Messrs. Maxwell, Mr. Poupore, M. Bryce Allan, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. Moss, Mr. Andrew Allan, Col. Hughes, Senator Ellis, Mr. Stikeman, Mr. Falconbridge, $50; Castle & Son, Dr. Shortt, Mr. Hyde, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Senator Taylor, Mrs. Heney, Capt. Newton, Dr. Macphail, Hon. J. Ouimet, $25; Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Gerald White, $15; Mr. Campbell, Mr. Charles Murphy, Mr. Power, Mr. Marshall, Miss Macdougall, Mr. Blackader, Mr. Allen Mackenzie, $10; Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. Buchanan, $5; Madame Amos, $1

THE PRESNA LOSES MAN WHO MADE IT

Death of Dr. Jose C. Paz Removes Publisher Unique in History of the World.

A dispatch from Monte Carlo the other day announced the death of Dr. Jose C. Paz, proprietor of La Prensa, newspaper of Buenos Ayres. Some readers have heard of the Prensa, no doubt. No one could have been in the Argentine in the past decade and not know of it, but the general public would be astonished to know that the most remarkable newspaper in the world is printed neither in London or New York, neither in French nor English, but in South America, and that its name is the Prensa. The ordinary issue of the Prensa contains as many pages as three issues of The Mail and Empire, and on account of the greater length and breadth of the columns, and the extent to which news is packed into them, it might not be an exaggeration to say that the Prensa prints as much reading matter every day as The Mail and Empire prints in a week. It is said that its cable tolls for a night very often amount to between $3,000 and $5,000. It has a circulation of 200,000 copies, and sells for seven cents. Despite the terrific expense of production, the Prensa is one of the greatest money makers among newspapers, and built up for its proprietor one of the greatest fortunes ever made in the Argentine Republic.

The Prensa's Bulletins.

The feature of the newspaper that would most impress a stranger if he happened to be in Buenos Ayres when some important piece of news came to the offices of the Prensa would be its siren whistle. It is the invariable custom of the paper just before it is about to bulletin any great event to siund a blast from this whistle that almost shatters the auditory nerves of those nearby and that causes people miles distant to run toward the spot. A policeman also rushes into the building to arrest the proprietor for perpetrating this outrage, which is expressly forbidden by law, but as he rushes in he is met by a clerk, who hands him a cheque of $100 to pay the fine. This he accepts and the incident is closed until some other tremendous happening is to be announced. It is said to be the inflexible rule of the Prensa to make out the cheque before blowing the whistle. At night a gigantic figure that surmounts the dome of the Prensa Building, holding a copy of the newspaper in one hand and a torch in the other, announces important news by flashing a red light from the torch.

Fine Hotel in Newspaper Office.

It is sometimes said of a prominent newspaper that it is an institution. The remark has been made often about the London Times, but it is not true of any other paper to such an extent as it is true of the Prensa. As far as the social aspect of politics is concerned, the position of the Prensa is unique. When a distinguished foreign visitor arrives in the city of Buenos Ayres, he is not first received at the capital buildings. He is taken to the Prensa. There he may remain as the guest of the newspaper for the remainder of his visit. Nor does he need to leave the building to go to a hotel. The newspaper office contains the finest hotel in South America. The appointments, service and cuisine would compare with those to be found in the best clubs in the world. A couple of years ago the composer Puccini and his wife remained as the guest of the Prensa in the private hotel for two months.

A Six Million Dollar Building.

Not only is the Prensa a newspaper and a hotel but in its new building, which cost $6,000,000, are to be found a conservatory of music, a hospital, a library and a law school as well. While the hotel is maintained for the guests of the nation, the other equipment is for the poor. The greatest lawyers in the country and the greatest doctors are employed by the newspaper, and they are to be found at regular hours, ready to give free consultations to the poor who may seek their aid. The conservatory of music is conducted by the best master, and at the end of each year the pupils give a concert that is one of the greatest musical events in a city that has some right to be called the most musical city in the world. There are great libraries, chemical laboratories, meteorological offices, an art school and half a dozen other features manned by the best instructors, equipped with the most valuable apparatus, and all placed at the service of anyone who cares to use them and has not the means to seek instruction in other quarters. It also has a pension service, not unlike that of the Carnegie Hero Fund, and votes many thousands of dollars a year to rewarding brave and unselfish deeds. New York newspapers that boast that they "do things" are really in the kindergarten class in comparison with the Prensa.

Where the Money Comes From.

Where does the money come from? Chiefly from seven solid pages of condensed advertising, want "ads," articles for sale, and so forth. There is also a good deal of display advertising, but the condensed advertising is the real money maker. The paper was founded in 1869, and was at first a mere pamphlet. It was brightly written, and Dr. Paz was wise enough to pour his profits into his paper again until seven years ago it reached its present enormous size. Today it prints more reading matter in each issue than any other newspaper in the world. It makes little display of news, and one of the few large headings that are to be found in an issue is as likely to be found near the bottom of a column as at the top. The Prensa will be carried on by one of Dr. Paz's sons, who has directed its course since his father's health began to fail.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

AMUSING INCIDENTS IN IRELAND

Protestants and Catholics Get Along Much Better Than Englishmen Think.

These controversies in Ireland are not taken so seriously over there as we in this country are asked to imagine, writes Spencer L. Hughes, M. P., in the London Daily News. A few months ago I happened to be sitting next to Judge Rentoul at a public dinner in London, and I believe I am right in saying that the learned gentleman is a sound, steadfast and immovable Tory. We talked about the supposed furious hostility of Roman Catholic and Protestants in Ireland, ad he told me the following tale: The judge's father held very high rank among the Orangemen, and once a year he had to ride on a white horse at the head of some solemn procession. He had no white horse of his own, and year after year a Roman Catholic neighbor lent him a white horse (without prejudice, no doubt, and without payment), and that noble quadruped went through the performance with his head and tail erect and without turning a hair.

This is by no means an exceptional incident. In the constituency represented by my honorable friend, Jerry MacVeagh, it is the fact that the Orange band, while properly strong in wind instruments, possessed no drum, and they were lent a drum year after year by the friendly Nationalist band. That drum boomed sometimes the cause of home rule and anon the glories of the Battle of the Boyne with unvarying reasonance. It was smitten one day by the lusty Nationalist, and on the next by the perfervid Orangeman. And I am assured by my honorable friend—possibly with a touch of Celtic imagination—that this grand, old instrument was in the end absolutely, well and truly, burst on the occasion of a celebration in an adjoining constituency welcoming Captain Craig.

I have heard of an even more touching illustration of good understanding between those who were generally regarded as bitter and relentless foes. It is said that a clergyman of the English Church in Ireland was on one occasion somewhat startled by an intimation that his bishop was about to visit the parish to preach, and see how the cause was flourishing there. Now, the resident parson knew only too well that his usual congregation numbered four, and on special occasions five, and he was in despair. He feared that the bishop would discover the nakedness of the land.

He was on terms of close personal friendship with the Roman Catholic priest, and explained his hard case to that gentleman. The priest said at once, "Don't trouble, me boy, sure I'll lend you a congregation, only I hope ye'll not say anything so heretical that the boys will notice it." Assurances were given, the bishop turned up, the church was crammed, and the right reverend prelate rendered a public thanksgiving that the cause was flourishing in the district. The boys sat attentive, and the day was regarded as a tremendous success by all concerned. This shows the really good understanding which exists in Ireland, while Orange members snarl at Westminster, and weep on English platforms.

WAS SO RUN DOWN

COULD NOT DO ANY WORK.

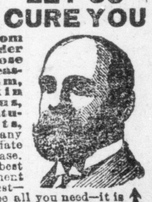
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LIFE STORY OF JEAN DE LA FONTAINE WHO FOUND HIS FAME IN HIS FABLES

NORMAN ANGELL

Twenty-Two Years Old Before He Discovered Himself a Poet—A Man of Warm Friendships and No Great Passion—Party to an Unhappy Marriage, the Burden of Which Sat On Him Lightly.

In the preface to his new book of biography, "Jean de la Fontaine" (Brentano's), Frank Hamel writes: "La Fontaine, whose place is amongst the foremost of French men of letters, needs no introduction to the world. His 'Fables' are known universally, his 'Contes' by all students of French literature. His works were printed and reprinted in a series of magnificent editions. They were translated into many languages and were illustrated by great artists, the 'Fables' by Oudry and Gustave Dore, the 'Contes' by Eisen ('Edition des Fermiers-Generaux'), by Fragonard and others."

And continuing this prefatory summary of an interesting life:

"In a manner the poet may be said to stand midway between the old and the new, for he appreciated the humor of the Renaissance period and adapted it to the clear and sparkling style of the Grand Siecle. His life is made up of small incidents, many friendships and a true passion for poetry. He was closely in touch with Boileau, Racine and Moliere, thus forming one of the most remarkable quartets of a brilliant period of French literary history.

"He had a number of women friends, but never a great passion. Among those he held dearest were the gay niece, of Mazarin, Mme. la Duchesse de Bouillon; the actress, La Champmesle, and the 'illustrious lady who was an honor to her sex and to her century' Mme. de la Sabliere, the author of 'Christian Maxims.'

"The biographer Walckenaer declared that the best of feminine influences was lacking in La Fontaine's life. 'If heaven,' he wrote, apostrophizing the poet, 'had bestowed upon you a companion who had made you familiar with the tranquil pleasures of domestic life, your imagination would have been no less gay, no less keen, no less spirituelle, but better regulated and more pure. The fabulist's chief charm lies in his lovableness and his helplessness."

Not even a modest courtesy title fell to the family to which our poet was born. There was, however, the distinction, descended through several generations, of an appointment as commissioners of waters and forests.

Learns as a Boy the Woodcraft That Is Revealed in His Fables.

"As a boy La Fontaine understood very few of the difficulties which attended his father's work; when as a man he inherited the post of commissioner he saw in it nothing but disagreeables. Utterly incompetent in business affairs, he never succeeded in mastering the A, B, C of forestry, but his early life in the woods was in itself an education.

"He learned the less arduous branch of woodcraft, as he trotted placidly at his father's heels on the daily rounds through glades and thickets, visiting the outlying huts where the foresters lived, interviewing the warders and gamekeepers on their beat watching the wood-choppers at their work, and, while his father was busily engaged with the men, slipping away by himself to climb trees for birds' nests, or to gather spoils from the flower-laden bushes, catch fish in preserved waters or mischievously set hounds upon a hare.

"Even at the most destructive age of boyhood his love of animals was profound, and he was never cruel. For hours he would lie watching the smallest specimens of the insect world carrying on their domestic economy, or could wait contentedly for a squirrel to come down to earth or for a mole to peep above it. Presently he developed a love of solitary wandering, which bred dreams, and not always happy dreams, among the cradles of verdure which adorned the hills round Chateau-Thierry. Even when town life had attracted him so strongly that he found it impossible to break away from it, there was in the depths of his poetic temperament a wild yearning for mother nature to whom he might tell his woes."

La Fontaine did not begin early to express himself in numbers. There is a very well-known story told by d'Olivet about the fabulist's first awakening to the beauties of verse, an awakening that did not occur until he had reached the age of 22.

Discovers at Twenty-Two Years the Beauties That Lie in Verse.

"One day an officer who was staying at Chateau-Thierry in winter quarters happened to read to him, with much dramatic emphasis, the Ode by Malherbe, 'On the attempt committed upon the person of Henri le Grand, December 19, 1605.' He listened, rapt in transports of joy, admiration and astonishment. 'The experience of a man, born with a great disposition for music, who, after having lived in wild woods, suddenly hears the sound of a harpsicord beautifully played, was the impression made by harmonious poetry upon M. de la Fontaine,' wrote d'Olivet.

"Once roused, La Fontaine became a different person. No longer dreaming or dazed, he was alert, happy and full of enthusiasm. His eyes sparkled, he spoke rapidly, he made quick gestures, and exhibited all the characteristics of the artistic temperament at its best. He began to read Malherbe at once, and was so drawn to his writing that after having spent many nights in learning them by heart, he hurried by day into the woods, there to declaim all he had learned."

Nov. 10, 1647, La Fontaine was married to Marie Heridart, the match being arranged by his relatives, and the alliance in after years did not prove happy.

"Probably La Fontaine, who always moved along the line of least resistance, never questioned their choice for a moment, much as he may have regretted their decision that he must marry at all. He had now reached the mature age of twenty-six, and had as little stability of character as before. He was glad to be free of the church, glad to play the Don Juan of the locality and glad to turn his attention to verse-making. When everything went well with him he was exuberant; when difficulties loomed he withdrew into his shell.

"He had no wish to settle down; he realized that marriage was a lottery in which he was likely to draw a blank. There was no eligible woman among his acquaintances for whom he had any affection. He had already frittered away a good deal of that commodity. He was not fond of deciding for himself, and he felt convinced that someone else would be more felicitous in choosing for him. He was something of a fatalist and not easy to handle.

An Appointment to Office as an Inducement to Marriage.

"La Fontaine pere, concerned on account of his son's light-mindedness, had promised as a bait to give him the succession of one of his well-paid appointments. There was no better way to steady Jean, he thought, than by providing him with a definite occupation, while the cares of a household must naturally accustom him to responsibility.

"La Fontaine, although he had no taste for business, did not object to drawing an 'ncome. He had felt the need of resources of his own. If marriage would supply the need, then marriage it should be.

"Where the wedding took place it is not known, but the marriage contract was signed at La Ferte Milon. It provided that the bride should receive 20,000 livres from her grandfather and 10,000 from her mother. La Fontaine had a legacy from his mother. Under normal conditions the establishment of the newly-married couple would have been adequately provided for, but the conditions were not normal, for neither of the parties to the agreement was capable of steering the ship, Marie because she was too young and inexperienced, La Fontaine because he was too lazy and preoccupied. After a few years he began selling some of his property in order to meet his liabilities.

"No portrait of the poet at the time of his marriage is in existence, but to judge from those of later date he was good-looking in a rather florid style. His manners were not of the most refined; indeed, they were still heavy and countrified. He was of the average height and his figure was good but thickset; perhaps Marie called him clumsy. He dressed carelessly but loved fine clothes and wore them when his purse permitted. Marie, too, had a taste for finery, and her leading trait was that she was proud.

The Poet Forgetful of His Wife and Unmindful of Many Things.

"A great deal of the blame for the unhappy marriage has been placed upon the poet's shoulders. It was well known that he was fond of distraction, that he treated his wife with a carelessness and forgetfulness that on the surface seem culpable in the extreme. But there must have been something to say on the other side, for La Fontaine had a large heart and deep affections. He was like an overgrown, clumsy child who required constant care from some grave, untiring, competent person, one who felt both motherly and wifely love for him. He was not the kind of individual who could act the part of a model husband to a flighty young woman who knew nothing of the prosaic side of life and required a good deal of looking after herself."

Stories are told illustrating La Fontaine's absent-minded ways. For instance:

"The poet's father, who was carrying on a lawsuit, sent him on an important errand, saying that a great deal depended upon his celerity. La Fontaine started off, but, no sooner had he reached the street than he forgot what his father told him. He met some of his boon companions, who asked him whether he had no business to see to. 'None,' he cried, and went to the theatre with them.

"Another time, when on his way to Paris, he had a wallet of important papers fixed to his saddle-bag. The wallet, being loosely fastened, became detached. The driver of the mails passed the same way a little later, picked up the wallet, and seeing La Fontaine asked him whether he had lost anything. Hardly comprehending his meaning, the youth looked all around him, and then said with assurance, 'No! I have lost nothing.'

"'Here is a bag I found,' said the driver.

"'Ah,' cried La Fontaine, 'that is my bag, and in it is all my worldly wealth.' And taking it in his hand he hastened off.

Fable of the Two Pigeons Grew While a Supper Party Waited.

"Once when a supper had been arranged, at which Pintrel and Maucroix were to be present, it happened that, when the meal was served, La Fontaine was missing. As this was not unusual, and he was always allowed a certain amount of latitude at meal-times, the others sat down and began to eat.

"Presently, to their astonishment, the door opened and the poet appeared attired in a shirt, a caleon and a night-cap, his feet being devoid of socks. With staring eyes, which appeared to see nothing, he strode through the dining-room in this unusual attire and passed into the study, which lay beyond it. There he remained about an hour, no one daring to disturb him.

"After the lapse of this interval he made his reappearance, rubbing his hands in apparent satisfaction, and, without a word to the assembled guests, he went upstairs to bed. His wife and the others were anxious to see how he had spent the time. On the table in his study, which was but dimly lit, lay a newly-transcribed manuscript. It was the famous fable of 'Les deux Pigeons.'"

At the time of his meeting with Fouquet, the strong-willed, masterful minister, who gave him his first real opening in life, La Fontaine, although full five and thirty years of age, was still a beginner in his art, and a dozen years younger than his patron. "He looked his age. Prolific black locks framed a face that was delicate in feature, but clever and smiling. The long aquiline nose, thin upper lip, above a full lower one, wide-set eyes which sparkled now with a gleam of wit, again were veiled and slumberous, made up a distinguished physiognomy which was emphasized by the ease of his carriage and the elegance of his costume.

Some Adventures in Friendship After the Fall of Patron Fouquet.

"With the downfall of his patron Fouquet, La Fontaine and his muse were set free from subserviency, to the poet's saving and to the world's great gain. During the exile to Limoges into which he followed the Fouquet menage, he wrote to hs wife the famous letters from Limousin which are the happiest memorials of his marriage. Returning from Limoges late in 1663, or early in 1664, La Fontaine became associated with two very dissimilar women — the sparkling, joke-loving Duchess de Bouillon, and the morose, devotional Duchesse d'Orleans, widow of Gaston, at whose dreary court he became for a time gentleman-in-waiting.

"In 1664, too, he was one of "an immortal quartet" living in one of the most interesting friendships in the annals of authorship.

"All that was best in French literature of the seventeenth century was represented, Moliere was the dramatic painter of human nature, Boileau, the master satirist, Racine, the lyric genius, La Fontaine, the philosophic elegiast and gay tale-teller. It was a coalition of genius. Moliere was already famous; the other three had their laurels still to win."

In personal appearance and in character the four differed widely.

"Moliere, born in 1622, was neither too short nor too lean. His figure was tall rather than small, his carriage noble, his legs well shaped. He walked gravely, with a very serious air. His nose was large, his mouth wide, his lips compressed, his complexion dark, his eyebrows black and well marked, and he moved them in a manner which made his face very comic. Moreover, he was an actor from head to heels. He was able to change his voice. He was able with a smile, a wink, a nod, to make himself understood more quickly than a great talker would have done in an hour.

"Racine, who was much younger, had the head of an Apollo on his shoulders. His expression was poetic, and beneath an impassioned mask was an inspired soul, full of warmth and glowing passion. He had something feminine, even coquettish, in his composition. In the height of his struggle to found a new school he never gave way to imprudent actions, but rather disguised his feeling under a veil of fine phrases. When his critics became too free with their stinging lashes, he allowed his rage full sway, and if they goaded him further he withdrew the play they had found displeasing.

The Punishing Satire of Boileau and Supper of an Immortal Four.

"Boileau, born in 1636, had acquired a professional air which clung to him for the rest of his life. His powers of satire were an effective weapon, a kind of a moral ferule with which he was able to chastise his friends. He presided over the meetings at his house in a pedagogic manner calculated to inspire respect in those who visited him. At times his roguish face broke into a gracious smile which gave him the appearance of one who gloated over some secret achievement.

"Two or three times a week the four supped together and criticised each other's work and the host's entertainment. They loved the pleasures of the table, of wine, and good cheer; they revelled in the quip, the crank, the literary bon mot. Boileau, loving freedom of speech, allowed his tongue a loose rein; Racine listened, open-eyed, in wonder, to the experience of the older men. The fabulist sat on in glorious ease and idleness, not too attentive, sometimes growing sleepy, yawning, lolling, and blinking his eyelids. At other times he would wake suddenly to rap on the table with impatient fingers, to shrug his shoulders, or to make some gesture of dissent—to add a pointed remark, a quick sally, or a series of brilliant fireworks, which took the wind even out of Boileau's sails."

When Mme. de la Fontaine, wearied of her husband, withdrew to Chateau-Thierry, Boileau was among the friends who urged the poet to go and seek a reconciliation.

"He left in the public coach, arrived at the house and asked to see her. The servant, who did not know him, replied, that her mistress had gone to benediction. La Fontaine went to see a friend, who invited him to supper and to sleep, and entertained him for two whole days. At the end of that time the public coach returned to Paris. He took his place in it and thought no more about his wife. When his friends saw him back in Paris they asked him if he had been reconciled with her. 'I went there to see her,' he said to them, 'but I did not find her at home. She had gone to benediction.'"

Story of a Deathbed Conversion—The Ever-Ready Fox of the Fables.

There is something pathetic, our biographer finds, about the story of La Fontaine's conversion. It would have seemed much more like him if he had gone to his grave the old reprobate he really was. The playful, pleasure-looking fable-writer, had nothing in common with hair-shirts, sackcloth and ashes and pen[illegible] yet he turned to these things at [illegible] in the hope in winning heaven. [illegible]versions were fashionable and Mme. de la Sablliere had pointed out the way.

In all seriousness La Fontaine offered to give the money he had received from an edition of the "Contes" to the Church.

In addition, he conceded to the priests the destruction of a comedy which he had ready for the stage, and upon which the actors never set eyes.

As to the works that remain, "it is upon the Fables that the poet's reputation rests; and it must be said, in justification of the taste of the gay ladies and gentlemen who frequented the more daring salons that they appreciated the innocent verses with as much gusto as they had shown for those of a less harmless tendency, the Fables were so spontaneous, so full of unexpected surprises and quaint conceits.

"In La Fontaine the same animals appear again and again. Their stories form a homogeneous whole, which their author termed a drama in a hundred acts. Complete, the 'drama' is to be found in twelve books, containing some two hundred and forty fables. The first six books were collected and published in a quarto volume on June 6, 1667.

"The fox always gets the better of every one else in the Fables. He makes use of the goat to climb out of the well, and then leaves him to his fate. He is always taking advantage of the wolf, for he has more brains, if less strength. He has no difficulty in inventing stratagems which bring the plump turkeys into his larder. He is always diplomatic, he comes smiling out of every difficulty, he is quick and energetic; his personal appearance, heightened by his bright eyes and bushy tail, is in his favor. He has two qualities invaluable to the courtier —a certain dash and certain subtlety, and above all he is bon viveur."



An impressionistic picture of the man whose books opposing war are creating a profound impression in Europe. He is an Englishman by birth, and spent some time ranching in Western Canada. He is now editor of a Paris newspaper. He treats war as worse than useless from an economic standpoint—because nations these days are bound up in one another financially. For instance, if Germany invaded Britain and captured the Bank of England, the Bank of Berlin would have to close its doors next day. The slight insignificant figure of Angell Lane, does not strike one as an international force, but the head and pale ascetic face are those of a thinker.



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HERE'S THE "RUDE MOUNTAIN HUT" ONE VIRGINIA OUTLAW LIVES IN!



Home of Sidna Allen, the Virginia Clansman, accused of firing the shot that killed Judge Massie when the Allens shot up the court at Hillsville, Va. It is said to have cost $20,000 to build. The horsemen in front are detectives.

Cadiz, the "white city" of Spain, has a centenary celebration this year, commemorating the adoption of a liberal Constitution by the Cortes and the raising of the French seige in 1812 by the Duke of Wellington. Once one of the greatest ports of the world, Cadiz is still a most picturesque city and is said to extend a warm welcome to American tourists.

The United States Geological Survey announces that a large deposit of potash, sufficient to supply the country's demand for many years, has been discovered in California. Potash at present is imported chiefly from Germany, and the discovery may have an important effect on the price of this commodity.

TWENTY FAMOUS MEN; ONE WHO IS LIVING

By Thomas Tapper

It is easy to make up many lists of twenty famous men; but very difficult to settle on THE twenty famous men, in fact, the latter is impossible. Too many famous men have lived to reduce them to that number.

A good many people have been interested, of late, in famous men. Some of them, perhaps, have looked up the meaning of this word; it comes from the Greek, and means "to speak." The famous man "speaks" his message to the world, and leaves what he does as a record.

There is a remarkable article in the Cosmopolitan Magazine for March, 1912, entitled "New Splendors of Old Rome." It tells about the discoveries of Professor Dante Vaglieri. This scholar is devoting himself to uncovering the remains of the ancient seaport city of Ostia. He is bringing to light the evidences of a civilization older than the ancient cities of Pompeii or Herculaneum.

After years of study and preparation this man began to dig in the earth to find the splendors that remain of the once famous city of Ostia. He has been doing this for four years. Meanwhile, the earth has been revolving on its axis, as usual, the world has kept going on, people have loved and worked and tried to meet the increased cost of living. But in the midst of all these present-day problems, Professor Vaglieri has kept on digging to discover a thing that disappeared from sight centuries ago.

Is he wasting his time in these days of practical affairs? Or is what he is doing worth while?

To answer these questions we must be sure we understand what he is doing. In the course of his work he finds statues, columns, mosaic floors, archways, coins and the like. They all form a part of the now ruined city. Look for a moment at the buildings and the life that animates any modern city today, then close your eyes and try to imagine what it would all be like if it were buried under fifty feet of dirt for two thousand years.

What would be the good of trying to find such remains? This is the question that confronts Professor Vaglieri. And his answer is this:

The world today, and every person in it, is benefited by all the knowledge that can be had about how people have lived. The buried city of Ostia as it lies before the explorer is precisely like a history of the United States in your hands. When you read the history you must try to see the life of which it tells. That is the only value it has. To Professor Vaglieri the excavated city of Ostia is a volume of history. Everything he finds in it is a word, and by reading the words, one by one, he learns about the life that is told in them. He knows what kind of builders lived in those days. He discovers how the houses people lived in were arranged for use and comfort. He sees in the art treasures he finds how the human mind reached out to do beautiful things.

He finds the principal street of the town, leading from east to west. In it he sees the traffic passing daily from Rome to the sea and return. The theatre tells very plainly that the people were lovers of pleasure. Even the machinery for stage setting and for lifting the curtain is here. And it all seems to say that, after all, life was very much the same in its desires then as it is now.

Some day Professor Vaglieri hopes to find the wharves and the buried harbor, where probably there will be discovered in the sand an ancient ship or two. Today, he says, Rome is a city of little industry; a non-producing city, because it is not directly connected with the sea. But in the days of Ostia it was so connected. And maybe it will be again.

Many good results can come from this man's digging up ancient things, for back of them is life—and that is never ancient.

You should read about the work of this man. It will make plain to you how valuable the work of the scholar is. He is no mere lover of old statues and the like, for themselves. To him they shed light upon the great questions of life, which are as important now as they were two thousand years ago.

"As the years flit by, he says, "the importance of Ostia, a lesson in stone, will steadily increase, and before my mission is at an end I hope to make it visible to modern eyes as it was before Christ trod the earth and history began."

This man is justly famous, because he is making his work "speak."

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"Six months ago my face and throat all broke out and turned into a running sore. I did not bother about it at first, but in one week's time the disease had spread so rapidly over my face and throat and the burning itching sores became so painful that I began to seek relief in different medicines, but none seemed to give me any relief. The sores disfigured my face to such an extent that I dreaded to appear in public.

"I suffered terribly and could get no rest night or day. At last a friend advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies. I had about given up hope, but thought I would have one more try, and so I used a little Cuticura Ointment, and it helped me from the start. I continued using it and in six weeks' time was completely cured, and can say I would advise anyone suffering from skin disease to use Cuticura Ointment, as it is the best healing balm in the world." (Signed) Roscoe Good, Seven Persons, Alta., Feb. 18, 1911.

FOUND RELIEF ONLY FROM CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"My little girl when only a few weeks old broke out on the top of her head and it became a solid scab. Then her cheeks became raw and sore and after trying different remedies found relief only from using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It lasted six months or more, but after a thorough treatment with the Cuticura Soap and Ointment never had any return." (Signed) Mrs. W. S. Owen, Yadkin College, N. C., May 26, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap and Ointment have afforded the most successful treatment for skin and scalp troubles of infants, children and adults. A single cake of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Although sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on the skin, will be sent free, on application to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 54 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.

QUEEN'S

ARTS, EDUCATION, THEOLOGY, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, including ENGINEERING

Arts Summer Session July 3 to Aug. 17

The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.

Short Course for Teachers and general students July 10th to 31st.

For calendars write the Registrar.

G. Y. CHOWN, Kingston, Ont.

UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON ONTARIO

20

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

MIDY



Irish Jarvey:—"Yis, sorr, that's the Devil's Dyke over there, and beyond is the Devil's Punch Bowl."

English Tourist:—"Dear me, the Devil seems to own a lot of land in Ireland."

Jarvey:—"Indade, sorr, he do; and, loike most of the landlords, he's always in England!"

Inherits the Great Astor Fortune



VINCENT ASTOR.

Vincent Astor, son of John Jacob Astor, and heir to the greater part of the $200,000,000 Astor fortune by the death of his father, reported to have perished on the Titanic. He will also be head of the American Astor family, and its official representative in many enterprises. One of the stories told last summer, at the time of the father's marriage to 19-year-old Madeline Force (who survives her husband) was that young Vincent had been interested in Miss Force before his father met her.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is

Laxative Bromo Quinine

Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

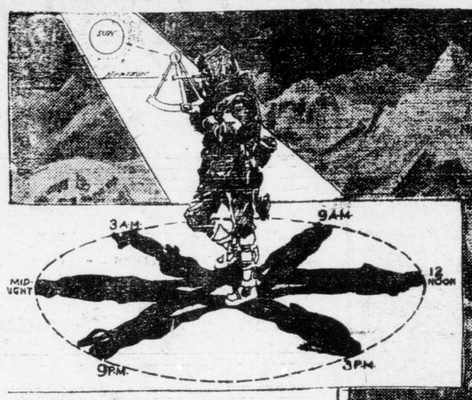
E. W. Grove on box. 25c

"For the land's sake" use Bowker's Fertilizers. They enrich the earth and those who till it. Address Bowker Fertilizer Company, Buffalo, N. Y. tf-t

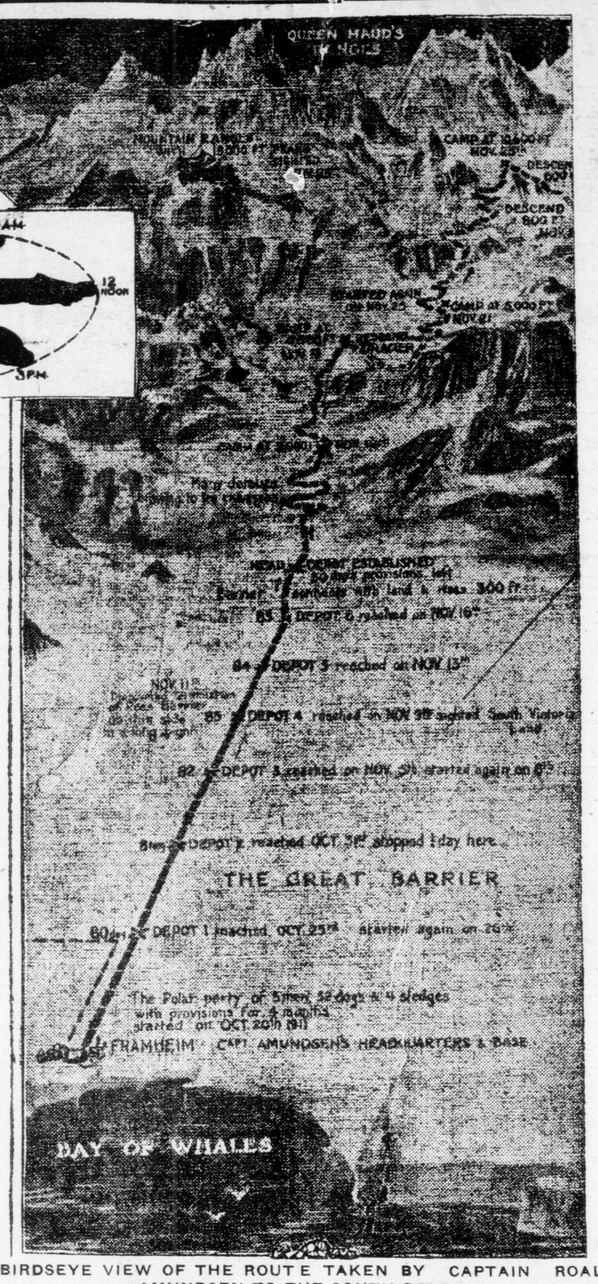
The Climb to the Pole By Garrett P. Serviss

Startling Facts Concerning Amundsen's Wonderful Feat.

[Copyright, 1912.]



HOW THE SEXTANT IS USED BY AN EXPLORER TO ASCERTAIN HIS EXACT LOCATION.



A BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE ROUTE TAKEN BY CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN TO THE SOUTH POLE.

A birdseye view of the route taken by Captain Roald Amundsen to the South Pole looks like a mountaineer's picture of the way up to an Alpine summit. IT WAS A CLIMB. After marching 82 miles across the wonderful plain of floating ice, called the Great Antarctic Ice Barrier—a frozen floor from 800 to 1,600 feet thick, which floats on the surface of the ocean—Captain Amundsen encountered the real edge of the South Polar Continent in the form of a lofty range of mountains, buried deep under snow and ice.

Then he began to CLIMB and continued to mount higher for days, ascending first to 2,000 feet above the sea; then 4,500 feet; and finally, after some slight dips downwards, to 10,000 feet, which was the highest point he attained, although he saw, aside from his route, peaks 15,000 feet high.

A Great White Way.

The vast white stairway up the polar plateau, the greatest part of which Amundsen ascended in four days, is something over 40 miles long. Once on top of the immense snow-buried plain to which this strange climb led him, Amundsen found the surface comparatively level, as if he had arrived in the midst of a lofty prairie, where snow and ice and hummocks took the place of grass and trees. An almost straightaway march of about 275 miles, over the level top of the plateau, brought him to the site of the South Pole, which is raised 10,500 feet above the sea.

Across the lofty plain, whose centre is the southern hub of the earth, fierce winds blew, charged with ice particles as piercing as needles, and Amundsen and his four companions now encountered their greatest difficulties To the discomfort caused by the storms was added the exhaustion arising from the rarity of the air at an elevation of nearly two miles from sea level. But they pressed on, until on Dec. 14 their observations showed that they had reached the pole.

For them, east and west, and south itself, had vanished, and turn whatever way they would, they were always facing north.

Round them the sun, keeping about twenty-three degrees above the horizon, circled continually, neither rising nor setting, and neither getting perceptibly higher nor lower in the course of twenty-four hours. When they saw this they knew that the pole was beneath their feet. But human senses are uncertain in their action, the atmosphere varies in its power to bend rays of light, instruments are not perfect, and a small change in the elevation of the sun, too slight to be noticed, might mean that the observers were a mile or more from the true pole—and so, to make sure, they camped for three days, and repeated their observations again and again and finally marched around the neighborhood of their camp, covering a circle of sufficient diameter to make them absolutely confident that the pole could not lie outside the area that their feet had trod.

The instrument on which they principally depended to ascertain their location was the sextant. The way it is used is shown in the picture. To understand this it is necessary to remember that the height of the sun above the horizon at noon on any given date and at any given latitude may be known from astronomical tables calculated long is advance. At the poles the latitude is 90 degrees, and there, during the six months' day which prevails alternately at each pole, it is always noon, because throughout the course of twenty-four hours the sun keeps at virtually the same elevation.

When, then, the explorer finds that the sun remains at the same elevation, as measured by his sextant, for twenty-four consecutive hours, he knows that he must be at one or the other of the poles, because nowhere else would the sun remain for twenty-four hours at an unvarying altitude. The sextant is provided with mirrors so arranged that, while looking direct at the lines of the horizon, the observer can cause the image of the sun to move down until it touches the horizon. Then a graduated circle shows him at a glance the angle through which the sun's image has been moved, and that gives its elevation above the horizon. At sea the visible horizon can be employed for this purpose, but not on land. There, the explorer, like Capt. Amundsen, must use an artificial horizon, which consists of a dish filled with mercury, which is carefully levelled, and in which the image of the sun is reflected. In this case the angle between the sun as seen direct through the instrument and its image reflected in the mercury is just twice the altitude of the sun above the real horizon.

Another Method.

Another way in which an explorer could determine roughly whether he were at the pole or not, would be by erecting a vertical rod in the snow, and measuring at frequent intervals the length of its shadow as the sun passed around the sky. If the shadow always retained the same length he would know that he was at the pole, but if the length varied during the twenty-four hours he could not be at the pole, and the side on which the shadow was shortest would show him which way the pole lay.

It is a curious fact, which may possibly have something to do with the slight unsteadiness of the earth on its axis, that while the South Pole lies in the midst of a plateau of land nearly two miles high, the North Pole is situated in the centre of the basin of a sea, which is in places at least about two miles deep. Why this precisely opposite state of things exists it is impossible to say. One result of it, however, is that although it will be possible to erect at the South Pole a monument, that might stand for ages if its foundations were dug down through the snow to the solid rock, nothing of the kind could be done at the North Pole, because there is actual pole is at the bottom of the sea, and the explorer stands on a roof of floating ice which is gradually travelling away, while new ice takes its place.

One of the most significant things of all is the fact that round the South Pole, just as around the north one, wherever the naked rock can be reched, vestiges are found of a former age, when plants and animals in abundance flourished close about the ends of the earth's axis. There must have been a time, then, when a warm climate existed around the poles. Amundsen has simply corroborated Shackleton in finding indications of coal on the South Pole Continent. But if there is coal, there must have been other forms of vegetation from which coal is derived, and they could only have existed in a climate of tropical warmth. Some of Amundsen's party saw indications of quantz-bearing ledges, although they had no opportunity to search for gold. Nevertheless it is within the range of possibility that great gold deposits exist buried under the strange and gigantic burden of snow that covers the Antarctic as with a blanket of concealment.

A Marquis Despairs of France

De Castellane's Book, in the Better Part, Holds Memories of a Society Long Past.

In February, 1871, some one came tapping at the door of the young Marquis de Castellane at Bordeaux.

"Who is there?"

It was M le Duc Decazes, who had called to ask his young colleague to act as his witness. He was on his way, on behalf of the Orleans princes, to beg their father's old minister to permit their return to France.

"Ten minutes later," the Marquis now relates, "we were at the Hotel de France. M. Thiers was lunching in private with his sister-in-law and his wife. He had us shown in at once, without ceremony, as old friends to whom one is always at home. But no sooner had the Duc Decazes formulated his request than the head of the executive power turned pale, and from pale, to livid; then, taking hold of the first plate that his hand fell upon, he flung it with all his might across the dining-room and cried:

"'Don't let your princes come to this country or I'll have them shot!' (s.c.).

"M. Thiers had thrown off the mask. From that moment M. Decazes and I had not the least illusion left. The united monarchist of 1866 had ceased to work for the monarchy; he was working for himself and for himself alone!"

This story is one of many in the book of less than 200 pages—"Men and Things of My Time" (A. C. McClurg & Co.)—just published from the pen of de Castellane. Our author was associated from early youth with distinguished people, meeting many of them in his mother's salon. He went through the Franco-Prussian war and witnessed the excesses of the Commune and the establishment of the republic.

In the National Assembly, in 1871, he saw Garibaldi march to the President's chair, hand in his resignation and rebuke with "You pack or rustics!" the crowd that cried to him to remove his famous red hat. Right after the Italian leader came Victor Hugo, impatient, leaping to the rostrum at a bound.

"In this age of conferences and carnage—"

Thus the great French writer, but no more. He was drowned in assembled laughter and retreated for good and all to "that Olympus which romanticism had built for him in the past.

Gambetta, "an incomparable strategist," took a liking to the young Marquis; spun for him one day a teetotum which stopped ten times running with the word "Republic" uppermost, as against "Monarchy" on the opposite side.

The Duke de Broglie is remembered after thirty years "as a man of infinite culture and tried honesty of purpose, but always waiting for the pigeons to fly ready roasted into his mouth."

Today's France is the despair of our author. The old world, the old dominant culture, are gone. "Cosmopolitanism has swept my poor country like a great leveller. We have ceased to mount, we are rushing downhill, carelessly, without a moment's hesitation. . . . I see the France of the future looking like this: At the top, a calf, the calf of gold, broken down, a driveller and a dotard. Above this malevolent though slumbering beast a huge hornet's nest, in which venomous insects have come swooping down from the four corners of humanity and swarm, rabidly despoiling all those whom they cross on their path."

The marquis is more to be reckoned with in his memoirs than in his desperation.

Asthma Catarrh

WHOOPING COUGH CROUP BRONCHITIS COUGHS COLDS

Vapo-Cresolene

ESTABLISHED 1879

A simple, safe and effective treatment for bronchial troubles, without dosing the stomach with drugs. Used with success for thirty years.

The air rendered strongly antiseptic, inspired with every breath, makes breathing easy, soothes the sore throat, and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. Cresolene is invaluable to mothers with young children and a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Send us postal for descriptive booklet. 210

ALL DRUGGISTS

Try Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat. They are exceptionally effective and antiseptic. Of your druggist or from us. Ioc in stamps.

Vapo Cresolene Co. Limited, Wells Bldg. MONTREAL



MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

An army officer, writing of the importance of the horse in warfare, says that automobiles have not appreciably lessened the demand for horses or mules in the army. One of these animals, he says, is needed for every man in a properly equipped military force. Immense numbers of horses perish in every war through starvation, it being almost impossible to provide forage for them during the exigencies of a campaign.

Sprinkle a little in the Lavatory and see how quickly Stains and Odors vanish.



"Makes Dirt Run"

Label tells of many other labor-saving uses.

Large can 10c at Grocers

Save the labels for fine premiums.

Large can 10c. At Grocers

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HOLLAND HOUSE

New York City — 5th Ave. and 30th St.

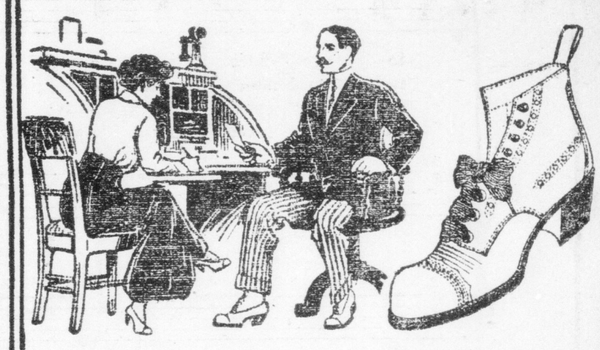
A Smart Hotel for Smart People

Located near all railway terminals, underground and elevated stations, theatres, shopping centres and commercial districts.

Comfortably and Luxuriously Appointed

Superb Cuisine and Service.
Splendid Orchestra and Choralcelo.
CONCERTS DAILY IN LOUNGING ROOM
Matinee Luncheons and Afternoon Teas.
Rooms single and en suite at consistent rates.





THE BUSINESS OF BUYING SHOES

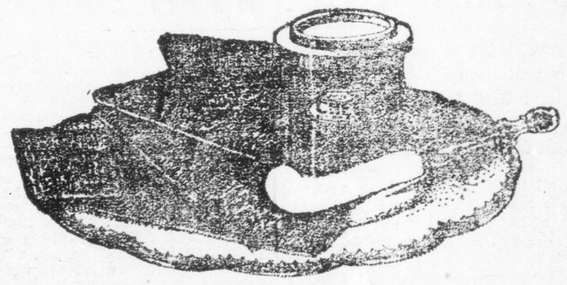
You should buy your shoes the way you run your business—with strict attention to economy.

AMES HOLDEN SHOES

represent the highest standard of material and workmanship—constantly maintained by a rigid system of inspection during and after manufacture.

18

The Toppy, Tasty Toast



Food science has taught us that there is much body-building nutriment in the whole wheat grain which we do not get in white flour. The only question is how to make the whole wheat grain digestible. That problem has been solved in the making of

TRISCUIT

the shredded whole wheat wafer.

It is the whole wheat, steam-cooked shredded, compressed into a wafer, and baked—the maximum of nutriment in smallest bulk. Many people prefer it to ordinary bread toast. Heated in the oven to restore its crispness it is delicious for luncheon, or for any meal, with butter, potted cheese or marmalades.

"THE TOAST OF THE TOWN"

Made of Choicest Selected Canadian Wheat

A Canadian Food for Canadians

Made by

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Company, Limited

Niagara Falls, Ont.
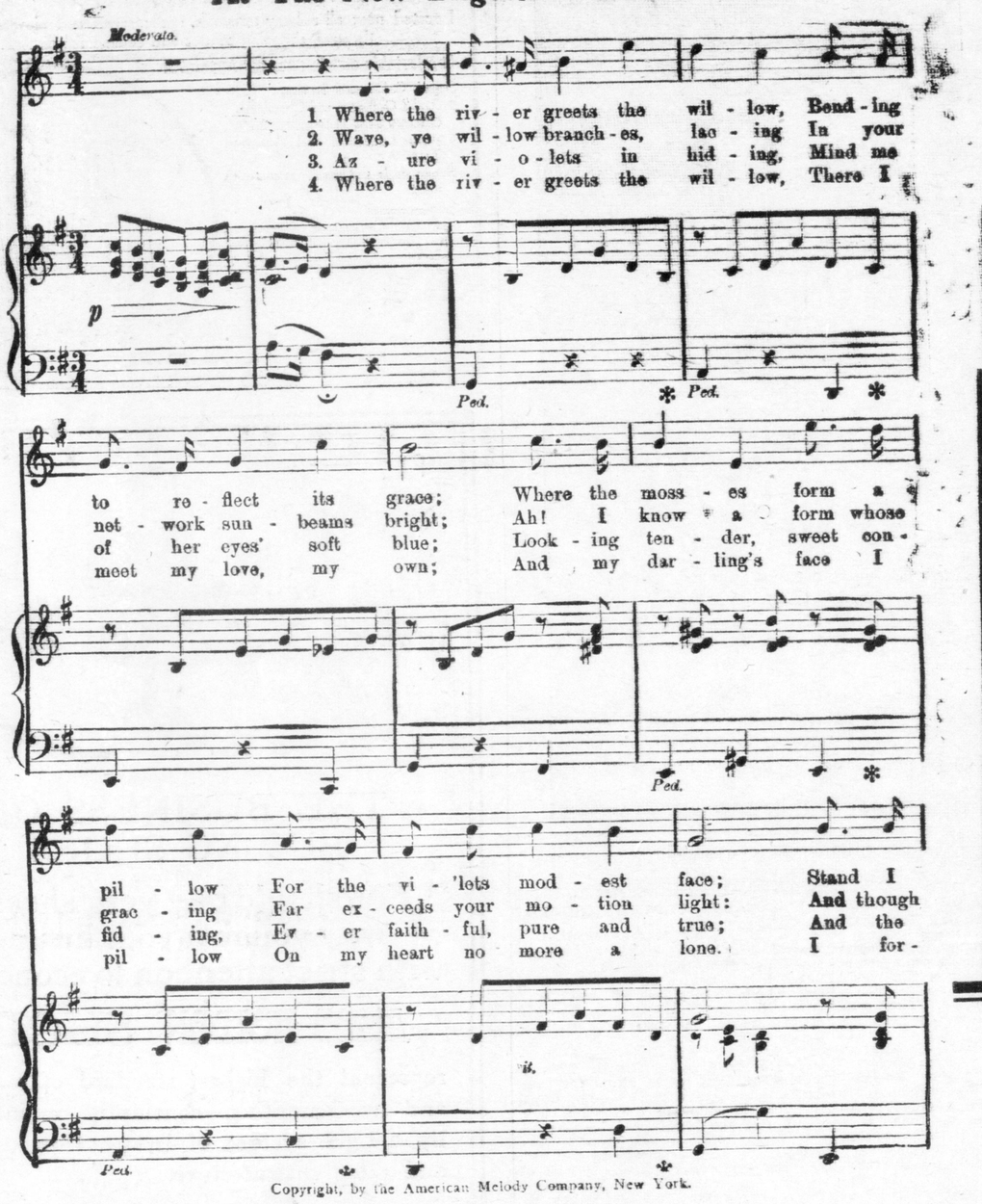
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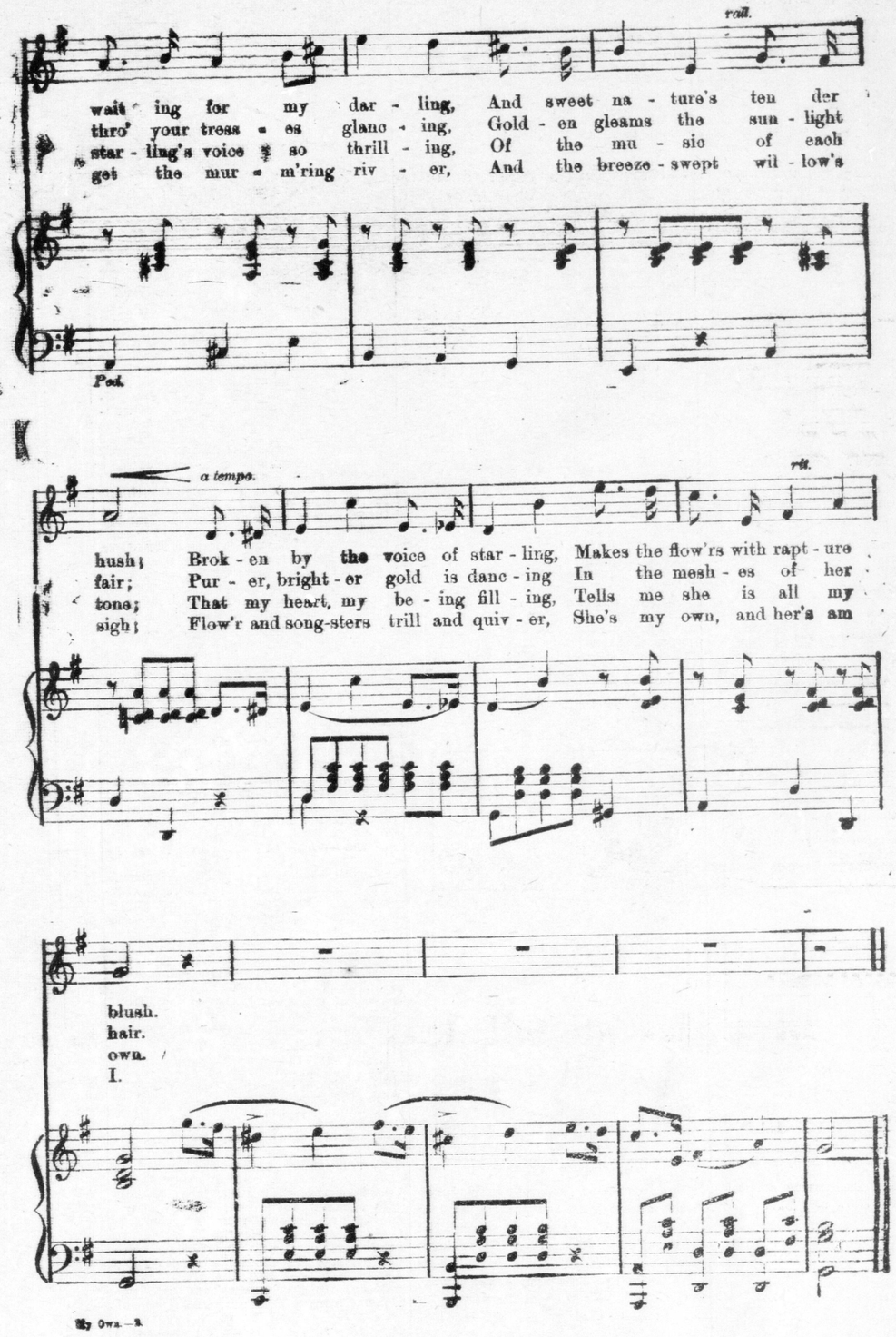
1-31

The London Advertiser's Weekly Music Feature

MY OWN

Sung with Great Success by "LILLIAN RUSSELL"
At The New Brighton Theatre.





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My Own.—2.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN TELLS OF HER TALK WITH DICKENS

As a Child She Sat Beside Him on a Railway Train—How the Little Girl Amused the Great Author—Had Read His Books "All But the Dull Parts."

In all the flood of Dickens material that is regaling us in this centenary year, little if anything has been said that equals for genuine human interest Kate Douglas Wiggin's account in the Outlook of a railway journey that she took with the famous writer when he was on a reading tour through the States. She was a small child then, of course, and she and her mother were on their way from their home in the village of Hollis, Maine, to Charlestown, Massachusetts. Dickens was on his way from Portland to Boston. She had read every story that Dickens had published up to that time, and in her childish imagination she had pictured him as one of the greatest men that had ever lived. The train stopped for three minutes at North Berwick, Maine, and she joined several older persons who were gazing through the car windows, and there and then began what was to be a real adventure to her. She tells us:

There on the platform stood the Adored One. His hands were plunged deep into his pockets (a favorite posture), but presently one was removed to wave away a piece of the famous Berwick sponge cake offered him by Mr. Osgood, of Boston, his travelling companion and friend.

I knew him at once; the smiling, genial, mobile face, rather highly colored, the brilliant eyes, the watch chain, the red carnation in the buttonhole and the expressive hands, much given to gesture. It was only a momentary view, for the train started, and Dickens vanished, to resume his place in the car next to ours, where he had been, had I known it, ever since we left Portland.

When my mother was again occupied with her book, I slipped away and entered the next car. I took a humble, unoccupied seat near the end, close to the much-patronized tank of (unsterilized) drinking water and the train-boy's basket of pop-corn balls and molasses candy, and gazed steadily at the famous man, who was chatting busily with Mr. Osgood. I remembered gratefully that my mother had taken the old ribbons off my gray velvet hat and tied me down with a blue under the chin, and I thought if Dickens happened to rest his eye upon me, that he could hardly fail to be pleased with the effect of the blue ribbon that went under my collar and held a very small squirrel muff in place. Unfortunately, however, his eye never did meet mine; but some family friends espied me, and sent me to ask my mother to come in and sit with them. I brought her back, and unfortunately there was not room for me with the party, so I gladly resumed my modest seat by the popcorn boy, where I could watch Dickens quite unnoticed. Half an hour passed, perhaps, and one gentleman after another came from here or there to exchange a word of greeting with him, so that he was never for a moment alone, thereby inciting in my breast my first, and about my last, knowledge of the passion of jealousy. Suddenly, however, Mr. Osgood arose, and, with an apology, went into the smoking-car. I never knew how it happened; I had no plan, no preparation, no intention, no provocation; but invisible ropes pulled me out of my seat, and, speedily up the aisle, I planted myself squarely down, an unbidden guest in the seat of honor. I had a moment to recover my equanimity, for Dickens was looking out of the window, but turned in a moment and said, with justifiable surprise, "God bless my soul, where did you come from?"

She replied that she lived in Hollis and was going to Charlestown to visit her uncle and his family and that she was very sorry she had to miss his lecture the night before. Incidently she told him of someone who had been there, but, unfortunately, had not read all his stories. Here is her account of what followed:

"Well, upon my word!" he said "You do not mean to say that you have read them!"

"Of course, I have," I replied. "Every one of them but the two we are going to buy in Boston, and some of them six times."

"Bless my soul!" he ejaculated again. "Those long, thick books, and you such a slip of a thing-"

"Of course," I exclaimed, conscientiously, "I do skip some of the very dull parts once in a while; not the short dull parts, but the long ones."

He laughed heartily. "Now, that is something that I hear very little about," he said. "I distinctly want to learn more about those very dull parts," and whether to amuse himself or to amuse me, I do not know, he took out a note-book and pencil from his pocket and proceeded to give me an exhausive examination on this subject—the books in which the dull parts predominated, and the characters and subjects which principally produced them. He chuckled so constantly during this operation that I could hardly help believing myself extraordinarily agreeable; so I continued dealing these infant blows under the delusion that I was feeding him bouquets.

It was not long before one of my hands was in his and his arm around my waist, while we talked of many things. They say, I believe that his hands were "undistinguished shape, and that he wore too many rings. Well, those criticisms must have come from persons who never felt the warmth of his hand clasp. I am glad that Pullman chairs had not come into fashion, less I never should have experienced the delirious joy of snuggling up to a Genius, and of being distinctly encouraged in the attitude. I wish I could recall still more of his conversation, but I was too happy, too exhilarated, and too inexperienced to take conscious notes of the interview. I remember feeling that I had never known anybody so well and so intimately, and that I talked with him as one talks under cover of darkness or before the flickering light of a fire. It seems to me, as I look back now, and remember how the little soul of me came out and sat in the sunshine of his presence, that I must have had some premonition that the child who would become to be one of the least of writers was then talking to one of the greatest; and talking, too, of the author's profession and high calling. All the details of the meeting stand out as clearly as though it had happened yesterday. I can see every article of his clothing and of my own, the other passengers in the car, the landscape through the window, and above all the face of Dickens, deeply lined, with sparkling eyes, and an amused waggish smile that curled the corners of his mouth under a grizzled moustache. A part of our conversation was given to a Boston newspaper next day by the author himself, or by Mr. Osgood, and a little more was added a few years after by an old lady who sat in the seat next to us. (The pronoun "us" seems ridiculously intimate, but I have no doubt I used it quite unabashed at that date.)

THINGS DON'T SEEM WONDERFUL IF YOU'VE SEEN THEM ALL YOUR LIFE.

By John T. McCutcheon.

[Copyright: 1912. By John T. McCutcheon.]



AN EPICUREAN SONG OF SPRING.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]
The tender vines that cling
Make springtime glad;
But I prefer to sing
About the shad.

I love the robin blue
For its own sake;
Yet there is something due
The berry cake.

The daffodils are nice,
Serene and shy;
But what can beat a slice
Of rhubarb pie?

Convicts at the state prison in Kansas have been given permission to smoke in their cells after each meal. Warden Codding gave them this privilege. The reason the warden gives for granting them this permission is that it will make the men more contented. Often men have been unable to work for some weeks after they come to the prison because of the condition their nervous system is thrown into when deprived of tobacco.

A GOOD REMEDY FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. They are absolutely safe, being guaranteed by a government analyst to contain no opiates or other harmful drugs. They cure constipation and indigestion, expel worms, make teething easy, in fact cure all the minor ills of the little ones. Concerning them Mrs. Murray Marshall, Zephyr, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my children and always with the best of results. I can recommend them as a good remedy for little ones to every mother." The tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

FIRST AIDS TO 1912 NATURERS

HOW TO KNOW THE BIRDS AUTOMATICALLY

By J. W. Muller, 33rd Degree Naturer

NORTH American birds occur in two great species — cooked and raw.

The study of raw birds is a profession of great hardship. The Naturer often must sit still in the woods for hours with his back against a tree.

Bird photography is an essential branch of this study. It requires almost inhuman patience and determination. These qualities are not needed for making the photograph, but for making friends see the bird in the finished picture.

The largest American bird is the blue heron. Naturers who make their first trip into the wilderness often return hurriedly to camp to report that they have just met a pick-ax on legs. This was a blue heron.

There is a smaller pick-ax known as the American bittern. Both these birds are found in diluted solutions of land called marshes. They wade around in the juice.

Most birds can be identified more easily in books. For this reason some of our most violent Nature-lovers watch birds exclusively in books.

The habits of the birds also are different in books. When the Naturer first discovers this, he writes a letter full of harsh ornithological words to the book-manufacturer, but later he discovers that it is the fault of the birds.

Birds in the wilds refuse to have habits in a flowing literary style like the book-birds. This inconsiderate trait in birds has made it necessary to invent most of their habits for them, with the valuable result that many an inventor, who otherwise would invent some modern inconvenience or wire-tapping scheme, has turned his powers into the more ideal field of Naturing.

One of the first up-lifting discoveries made by every Naturer is that male birds are larger and more beautiful than their wives. The beneficent fact does much to sustain the self-respect of many men whose self-respect otherwise would be without any negotiable collateral.

In wandering through the woods at dusk, the Naturer is often perplexed by seeing what appears to be the illuminated face of a large clock in a tree. Occasionally he tries vainly to see what time it is, till he discovers that it is not a clock, but the face of a bird. This bird is the owl.

The owl is noteworthy mainly because it was the first horseless vehicle to use the automobile horn.

The bald-headed eagle is distantly related to the owl, the distance being about one mile. The greatest achievement in Naturing is to find a nest of this majestic bird. The Naturer should look at the tops of the dead pine trees till he sees a large bundle of kindling wood. This is the eagle's nest.

The bald-headed eagle is exceedingly rare, and for this reason his picture is put on the silver and gold currency of the United States.

While in the woods the Naturer will hear a hammering noise. He should fix his ear to this and follow the sound. He will then find an insane bird known as the wood-pecker which suffers from the incurable delusion that its head is a mallet.

There are also game birds. Game birds are so called because of their flavor. Only a very game person can eat them. The most notorious game bird is the grouse. Its distinguishing feature is that it sits on the ground till the Naturer approaches and then explodes.

The American turkey is a game bird only when wild. Some un-Thinkers believe that the tame turkey also is a game bird because it is won at raffles. This is incorrect.

The quail is a game bird, readily recognized by the fact that it is very easy to shoot at and easier to miss. Food Naturers or Menu-ists claim that quails are never found except on bits of toast.

Another and more important game bird is the chippie or Anglo-American sparrow. When raw the sparrow is not classed as a game bird, but when cooked he is the game reed bird and costs $1 in low-principled restaurants and $2 in high-principled ones.

As soon as the Naturer enters any part of Nature, he will hear a chorus of sounds like a mass-meeting of peace-societies. These sounds are made by the American crow. The crow is better known to the people than any other bird because it is the easiest for artists to draw, requiring only an ink-blot.

There are also water-birds such as wild ducks. There are not a great many varieties of wild duck, the best known one being the decoy duck. This is made of wood. There is also the canvas back duck. This, however, is not made of canvas but of fibrous substance known as duck-meat.

Ducks are the most widely spread of all birds. This Nature-fact can be beautifully illustrated by firing a gun at a flock. As soon as the gun has exploded the ducks will be seen scattering from Canada to South America.

There are also wild geese and wild swans. These birds are of great assistance to poets by flying south with melancholy cries when winter approaches. It is against the international marine rules governing poetry to mention winter without giving regular credit to these birds.

Geese and swan can be best identified by the fact that they have two flat feet like lily-pads adjusted immediately under their coat-tails.

A water bird that is not a goose is the pied bill grebe, which dives at the sight of a Naturer and does not un-dive again for enormous lengths of time. This bird is better known as the hell-diver, but the name is understood to be somewhat exaggerated.

There are also fossil birds These birds lay petrified eggs Young fossil birds are known as clay pigeons.

Next week to all Naturers Mr Muller will make a Confidential Communication about the Wild Flowers



The Greatest Achievement in Naturing Is To Find the Nest of This Majestic Bird.



Naturers Who Make Their First Trip Into the Wilderness Often Return Hurriedly to Camp to Report That They Have Just Met a Pick-Ax on Legs.

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHINA AS SHE IS

Selected by Edwin Markham

[Written for The London Advertiser.]

Professor Edward A. Ross, in his new volume, "The Changing Chinese" (The Century Company), has set forth an interesting record of his travels in the Far East. Here is a part of what he says of present conditions in China, now in the uproar of the most astonishing revolution in history:

"China is the European Middle Ages made visible. All the cities are walled, and the walls and the gates have been kept in repair with an eye to their effectiveness. The mandarin has his headquarters only in a walled fortress-city.

"The streets of the cities are narrow, crooked, poorly paved, filthy and malodorous. In North China they admit the circulation of the heavy springless carts, by which alone passengers are carried; but, wherever rice is cultivated, the mule is eliminated, and the streets are adapted only to the circulation of wheelbarrows and pedestrians. The shopkeeper builds his counter in front of his lot line; the stalls line the street with their crates and baskets; the artisans overflow into it with their work benches, and the final result is that the traffic filters painfully through a six-foot passage which would be yet more encroached on but for the fact that the officials insist on their being room left for their sedan chairs to pass each other.

"Until recently there was no force in the cities to maintain public order. Now khaki-clad policemen, club in hand, patrol the streets; but their efficiency in time of tumult is by no means vindicated. A slouching, bare-foot, mild-faced gendarme, such as you see in Canton, is by no means an awe-inspiring embodiment of the majesty of the law.

"There is no common supply of water. When a city lies by a river, the raw river water is borne about to the houses by regular water-carriers; and the livelong day the river-stairs are wet from the drip of buckets. When the water is too thick it is partially clarified by stirring it with a perforated joint of bamboo containing some pieces of alum. There is no public lighting, and after nightfall the streets are dark, forbidding and little frequented. Until kerosene began to penetrate the empire, the common source of light was a candle in a paper lantern, or a cotton wick lighted in an open cup of peanut oil. Owing to the lack of a good illuminant, the bulk of the people retire with the fowls and rise with the sun.

"Fuel is economized and household economy simplified among the poor by the custom of relying largely on the food cooked and vended in the street. The portable street restaurant is in high favor.

"Proper chimneys are wanting, and wherever cooking goes on the walls are black with the smoke that is left to escape as it will. Chinese interiors are apt to be dark; for, in the absence of window glass, the only means of letting in light without weather is by pasting paper as lattice. The floors are dirt, brick or tile; the roof tile or thatch. To the passerby, private ease and luxury are little in evidence. If a man has house and grounds of beauty, a high wall hides them from the gaze of the public.

"Most striking is the contrast between China and Japan in respect to neatness. The Chinese seem neglectful and ignorant of the art of caretaking and repair. They have never acted on the maxim, "A stitch in time saves nine." They prefer to build new rather than to keep up the old. In Japan everything looks spick and span—thatch well trimmed, walls well washed, mats bright, roads in good repair, piles of rubbish nowhere to be seen.

"The Chinese jacket is fortunate in opening at the side instead of at the front. When the winter winds of Pekin gnaw at you with Siberian teeth, you realize how stupid is our western way of cutting a notch in front right down through overcoat, coat and vest, apparently in order that the cold may do its worst to the tender throat and chest. On seeing the sensible Chinaman bring his coat squarely across his front and fasten it on his shoulder, you feel like an exposed totem-worshiper.

"In the absence of good roads and draft animals the utmost use has been made of the countless waterways, and there are probably as many boats in China as in all the rest of the world. Nowhere else are there such clever river people, nowhere else is there so lavish an application of man-muscle to water movement. The rivers are alive with junks propelled by rowers who occupy the forward deck and stand as they ply the oar.

"In the south, population is forced from the land on to the water, and myriads pass their lives in sampans and houseboats. In good weather, these poor families, living as it were in a single small room, with a porch at either end, seem as happy as people anywhere. There is no landlord to grind them down, no foreman to speed them up.

"Their children, little river Arabs, have their wits sharpened early, and not for long is the baby tied to a sealed empty jar that by floating will mark his location in case he tumbles into the water. The year-old child knows how to take care of himself. The tot of three or four can handle the oar or the pole, and is as sharp as our boys of six or seven.

"The Great Wall in the north is undoubtedly the grandest and most impressive handiwork of man. Beside its colossal bulk our boasted railway embankments and tunnels seem the work of pygmies. Save the pyramids of Egypt and the Panama Canal, there is no prodigy of toil to be mentioned in the same breath with it. The brick and stone in every fifty miles of this wall would rear a pyramid higher than that of Cheops—and there are at least one thousand seven hundred miles of it!

"At Nankow Pass the wall is wide enough for seven or eight men to march abreast along its top, twenty feet high, faced with hewn stone, battlemented and strengthened every 40 or 50 rods by huge towers ten yards square inside. It clambers boldly up the steepest slopes, creeps along the sheer precipices, and springs from height to height, leaving a square crenelated tower on every crown.

"It follows the comb of the mountains in order that the ground may slope from it both ways. Its zigzags from crest to crest, dips into ravines and reappears mounting the range beyond; so that it is seen in fragments, the linking parts being hidden in the defiles.

"For perhaps thirty miles the eye follows this serpent in stone, now streaking up the slopes, now passing across the line of vision defined against the black of the mountains beyond, now cutting the afternoon sky with its battlements as it follows some distant ridge. To the north the mountains drop away into foothills, each crowned with its watch tower. Then a plain, another range of mountains with another wall, and, beyond, the bleak, wind-swept plateau of Mongolia."

DELIGHTS THAT A MOTORIST IS VERY LIKELY TO MISS

Here's a Man Who Says That the Motorist Loses the Beauty of England and France—Must Travel Slowly to See It.

A few days ago I met a friend who proudly announced that he had just returned from a motor tour through France. I gathered that, from his hundreds of miles' journey, the only permanent impressions were that he had been under-treated at a certain inn in the Valley of the Loire, and scandalously overcharged by an unlicensed chauffeur. His ignorance of other details of the tour amply confirmed my view that for extracting from travel all the education—literary, historical, and sociological—that it should yield, the modern motor car is a pretentious and over-estimated vehicle. It is as far removed from the power of enabling us to see the charm of a country as a submarine is from enabling us to realize the marvels of life.

Heterodoxy.

I know that this will be regarded as heterodoxy of the flattest description, but I am prepared to stand by it. I have had experience of many tours, on foot, by bicycle, by train, and by motor car, and I say that the motor car is the least desirable of all. Yet how aggravating it seems, when you are "padding the hoof" along the stony highway, or pedalling your cycle laboriously up a steep hill, to be overtaken by a silent-running car which glides swiftly along, and conveys the impression that the occupants are getting the maximum of enjoyment with the minimum of exertion. Then your mind goes on to the glowing advertisements of motor car tours through Snowdonia, through the "land of brown heath and shaggy wood," through the Lakeland, that Wordsworth and his sister loved, and even through the leafy Shakespeare-land. Your own destination and your next meal is ten miles ahead and 500 feet higher; how quickly you would be there and soon would your appetite be satisfied if you were a motorist.

"Doing" the Country.

I have American friends who land at Liverpool strongly determined to "do" the old country. It is to their eternal credit that they do not take a "non-stop" express to London; but they do the next worst thing by taking a motor car. Chester is reached in a flash, and a brief stay made "for lunch," or, if time permits, for a hurried run through the "rows" of this medieval-modern city, or a scamper round its walls. Away off south, and as they pass the end of the Vale of Llangollen they fling a glance westward, and think they have seen Wales. Shrewsbury is reached in sufficient time to buy a packet of Shrewsbury cakes, and then along the banks of the Severn until Worcester comes into view. The scene of Cromwell's "crowning mercy" is taken as read, and only a glimpse of the cathedral is possible, for time calls loudly and the travellers must sleep in Stratford-on-Avon that night. So they flash along, "knock off" Shakespeare—whom they half believe to be Bacon—in an hour or less, and turn their car towards London with obvious relief.

Seeing Nothing.

Have they seen England? When Nathaniel Hawthorne wrote of "Our Old Home" he lingered here. But to ride round in a motor car is to see nothing. If the car be closed you might as well be in the dark recesses of an old stage-coach. If it be open you are subject to a wind that varies in speed from ten to forty miles on hour, according to the proximity of a police-trap. Your eyes are filled with cold air or biting dust, your legs are cramped, and the temperature of your feet suggests that you are rapidly nearing the North Pole. A mile or more on the offside you see an ancient castle crowning a hill. Your chauffeur knows "every inch of that road, sir," but he cannot tell you the name of it, and the romance and history are lost to you. A sudden turn in the road, and you are in the long, narrow, winding street of an English country town. If you are hungry you stay, but the chances are that you "honk-honk" your way through the crowd of farmers, peasants and marketfolk, and breathe a prayer of thanks when the last of them leaves the road clear for another "spurt." And this "honk-honk," what is its raucous sound to the merry music of the stage-coach horn, or, better still, to the glad song that you sing blithely as you tramp by riverside or over the fields or mountains?

What Is Lost.

The motorist knows none of these delights. As he whisks through Enfield does he ever think how Charles and Mary Lamb 'played truant and wandered among the hills" there, making believe that the scenery was as good as that of Westmorland? And Christopher North? Do you remember how he set off to fish in Loch Tolla, 13 miles away; arrived there, found he had forgotten the top joint of his rod, walked back, breakfasted, tramped to the loch again, fished all day, and then began his journey home. But a friendly farmhouse drew him from his track, and midnight found him finishing a bottle of whiskey and a can of milk. When he reached home he had covered 70 miles. But could your modern motorist, with his flabby muscles and his love of ease, do as much? In his passion for speed he never deigns to understand the charm and suggestion of a half-obliterated milestone or a decayed signpost, to drink in the spirit of the countryside or attempt to sense

HAD VERY BAD COUGH,

Tickling Sensation In Throat.

Could Not Sleep At Night.

A bad cough, with that distressing, tickling sensation in the throat, is one of the most aggravating coughs a person can possibly have.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will quickly stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry cough that keeps you awake at night, for the simple reason that it is so rich in the healing virtues of the Norway pine tree, it cannot help but do otherwise.

Miss C. Danielson, Bowsman River, Man., writes:—"Last fall I had a very bad cough and a tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night, so I went to a druggist and told him I wanted something for my cold and he advised me to try Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup which I did, and after taking one bottle I was completely cured. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to any one who suffers from a cough or throat irritation."

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Every man or woman who works with the brain uses up daily an enormous amount of nerve force. Millions of tiny nerve cells are broken down and must be replaced if mental and bodily efficiency are to be maintained.

If brain fag, headaches, sleeplessness or irritability set in, the evidence is plain that nature is not rebuilding as fast as work is breaking down. You cannot allow this depleting process to continue long if nervous prostration or paralysis is to be warded off.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will help you to get the balance on the other side of the account, so that each day will add a little to your stock of health and vitality. A man whose work is largely mechanical may keep going with health below par, but the brain worker must have a clear head or fall behind in the race. Restore the wasted nerve cells with Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and know the joys of good health and success.

WOMAN SICK FOR YEARS

Wants Other Women to Know How She was Finally Restored to Health.

Hammond, Ont. — "I am passing through the Change of Life and for two years had hot flushes very bad, headaches, soreness in the back of head, was constipated, and had weak, nervous feelings. The doctor who attended me for a number of years did not help me, but I have been entirely relieved of the above symptoms by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Blood Purifier and Liver Pills, and give you permission to publish my testimonial." — Mrs. Louis Beaucage, Sr., Hammond, Ont., Canada.



New Brunswick, Canada. — "I can highly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's VegetableCompound to any suffering woman. I have taken it for female weakness and painful menstruation and it cured me." — Mrs. DeVere Barbour, Harvey Bank, New Brunswick, Canada.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact. Every suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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a life that harks back to the beginning of our history. The Wessex peasant, the Welsh shepherd, or the East Anglian miller is a man to be "tooted" to the side of the road so that the destroying motor may pass in safety. And so we return to our first proposition, that the claims of the motor car to minister to our pleasures are pretentious, exaggerated, and absurd, and as such should be condemned.—E. H. R. in T. P.'s Weekly.

Adventures in South America in the Amazon Jungles

The Remarkable Story of Hazardous Undertaking.

A more remarkable narrative of strange experiences and perilous adventures than "In the Amazon Jungle" by Algot Lange, published by Putnam's, would be hard to find among the books of many years. Like "The Man-Eaters of Tsavoe," the book which was largely instrumental in inducing Col. Roosevelt to undertake his African hunting tour, Mr. Lange's narrative is to be counted a landmark among volumes dealing with the earth's distant places and its wild animals. But it is more notable than "The Man-Eaters of Tsavoe" in that it gives wider information of a practically unknown and unpenetrated region, while it tells of perils and hazards more varied and more terrible than any faced by the lion hunters.

Mr. Lange, who is of Danish descent and less than 30 years old, has returned to civilization after penetrating up the Amazon and its tributaries more than two-thirds across the South American continent. He ventured deep into the forest with a company of Indian rubber hunters who, more intrepid than wise, pushed their exploration beyond their strength and means of subsistence, with the result that after dividing the party when their desperate straits were finally recognized, Mr. Lange was the only survivor of the division which tried to work its way overland back to the nearest outpost. He owed his survival to the strange and friendly care of a tribe of cannibals into whose camp he unwittingly crawled in the delirium of his fever and approaching starvation. The interest and value of the book are greatly enhanced by nearly a hundred unusually fine photographs, all but one of which Mr. Lange took previous to the disastrous retreat. Altogether the volume is important as a contribution to ethnology, with its pictures and vivid descriptions of the manners and customs of the wild tribesmen; as a contribution to natural history, with its pictures and descriptions of wild animals; and as a thrilling narrative of hardship and adventure.

Mr. Lange's experiences began when in January, 1910, he disembarked from a British steamer at a point upon the Amazon more than 2,200 miles from the Atlantic ocean. There, after 47 days of continuous travel, he stood at length on the Brazilian frontier, for on the opposite shore of the Javary river, one of the tributaries of the Amazon to whose mouth the steamer had brought him, was Peru. He then ascended the Javary to a place called Remate de Males, which in English appropriately means "culmination of evils," so named because of the sufferings of early settlers at this spot, close to the equator, where all the houses are built upon poles, and where, in the flood seasons, alligators and poisonous snakes idle beneath the house floors, while spiders and dangerous insect abound. Mr. Lang's description of this strange settlement, which depends upon supplies brought by the Amazon steam navigation company's boats—an interruption of the service would mean the menace of starvation—is both vivid and humorous.

During the rainy season, an area equal to about a third of the United States is entirely submerged, and the land between the network of rivers that ordinarily find their way to the Amazon is completely inundated. Remate de Males is in the heart of this submerged region, and its existence is due to the rubber workers, who face the perils of fever and poison in search of the substance "every ton of which," in their own words, "costs a human life." The people are all occupied with the rubber industry and the town is due to the economic necessity of a shipping and trading point for the raw product. The rubber workers of Brazil are well paid for their labors, even though belonging to the unskilled class, and the tapping of the rubber tree and smoking of milk pays from $8 to $10 a day in American gold, so that, although the toll in human life is heavy, Brazilian rubber apparently brings with it no such tale of atrocities and inflicted cruelties as has the rubber of the Congo.

Remate de Males as pictured by Mr. Lang has all the curious incongruities that attach to any outpost of civilization. In almost every hut there is a cheap gramophone grinding out popular airs from a few worn and cracked records, while the native women deck themselves in absurd finery. Squandering their money on elegant patent leather French slippers, with which they commonly neglect to wear stockings, perfuming their handkerchiefs with the finest eau de cologne bought at a cost of perhaps $14 to $15 a bottle, and capping the whole effect by the incessant use of short pipes from which they blow volumes of smoke, they justify Mr. Lange's comment that "The woman of Remate de Males is a unique sight."

At the close of the rainy season, Mr. Lange, in spite of having already had a dangerous stroke of fever, set out up the Itecoahy River, into which the Javary flows at Remate de Males. He was bound to study the rubber country in spite of the warnings which had been given him that he was taking his life in his hands. Journeying up the river he reached Floresta, the largest rubber state in the Javary region covering an area somewhat larger than Long Island and lying about 2,900 miles from civilization. It was from Floresta after he had there observed the rubber industry and hunted strange animals in the jungle that he pushed on further on the march through the forest that was to lead him among the cannibals. Before that he had had an experience with the boa constrictor which completely upsets many old ideas as to the extreme size of these terrible serpents.

Mr. Lange tells of the belief among the rubber workers that these snakes have hypnotic powers. While he does not assert the truth of this belief, he gives an account in which he has absolute faith, since he talked to all the men who took part in it, of an experience of an Indian rubber worker. This man, as he descended the river at night in his canoe, was impelled to land, and three times after embarking again was held and called back as if by a mysterious power, and was found sobbing and helpless as he awaited his fate, by three other workers from headquarters, who passed down the stream and who, attracted by his sobs, when they approached to succor him, found an enormous boa constrictor close by him, which he had not seen, but which had its eyes fastened upon him. The killing of the snake with a rifle broke the spell, but the intended victim lay down exhausted in the bottom of the canoe, shivering as if with ague. The snake on being measured proved to be 52 feet 8 inches long, but even this length was exceeded by an enormous boa constrictor which Mr. Lange himself killed, not without some evidence of the mesmeric power of fear upon himself and his companions. This snake on being measured with the utmost care proved to be exactly 56 feet long, while its diameter at the thickest part was two feet and one inch.

When a party of rubber workers were ordered out from Floresta to penetrate the forest far beyond the explored territory, and to locate new rubber trees, Mr. Lange insisted on going along in spite of renewed warnings. The account of this trip through the unexplored jungle makes an astonishing story. The little company, after struggling through the jungle, were apparently lulled into an acceptance of their danger by their exhaustion when, with scant supplies, they reached the limits of their intended journey. It was while enjoying the comfort of a few effortless days when they should have been striking back, that Mr. Lange discovered along the shores of a creek irregular nodules of clay, which proved when examined to contain rich deposits of gold. Owing to the terrible experiences through which he afterward passed he carried out of the jungle but a small fraction of what, with little labor, he had collected from the clay. Yet when he reached civilization this brought him over $300.

Overcome with fear through having already lost one of their number, the party split, one division striking for the river, and the other, of which Mr. Lange was a member, endeavoring to retrace their steps through the forest. The second day, as they staggered through the jungle, they came upon a young Indian with a blow gun and Mr. Lange secured of him, as he stood like a bronze statue, pointing the blow gun at an animal in the trees, the last photograph and one which, though posed deep in the forest came out as clearly as if taken in a Fifth avenue studio. The darts of the blow gun were dipped in poison, and the Indian, in answer to the request of one of Mr. Lange's companions, gave an exhibition of his marvellous accuracy and of the terribly swift action of the poison, in spite of the fact that the meat of animals killed by it was still good to eat.

For five weeks Mr. Lange lived in the camp of the Mangeromas, the cannibal tribe, and was nursed and cared for and taught some of their language. During this time they captured two Peruvians in their pits or traps, and after killing them indulged in a cannibal feast which the author avoided by feigning sickness. The Peruvians are the special enemies of these Indians, for the reason that the Peruvians steal their women. Subsequently when word was brought in by some tribesmen who had been hunting that a band of 20 Peruvians, armed with rifles, was in the vicinity and apparently planning an attack upon the Mangeromas camp, Mr. Lange had opportunity of witnessing and taking part in a strange and sanguinary battle in the heart of the forest. As soon as the approach of the Peruvians was known, all the tribesmen were called into camp by means of a strange xylophonic instrument which served as a sort of primitive wireless instrument in the jungle. By means of four slabs of wood of varying thickness which were suspended from horizontal bars, and which were struck with a wooden mallet or hammer, various penetrating notes were caused which carried for great distances through the forest and over the waters. With the aid of a code they were able to send extended messages.

As soon as the wireless operator had sent out his "C.Q.D." message the tribesmen came hurrying to camp from all directions. Then the Mangeromas prepared for battle. Their fighting force consisted of 12 able-bodied men. Of these three were armed with clubs made more effective by the teeth of a black jaguar which were embedded in the wood and projected about two inches beyond its surface. Next were three men each armed with the three-pronged spear tipped with the barbed and poisoned bone of the stingray, a strange fish. The third division, composed of the bow-and-arrow men carried great bows from six to seven feet long and shooting arrows fully five feet long. The fourth division consisted of the blow-gun men, who, when the Peruvians fell into their ambuscade, were the first to shoot their deadly and silent poisoned darts. In the battle which followed the entire Peruvian company, with its 20 men, was wiped out of existence by means of these primitive yet deadly weapons, except for one man who attacked Mr. Lange as he stood watching the affray and whom the latter shot with his automatic pistol. Although the Peruvians were armed with repeating rifles they succeeded in killing only four of the Mangeromas. Again, after this battle, the Mangeromas indulged in cannibalism as a sort of religious rite, but ate only the hands and feet of their enemies.

A few days later Mr. Lange was escorted by several tribesmen to a place from which he could make his own way unaided to the rubber plantation at Floresta, whence he had started on the unfortunate expedition. Then, wracked with fever and a shadow of his former self, he made his way back to New York, again narrowly escaping death from weakness and disease. His training as a student of natural history and botany have stood him in good stead, for while his remarkable book is in no sense a learned disquisition, its narrative is made more valuable by the scientific basis of its observations of wild life and plants. This feature is a fortunate aid to its entire credibility, for here are stories which might be regarded as were those of Marco Polo.

New Chinese President Breaks Down Under Severe Strain.



PRESIDENT YUAN-SHI-KAI.

This is the latest photograph of the Chinese president, and shows him in the garments of the western world, adopted after he assumed the presidency. The strain of guarding the peace of the turbulent republic has broken down his health, and he is now under the care of physicians.

THE INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

April 28, 1912.

[Copyright, 1911, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.]

The Beatitudes. Matt., v:1-12.

Golden Text—Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Matt. v:8.

1. Verse 1—Should ministers aim to get big crowds for their congregations Give your reasons.

2. Did Jesus in this instance get away from the multitude in order to teach his disciples alone? Give your reasons.

3. Which does the more effectual work, one who teaches and fits a few men to influence hundreds of thousands, or one who preaches to a crowd direct? Why?

4. Verse 2-3 — Which are more blessed—great, rich and good men or the little known, poor and good men, and why?

5. What is it to be poor in spirit?

6. Is it possible for a rich man to be poor in spirit, and if so, how?

7. What is "the kingdom of heaven" as Jesus here meant?

8. Verse 4—What is it to be "blessed?"

9. Does blessedness necessarily include happiness? Why or why not?

10. What effect does sorrow always have up "the poor in spirit?"

11. Does Jesus mean that to mourn is in itself blessed or because it is the only way to reach the highest joy?

12. Verse 5—What is a "meek" man after the meaning of Jesus? (See Ps. xxxvii:11.)

13. Dividing men in two classes—the meek and the proud—which class would you say gets the best things in this life?

14. Verse 6 — What is the literal meaning of hungering and thirsting after righteousness?

15. Does Jesus mean that if we seek with sufficient intensity we may reach an experience in which we please God all the time, and, if not, what does He mean?

16. Verse 7—Why cannot a man receive the mercy of God if he is cruel either in act or speech to man or beast?

17. Verse 8—What is it to be pure in heart?

18. Why is it that so few persons are as conscious of the presence of God as if they saw him with the outward eyes?

19. Verse 9 — Why it not a quarrelsome man, or one who fans the flame of dissensions, a child of God?

20. Verses 10-12 — Are true Christians persecuted in these days as they were in those days, and, if so, why is it?

21. Ought we to be sad or glad when we are persecuted for righteousness' sake?

22. What form does persecution of earnest Christians take in these days?

Lesson for Sunday, May 5, 1912. Poverty and Riches. Luke vi:20-26; xvi:19-31.

May 5, 1912.

[Copyright, 1911, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.]

Poverty and Riches. Luke vi:20-26; xvi:19-31.

Golden Text—A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. Luke xii:15.

1. Verse 20—Wherein consists the blessedness of poverty?

2. Did Jesus mean that it was blessed to be poor or in the fact that the poor were to be delivered from their poverty?

3. Why should the poor be more entitled to the kingdom of God than the rich?

4. Verse 21—When a good man is hungry or when he weeps, is he going through, for the time being, the best possible experience for him and is therefore blessed? Give your reasons.

5. If hunger is necessary in order to getting and enjoying food, and if weeping is an essential preparation for laughter, why are not these experiences blessed?

6. With the world and human nature constituted as at present, would it be a blessing or a curse, and why, if all hunger, weeping and other pain were impossible?

7. Verses 22-23—Wherein consists the blessedness of being hated for Jesus' sake?

8. Under painful circumstances, even when recognized as blessed, is it always possible to be joyful and happy? Why or why not?

9. If, for example, we are now suffering great pain, which is the result by and by in infinite pleasure, why would not a realization of the truth make our hearts glad?

10. Verse 24 — What is the one great penalty of riches?

11. What can you say for or against the statement that it is wicked to be rich and virtuous to be poor?

12. Verse 25—What is the great woe to those that, having plenty of food and worldly amusement, have no desire for spiritual joys?

13. Verse 26 — Is it possible for a man who is well pleasing to God to have all men speak well of him?

14. XVI:19-23 — How is it that in all time some have been very rich and some very poor?

15. Which, and why, tends most to goodness, great poverty or great riches?

16. Why did the poor man go to heaven and the rich man to hell?

17. Why is there no necessary vice or virtue in being either rich or poor?

18. Verses 24-26—What does this story teach concerning any alleviation of the suffering of the lost?

19. Verses 27-31 — If Wesley and Knox were to come back to the earth and preach, would they win more people for Christ than they did when here before? Give your reasons.

Lesson for Sunday, May 12, 1912. The Law of Love. Luke vi:27-38; Rom. xiii:8-10.

THE LINKS OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT

[Detroit Journal.]

The religious unfoldment of Mgr. Robert Hugh Benson, the Roman Catholic son of a Protestant archbishop of Canterbury, was explained by Dr. Benson himself in the presence of a fascinated audience in Detroit recently.

Though brought up in strong Protestantism, Dr. Benson's religious questionings led him to remote investigation. His final decision was made when he recognized Authority as the basis of all religious teaching, and conceded that Authority was primarily vested by Christ in St Peter and the popes.

This is all interesting, moving, devoutly touching in its earnestness. But during the very time that Dr. Benson as an Anglican clergyman was carrying on these studies which led him into the church, other brilliant men like Father Tyrrell were following studies which led them into excommunication. These were two souls of sincerity and humbleness, but one of them studied in the opposite direction from the other, and reached diametrically different results.

No one will claim for a moment that both Mgr. Benson and Father Tyrrell could be right. To make such a claim would be to revive the last-year fancies of Pragmatism. But one cannot help thinking that some laws of the human mind as a thinking mechanism are illustrated here. Both Mgr. Benson and Father Tyrrell seem to have started the mechanism in a certain direction, with a singular sequence of linked thoughts leading each to his final goal.

Mgr. Benson seems to have been looking all his life for Authority. Father Tyrrell sems to have been looking all his life for Reasons. Both were seeking truth, partly according to disposition, partly according to circumstances — like John Calvin and St. Ignatius Loyola when they studied at the same time in Paris. And when they once had fairly started their thought mechanisms, the sequence of opinions followed. And in many places there are members of traditional churches looking for Reasons, and following Father Tyrrell's way. And there are many looking for Authority, who will come to Mgr. Benson's views.

IT ALL STARTED WITH LA GRIPPE

AND THE CURE WAS QUICK AND SURE WHEN HE USED DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Aged New Brunswick Man Tells How His Diabetes and Bright's Disease Vanished Before Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Lower Abougoggin, Westmoreland County, N. B., April 26.—(Special).—"I had a severe attack of La Grippe, which developed into Diabetes and Bright's Disease, but Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me. Yes, I am seventy years old, but I am in good health again, and I hardly need to tell you I am well satisfied with Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Such is the story of Damien Boudreau, one of the oldest and most highly respected inhabitants of this place. It shows what a boon Dodd's Kidney Pills are to the old folks. They cure the Kidneys, clear the dregs of disease out of the blood and make the old feel young.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Good Kidneys mean that there can be no impurities left in the blood. And the man or woman who has good pure blood can laugh at nine out of ten of the ills to which the flesh is heir. They are the one sure cure for all diseases of the Kidneys and all diseases such as Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago and Heart Disease, which are caused by impure blood.

SPRING REMINDERS OF RHEUMATISM

Raw, Damp Weather Starts the Pain, But the Trouble Lies In the Blood.

Spring weather is bad for rheumatic sufferers. The changes from mild to cold, the raw, damp winds start the aches and twinges, or in the more extreme cases, the tortures of the trouble going. But it must be borne in mind that it is not the weather that causes rheumatism. The trouble is rooted in the blood — the changeable weather merely starts the pains. The only way to reach the trouble and to cure it is through the blood. The poisonous rheumatic acids must be driven out. Liniments and rubbing may give temporary relief, but cannot possibly cure the trouble. The sufferer is only wasting time and money with this kind of treatment and all the time the trouble is becoming more deeply rooted — harder to cure. There is just one speedy cure for rheumatism—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They act directly on the impure, acid-tainted blood. They purify and strengthen it and thus root out the cause of the rheumatism. Here is strong proof of the above statements. Mrs. Robt. Luffman, Midland, Ont., says: "About three years ago, my grandson, Robert Luffman, was attacked with inflammatory rheumatism. He became so bad he could only walk when someone helped him about. One arm he had to carry in a sling, and we felt sure he would be a cripple for life. The trouble also affected his heart. The doctor said his blood was turning to water and we had little hope for his recovery. The medicine the doctor gave him did not do more than soothe the pain a little, then he would be as bad as ever. On a former occasion Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had cured my daughter of rheumatism, and we finally decided to try them in Robert's case. After the use of three or four boxes there was a slight improvement and he continued taking the pills until he had used 12 boxes when the trouble had completely disappeared, and he has not been afflicted with it since.

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

When a medicine must be given to young children it should be pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is made from loaf sugar, and the roots used in its preparation give it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it pleasant to take. It has no superior for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers.

"MEN OF ERIN."

Air "March of the Men of Harlech."

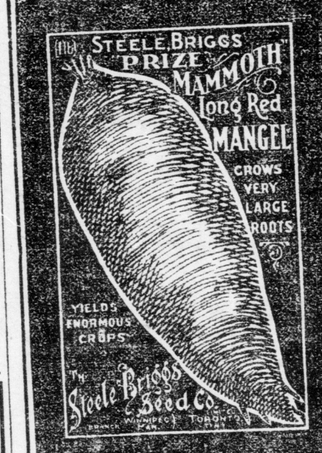
Men of Erin, foes surround you,
And in galling chains they've bound you;
Sleeping heedlessly they've found you
Dreaming not of home;
Sons of Erin, take the warning,
Rise as one, all factions scorning,
Let the long night break in morning
At your country's call.
Gain ye fame in Ireland's story
Fighting for her ancient glory:
By each one may yet be done
Noblest deeds not gory.
For the sake of fathers sleeping,
In the name of mothers weeping,
And by all that's worth the keeping,
Unite for liberty—
By the help which God will send you
By the aid good men will give you,
And the prayers that will sustain you
Rally round the flag;
Help them highland, help them lowland,
Erin's sea and Erin's dry land,
To drive injustice from our island,
And be free men again.
From hill and vale rebounding
Let a nation's cry be sounding.
Rise in might for your right.
Heaven will prevent you falling,
For the sake of brothers bleeding,
In the name of orphans wailing
And of many thousands starving,
Rise in unity.—
Men of Erin, do not tarry,
Haste ye sons of Cork and Derry,
Men of Waterford and Galway,
And join the holy cause.
Sons of Erin, too long divided,
Forget the past and be united,
By all good men ye are derided
For your party strife.
Come forth, ye men of Orange
And be sons of Green;
Show the world ye are but one
For Erin's Rights and Glory.
For the sake of Home and Altar,
United stand and do not falter;
Erin shall then rise in grandeur,
Blessed with unity.

—Thos. J. M. Dougherty.

Wake Up and Hustle

Do not depend on your neighbor to cut down the power prices for you, but take a hand yourself and help reduce the cost per Horse Power by taking your portion of it. It costs the City practically the same to distribute 2,000 as 5,000 h.p., so if a man can still perceive the sun at noontime, he should support his own enterprise. If you are using HYDRO talk to your neighbor about it, point out its advantages, urge him to take his share and reduce the cost per h.p., thus bringing in manufacturers and building up the city.

City Hydro-Electric



ROOT CROPS FOR FARM STOCK

We make a distinct specialty of **ROOT SEEDS,** and are careful to see that our stocks keep pace with all the advancements being made from year to year. Anyone wanting the best should insist on

Steele, Briggs' "Royal Giant" Sugar Beet.
Steele, Briggs' "Prize Mammoth Long Red" Mangel.
Steele, Briggs' "Giant Yellow Oval" Mangel.
Steele, Briggs' "Giant Yellow Globe" Mangel, and
Steele, Briggs' "Giant White Sugar" Mangel.

No other Root crops produce so large an amount of desirable cattle food for winter feeding. **Insist on having them—they're the best—refuse substitutes and others said to be just as good.**

SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE IN OANADA

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO LIMITED
WINNIPEG HAMILTON TORONTO

LOCAL TREATMENT FOR WOMEN'S DISORDERS



The health we enjoy depends very largely upon how the blood circulates in our bodies; in other words, if we have perfect circulation we will have perfect health.

There is a constant wearing out of the tissues in every part of the body. The blood flowing through the veins carries off this waste or dead matter, while the blood coming from the heart through the arteries brings the fresh new living tissue, the essence of the food we have digested, to replace what has been carried off. This constant wearing out and expelling of the dead matter and the replacing of it with new matter, atom by atom, goes on day and night, until in about 7 years a complete change has been effected. Thus every man and woman has an entirely different body in every particle of it from what he or she had 7 years before.

It sometimes happens, however, from a variety of causes, that the blood becomes congested in certain portions of the body. This means that the blood vessels in these parts become weakened, and the circulation in that section of the body becomes sluggish and stagnant. The consequence is that the dead matter in that part of the body is only partially carried away, and that but little of the new, vital matter is introduced there to build up and strengthen the tissues and nerves.

This condition invariably exists in all cases of female disorders. The dead matter retained in the circulation, which should have been expelled, causes irritation and inflammation of the delicate membrane, and oppresses the nerve centres. This condition is the cause of the grievous physical and mental suffering which accompanies female troubles.

To obtain relief it is evident that the first thing to be done is to get rid of the dead matter which is being held in the circulation. If this dead matter is allowed to remain there a species of blood poisoning will result and nature will endeavor to get rid of it by forming ulcers, tumors, etc.

The above explanation will also show why ORANGE LILY is so successful in curing this condition. It is a local treatment, and is applied direct to the affected organs. Its curative elements are absorbed into the congested tissue, and from the very start the dead matter begins to be discharged. A feeling of immense relief, both mental and physical, accompanies it, and the improvement is constant and positive. This feature of the expelling of the dead matter is always present to a greater or less extent, and in some cases it is so marked as to be amazing. The case described in the following letter is not exceptional:

Dr. Coonley—I am thankful to Mrs. F. E. Currah, your Canadian representative, for my health restored by your wonderful remedy. I have suffered for 17 years, but not so bad until 3 years ago. Then I had a doctor, who told me I had a tumor, and could live no more than a year. If I went through an operation I would not live through it. A year later I sent for him again, and he gave me up to die. My husband then sent for another doctor, who performed an operation, and it did me much good. I doctored with him 3 or 4 months, but became so bad again that I thought I could live no longer, and I began to long to die. One day my husband came home and threw a slip of paper to me with Mrs. Currah's address and told me a lady had advised him to write to her for a treatment that would cure me. I said it was too late, that I would die anyway. I could not lift a teacup without hurting me. Then the first doctor told me I was worse than ever. However, my husband sent for ORANGE LILY, and the third treatment brought away one tumor. Others followed, until 7 tumors had been expelled, 3 large ones and 4 small ones. I know if it had not been for ORANGE LILY I would have died, for I could not live much longer. I would have thought it cheap at one hundred dollars for a month's treatment, instead of one dollar. It is worth its weight in gold.—MRS. GEO. LEWIS, Huntsville, Ont.

The above letter is published with Mrs. Lewis' permission. All letters received are treated as being sacredly confidential, but occasionally some patient feels so grateful for being cured that she is willing to make the matter known for the benefit and encouragement of her suffering sisters.

ORANGE LILY is a positive, scientific remedy for all disorders of the female functions. As explained above these troubles are of local origin, and require local treatment. It is just as sensible to take medicine internally for female troubles as it would be to take medicine internally for a bruise, a boil or an ulcerated tooth. In all these cases some dead matter is being retained, and the cure is effected by employing local methods for expelling the dead matter. ORANGE LILY has antiseptic, soothing and healing properties, and also tones up and invigorates blood vessels and nerves. I am so anxious that every suffering woman may satisfy herself, without cost to her, that ORANGE LILY will cure her, that I hereby make the following



FREE TRIAL OFFER

I will send, without charge, to every reader of this notice who suffers in any way from any of the troubles peculiar to women, if she will send me her address, enough of the ORANGE LILY treatment to last her ten days. In many cases this trial treatment is all that is necessary to effect a complete cure, and in every instance it will give very noticeable relief. If you are a sufferer, you owe it to yourself, to your family and to your friends to take advantage of this offer and get cured in the privacy of your home, without doctors' bills or expense of any kind. Address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

ORANGE LILY IS RECOMMENDED AND SOLD IN LONDON BY ANDERSON & NELLES.

A Talk on Woman's Franchise

How London's Female Voters Have Turned Out at Polls During Last Four Years.

[By M. H. Coyne.]

The question of franchise for women just now and for some time past has disturbed the world, has been argued from cottages and mansions to halls of legislature. It is being settled in her favor, and, dear sisters of Canada, I fancy our own indifference, more than any reluctance on the part of Canadian men, has thus long withheld the full franchise from us. The Canadian man, he who can, without any ifs or doubts, sport the maple leaf as his badge, is usually a hearty fellow, and out of his own strength and energy gives of his sympathy and help to the weaker ones he meets on his journey through life. To wife and family he is kind, probably the most kindly husband and father of any countryman in the world. Who lights the fires on cold mornings, where the income does not provide a lady help? Who carries the heavy baby or any other domestic load? Who hands over the larger share of the joint income to his partner, and asks no questions regarding its outlay? Who says, when together they chance to go shopping, "Say, Sarah, that will just suit you. Hang the price; see, I've got enough to get it. Get a good article while you are about it?" The Canadian husband, of course.

We do, unfortunately, get those from other lands who are not up to this mark, but by the third generation at the furthest, that will naturally be burned out by the freedom and generosity-bearing oxygen of Canadian air—and other causes.

Now let us give the men their due, and take our own. I find women without husbands were given the right to vote for school trustees in 1850. This right of widows and spinsters to vote in certain municipal matters was seldom exerted, and in 1903 we find subsection one of the Municipal Act states: "The right of voting at municipal elections shall belong to the following persons, being men or unmarried women or widows at the full age of 21 years, being rated on the assessment roll for real property in their own right or for income: First, all persons who are freeholders of the municipality and assessed for $400; second, all residents who have resided therein for one month next before the election, tenants of property assessed for not less than $400; third, all residents who are rated on the last revised assessment roll for not less than $400.

Section 59 of the Public School Act, 9, Edward VII., declares: "That every ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years, who is assessed as a public school supporter, shall be entitled to vote at the election of school trustees."

Summary:

1. Unmarried women and widows assessed for real, income or business, may vote for all municipal purposes.

2. Unmarried women, widows, or married women assessed for any sum for real, business, or income, may vote for school trustee.

Page 53, Acts of the regular Department of Education states: "Any ratepayer of the full age of twenty-one years, a British subject, resident in the municipality, not disqualified, may be elected school trustee."

Now, though this is apparently the first step in being recognized by the vote of one's fellow-citizens as a person to whom they are willing to intrust the conduct of public affairs, it is far from an unimportant one. Is it not evidence of our indifference to our legal rights and privileges that it is only at this late date a London woman is spoken of as a candidate for this important office.

No duty more imperatively calls to our Canadian women than anything that relates to the well-being of their children. The care and education of children most unimstakably belongs to woman's sphere of duty, and in the ordinary Canadian home is almost entirely delegated to the mother. The man who, inspired by the old-time idea of woman's unfitness for public action, would argue against her ability to judge of what told for the welfare of school children would render himself the laughingstock of his fellow-citizens.

Dear mothers of our future Canadians, do not indefinitely delay tackling this duty! Give our citizens a chance of seeing more than one woman seated at the Board of Education in 1913. You will surely find the school officials of London kindly men, and agreeable to deal with. I assure you greater courtesy no one could have shown me than I have been met with by School Inspector Edwards and City Clerk Baker.

They have put themselves to some trouble to aid me in securing data for this article, to which, I ask you to give your serious attention.

Allow me to copy from an exceedingly interesting and useful booklet, prepared by the city clerk's office. It is styled the Municipal Year Book, 1912.

Voters at Election.

Year	Entire Vote	P. C.	Women	P. C.	School Only	P. C.
1909	6,421	60	719	35	111	6
1910	5,997	57	622	18	170	6
1911	5,842	42	383	11	27	1
1912	6,508	54	475	14	46	2

City Clerk Baker informs me they do not discriminate between the widows, spinsters and married women who vote, therefore the entire vote of the women may be a better percentage than appears on the surface. In 1912 it was found that 46 out of 1,988 school voters, or 2 per cent. voted; 476 out of 3,460 women voters, or 14 per cent. voted; and 6,508 men out of 12,456, or 54 per cent. voted.

Just why mothers of our city should take a less interest in school matters than the fathers is beyond comprehension; surely they should show at least equal interest in every phase of the well-being of their offspring.

It would, however, be interesting, if one could note the effect it would have on the voting of the men of a municipality, if the power to do so came to them so late in life and hampered with such restrictions as it does to the women.

It is to be remembered in apology for women that so late as the middle Victorian period it was not thought desirable to educate them more than to read and write, and cast up a small account, just sufficient to see that her household money was not wasted; accomplishments filled in the remainder of the average clever school girls' time; to learn to play the piano until she could execute the Battle of Prague thereon, and to work samples and ottomans in that abominable cross-stitch, counting the pattern until eyes ached, and muscles grimly called for a change, was considered a liberal education for a woman. What more could she want? Reading fairly well, she could follow the cooking recipes handed down by granddames, and writing, she could even copy them when needful. As for thinking, had not Paul bidden women to ask their husbands what to think when returned from the church, they could do so in the privacy of their own homes. Poor Paul! Little did he dream how often the narrow teachings of his land, naturally imbibed by him, would be quoted by those who, utterly regardless of noble Christian truths, misused the opinions uttered by the Jew, and that, for many reasons, were suitable to the times in which this Christian Jew lived, taught and suffered for the Master's sake. Lacking, as western women often do, that useful appendage, a husband, she, unlike her eastern sister, could question any male relative, and their being chock full of learning, as their tutor had been able to thrash into them, willingly, out of their lordly superiority, taught her to think as they themselves did.

Those days have all gone by, and the boy who sets sport entirely in the foreground of his school education is now regarded as somewhat of a degenerator, and it is only women who cling to old and obsolete fashions, who, today, look askance at a sister woman noted for mental ability.

The pretty clinging "vine," though robed in fashion's latest caprice, now requires to give some attention to the cultivation of her brains, or she finds herself out of date and very lonely among the clever, intelligent women of this, our day.

Cordially, I agree with Roosevelt, in his recent article anent women's franchise, that to marry, bear and rear children is woman's greatest duty. I would just wish to use qualifying words not used by him, to marry worthily—that is, one who has lived purely — bear healthy children and rear them to the service of their God is woman's greatest duty and holiest, deepest joy. It sorely tries one's patience to hear a mother grumbling about the trouble the care of her children is to her; as to the one who marries and refuses to bear children, one can feel but contempt for any person so dead to the great issues of time and eternity; so forgetful that the ephemeral pleasures of time will soon, with youth, vanish from their grasp, and the awful realities of eternity confront them. Roosevelt and others like him make little allowance for the vast army whom the world could ill spare, whose hands, brains and hearts are so generally employed in some unobtrusive kindness, and who ask the full ballot for themselves and their married sisters.

Were they foreigners, though, the men who recently so rudely treated a respectfully worded petition in our own city, because it came from an organized society of women? However, it is not chivalry women ask, it is justice, the simple justice that you do away with "taxation without 'full' representation." Do not make our women pay as much tax for a partial privilege as the men pay for a full one.

This struggle for woman's enfranchisement is not confined to the British alone, nor to those so like them in government and modes of thought, the people of the United States, but from the secluded sisterhood of the far eastern countries the cry is echoed. Everywhere some measure of success is being gained and few doubt that soon women will stand on the same legal ground as that occupied by men. The man will no longer be lord and master, but co-worker with her in all that advances humanity's interests. I for one do not plead that she will not sometimes err, or that she will always be on the side of the good and just, but I do ask why should woman be made to suffer from "taxation without represenation" in this twentieth century, while those who vote that she shall do so, commend the American colonies in that they would not submit to so great a wrong. Then, too, their patience is commended for striving, for ten long years, in every legal way to obtain a righting of their wrongs, while through long ages woman has suffered the same wrong almost in silence, and is laughed at, now she feels patience has ceased to be a virtue. It seems strange, though, that ancient Rome, heathen Rome, should have enfranchised her women, and very modern Canada, fair play loving and dealing Canada, withholds it from her.

[To Be Continued.]

M. Massenet



Author of the new opera, "Roma," whose order that the chorus men in his production shall be smooth-shaved has contributed much to the agitation for and against the moustache in France.

According to recent discoveries it appears that nursing bottles were used even in prehistoric times. This is true at least for the age of polished stone, inasmuch as a French archaeologist, M. Nicaise, when exploring a neolithic funerary deposit, found a small clay nursing bottle, and this was quite in fact. This is not the only specimen of the kind which comes from the early ages.

The late Admiral Melville left $150,000 to provide a home for deserving and aged poor persons. This bequest, however, has been declared void under the laws of Pennsylvania, which provide that charitable bequests by codicil must be made thirty days prior to death. Admiral Melville survived only twenty-four days after making the bequest. Mr. Carnegie's plan of doing one's good deeds while one is alive seems the surer method.

Do You Feel All Tired Out?
Do You Feel Dull and Listless?
Have You That All-Gone, No-Ambition,
Don't-Care-to-Work Feeling?

If So You Have Spring Fever

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Then you will understand how this one advantage alone makes the Edison Phonograph the greatest sound-reproducing instrument as well as the greatest musical instrument—even if it had no other advantages. But it *has:* the sapphire reproducing point, that does not scratch or wear the record and lasts forever—no changing needles; exactly the right volume of sound for your home; home recording—the ability to make and reproduce your own records in your own home. Any Edison dealer will demonstrate these great Edison advantages to you.

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In addition to our regular monthly list of Edison Standard and Edison Amberol Records, we issue regularly a number of British and French Records. Our British and French record catalogs contain the completest list of these selections, published in record form. Be sure to get them from your dealer when you go to buy your Edison Phonograph—and ask to have the new Record Supplements mailed you free every month.

There are Edison dealers everywhere. Go to the nearest and hear the Edison Phonograph play both Edison Standard and Edison Amberol Records. Get complete catalogs from your dealer or from us. Edison Phonographs, $16.50 to $240.00. Edison Standard Records, 40c. Edison Amberol Records (play twice as long), 65c. Edison Grand Opera Records, 85c to $2.50.

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Richmond and Dundas Streets

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Not all nuts are eatable; in fact, some are exceedingly injurious. That's why TOBLER'S use exclusively the very best Hazelnuts in the manufacture of their
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which is acknowledged as the pearl of all Nut Chocolates. Ask everywhere for
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Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg.

ASQUITH'S SPEECH IN PRESENTING HOME RULE BILL

(Continued From Page Seventeen.)

nust remain, and is expressly recognized here, the over-riding force of imperial legislation, which can at any time nullify, amend or alter any act of the Irish Parliament. To make that matter abundantly clear we have provided in the laust clause of the bill in these terms:

"'Where any act of the Irish Parliament deals with any matter with respect to which the Irish Parliament has power to make laws, and which is dealt with by any act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, passed after the passing of this act and extending to Ireland the act of the Irish Parliament shall be read subject to the act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and, in so far as it is repugnant to that act, and no further, it shall be void.'

"So you have, first of all, in the veto of the lord lieutenant, exercisable by the imperial executive, and subject to the control of the Imperial Parliament, and next in the inherent power expressly preserved in the act of the Imperial Parliament itself, a complete and adequate safeguard for the maintenance of the ultimate sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament.

"Now I come to the powers of the Legislature. If any question arises as to the validity of an Irish act, as to whether it is or is not within the powers conferred by this statute, the question will be settled—if it arise in the course of ordinary litigation, which involves any such point—first of all by an appeal to the Irish court of appeals, and from it to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and next, even if the matter does not arise at all in the course of litigation, at the instance either of the lord lieutenant or the secretary of state here—by a special reference to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, which shall determine the point even before the act has come into operation at all

Constitution of the Irish Parliament.

"So much for the legislative power of the new parliament. I now come to deal with its constitution. As I have said, we propose that it shall consist of two Houses—one to be called the Senate, and the other the House of Commons. The Senate is to consist of forty members, and the question, of course, arises in what manner and by what process these forty members are to be selected. It will always be recognized, I think, that they should not be simply elected by the constituencies who return members to the Lower House. In the bill of 1892, where the number was, I think, forty-eight, they were to be elected, but elected upon a restricted franchise—a franchise confined to owners and occupiers of property over a certain rateable value. We do not think on consideration that that is a satisfactory plan, and I believe that is the opinion of Ireland.

"We have come to the conclusion—and it is a conclusion the reasonableness of which will, I think, become more clear when I state what are the character, the numbers and the composition of the Lower House, that the best mode of dealing with the matter will be that the Senate should be a nominated body. We think so in vivew of the special circumstances of Ireland, It is most desirable to get your Senate, if you can, representative of the minority, persons who will safeguard the interests of the minority, persons who will not or who might not have a fair chance of being elected in a popular election, and it is still more desirable, perhaps, in Ireland than to draw for the purposes of your Senate upon resources which are not available in the case of elections. We believe that on the whole the exigencies of the case, and the peculiar conditions of Ireland will be best satisfied by a nominated body—a body nominated in the first instance here by the imperial executive, the members to hold office for eight years, and to retire by rotation, and as they retire their places to be filled up by the Irish executive. In the bill of 1893 the Lower House consisted of 103 members, the same number of members as are returned to this House by Ireland. Experience shows —, and the analogy of other legislative bodies in our Dominions seems to point to that conclusion—that the Lower House should be of somewhat larger dimensions, and we propose that the numbers of the Lower House should be 164 elected by the existing Irish constituencies. The unit of population is to be 27,000. There will be no constituency with a population less than 27,000 which will be entitled to return a member. The effect will be this: Ulster will have 59 members; Leinster 41; Munster 37; and Connaught 25, and if you add the universities, which we retain for this purpose—

Sir E. Carson—You cannot expect me to go there.

The Prime Minister—The right hon. gentleman will have a chance — that makes a total of 164. If you divide that in another way it comes to this: Counties 128, Boroughs 34, Universities 2. The exact distribution is shown in a schedule to the bill. When there is a disagreement between the two Houses, if such a contingency should arise, we have followed the precedent of the South African constitution, and provided that the two Houses should sit together and vote together—that is to say, if the Lower House persists after the disagreement in its view on the particular measure in question. The House will now see that with an elected chamber of 164 and a nominated chamber of 40, sitting in joint session, there is every probability, at any rate, unless there be a very even division of parties, that full opportunity will be given for public opinion in Ireland to have effect.

So much for the composition of the Legislature. I now come to the position of the executive. The head of the executive will be, as now, the lord lieutenant, of whose appointment religious disability will no longer count. The office will be open to any of his majesty's subjects without distinction of creed, and we propose, following the example of the bill of 1893, that he shall hold office for a fixed term of years. The lord lieutenant will be advised in regard to Irish matters by the Irish executive, and I wish to make it perfectly clear that, as far as the executive in Ireland is concerned, the area of its authority will be co-extensive with the legislative power of the Parliament—neither greater nor less. In other words, whatever matters are for the time being within the legislative competence of the Irish Parliament will for administrative purposes, be within the ambit of the Irish executive, and whatever matters are for the time being outside the legislative province of the Irish Parliament will remain under the control and subject to the administration of the imperial executive. That is all I need say upon that.

Mr. Asquith then proceeded to explain the provisions of the bill, remarking that as a matter of necessity he should omit a great many matters of detail, matters, such, for instance, as the saving clauses for the vested rights of judges, civil servants, and other officers, which, though not unimportant, were relatively uncontroversial.

Religious and Marriage Clause.

I come now to a further limitation. This, I think, vitally effects the main ground of the objection which is taken to the inclusion of Ulster, within the ambit of the authority of the new legislative body."

"Which part of Ulster? We can look after ourselves," Captain Craig (U., Co. Down) interjected.

"We thought and do think it right," Mr. Asquith proceeded, "to make special provisions for the protection and preservation of religious equality. I will read the exact terms of the clause—it is clause 3 in the bill—which we shall submit for the consideration of the house:

"In the exercise of their power to make laws under this act the Irish parliament shall not make a law so as either directly or indirectly to establish or endow any religion — (that was in the bill of 1893)—or to prohibit the free exercise thereof or to give a preference, privilege, or advantage, or impose any disability or disadvantage on account of religious belief or religious or ecclesiastical status, or to make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage."

"These words, as the house will see, are chosen specially to exclude the possibility—I have never thought it even a possibility—of legislation on the part of this new Irish parliament to give effect to either of those recent papal pronouncements which go by the name of the 'Ne Temere' and 'Motu Proprio' decrees—in other words to establish any privileged status for clerical persons before the tribunal of the country or in any way to interfere with the validity of mixed marriages between persons of different religious beliefs. These are the exclusions, limitations and restrictions."

Reduced Representation Retained.

"Now I come to my fourth and last point," Mr. Asquith said, "and that is the future representation of Ireland in the Imperial Parliament. We regard the retention of the Irish representatives at Westminster as essential. (Ministerial cheers and loud opposition laughter and ironical cheers.) Honorable gentlemen opposite would be wise if they reserved their cheering until they have heard exactly what the proposals of the government are. There never was a worse calculated cheer. I say we regard the retention of the Irish representation at Westminster as essential. But in regard to numbers our proposal differs widely from that of 1893. We do not think that when Ireland has obtained full control of her own affairs either justice or policy requires that she should continue to be represented here on the same footing in regard to population as the other component parts of the United Kingdom for whom this house will still continue to be the organ of legislation. Nor do we believe that the Irish people themselves are prepared to advance any such claim.

"Under our plan Irish representation at Westminster will be required to 42. In other words Ireland will have a member here, roughly for every 300,000 of her population. The arrangement does not necessitate any general redistribution, but it involves the merger of most of the existing boroughs and counties and the grouping together of some counties which at present have separate representation. Three boroughs will be left — that is, for the purpose of Imperial representation—Belfast with four members, Dublin with three, Cork with one. The university for this purpose will cease to be represented. (Loud ministerial cheers and laughter.)

"There will be eight borough members, and thirty-four county members. I may point out that the assumption that the Irish representation here continues for party purpose to be divided in something like the same proportions as it has been for the last 25 years—that, of course, is a mere assumption—but upon that assumption the 42 members will consist roughly, of eight Unionists and 34 Nationalists, showing a Nationalist majority of 24 votes. (An opposition member. "Very useful.") There have been very few houses of parliament in my experience of over a quarter of a century in which such a number has sufficed to turn the scale of political fortune between the two great British parties.

Retention Justified.

"It may be asked why we retain any Irish members at all. In the first place, the Imperial House of Commons will still continue to tax the whole of the United Kingdom. Next, for some years at any rate, this House of Commons and the imperial executive will be responsible for the administration of all the reserved services in which Ireland is vitally interested; but, further, in our view, whatever other changes may be made, and however far the devolution of local affairs to local bodies may be carried, the House of Commons must continue to be the House of Commons of the United Kingdom—(ministerial cheers)— fairly representing all its consistent facts and inviting the co-operation of each of them in the supervision of their common interests, the transaction of their common business, and the discharge of their joint and corporate trust to the Empire as a whole.

"It is true that for a time and until there are further applications of the principle of devolution Irish members will be here with an unfettered right to vote. For the reasons I have already given, a very substantial reduction in their number makes that a matter of less practical importance than it was, and we think it may well be found to be the duty of the House of Commons after this bill has become the law of the land—the House of Commons, which is absolute master of its own procedure—to anticipate in some degree further developments of statutory devolution, by so molding its own standing orders as to secure the effective consideration and discussion of legislation affecting only one part of the United Kingdom by those who, as representing that part, are alone directly interested." (Ministerial cheers.)

Unimpaired Supremacy.

"We maintain in this bill unimpaired beyond the reach of challenge or of question, the supremacy, absolute and sovereign, of the Imperial Parliament. (Ministerial cheers.) The powers which we propose to give to Ireland of taxation, are delegated powers, but within the limits of that delegation they embrace at once, with the exception of the reserved services, all matters of local concern. If, as we believe to be the case, as certainly has been the case elsewhere, power carries with it a sense of responsibility, that will give to the Irish people a free and ample field for the development of their own national life, and at the same time bind them to us and the Empire by a sense of voluntary co-operation—(ministerial cheers)—and, as I believe in sincere and loyal attachment. (Renewed cheers.) At the same time, this Imperial Parliament will have begun to break its own bonds, and will be set free by the process of which this is the first stage, for a fuller and more adequate discharge of its imperial duties.

"I read a speech of the right honorable gentleman opposite (Mr. Bonar Law) delivered to an audience in Belfast early in the present week, and I gather from that speech that he can see in all the proposals of this bill and in the attitude and the action of the government in regard to it nothing better (to use his own words) than the latest move in a conspiracy as treacherous as has ever been formed against the life of a great nation.' (Loud Opposition cheers.) The present Government,' he told the people of Ulster, 'turned the House of Commons into a market-place—(renewed Opposition cheers)—where everything is bought and sold.' (Opposition cheers.) He added that 'in order to remain for a few months longer in office—(renewed Opposition cheers)—his majesty's government have sold the constitution.' We have sold ourselves! (Loud ministerial cheers.) This, Mr. Speaker, is the new style." (Renewed ministerial cheers and Opposition counter cheers.)

The New Style.

Captain Craig—It is the truth, and you do not like it. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Asquith—I can understand why the party opposite are so enthusiastic—

Sir John Lonsdale (Mid-Armagh — Will the right honorable gentleman finish the quotation? (Ministerial cries of "order.")

Mr. Asquith—Presumably because of the completeness of the contrast which it presents to anything to which they or we have hitherto been accustomed. (Opposition cries of "limehouse.") This is all very well for Ulster; but what about the House of Commons?

Mr. Bonar Law—I have said it here. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Asquith—Am I to understand that the right honorable gentleman repeats it here or is prepared to repeat it on the floor of the House of Commons?

Mr. Bonar Law—Yes. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Asquith — Let us see exactly what it is. It is that I and my colleagues are selling our convictions. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Bonar Law—You have not got any. (Ministerial uproar and cries of "withdraw.")

Mr. Asquith — We are getting on with the new style. The right honorable gentleman said that I and my colleagues are selling our convictions. (Opposition cheers.)

Captain Craig—You have sold them to Mr. John Redmond. (Ministerial cries of "Order.")

Mr. Asquith — We are producing a bill which the right honorable gentleman said elsewhere in the same speech does not represent our views.

Mr. Bonar Law—Hear, hear. (Opposition cheers.)

Vigorous Vindication.

Mr. Asquith—In order that for a few months longer we may cling to office. Does he really believe that? (Ministerial cheers and Opposition interruption.) What have I to gain? (Cries of office and 80 Nationalist (An Opposition member: "office.") What are my colleagues to gain? votes")—by a transaction to purchase for us a short further spell of the burdens and responsibilities—(Opposition laughter)—which we have borne in very difficult and troublous times—(ministerial cheers)—now for the best part of seven years, at the price of surrendering our convictions and soiling for all time our personal and political honor? (Ministerial cheers.) How many people, I wonder, in this house really believe that? (Ministerial cheers.)

We put this bill forward as the responsible advisers of the crown, as the embodiment of our own honest and deliberate judgment. (Ministerial cheers, Opposition laughter, and cries of "Toe the line.") What is their alternative? (Ministerial cries of "Tariff reform.") Are they satisfied with the present system? (Opposition cries of "Quite.") Were they satisfied with it two years ago? Do they propose to put anything, and, if so, what in its place? Have they any answer to the demand of Ireland — (Opposition cries of "Yes" and "Certainly")—beyond the naked vote of an irreconcilable minority and the promise of a freer and more copious outflow into Ireland of Imperial gold?

There are at this moment twenty and thirty self-governing legislatures under the allegiance of the crown. They have solved, under every diversity of condition—economic, racial and religious — the problem of reconciling local autonomy with imperial unity. Are we going to break up the Empire by adding one more? (Ministerial cheers.) The claim comes to us this time not from outlying quarters, but from men close to our own doors, bound to us by ties of kinship and associated with us in every form of social and indstrial intercourse, who have borne and are bearing their share—and a noble share it has been—in the building up and holding together of the greatest Empire in history. (Opposition cries of "Cheering our defeats in South Africa," "Pulling down the Union Jack" and "What was Lynch doing?") The claim no longer falls upon deaf ears. There has been reserved for this parliament and this House of Commons the double honor of reconciling Ireland and of emancipating itself. (Loud and continued Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.)

SIR E. CARSON.

Reasons Why He Opposed the Bill.

Sir Edward Carson (U., Dublin University) said that in his opinion more ridiculous and fantastic proposals than those outlined by the premier had never been put before that or any other house. They were absolutely unworkable, and all the safeguards of the premier had enumerated for the welfare of the contemptible minority which he (the speaker) represented were delusions. At all events they were nothing to them. He opposed the introduction of the bill because they were no longer to have in Ireland the protection of the executive responsible to the Imperial Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Was the premier going to submit the bill to the people of the country? (Loud Opposition cheers and cries of "Answer!") Would he assert that its details had ever been approved by the electors? (Hear, hear.) In 1906, when independent of the Irish vote, nothing was heard of home rule; they introduced a councils bill, which was rejected. Were they ever genuine? (Opposition cheers.)

Since the proposals were last before the house—nearly twenty years ago—a great deal had happened in Ireland. Yes; but all that had passed had gone to show how right the Opposition were and how wrong the Government of the day were. The prime minister had asked what was their alternative. Their alternative was to maintain the Union and do justice to Ireland. It was at a moment when Ireland was progressing as fast as any other portion of the Empire, when confidence was largely restored, when differences were dying down, when men of all creeds were meeting each other in a spirit which had never existed before—it was that moment that the Government selected to throw Ireland into the melting pot of discussion and all those political and religious passions which had so obstructed Ireland's progress in the past.

He had asked himself all through the speech of the prime minister what were the benefits that he indicated for Irishmen. He had not heard one. (Opposition cheers.) Did the right honorable gentleman think his complicated finance would make it easier to taxation in Ireland? Did he think the separation of the poorer from the richer country would benefit the poorer country? (Opposition cheers.) Did he think that in Ireland — a country torn asunder, unfortunately, by religious dissension and by very grave political differences — that the withdrawal of England as arbiter between the two would bring about a better state of feeling? No. He (Sir Edward), at all events, represented a minority, but it was a minority which had always been true to the United Kingdom. (Opposition cheers.) The dividing line was there, and they could not neglect it. It was a dividing line because its Protestantism was in history looked upon as the British occupation in Ireland. The prosperity of Ulster gave the lie direct to those who said that English misrule had prevented other parts from obtaining a similar state of prosperity.

In conclusion, Sir E. Carson said the Irish Unionist party had a plain duty before them; it was to oppose this bill with all the energy they could at every stage and at every moment it was before the house. They believed it to be a fatal bill for their country and for this, and above all things, they believed it would involve the greatest series of dishonorable transactions that had ever disgraced any country. (Loud Opposition cheers.)

MR. REDMOND'S REPLY.

"Separatists" a Very Small Section.

Mr. John Redmond (leader of the Irish party) said that everybody would agree that this was a great and historical occasion, and that the subject was one of vast constitutional and imperial importance. Such a subject deserved from opponents, as well as supporters, calm and serious discussion. (Cheers.) It might possibly be considered the interests of some people in that house to engender passion in these debates, and to endeavor to overwhelm the issue by personal attacks or by insulting and irritating references to the nationality and cherished aspirations of the Irish people.

But he would like to say at the commencement that, so far as his friends on those benches were concerned, they would not be tempted to retaliate.

Separation Bogey.

"What are the main arguments against the principle of self-government for Ireland? The first is the question of separation, and Unionist orators are constantly saying that the Irish people want separation and that the Irish leaders are Separatists. I would like to be perfectly frank on this matter. There always has been, and there is today, a certain section of Irishmen who would like to see separation from this country.

"They are a very small section, but if it were a larger section which only desires separation as an alternative to the present system, and if you change the present system, and give Irishmen the management of purely Irish affairs, even that small section will disappear. If it survived I would like to know how in these circumstances it would be stronger or more powerful for mischief than it is at the present moment.

"It is constantly said that the late Mr. Parnell was a Separatist in disguise, and it is one of the commonplaces of the platform in this country that I and my friends are Separatists in disguise. When an assertion of that kind is made, as far as I am concerned, I can only deny it. What was Mr. Parnell's record in this matter? In his evidence on oath at the Parnell commission on May 1, 1889, he said: 'I have never gone further, either in my thought or action, than the restitution of the legislative independence of Ireland.'

"In 1886 he specifically accepted as a final settlement of that demand the concession of a strictly statutory subordinate parliament for Ireland. That acceptance by him was endorsed by the mass of the Irish people.

"I pass to the proposals of the bill. Let me take first the question of a nominated senate. I personally have for many years taken the view that from a democratic point of view a nominated senate—nominated not for life, but for a short term—is a far safer body than a senate elected on a narrow franchise. The late Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, who was one of the most experienced men in the working of free institutions in your empire, in a remarkable pamphlet issued a few years ago, said, 'Nomination and not election is the method by which an Upper House is commonly chosen in free countries.'

"Let me say a word on the reduction of Irish members at Westminster. On this question of local bodies managing their own affairs at home and sending local representatives to this house I have a perfectly consistent record. In the debates on the second reading of the home rule bill, of 1886, members, I stated that I agreed to it only with great reluctance, because I looked forward to the time when Irish members would be called back in fair numbers to take part with the representatives of other portions of the United Kingdom in what then would be a really imperial parliament. For my part, I entirely share the open belief of the prime minister that this bill will be the first great step in a movement which will end by giving local control in local affairs to other parts of the United Kingdom. (Ministerial cheers.) Until that is completed, I admit that the presence of Irish members here in any numbers is an anomaly; but the constitution is full of anomalies, and still it works, and until the system is completed, you must have a certain amount of abnormality in your proceedings here.

"The Best Way."

"What is the best way to meet that? The best way undoubtedly has been taken by the Government in reducing the numbers. For my part, they might have reduced them considerably more and I would not have complained. Let me remind the house that Mr. Parnell was willing in 1886 to have no Irish members here, although such serious questions as the police and judiciary and other matters of this kind were reserved to this house. When Mr. Gladstone changed his mind, and decided that Irish members should be here, Mr. Parnell took the view that they ought to be here in small numbers.

"Viewing this bill as a whole and speaking for all my colleagues on the cross benches, I say this is a great measure, and a measure adequate to carry out the objections of its promoters. (Nationalist cheers.) It is a great measure, and we welcome it. (Renewed cheers.) This bill will be submitted to an Irish national convention, and I shall without hesitation, recommend its acceptance to that convention." (Ministerial and Nationalist cheers.)

"If I may say so reverently I personally thank God that I have lived to see this day. I believe this bill will pass into law. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I believe it will result in the greater unity and strength of the empire. I believe it will put an end once and for all—(an Opposition member: 'To cattle driving')—I believe it will put an end once and for all to the wretched ill-will and suspicion and disaffection that have existed in Ireland and to the suspicions and misunderstanding which has existed between this country and Ireland. I believe it will have the effect of turning Ireland in time—of course it will take time—into a happy and prosperous country." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

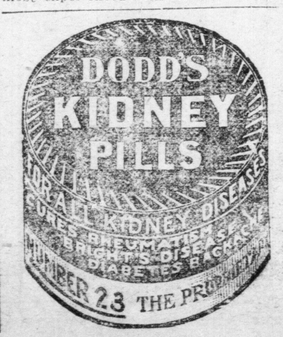
On the motion of Mr. Balfour (U., City of London) the debate was adjourned.

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