

ADVERTISERS, Get in Touch With Our Thousands of Readers, Both In and Out of the City

GERMANY'S LATEST
MAMMOTH WARSHIP

Launched To-day and
Christened Nassau.

Emperor's Letter Causing
Much Comment.

May Result in Restricting
Naval Expansion.

Wilhelmshaven, March 7.—The first mammoth warship of the German navy was successfully launched here to-day and christened Nassau by the Grand Duchess of Baden. Emperor William, the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Henry of Prussia and Prince Henry of the Netherlands, as well as a brilliant assemblage of prominent officials, were present. Wilhelm Von Hengstenberg, Lord Lieutenant of Hesse-Nassau, made a speech, in which he greeted the new vessel as a welcome addition to Germany's sea power.



REV. E. B. LANCELOTTI.
Who Has Accepted a Call to First Methodist Church—From his latest photograph.

DRUCE SENSATION.

Mrs. Hamilton Arrested For Perjury and Conspiracy.

London, March 7.—The notorious Druce case, which at one time threatened to involve the estate and the title of the Duke of Portland, continues to furnish sensations. Mrs. Margaret Hamilton, who was one of the principal witnesses to the alleged identity of the Duke of Portland with T. C. Druce, was arrested this morning, and a number of other arrests in connection with the dramatic trial are foreshadowed. The warrant charges Mrs. Hamilton with willful perjury and conspiracy.

LYNCHED THEM.

Four Negroes Shot For Committing
Double Murder.

Hawkinsville, Ga., March 7.—The report reaches here that four negroes in all have been lynched in connection with the double murder of Warren Hart and his wife. Two were shot for interfering with the mob. Other negroes are implicated, and it is feared more lynchings will follow. Many of the negroes are leaving here, and others are in hiding.

A SMALL COURT.

Pat Lynch, no address; Harry McCabe, Simcoe street; Thos. Myers, Margaret street, and John Moran, 90 Aurora street, were all drunk last night, according to the police, and with the exception of McCabe were fined \$2 each. McCabe was assessed \$5, as he put up that amount and did not show up.

Our Saturday List.

Strawberries, fresh cut mushrooms, sweet potatoes, spinach, new potatoes, Bermuda onions, Boston head lettuce, radishes, beans, cucumbers, sweet green peppers, Grimshy tomatoes, rhubarb, green onions, cauliflower, celery, fancy grape fruit, navel oranges, coconuts, bananas, turkeys chickens, comb and extract honey, haddie, kippers, blotters, oysters, smelts, etc.—Bain & Adams, 89 and 91 King street east.

WHOLE DAY OF FUNERALS;
COLLINWOOD WAS IN TEARS.

Janitor Buries His Three Children—Teachers
Say the Door Was Locked.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 7.—Collinwood has come to a full realization of her woe. Slowly and solemnly yesterday the processions of death began to wend their way toward the cemeteries, bearing the charred remains of some of the 167 children whose lives were snuffed out in Wednesday morning's catastrophe in the Lakeview School. From 9 o'clock in the morning until dusk there was no cessation in the funeral corteges. Those who had no dead to mourn as a personal loss stood in the streets with bared heads as the grim processions passed. There was scarcely a dry eye in Collinwood. One of the sad funerals was that of the three children of Janitor Herter, held jointly with the services of three other little ones.

peated. Sunday will witness the last of the burials. To-night there are twenty-eight of these bundles of flesh that await claimants. At the continued session of the Coroner's inquest to-day two of the teachers told of their unavailing attempts to open one of the double doors at the rear, which, she said, was locked. The body of Miss Katherine Weiler, one of the two teachers who lost their lives in the Collinwood school fire, was positively identified yesterday by a dentist, who established the identification through her gold-filled teeth. The body of Rosetta Machnich, a former pupil in the school, was identified also yesterday by her shoes. When Mrs. Machnich was positive of the identification, she fainted upon the charred body of her child. Twenty-three victims are still unidentified. So far 167 bodies have been recovered. The list of missing now tallies with the number unidentified, which would indicate that all the bodies have been found, and that the total death list will stand at 167. The unidentified will be buried Monday, according to present arrangements. The expenses of these funerals, together with the funerals of children whose parents are not in financial condition to meet the burden, will be borne by public subscriptions, which are growing larger every hour. Already thousands of dollars have been raised. In addition to this a bill has been introduced in the State Legislature, appropriating \$25,000 for the relief of the needy fire sufferers.

JOB FOR
BURNS

London, March 7.—The high place that John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, has assumed in the estimation of the public is illustrated by the fact that the Spectator, a most conservative weekly newspaper, to-day seriously suggests him for the highest post in the Cabinet, namely, the chancellorship of the exchequer, in the event of Mr. Asquith becoming Premier, and finding it necessary to resign the chancellorship.

FOR FLYERS.
\$20,000 Challenge Cup Donated
For Aeroplanes.

Paris, March 7.—M. Michelin has founded a world's championship cup of the value of \$20,000, to be competed for annually by aeroplanes. After the first race aeroplanists will be compelled each year to fly double the distance made by the winner of the trophy the preceding year. The winning aeroplanist, in addition to the cup, will receive \$5,000. The trophy will be held by the Aero Club of the country of which the winner is a native. M. Michelin also offers a special prize of \$20,000 to the aeroplanist between now and 1908 travels in an aeroplane from Paris to Puy-De-Dome, a distance of 250 miles.

QUITE A
KILLING

Latin, Russia, March 7.—A band of thirty men recently attacked the post office here, and after having killed a clerk and a policeman made their escape empty-handed. A posse of gendarmes and villagers gave pursuit, and in a two-day chase lost four men killed and three wounded. Two of the robbers were killed and three were captured.

WILL ASK COUNCIL
TO TAKE MATTER UP.



JOHN THEAKER.
Whose Case is Under Arbitration Just Now.

AIKINE IS OUT.

Sold Billiard Academy to Geo. E. Mills, Contractor.

C. M. Aikine, who last year built the fine billiard academy on King William street, has sold the premises and business to George E. Mills, the contractor, and Mr. Mills has agreed to assume and pay all liabilities in connection with the same. Mr. Aikine has withdrawn from the place but has not yet decided what he will do in the future. The billiard hall, which is said to be one of the best equipped in Canada, will be carried on as heretofore.

WM. KING BURNED.

Was Cleaning a Rug When the
Gasoline Exploded.

Shortly before 11 o'clock this morning William King, 30 York street, was cleaning a rug with gasoline, and he lit a match to start the gas to dry out the rug. The match had no sooner flamed up than an explosion took place, and the rug and King's coat were in flames. His face and hands were badly burned, and his moustache and hair are a minus quantity now. The fire was fairly well under when the firemen arrived, as King stuck gamely to the room where he was working and tramped out most of the flames. A five-gallon tin with a quantity of gasoline was near the flames, but in some manner it passed through without being ignited.

COTTON STRIKERS.

Montreal, March 7.—A mass meeting of cotton strikers and their sympathizers will be held at the St. Henri headquarters of the operatives' federation this afternoon, at which correspondence between the Dominion Textile Company's officials and the union officers will be considered and incidentally it will be decided whether or not there is to be a sympathy strike.

COUNT DEGRADED.

Berlin, March 7.—General Count Wilhelm von Hohenhausen, former commander of the Guard Corps and at one time adjutant to Emperor William, has been sentenced by a military court of honor to be deprived of his rank in the army and to surrender all the orders and decorations that have been conferred upon him, because of his connection with the so-called court camarilla, recently exposed by Maximilian Harden. The sentence has been confirmed by Emperor William.

SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES.

To rent at \$2 a year and upwards, for the storing of deeds, bonds, stocks, wills, silver and other valuables. TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

RECOVERED THE JEWELRY
AND PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Jones Boys Will Not be Brought Back to Canada
on Robbery Charge.

Buffalo, March 7.—(Special)—After having absolutely refused to return to Hamilton to face the charge of robbery at Levy's jewelry store, 55 John street, south, Edward and Roy Jones, who were arrested here on Thursday by Detective Sergeant O'Grady after a stiff fight, witnessed by hundreds of people, were brought before Police Justice Nash yesterday on a charge of burglary and grand larceny. Both of the prisoners emphatically refused to enter a plea to that charge, and after a lengthy consultation the charge was changed to that of violation of the penal code, which prohibits the bringing of stolen property from a foreign country into the United States. On that charge both were convicted, and were sentenced to ninety days each in the Erie County Penitentiary.

Objections to Minimum
Charge for Gas.

Mr. Barrow Will Not
Reconsider Decision.

Answer From Street Ry.
Expected To-day.

As a result of a number of complaints made at the City Hall by customers of the Ontario Pipe Line Company, because they are charged \$1 a month whether they use that quantity of gas or not, it is possible that the Board of Works or the Council will take some action. There is said to be nothing in the by-law authorizing the company to make this charge. The clause fixing the price reads that the charge shall not be higher than 50 cents for the first five years, 45 cents for the next ten years, and 42 1/2 cents after that, always subject to the five per cent discount. One of the company's customers was at the City Hall yesterday satisfying himself on this point. He said he intended tendering the company the exact amount of what his account would be under the rates fixed by by-law, and if this was refused he would urge the aldermen to act. Already a number of the members of the Council, he said, were prepared to take the matter up.

The company takes the stand that it is not reasonable that it should be required or expected to go to the expense of putting in a service and installing a meter and then getting nothing in return. In speaking to the Times on the subject some time ago Mr. Byrne instanced a case in which less than one thousand feet of gas had been used in three months. The charge, 45 cents, would hardly pay the cost of sending a man three times to read the meter, to say nothing of the cost of putting in the service. Mr. Byrne added that if the citizens were not prepared to make use of the gas the company would take out the meters and sell its product to factories. It has made domestic lighting its special business, but cannot be expected to continue to do so at a loss.

All the pressure that has been brought to bear on Engineer Barrow to get him to reconsider his decision to fight and hand in his resignation as requested by the Mayor has not budged him an inch. Mr. Barrow's friends, who have been hustling around in his interests, declared to-day that if it came to a show down there would be not more than seven or eight aldermen who would insist on his resignation. There is very little possibility of the matter coming up at the Council meeting on Monday night unless some of the aldermen who found fault with the Mayor for naming the special committee, question his authority. Mr. Barrow is said to be seriously considering asking the permission of the Mayor and aldermen to declare at the Council meeting where he stands. Chairman Perregrin, of the special committee considering re-organization, said it was very unlikely the committee would meet before the Council meeting, although it will likely have another session next week. An opinion was expressed to-day that in view of Engineer Barrow's attitude the matter would be allowed to drop. Chairman Perregrin does not take much stock in this.

At a meeting yesterday of the conference committee carrying on negotiations for a new street railway, the sub-committee which submitted the city's proposition to the company made its report. The matter was further discussed but nothing new developed. An answer from the company is expected this afternoon.

Colonel Gibson, when asked at noon to-day, said he was not in a position to say what the company's answer would be to the city's proposition. "There is a persistent report to-day that the company has accepted," he was told. "It is not so," was the reply. "It is too late."

JAPAN ISSUES ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

There Will Be No War, But the Mikado Will Take Immediate Action
If Steamer is Not Given Up.

Pekin, March 8.—Japan's ultimatum in the case of the Japanese steamer Tatsu Maru, recently seized by the Chinese, was presented to the head of the Chinese Foreign Board yesterday and the board has the matter under consideration. The irreducible minimum of the Japanese claims is the restoration of the steamer as well as of her cargo and the payment of a full indemnity. Action is demanded within a "reasonable time."

She will not tolerate China's offer to investigate the cause; she insists upon an apology for the hauling down of the Japanese flag on the Tatsu Maru and will not accept mediation, affirming that China is in error and that the facts are incontrovertible. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, in delivering the ultimatum, made reference to Japan's sympathy for China in the matter of the contraband traffic in arms, and explained that China could not expect mediation so long as she did not admit the participation of the Portuguese.

This statement was given to the Associated Press correspondent to-day by a high authority in the Foreign Office, who, continuing, said: "We propose to exercise the utmost patience and fully understand the difficulty the central government of China has in dealing with viceroys who possess extensive constitutional powers." To-day's advices from Peking contain an offer to punish officials connected with the seizure and also a statement from Yuan Shi Kai that he desired further time for consideration of the Japanese demands. This will be granted by the Japanese Government, and it is confidently believed that an agreement will finally be reached between the Viceroy of Canton and the central government.

DEATH OF MR. SMALL

Did Not Recover From Stroke of
Apoplexy.

Alexander Small, who for 27 years had been connected with the Bell Telephone Co., passed away at his late residence, 214 Hunter street east, last evening, after an illness of a week's duration. Deceased had a stroke of apoplexy while near the East End Incline, on the mountain, a week ago to-night. He was taken to his home, but never recovered from the shock, and gradually became weaker until the end came. Mr. Small was 59 years of age, and had been a resident of this city for thirty years. He was born in Scotland. A widow, one daughter, Miss Elizabeth, of Winnipeg, and three sons, James of this city, Howard of Philadelphia, and Fred of Winnipeg, survive. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE MAN
IN OVERALLS

Will the Cemetery Board allow the
poor man to buy one of its costly lots
on the installment plan?

Some scheme should be hatched to put the Art School on a permanent financial basis. This hat-in-hand business is not good for its health. A native runner brought in the news this morning that Barrow had taken the offensive and that the Mayor had wired for help. You can rely on the Times. If you are a reader talk it up among your friends. They tell me that there are more empty houses this spring than last. "Many returns of the same," is the phrase they now throw at Mr. Foster. A little fire drill in the churches would not hurt, especially when chairs are placed in the aisles. The boot stores had a great run in the rubber trade yesterday. Rubber! Another sign of spring. Crows are numerous on the mountain. Times readers can only be reached through the Times. They have the means. Advertisers should note this. New Brunswick, I understand, is now under Liberal-Conservative rule. That is to say, half and half. I don't think Charlie Peebles is to blame for the trouble at the Con. Club. No man could have worked harder to bring order out of chaos that he has done. But with the Stewart and Armstrong factions out with the knives rough house must be expected. Leave your bedroom window open a little at the top during the night, and you won't have that heavy headachy feeling in the morning. Try it. Church to-morrow? Get the habit. Don't be afraid of the fresh air. Cheer up. It might be worse. Window open?

HUSBAND DIES,

But Wife Will Recover From Inhal-
ing Gas.

St. Thomas, Ont., March 7.—Mason Lant, the Michigan Central brakeman, residing on Erie street west, who early yesterday morning was found in bed with his young wife in an unconscious condition, from inhaling the fumes of gas escaping from a coal stove, died at 2:15 this morning in the hospital. Lant was married about four months ago. His wife, who was overcome at the same time, will recover.

WHISKEY TALKED.

Supposed Deaf Mute Send Down
for Six Months.

Charles Rodden, claiming this city as his home, was arrested in Galt on Wednesday last on a charge of theft and yesterday morning was sent to the Central Prison for six months. The theft charges fell through, and vagrancy was registered against him. When he landed in Galt a few days before his arrest he had cards asking for charity on the ground that he was deaf and dumb. He obtained considerable money by this means, and he proceeded to spend his money in a hotel in Galt. He had taken only a few drinks when a miracle happened. Rodden produced a pair of fur gauntlets and wanted to sell them, at the same time shouting out the price he wanted for them. The police took him under their wing. The gauntlets were stolen, but no proof was offered that Rodden was the thief, and he was acquitted on this charge, but the vagrancy charge succeeded.

IBSEN LECTURES.

Mrs. Sarah E. Dunbar, of New York, delivered a lecture in the Grand Opera House this morning on "Ibsen." She spoke on the life and works of the celebrated Norwegian dramatist, and imparted much information to a small, but select, audience. Mrs. Dunbar is to lecture on the same subject in every city in which "A Doll's House" is being presented, she being in the employ of Arthur Aiston's company, which will appear at the Grand.

CONTRACTOR DEAD.

Woodstock, Ont., March 7.—William Griffiths, aged 62 years, a prominent contractor of Winnipeg and Woodstock, died here last night.

GOT TWO MONTHS.

Belleville, March 7.—John Burns, a stranger, who was found guilty of entering St. Michael's Church, breaking open a contribution box and stealing \$2, was to-day sentenced to two months in jail by Magistrate Mason.

THE KING TRAVELS.

Paris, March 7.—King Edward left Paris to-day for Biarritz. Miss Lottie Robinson, of Toronto, came to the city last night to spend Sunday with old friends.

MANAGER RESIGNS.

Belleville, March 7.—Manager Garner, of the local gas works, which is run as a municipal enterprise, has announced his intention of resigning, the resignation to take effect on the 25th instant, when his year is up.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

Chatham, Mass., March 7.—An unknown 4-masted schooner, heavily laden and bound north, went ashore at 9:30 a. m. to-day on Bears Shoals in Pollock Rip Sho. At 10 a. m. the Monomoy Point life saving crew went to the schooner's assistance.

An Enemy

Of constipation is found in Dr. Goode's Health Tablets. These little sugar-coated tablets get after a lazy liver and make it work in the way nature intended it should. One tablet each night will drive away that dull, drowsy feeling, and that ache in the back. Sold at 25c per box.—Parke & Parke.

Fine English Briar Pipes.

B. B. B. briar pipes, "Oven Make," are guaranteed perfect in material and in workmanship. All the different sizes and shapes are sold in this city at peace's pipe store, 107 King street east.

RECEIVED A REWARD.

In looking at the seamy side of life we see all kinds of dishonesty, race, deceit and crime, and we sometimes think that the world is full of rogues, and that no one can be trusted. But there is another side to the picture. Looking at it we see that the world is not so bad after all—that it contains many honest men and women, that, in fact, the good is much greater than the bad, and that it is steadily growing better. Honesty is said to be the best policy. We are told that honesty pays, that an honest man is the noblest work of the Creator. We are also told that honesty is its own reward. And I stand by that. Consciousness of doing right—of doing unto others as you would that they should do unto you—brings a peace of mind and satisfaction with self that is reward beyond all monetary consideration. Yes, all the honest people are not dead. It was only yesterday that a young lady received a sum of money which she found—not a small sum, either—and although she received a reward for this honest action, I have no doubt that the approval of her own conscience and the

Sweet Norine

Dr. Benson bent down and listened intently. Yes, it was some name she was muttering; as his ear became accustomed to the guttural sound, he made out what she was attempting to say—"Norine, little Norine."

Good old Dr. Benson was shocked—shocked beyond all words. He knew of but one Norine, and that one the blacksmith's granddaughter, Norine Gordon, whom every one in the village of Hadley fairly worshipped. If old Esther had struck a knife at his heart, she could not have caused him a deeper, crueler, more intense pain than did that one muttered name on her lips.

While he had been getting his great coat off in the main hall below, old Esther had given him a rapid account of how her mistress happened to be in such a plight. She had ventured out of the house, probably intending to visit Hadley, and had been overcome with the cold just outside the gate, where she would have frozen to death had she not been discovered and brought into the house by a young girl, who had

chanced to be passing. Old Esther had not mentioned who the young girl was, and it had not occurred to him to inquire at the time. "I will not—I cannot believe it was little Norine Gordon who found the poor soul, accompanied the sick woman to this room and was at this bedside, alone with Mrs. Barrison when she died, for if I were to think that, it would be to brand the hapless girl with the terrible stigma of a crime."

"No, no, not I cannot be; there must be some hideous mistake. I will seek little Norine at once and find out the truth from her own lips. Great God, she must confess to me what truth, if any, there is in this horrible story."

In answer to his loud call for assistance, in the corridor without, Clifford Carlisle, Miss Austin and old Esther's husband, came flocking quickly to Mrs. Barrison's apartment.

There was a most dramatic scene enacted, which even hoodwinked the doctor, when Carlisle and the young woman beheld, apparently for the first time, the face lying back on the pillow, so white and cold in death.

But the glazed eyes and the mute lips told no tale as Clifford Carlisle bent over them in seeming inconsolable woe. "she cannot be dead," he declared. "I cannot, I will not believe it! Do something quickly to arouse her—it is but a terrible swoon resembling death. If every drop of my heart's blood is needed to revive her, let me give it, here and now, and quickly."

Dr. Benson was greatly affected by this heroic expression of devotion and intense love. Miss Austin, too, seemed fairly prostrated with grief, bitter, indeed, to be held.

"My only earthly friend is gone," she sobbed. "Oh, my dear friend, I do not cast out into the world among strangers again, homeless, friendless an orphan like me taken, whom no one in the world would have missed or grieved over, that she might have lived, and if, indeed, God wanted to take to Himself a human life from the world."

Esther's old husband, the good old servant, seemed too dazed to fairly comprehend the calamity that had fallen upon the house in the sudden death of Mrs. Barrison, his mistress.

Dr. Benson left the house a little later in a very grave and troubled mood. He had made a terrible discovery. Mrs. Barrison had not met her death from natural causes—the discolored face and neck showed an assassin's hand and fatal wound. But who was the guilty party? Who was it who would be benefited by the death of the old reclus? Was there any one who wanted vengeance against her?

For a moment the old doctor paused at the cross roads. Should he go home and turn over the strange affair in his mind until day broke on the morrow, or should he go at once to the old blacksmith's humble cottage and have an earnest talk with Norine? He decided at length upon the former course.

He must think! Ay, he must think long and carefully what he should say to the girl—in what words he should ask her for the truth concerning that night's tragedy. He went directly to the house, but he could never afterward account for, he made up his mind to return to the house of gloom which he had just left and have a talk with the handsome young man who called himself the dead woman's nephew.

CHAPTER XVI.

"I'm tired to-night and something—the wind, maybe, or the rain." Or the cry of the bird in the copse outside.

Has brought back the past and its pains, And I feel, as I sit here thinking, That the hand of a dead past June Has caught in its hold my heart's loose strings, And is drawing them up in tune."

Dr. Benson made his way back quickly; no one heard, no one saw him, as he re-entered the house. He went directly toward the drawing-room, where he heard the sound of voices, one of which he recognized as young Mr. Carlisle's—the very person he was in search of.

He noticed as he approached that the door was ajar, he was just about to tap lightly, to make his presence known, when the sound of his own name on the young man's lips caused him to pause involuntarily.

"As long as Dr. Benson did not make the slightest allusion to the blacksmith's Mrs. Barrison's person, there is no fear that any one else will," remarked Carlisle, sneeringly.

"That is because he was old, and nearly blind; it was just your luck that he did not discover them," returned his companion, whom the doctor recognized as Miss Austin, the deceased woman's late companion, adding, impatiently, "but let us get at the object of this interview, and come to an understanding. Here are the facts:

"I saw you enter Mrs. Barrison's room; I was hidden by the draperies of the bay window, and you did not see me; you thought yourself alone with the sick woman, and you forced her by holding your hands clinched tightly about her neck to sign the will, which made you her heir—the heir of the Barrison millions."

"You did not realize that you were clutching her neck so tightly, and that she would fall back dead as the pen dropped from her fingers."

"Why do you repeat all this to me?" exclaimed Carlisle, hoarsely. "These words have ears."

"I want to refresh your memory as to the tragic event which has just transpired and to show you that you are so thoroughly in my power that you dare not refuse any terms I may dictate, to insure my silence. You need not be afraid of any overhearing our remarks. Mrs. Barrison will never know the doctor has gone, old Esther has lost her reason and her husband is as deaf as a post, there is no need of uttering what I have to say below my breath."

Carlisle uttered a fierce oath. Unbending it, Miss Florine Austin was on a chair; "And now, regarding my terms, to secure my eternal silence and save you from paying the penalty of your double crime. I demand that you make me your wife. You must share with me the Barrison wealth and the Barrison honors—nothing short of that will answer my purpose."

"What if I refuse?" cried Clifford Carlisle, uttering a still more frightful imprecation. "I do not for an instant imagine that you will do so; you dare not, realizing you are completely in my power."

For a few moments they gazed steadily into each other's eyes, and Clifford Carlisle realized that he had more than his match in the young woman looking steadily back at him.

"Well, Miss Austin—Florine—I suppose I may as well—there is no use in our quarrelling over the matter. As you say, you can make your own terms, and I must comply; that is all there is about it, and I consent to marry you as soon as I can claim, through the will, the Barrison wealth."

"Once in possession of the property, I will turn it quickly into cash, and we will leave these western wilds and go east to New York, where we can cut considerable of a figure. Do these plans suit you?"

"Perfectly," replied Miss Austin. Dr. Benson was so startled, so stunned, so completely dumfounded by what he had heard that he stood quite still at the door, almost incapable of thought or action; then suddenly he changed his mind. He had a duty to perform, and a most solemn one; he must hasten to the village and acquaint the authorities with the horrible discovery he had made, that they might take action without delay in bringing Clifford Carlisle to justice.

As he was about to depart, he wondered how he could have suspected poor little Norine Gordon even for a single instant. But, alas, for the cruelty of fate, which is sometimes inexplicable. The good old doctor never reached the village, the excitement he had undergone proved too much for him. His old enemy, heart disease, suddenly overtook him, and this errand of justice was the last he ever undertook. When morning broke they found him by the roadside, cold and dead.

He died with the terrible discovery he had made locked up forever in his pulseless breast. The old doctor's death produced profound regret in Hadley, but they did not have time to devote much thought to it. As long as the foremost of which was the terrible story of Joe Brainard; how he had been entrusted with a large sum of money as express messenger, and had decamped with the entire amount, placed the express in his trunk, but up to the present moment they had not been able to track him down.

The men at the Great Bear Mine were threatening all sorts of vengeance if their wages were not forthcoming without delay. And as many of them were half-breeds, while quite a few were full-blooded Choctaws, the matter looked serious enough to the managers of the mine, as well as to the people of Hadley, which was the nearest village and trading post.

The Indians had been as peaceable for quite a decade past upon their reservations on the plains as their warlike natures would allow. It would take but little more than this to cause an open rebellion among them, and the people of Hadley were well aware of such an outbreak among the Indians would mean to the hapless villagers. For themselves the men cared little, for their hearts were brave, and their arms sturdy and strong, and their aims sure; but when they thought of the hapless women folk and the innocent little children, their faces paled, and their hearts quivered with a fear which they would not put into words as they discussed the situation in the village stores, street corners and in the village stores.

And Joe Brainard's disappearance with the large sum of money had brought this dire calamity down upon them, and fierce and many were the threats freely expressed of the fate he would meet with if they could but track him down.

They would not ask what the law read in his case; they would make a law of their own in short order—ay, they would not even take time to do that. He would be hurried to the first strong-limbed tree, and there expiate his crime—he should be shown no mercy.

The only persons who stoutly refused to believe in his guilt were Daniel Gordon and his wife, Norine, and Joe's poor old heartbroken mother; and even they were fiercely assailed by the neighbors for raising their voices in his defence.

"I shall never believe the lad guilty of taking that money and making off with it, until I am confronted by the most convincing proof," declared the old blacksmith, raising his voice above the mob that had gathered that night to discuss the situation. "I tell you all, I do not believe Joe has made off, taking the company's money. I would stake my heart's blood on his innocence."

A loud, hoarse roar of angry voices hurled bitter words back at him. The Choctaws and Pawnees were gathering together to advise with their angry comrades at the mines. What the end of it all would be they could only surmise, and the horrible, hoarse cries of vengeance from strong men's lips against Joe Brainard, the cause of it all, grew louder and deeper as the minutes of the law, who had been sent out in all directions, came in one by one, reporting that if the earth had suddenly opened and swallowed him, he could not have disappeared more quickly, more completely, from view.

So great was the excitement in the village that Clifford Carlisle was too cunning to keep his appointment with Norine. He did not show up at the trying place, though the girl was there promptly at the appointed time, and waited long past the hour.

Was her lover ill? Why had he not come to her? she wondered. If she had known where he was stopping she would have gone to him, so great was her anxiety concerning him. She wended her way homeward with the heaviest heart that had ever beaten in her bosom. In that hour Norine realized how much handsome Clifford Carlisle was to her. Without him life and the world would be a blank. If she were to never see him again she would not care to live. Surely he had not gone away without having the answer she had for him, as to whether she would accompany him or not.

"If he has gone from the village I will follow him—ay, follow him to the end of the world!" sobbed Norine, tears falling like rain from her blue eyes, "for I cannot endure life away from him," and when the girl made this resolve she settled her own fate.

(To be continued.)

HAD THEATRE PARTY

E Company Attended Show and Then Had Supper.

E Company, of the 91st Regiment, held its annual theatre party and supper last evening. The soldiers, their wives and sweethearts occupied seats at Bennett's, and after the show repaired to Christopher's restaurant, where a delectable luncheon was served. Lieut. Ewel presided, and Sergt. Smith was toastmaster. The toast list was as follows:

"The King"—"God Save the King."—Responded to by Col. Logie. "The Canadian Militia"—Responded to by Capt. Bell and Capt. Somerville. "Our Guests"—Responded to by Gunner Campbell, of the 4th Field Battery; Sergt. Blachford and Corp. Cole, of the Q. O. R.; Sergt. Latmouille and Pte. Fites, of the 48th, Toronto; Sergt. McLennan, Sergt. Hunter and Sergt. Lawson, of the 91st.

Songs were contributed by some of the boys, and were greatly appreciated.

PILES CURED IN 4 TO 14 DAYS. PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 4 to 14 days or money refunded.

SOLDIERS DINE.

E Company of Thirteenth at the Park Hotel.

E Company, of the 13th, held its annual dinner last evening at the Park Hotel. There was a good attendance of the men, and the spread was a fine one. Lieut. Thomson occupied the chair, and Color Sergt. Syme was in the vice-chair. The following toast list was introduced:

"The King"—"God Save the King."—Responded to by Col. Moore, Major Ross, Capt. Donville, Lieut. Kilgour, Major Herring and Capt. Carter. "Canada"—Responded to by Col. Stone-man. "Our Guests"—Responded to by Sergt. Jarrett, of the 13th, and Sergt. McCleum, of the 48th. "Company Officers"—Responded to by Lieut. Thomson and Lieut. Kilgour. "Non-commissioned Officers"—Responded to by Color Sergt. Syme, Sergt. McKenzie and Sergt. McCleum.

The musical portion of the programme was given by Sergt. Jarrett, Color Sergt. Syme, Capt. Carter, and Col. Stone-man. Major Herring presented the shooting prizes, which were won by Pte. Ferguson, Pte. Evans, Pte. Hunt, Color Sergt. Syme, Pte. Gill, Ptes. Harris, McNulty, McKenzie, Ray and Vincent.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHE. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE cures the cause. Used the world over to cure a Cold in One Day. E. W. Grove's signature on box. 25c.

SHERMAN AVENUE MEN.

A very enthusiastic meeting of men of Sherman Avenue Presbyterian Church was held on Monday evening, when it was resolved to form a men's society. The object of the society is to render self help and mutual improvement to men generally in the east end of the city, and also to further the social work of the church. The following were appointed officers: Honorary President—Rev. Roy Van Wyck. President—P. Elder. First Vice-President—P. Taylor. Second Vice-President—J. Braid. Treasurer—M. Swales. Secretary—D. R. Knox.

The first weekly meeting will be held on Monday next at 8 p. m., when Rev. W. H. Sedgwick, R. A. of Central Presbyterian Church, and other prominent members of the Men's Society of that church will be present.

Suburn, Ivy Poisoning. "THE HOUSEHOLD SURGEON" Heals ANTISEPTIC HEALING OIL. PORTER'S COURT SAYS HE IS DEAD.

English Surgeon Disappeared in 1780, and Not Heard of Since.

London, March 6.—An application was made before Sir Gorell Barnes in the probate division recently by Mr. George Murray, on behalf of the administrator of the estate of the late Miss Rebecca Pulteney, who died in 1833, for leave to presume the death of her father, Charles Spoke Pulteney, as having occurred in 1780.

The President—What? Mr. Murray—1780, my lord. The President—Are you not sure that he is dead? Mr. Murray explained that the application was necessary in order to prove a link in a title. Mr. C. S. Pulteney was a surgeon practising at Sherborn, Dorset, and had been married in 1772. There was only one child, the daughter Rebecca previously referred to. Mrs. Pulteney died in 1831. In 1780 the surgeon left the country and had never been heard of since. He was entitled to a third share of £1,000 in South Sea annuities, which by order of the Court of Chancery in 1790 had been brought into court and was now represented by over £1,600 in consols. Advertisements had been inserted in various papers without result.

Sir Gorell Barnes granted the application.

Drunk Man's Crime. Avon, Conn., March 6.—Coming home in a drunken frenzy, John J. Lynde, 29 years old, shot and instantly killed his mother-in-law and fatally wounded his wife, and finally put a bullet in his head, killing himself instantly.

Eleven Hundred Miles by Dog Train. Gimli, Man., March 6.—William Beach and wife, the first white settlers west of Churchill River, arrived here yesterday after 1,100 miles by dog train. He is a Hudson Bay courier and is twenty-three days late, the delay being caused by open water on the Nelson river.

GRIMSBY AND BEAMSVILLE.

Honored Citizens of Beamsville Coming to Hamilton to Live.

Fruit-Growers Enthusiastic Over the Recent Institute.

Selection of School Site Has Not Yet Been Made.

Beamsville, March 7.—(Special)—Mrs. Fairfield was visiting friends in Hamilton, on Thursday and Friday.

Mr. Finney, of Ottawa, was a guest at Inverurie during the week end. W. D. Fairbrother was in Toronto on Monday.

Miss Sinclair spent a few days in St. Kitts, this week. P. P. Murphy, that good sport, left for his home in London on Wednesday. Pat's grand presence will be doing mischief in many walks of everyday doings.

C. C. Macintyre is laid up in a Toronto hospital with blood poisoning. Gerard Palmer has returned here from Hamilton.

Mrs. William Andrews and her infant, in company with Miss Lockwood, were driving into town on Tuesday afternoon, when they were thrown out of the cutter, the horse becoming frightened by an automobile. The child rolled out of the car, but Mrs. Andrews received a bad cut near the temple from the horse's hoof. She is wondering how they got off so easily. The auto went merrily on its way.

Miss Viola Hendershott is located as milliner in one of the St. Thomas dry goods houses for this season, and Miss Myrtle Garbutt is in Leicester.

There will be a social evening coming Friday in the Presbyterian Church. An attractive programme is being arranged, and refreshments will be served after the entertainment. The ladies will be doing good all who attend a pleasant time.

It is many a long year since Beamsville has witnessed the removal of such excellent citizens as Mrs. Brine and her family, who went to Hamilton on Tuesday. The family had practically lived in town all their lives, and their going leaves not only a vacancy in social circles, but in everything that pertained to church and charitable affairs. Although their best friends were loath to see them go, they are sending their best wishes along to the new home at 229 Herkimer street, with the feeling "That better world ye canna be. Will ye no' come back again."

Wife's Gibson has been transferred from his position on the H. G. & B. cars to a position in the freight department, under Mr. A. Orr.

Several loads of merry makers went over to Camden on Tuesday night, to help along the good work of the people of that parish in their efforts to raise a sum of money for the (Children's Hospital) in Toronto. Quite a tidy sum was taken in at the entertainment and social.

A great many of the fruit men are already putting in their stocks of crates and baskets.

Miss Annie Scott, of Power Glen, is the guest of Miss G. Coose. Rev. J. Truxy will preach the anniversary services on the Smithville circuit Saturday evening, Rev. D. Dancy will fill the vacancy here.

Mr. John Ritchie has returned to the Parry Sound district. Mr. Geo. Grooms went along.

Miss Mabel Walker is home, after an extended visit to Ontario.

The Produce Company has raised the contract price for tomatoes 2½c, making it now 27½c. per bushel.

Mont. Henry has been transferred from the head office of the Imperial Bank, Toronto, to the Amherstburg office. He is in town on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Jerome and Miss Alderice, of Hamilton, were guests of W. and Mrs. Jerome over Saturday.

The infant son of the late Wm. Amis was laid to rest on the Ontario General Burial Ground on Saturday. The widow and friends have the sympathy of the community in their affliction.

The following sums have been collected and acknowledged by the Bible Society: Miss Southward, \$5; Miss Corbett, \$4.25; Miss Bertha Lane, \$2.70; Miss R. Wilcox, \$3; Miss R. Tufford, \$12.50; Misses Raine, \$14.95; Miss Fenwick, \$21.25; a total of \$64.35.

GRIMSBY AND DISTRICT. Miss M. Van Duzer, of Toronto, spent Sunday with her parents at Winona.

Mrs. R. Mahary, of Tilsonburg, is visiting friends in this vicinity. Mr. Wm. Forbes is able to be around again after a couple of weeks on the sick list.

Mrs. W. Fleming, of Hamilton, was the guest of Miss Iva Gilmore this week. J. A. and Mrs. Livingston were in Toronto on Friday, attending the banquet of the Press Association.

Mrs. J. D. Book has gone to Pittsburg for a visit. Mr. J. Russell, of Weyburn, Sask., is home to see his parents and take a short holiday.

A large number of friends from far and near were present at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Marsh on Thursday night, when they celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their wedding.

Judge Curran, of St. Catharines; W. W. Ireland, chief of Hamilton, paid a visit to the proposed school sites in the township on Tuesday afternoon, but have not yet made their decision as to which of five under consideration will serve the purpose. The question has been pending for a year or more, and has proved rather a sore bone of contention.

It is rumored that an effort will be made by the Bank of Montreal to have Mr. R. J. Hewitt, formerly manager of the Bank of Hamilton here, appointed as manager of the new branch of their bank that is soon to be opened. The Epworth League of the Fifty Church intend holding a box social at the home of Mr. J. H. Smith next Friday night.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of school section No. 1, Saltfleet, on Monday night, it was decided almost unanimously to build a large addition to the present school building in Winona, which was proved very inadequate for some time.

AT R. MCKAY & CO'S., MONDAY, MARCH 9th, 1908.

HAMILTON'S MOST PROGRESSIVE STORE

Splendid Showing of the Newest Spring Materials

And at Special Monday Sale Prices

Of course you are interested in the new spring styles and we take pleasure in announcing that our stocks in every department of the store are almost complete—comprising one of the largest and most select assortments ever carried by the MCKAY STORE. Come in on Monday and pass your opinion upon the new arrivals, many of which you will also find on sale very much reduced—For instance, THE GREAT SILK SALE, MANUFACTURER'S ENDS OF FINE EMBROIDERIES, WONDERFUL REDUCTIONS IN THE NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

THE FIRST DAY OF OUR EARLY SPRING SALE OF CARPETS AND RUGS.

Immense Monday Sale of Women's and Children's Fine Hosiery

Worth 40c, Regular Sale Price 23c Pair

This is by all means one of the best Hosiery Sales of the year, consisting of a manufacturer's whole stock. They needed the money, and it goes without saying that we got the entire line at our own price. They are of good weight, full fashioned, two in one rib. Lay in your stock when you can buy at these prices. On sale at 23c pair

New Ribbons on Sale

Regular 29c, Sale Price 19c Yard

4½ and 5 inches wide Chiffon, Taffeta and Satin Duchess Ribbons in all the newest shades for spring. Monday sale price 19c yard

Latest in Separate Veils

Worth Regularly \$1.50, Sale Price 98c

Novelty French Veils in brown, tan, navys, green and black. Handsome ribbon and chenille borders. Monday sale price 98c

Extraordinary Showing and Sale of Tailor-made Suits

AN INTERESTING FEATURE OF OUR READY-TO-WEAR DEPARTMENT, and one that contributes in no small measure to its popularity is its ever changing newness. New and exclusive designs in Suits, Coats, Skirts and Silk Dresses are constantly arriving from the best of manufacturers, thus enabling us to offer at all times the broadest selections and best values.

We are showing handsome Tailor-Made Suits from \$13.50 to \$50, all new and up-to-date models.

A very large assortment of Covert Coats, prices ranging from \$4.95 to \$20.00

SILK SHIRT WAIST SUITS FROM \$10.50 TO \$13.00

TAILORED AND FANCY SKIRTS \$2.95 to \$3.00

CHILDREN'S REEFERS, ASSORTMENT IS VERY LARGE, \$2.95 to \$7.50

HANDSOME SILK COATS \$13.50 to \$75

Great Black Silk Sale

By taking advantage of this sale Monday means a saving of over one-third on the proper values of these Silks, all high grade, warranted qualities, in the new Messalines, Louisines, Peau de Soie, Grosgrain, Paillettes, Taffetas, etc., worth up to \$1.60 yd, on sale at 69 and 89c yard

Extraordinary Values for Monday in the Dress Goods Section

Monday will be your last chance to secure a Dress Length of this season's most fashionable and desirable cloths. In the lot you will find Volles, Crepe de Chine, Silk Etonnages, Panamas, Melrose and many other wanted and desirable wools, in lengths of 6 yards up to 9 yards each. These fine materials were purchased at one-half their regular value, worth up to \$1.50 a yard, on sale Monday at 79c

SI Satin Amazons, Monday Sale Price 89c

85c Panamas Specially Priced for Monday at 69c

This is a fine lightweight cloth, with a permanent finish, will make a very stylish and serviceable spring suit. New shades of Copenhagen, tans, browns, navies, greens, greys and black, our regular \$1 cloth, Monday sale price 85c, Monday's sale 69c

The New Waists on Sale Monday

THIRD FLOOR

\$2.00 Waists for \$1.19

Fine Persian Lawn Waists, made with pin-tucked yoke back and front, embroidery collar and cuffs, worth regular \$2.25, March special \$1.19

\$2.25 Waists for \$1.49

Dainty New Persian Lawn Waists, made with pin-tucked yoke and trimmed with Swiss insertion, embroidery collar and cuffs, worth regular \$2.25, Monday special \$1.49

R. MCKAY & CO.

UNCANNY JEWEL HUNT. Clairvoyants Consulted in Regard to Dublin Affair. Montreal, March 6.—A blue-book of 80 pages has been published, giving the evidence taken before the Vice-Regal Commission which inquired into the loss of the Crown jewels at Dublin. From this it appears that Sir Arthur Vicars, who as Ulster King-of-Arms was responsible for the safekeeping of the jewels, consulted clairvoyants during his search for the missing treasure.

OUT FOR PRESIDENT. Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, a Democratic Nominee. St. Paul, March 6.—The Democratic State Committee of Minnesota to-day, after a bitter fight, adopted a resolution endorsing Governor John A. Johnson of Minnesota for the Democratic Presidential nomination and recommending that he be named by the National convention at Denver next July.

DEWET'S NEPHEW MARRIED AT WINNIPEG. Winnipeg, March 6.—C. C. R. Dewet, nephew of the famous Boer General, now a farmer near Deloraine, was married here yesterday to Miss Maud Tasker, who came from South Africa to meet him.

Muskoka Liberals have nominated Mr. Angus Morrison for the Commons and Mr. Aldus Sailer for the Legislature.

Suffragettes' New Device. London, March 6.—The latest device of the Suffragettes is a kite, from which hangs a banner inscribed "Votes for Women." It is kept flying over the Houses of Parliament.

South Perth Conservatives have nominated Dr. Steele for the Commons.

Granary Robbed. Strathroy, March 6.—When Norman Brock, a young farmer, residing about four miles north of here, looked into his granary this morning he was surprised to find it nearly empty. He had about 800 worth of wheat on hand, which he intended selling on the local market, but thieves had taken all but enough for his own use. Mr. Brock's granary has been robbed before.

The Type of Perfection. Perfection does not mean any extraordinary service. By perfect we mean that which has no flaws in it. In glass, perfection is reached in the famous New Scale Williams Piano—the favorite in Canadian homes. G. W. Carey 50 King Street West.

This space has your attention. If you wish to draw attention YOUR WAY, advertise in the TIMES. Do you see the point? Business telephone 368.

What you Want When you Want it

Quick results from TIMES Want Ads. One cent per word. 3 times for the price of two; 6 times for the price of four for cash. Use the TIMES for all small advertisements.

Use the Times for Wants, For Sales, to Let—1c per word, Daily or Semi-Weekly. Special price for three and six insertions. Always on hand—For Sale, To Let and Boarding Cards for windows.

HELP WANTED—MALE

THE UNEMPLOYED—BIG SUNDAY DINNER. He, beds, etc. every accommodation. Workmen's Home, 31 Morris St.

WANTED—YOUTH ABOUT 16 FOR men's furnishings. Address with references. Box 22, Times Office.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES OF THE A. Richmond & Drummond Fire Insurance Company at unrepresented points in the Province of Ontario to be addressed to J. H. Ewart, Chief Agent, No. 6 Wellington street east, Toronto, Ont.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS

WANTED—TO BUY A LIVE WEAVER. Apply at 414 York St.

WANTED—AN ICE CREAM SODA FOUNTAIN, medium size. M. P. Werner, Selkirk.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR RENT A beach cottage on bay side, south of east. Please address Box 20, giving location and price.

TO LET

TO LET—MODERN FURNISHED HOUSE, south-west, possession April 1st. R. A. Miller, room 406, Bank of Hamilton Chambers.

UMBRELLAS

UMBRELLAS MADE TO ORDER, repaired and repaired at Slater's, 9 Main William.

LEGAL

BELL & FRINGLE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, etc. etc. etc. Federal Life Building, fourth floor, James and Main. Money to lend in large and small amounts at lowest rates. Wm. Bell, R. A. Fringle.

WILLIAM H. WARDROPE, K. C., BARRISTER, solicitor, notary public. Office Federal Life Building. Money to loan at lowest rates of interest.

HARRY D. PETHIE, BARRISTER, ETC. Office Spectator Building. Money loaned on first-class real estate security.

G. LEMON, BARRISTER, ATTORNEY. Office, No. 253 Hughson street. N. B.—Money to loan on real estate.

HENRY CARPENTER, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Money to loan on real estate at lowest current rates. Offices, 38 James Street North.

PHOTO SUPPLIES

FILMS DEVELOPED—BROWNIE, NO. 2 & 6 exposures; Brownie, No. 1, A, B, C; any larger size. 10c. Seymour, 7 John St.

DENTAL

DR. BRIGGS, DENTIST, WILL RESUME practice Saturday, Aug. 10, at 25 1/2 King Street West.

DR. M. F. BINKLEY, DENTIST. PRICES that appeal to the working classes. ARTIFICIAL TEETH receiving special consideration. MATHEW BINKLEY, DENTIST. SHIP to better to be had at any price. Office 17 1/2 King Street East, Hamilton.

DR. JAMES F. McDONALD, DENTIST. 67 Ontario Hall, 67 James Street North. Telephone 1900.

MONEY TO LOAN

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgages, real estate. Lowest terms. Martin & Martin, Federal Building.

\$200,000—LOW INTEREST MONEY. Why not 10 to 100 per cent? I loan on furniture, stocks and implements, in city and country, and cash notes. See me at Commercial Hotel, Hamilton, Saturday, 10 p.m. Wednesdays, or my residence, 206 R. H. Tisdale, commissioner in H. C. J.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT LOWEST RATES of interest on real estate security in amount to borrower's convenience. Apply Lantz & Lantz, Spectator Building.

PATENTS

PATENTS TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS, etc., procured in all countries. John H. Hendry, corner James and Rebecca Streets. Established 1880.

VETERINARY

R. WOODILL, D. V. D., V. S., WOULD contract services, etc. Phone 941. Residence, Ferris East, near James.

MISCELLANEOUS

DRESSMAKING BY THE DAY. Address Box 21, Times Office.

Advertise your Wants in the Times. 10 cents will do the trick.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED LADY STENOGRAPHER FOR doctor's office during afternoon or evening. State wages expected. Apply Box 21, Times Office.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL. References required. Apply 11 Charlton Avenue West.

WANTED A CHILDREN'S NURSE. Apply Mrs. A. L. Garsshore, 151 Hughson Street South.

WANTED—POSITION AS WORKING housekeeper. Good references. Address Times Office, Box 15.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—LADY'S COLORED COAT, ON MAIN St. North, a buffalo robe. Reward on returning to Dr. Mullen, James St. South.

LOST—COON SKIN ROBE. APPLY B/W 156, Dundas.

LOST—BLACK HAND SATCHEL, containing money, spectacles and other articles. Reward on returning to 1111 Gurney St. Office.

LOST—ON SUNDAY MORNING, ON MAC-NAB Street North, a buffalo robe. Reward on returning to this office.

FOR SALE

DO YOU WANT A COOKING STOVE? Gas, coal, wood, gasoline or oil? The price is right. Try Gurney's, 15 Mac-Nab Street North.

A HANDSOME WALNUT CHAIR, upholstered in leather, suitable for church platform or lodge room. 300 King Street East.

WE HAVE THE GOODS TO HEAT YOUR houses with warm air and hot water. Write The Gurney Foundry Co., 15 Mac-Nab Street North.

WENTWORTH CYCLE WORKS' NEW address is 175 James Street, adjoining new armory. Repair work. See our new bicycles.

WHEN HOUSE CLEANING WOULD IT not be a good time to figure on a gas range? Write The Gurney Foundry Co., 15 Mac-Nab Street North.

FOR SALE—FOUNDRY AT MILTON, TWO storey frame building with moulding shop, gasoline engine, lathe, etc. Opportunity for good mechanic. Write to W. J. Doherty, Milton.

IF YOU WISH WASH DAY NECESSITY, ARE you with Gurney's Hot Water Heater, 1111 Gurney St., 15 Mac-Nab Street North.

FOR SALE—A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. 158 Market Street.

BURNER, ALL STEEL HOT PLATES, 2 burner, natural or artificial gas, \$3.50. 2 burner, All Steel Hot Plates, natural and artificial gas, \$2.50. Gurney's, 15 Mac-Nab Street North.

AWNINGS, AWNINGS, AWNINGS, TENTS, tents, waterproof covers, made to order at lowest prices. Robert Soper, Bay and Dundas.

STEEL OVENS, SUITABLE FOR ARTIFICIAL gas hot plates, \$2.50. At Gurney's, 15 Mac-Nab Street North.

SALE, MARCH 4, HALF MILE WEST—cottage village, fine pair carriage mare, driver, general purpose, cattle, farm implements; 7 months' credit. C. W. Marshall, Ancaster.

OXFORD NATURAL GAS RANGE, WITH hot water boiler and food rack with 1 1/2 inch brick, 4 burners, double oven, one that will please. 400 Gurney's, 15 Mac-Nab Street North.

QUARTER CORD DRY MIXED WOOD, corner Gurney's Wood Yard, also carpet cleaning, corner Cathcart and Cannon Streets.

REPAIRS FOR ALL GURNEY'S OXFORD Ranges. At Gurney's, 15 Mac-Nab Street North.

REMOVING NEXT MONTH TO LARGER premises. Trades and Labor Building, 12 doors south of Post Office. Special bargains in new and used pianos and organs. No notes to sign. No interest to pay. T. J. Baine, King and Water.

BICYCLES OVERHAULED, WORKMANSHIP guaranteed. 371 King East. Phone 248.

SKATES AND BOOTS—BARGAIN PRICES at New Wentworth Cycle store, 175 James North, adjoining new Armory.

PERSONAL

"LET YOUR LIGHT SO SHINE." A new practical method of relief for unemployed. Send your man with order (no money), we do the rest. Ed. E. Gosselin, 100 Workman's Home, 31 Merrick St. Societies and Trade Unions please note.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

ON FEBRUARY 17TH A WATER PIPE IN our store broke and flooded our stock, wetting a large amount of goods. These we returned to the building and have dried them and settlement has been made with the insurance companies for our loss. These goods are now ready for sale and will be sold very cheap. They consist of boots, shoes, ready made clothing, gent's furnishings, general dry goods, woolen blankets and many lines not named here. We have room to show at one time only a small portion of these goods so the sale will likely last for a month or until all are sold. We sell all kinds of rubbers 25% cheaper than any other store in the city or country can sell them.

PEOPLE'S STORE, 81 John Street South, Hamilton. Open to 9 p. m.

BOARDING

ACCOMMODATION FOR TWO EAST CENTRAL. Terms \$2.50, private, first class, laundry included. Address Box 16, Times.

MUSICAL

MARGARET E. MCCOY, PUPIL OF WM. SHAW, London, Eng. teacher of voice production. Studio—Chancery Chambers. Resident. Phone 1517.

C. L. M. HARRIS, MUS. DOC., SINGING, PIANO, THEORY. Studio—306 Jackson west. Telephone 270.

DANCING

BEGINNERS' CLASSES FORMING. J. D. Hackett's, 29 Barton Street East. Telephone 1448.

ORTHODONTIA

DR. A. B. C. DANDO, SPECIALIST IN orthodontia, which is commonly known as "straightening crooked teeth". Office 44 Federal Life Building. Phone 2712.

MONUMENTS AND MANTELS

WOOD MANTELS, GRATES, FENDERS. This is Choice Granite, Monumental, large stock in yard. Middleton Marble & Granite Co., Limited, Furnish & Eastman, Managers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Nothing Safer Than a Good Sound Real Estate Investment

\$3,400—East end, pair of 2-story brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, w. c., etc.

\$3,100—Stinson street, 2 1/2-story detached brick, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms and every modern convenience.

\$2,700—Mary street, 2-story detached brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms and every modern convenience.

\$2,550—Central, 2 1/2-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, w. c., furnace, hot and cold water, gas and electric light, front and back stairs.

\$2,200—Southwest, 2 1/2-story, semi-detached, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, furnace, hot and cold water, etc.

\$1,900—Central, 2 story, semi-detached, brick, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bath, w. c., gas for lighting and heating.

\$1,700—Southwest, 1 1/2 story, detached frame, parlor, dining room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, etc.

\$1,650—Cannon street east, detached brick cottage, parlor, dining room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bath, w. c., etc. Terms \$300 down.

\$2,500—Beverly Township, 20 acres sandy loam, 2 story pressed brick dwelling, 8 rooms, bank barn, etc., will exchange for city building lots.

FRASER RANDALL AND REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. 9-11 John street north. Money to loan. Open evenings.

J. MARTIN & CO. \$600. Large rooming house, very central, containing 15 rooms, all furnished, complete and ready for occupancy, together with lease and good will of same. This house is a money maker. Have and are clearing \$1,300 a year. So act quick if you're looking for something to occupy your valuable time, for it will not stand long.

\$900. New frame cottage, 6 rooms. \$100 down, balance \$10 a month.

J. MARTIN & CO. ROOM 14.

JOHN N. BURNS, REAL ESTATE AND Insurance, 20 King street east, agent for Atlas and Caladonia Fire Insurance Co. and Dominion Guarantee and Accident Insurance Companies.

ROOMS TO LET. TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT homekeeping. Apply 140 King Street.

TO LET—LARGE, WARM, BEAUTIFULLY furnished rooms, central. 30 John North.

ROOMS TO LET, 736 KING ST. EAST.

STORAGE. STORAGE WAREHOUSE—FOR MERCHANDISE, separate room for each family's goods. Myler's Fireproof Warehouse, Main and Hughson. Phone 625.

FUEL FOR SALE. FOR SALE, CHOICE KINDLING WOOD; best in city. Ontario Box Co., 106 Main East.

MEDICAL. DR. DEAN, SPECIALIST, DISSEASES OF men. 39 Carlton St., Toronto.

DR. COPLAND GIBSON, VIOLET RAY IN treatment of SKIN and CATARRHAL diseases, rheumatism, nervous diseases, and diseases of women. Office hours, 2-4 and 6-8. Phone 50, 170 James North.

DR. JAMES RUSSELL, CONSULTANT IN mental and nervous diseases. 108 Main Street West. Phone 730.

FRANK D. W. BATES, M. D., EYE, EAR, Nose and Throat Specialist, has removed his office to Room 306, Bank of Hamilton Building. Dr. Bates has opened an office in Detroit, and from now on will spend from the 1st to the 22nd of each month in his office here, and from the 23rd to the end of the month in Detroit.

DR. T. SHANNON MCGILLIVRAY HAS removed from the corner of King and James streets to his residence, 164 James street. Specialist in heart and nervous diseases. Telephone 140.

JOHN P. MORTON, M. D., F. R. C. S., "Edin.". James street south—Surgeon—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat. Office hours, 2-4 to 5 p. m. Telephone 1272.

G. E. HUSBAND, M. D., Homeopathist. 129 Main Street West. Telephone 553.

DR. McEDWARDS, SPECIALIST. Eye, ear, nose and throat, corner King and Bay Streets. Office hours—9 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 p. m. 7 to 8 p. m. Telephone 828.

FIRE. THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. CRERAR & BURKHOLDER. 42 FEDERAL BUILDING. Phone 618. House 274.

You Should Own Your Home. In order that you may, why not make the necessary start by selecting a building lot. You should not lose sight of the fact that choice building lots within easy distance of the central district are advancing rapidly in value, and the choice of selection will be very much more limited the longer you delay. We are confident "Beulah Survey" building lots offer you an opportunity for choice of selection that you should take advantage of. This is a growing residential district. The price of \$12 to \$15 per foot is now within your reach. Terms of payment will be made to suit you. Prices will be advanced \$2 per foot May 1st.

W. D. FLATT. H. H. DAVIS, Manager. Phone 685. Room 15, Fed. Life.

For Sale—A Bargain. Up-to-date, first-class Cash Register. almost new. Also a Soda Water and Ice Cream outfit with all modern improvements. In use only one season. Both on view at 33 John street south, where further information may be had or from W. P. McIVERIN, Assignee, 19 King street west.

LEARN DRESSMAKING. WANTED LADIES TO LEARN dress and make cutting. We teach you everything from the plainest skirt to the most elaborate toilet that can be found in the fashion books. Not only the lining, but all the outer goods, in coats, skirts, suits, dresses, collars. Charge for the full course including a perfect fitting system is now only \$10, to be paid when through, if satisfied. We will teach in Hamilton from March 23 to April 4; day and also evening classes. For full particulars be sure to see me at Stanley Bank, 100 King St. in my waiting room, on Saturday, March 21. Don't forget the date. MISS VALENS.

PIANO TUNING. M. RAYMOND, PIANO TUNER, FROM John Broadwood & Sons, London, Eng. Address orders to 131 Hannah Street East. Phone 1073, or to Mack's Drug Store.

The Times Handy Directory and Reference Guide. ARCHITECT. F. J. RASTRICH & SONS, Architects, 30 King street east.

BANKS. BANK OF HAMILTON, King and James. BANK OF MONTREAL, James and Main. CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, corner King and Hughson streets.

CLOTHING. SANFORD, W. E. Mfg. Co., King east.

FURNITURE. 1100 WEEKLY BUYERS FURNITURE, CARPETS, springs, mattresses, baby carriages, etc. Cooper's, 8 and 10 Rebecca.

LOAN COMPANIES. THE HAMILTON PROV. & LOAN SOCIETY. LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. FEDERAL LIFE ASS. CO., James and Main.

PAINTERS. SKEDDEN & SON, PAINTERS, DECORATORS and paper hangers; also wallpapering, glazing, graining, varnishing, etc.; estimates cheerfully furnished. 22 King street west.

STORE FITTINGS. THE BURTON STORE FITTINGS MFG. CO., Limited, corner Main and Catharine streets. Interior wood workers, manufacturers of all kinds of show cases, store and hotel fixtures, special furniture and wood mantels; estimates given.

Times Ads Bring Results. Call for Letters at Boxes 6, 7, 8, 11, 16, 18, 20, 22.

SUGGESTS KELVIN'S NAME. Proposed New Term for an Electrical Unit.

A suggestion of much interest comes from England. It is that the name "kelvin" be adopted for the kilowatt-hour or (in England) Board of Trade unit. The kilowatt-hour being a measure of practical electrical work, is one of the most frequently used of all the electrical units and one with which the general public is perhaps the most familiar of any other. The proposal that the memory of Lord Kelvin be honored by applying his name to this unit is now derived, for it was originally made a number of years ago, during the great man's lifetime.

American electrical engineers will be sure to give this proposal a cordial welcome and careful consideration, says the Western Electrician. Aside from honoring a man whom all delight to honor, is shorter and more euphonious than "kilowatt-hour," with four.

The subject is one of considerable importance, for the word "kelvin," if it should be finally sanctioned by international agreement, will be in daily use among practical electrical men. Such objections as there may be to the word should therefore be carefully considered at the present time, before the recommendation is finally adopted by the commission.

Let Us Be Thankful. For shelter. For warm fire. For fuel for our system. For pleasant people to know. For means to help those less fortunate. For the assurance that warm days are promised. For the fact that the days are growing longer, the sun more effective. Also for the gracious privilege of continuing in the "knife and fork class."

"What is the most aggravating thing in married life?" asked Dorothy. "Some-the husband, and sometimes it's the times," said the laconic friend, "it's wife."

END OF FAMOUS WRITERS. Literary Geniuses Who Died Miserably Poor and Destitute.

That Ouida should have died as she did in poverty and loneliness, an exile though a voluntary one, from the land of her birth, was an undoubtedly pitiful ending to an exceptionally brilliant career. Equally sad has been the fate reserved for some literary geniuses in the past, says Tit-Bits.

For instance, Richard Savage, the gifted poet, died in a debtor's prison at Bristol, after enduring the pangs of semi-starvation for years. Chatterton, driven desperate through hunger, poisoned himself at the age of 18. Swift died mad, as he had all along predicted he would.

Dr. Dodd, whose "Beauties of Shakespeare" is well known, was hanged for forgery. George Gissing, after suffering hardships that embittered his whole existence, died just as fame was beginning to be assured to him.

Stow, the famous antiquarian, author of the "Survey of London," became in his old age a licensed beggar, asking alms from door to door through thirty-six counties. Wycherley, from being the spoiled idol of society, fell to the lowest depths of destitution, and was eventually consigned to the Fleet Prison for debt, where he spent many years in a debtor's prison, and eventually died there by his own hand.

Robert Burns, writing only 14 days before his death, implored his friend Cunningham to use his influence with the Commissioners of Excise in order to get his salary raised from £25 a year to £50, "otherwise, if I die not

of disease, I must perish with hunger." Lorente, the learned and talented historiographer of the Inquisition, was glad during the close of his brilliant but unfortunate career to hire himself out of a few shillings a night to keep watch over the dead bodies at the Paris morgue, and died eventually of starvation. Camoens beggled his bread from door to door until he was compelled to take refuge in an almshouse, where he died.

It is told of Ben Johnson that when in his last illness King Charles sent him a small sum of money, he returned it. "He sends me so miserable a donation," cried the dying poet, "because I am poor and live in an alley. Go and tell him his soul lives in an alley."

Very sad was the fate of Ulrich von Hutten, one of the great writers Germany has ever produced. Unable to earn a living he was reduced to tramping through the country, begging food and shelter from the peasants. One bitter winter's night he was refused both, and next morning was found frozen stiff and cold in the drifting snow outside the village. "The only thing he died possessed of besides the rags he wore," says his biographer, Zuingelin, "was a pen."

Saint-Simon, the celebrated French author, who wrote "The Reorganization of European Society," was twice driven by want to attempt his own life, and although he died a natural death in the end, it was among the most lamentable surroundings. "For

To-morrow in City Churches

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. Rev. Richard Whiting, B. A., pastor. Residence, 177 James Street South. The pastor will preach at 8 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sacramental and reception service in morning.

Morning—Anthem, "Sweet, the Moments," (Godfrey), soloist, Mrs. Allan; solo, "Rock of Ages," (Gawley); solo, "Adeline Smith," anthem, "Ave Verum," (Mozart). Evening—Anthem, "At Even Ere the Sun was Set," (Turner), and "Send Out Thy Light," (Gounod); solo and chorus, "The Marvellous Work," (Haydn). Organ recital after service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Corner MacNab and Jackson Streets. Rev. S. D. Lyle, D. D., pastor. Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, B. A., associate pastor. Residence, Mapleide Ave. Phone 2449.

11 a. m.—Mr. Sedgewick. 7 p. m.—Dr. Lyle. Morning—Anthem, "The Lord is My Shepherd," (Cuddihay); soprano solo, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," (Tours), Miss Gertrude Sikes. Evening—Anthem, "Angel Voices," (Macfarlane); contralto solo, "Lord of Life," (Galt); hymn, "Send Out Thy Light," "Lord, Thou Knowest," (Albion).

CHARLTON AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH. Corner of Charlton Avenue West and Hess Street. Rev. H. Bell, B. A., pastor. Phone 416. 11 a. m.—"Christ's Preface." 7 p. m.—"Christianity Practical."

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, CORNER of John and Forest Aves. Rev. H. H. Bell, B. A., pastor. 11 a. m.—Service and sermon. 7 p. m.—Service and sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. THOMAS (ANGLICAN) corner of Main Street East and West Avenue. Rev. E. J. Eberington, B. A., 15 West Avenue South. FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT. 11 a. m.—Service and sermon. 3 p. m.—Sunday School. 7 p. m.—Service and sermon.

CHRISTADELPHIANS MEETING IN C. O. F. Hall, 67 James Street North. 10 a. m.—"The Holy Spirit." 7 p. m.—A free public address. Subject to-morrow evening, "The Destiny of Russia." All welcome.

CHRIST'S CHURCH CATHEDRAL. James Street North, between Robert and Barton. Rev. Canon Almon Abbott, M. A. 215 MacNab Street North. Communion services every Sunday at 8 a. m., and the first and third Sundays at 11 a. m., second, third and fourth Sundays at 3 p. m. Matins first Sunday at 10:15 a. m., second, third and fourth Sundays at 11 a. m. Evensong at 7 p. m. Sunday School at the church.

CONGREGATIONAL (FIRST), CORNER Cannon and Hughson. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, pastor. 10 Herkimer Street. 11 a. m.—"Lead Me in the Way Everlasting." 7 p. m.—"Being a Christian." 3 p. m.—Sunday School. Monday 8 p. m.—Christian Endeavor. Wednesday 8 p. m.—Wednesday week meeting. Come let us bow down and worship; let us kneel before the God, our Maker."

EMERALD STREET METHODIST, CORNER of Wilson, Rev. Dr. Williamson, pastor. Residence, 71 Emerald Street North. The pastor at both services. Evening subject, "First Things First." Miss Watson, of Burke's Falls, will sing.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Pearl Street, near King. Rev. E. B. Russell, pastor. Residence, 83 Bay Street South. Telephone 314. Services conducted by Rev. S. B. Russell. Morning—"Behold, I Stand at the Door." Evening—"The sacrament of the Lord's Supper" will be dispensed. "The Lamb that was slain in the midst of the throne shall feed them." Strangers welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER King and Wellington Streets. Rev. R. J. Richardson, pastor. Residence, 273 Main Street East. Phone 1241. The pastor will preach morning and evening.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, Orange Hall building—James St. North. Services—Sunday morning at 11; Sunday evening at 7. Wednesday evening at 8. Reading room open daily from 5 to 6 p. m. Literature to loan and for sale. All are welcome.

GORE STREET METHODIST CHURCH. (Cor. John and Gore Streets.) Rev. Isaac Couch, M. A., B. D., pastor. 11 a. m.—"Present Blessings." 7 p. m.—"Praise Appearances." Attractive singing. Visitors welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, PARK AND HERKIMER STS. Meeting for men only. 11 a. m.—Public worship. Sermon by Pastor Chas. T. Holman. 3 p. m.—Bible School. 7 p. m.—Public worship. Sermon by Pastor Holman. Seats all free. All welcome.

HERKIMER BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Locke and Melbourne. Rev. H. McDermid, B. A., pastor. Residence 205 Stanley Avenue. 11 a. m.—"Praise Appearances." Attractive singing. Visitors welcome.

JAMES STREET BAPTIST CHURCH. S. W. corner James and Jackson Streets. Rev. J. C. Symons, M. A., minister. Residence, 221 Main Street West. The pastor will preach. 11 a. m.—Subject, "The Lamb of Holiness." 7 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. 8 p. m.—Sermon on fundamental questions. Note: "What is Spiritism? Did it Originate?" 8:15 p. m.—Pleasant closing moments.

KNOX CHURCH, CORNER OF JAMES and Cannon Streets. Rev. A. E.

THE HAMILTON TIMES

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1908.

THE COUNCIL'S BUSINESS.

Mr. Barrow, not having responded to Mayor Stewart's request that he commit official suicide to make the way easier for certain aldermen to ingratiate a high-priced man into the Engineer's office, a second engineer to be placed under him, His Worship announces that he will leave the entire matter in the hands of the special committee.

And it is to be borne in mind that the very object of the proposed reorganization is to secure efficiency in the various services—efficiency with economy, not to greatly enlarge the city's expenses and salary account with little or no gain. The evil in the past has been recognized, by all who gave the subject consideration, to lie in the lack of co-ordinating power and responsibility—laying on one man responsibilities beyond what any man should be expected to bear, and beyond any power which any man could possess.

We are loath to believe that any alderman would seek to blame Mr. Barrow, or any other civic employee, for not "fighting" Council or committee who may have interfered with his work, and by change of policy, or refusal of appropriations, prevented or changed the carrying out of any work as he may have desired.

PREMATURE BURIAL. The bill for the prevention of premature burial, or "enoffinment," as the short title puts its purpose, which has been introduced into the Massachusetts Legislature, is said to have the support of two members of the U. S. Supreme Court.

It is somewhat amusing to note the effort made by the Tory organs—some of them, at least—to "save their face" in the matter of the obstruction of business resorted to in Parliament last week. But it is not hard to read between the lines and find in the attempts at felicitation, labored excuses of their conduct, and one naturally recalls the Gallic adage: "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse."

THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND!

It is somewhat amusing to note the effort made by the Tory organs—some of them, at least—to "save their face" in the matter of the obstruction of business resorted to in Parliament last week.

The Mail and Empire poses as encouraging the Opposition to continue its work of obstruction, and it boasts that it has compelled the production of documents the refusal of which, it pretends, led to the adoption of obstructive tactics. The organ misrepresents—and knowingly, as the Times has pointed out, the one return asked for, and not at the time produced, was not refused; the Opposition were informed that it was being prepared as rapidly as possible, and would be brought down; meanwhile, it was suggested that some others of the Marine Supply items should be proceeded with. This did not suit the Opposition, whose members hurled insults at the Minister, and charged him with "stealing." The Liberals demanded retraction, and until it was conceded, would not agree to take up the business of other Departments. The House was in committee and the return could not be laid on the table, even had it been ready. These are the facts. There was never at any time any excuse for saying that a return was refused. The employees of the Departments cannot perform the impossible; and the Opposition has apparently set out to demand that the return in question was laid on the table of the House on Monday.

And it is to be borne in mind that the very object of the proposed reorganization is to secure efficiency in the various services—efficiency with economy, not to greatly enlarge the city's expenses and salary account with little or no gain.

But while the Mail and Empire seeks to represent this wasteful and humiliating performance as "a battle for the right of Parliament to supervise public affairs," a "hunting down the Ottawa thieves," and declares that "every good citizen, whether at the capital or elsewhere, is in hearty sympathy" with the policy, all Conservative papers do not display so much stomach for political offal. The Montreal Star is not mealy-mouthed about exposing and condemning the inconsistency and false pretences in which the Mail glories. Dealing with the assertion that it was a fight to obtain information, the Star points out that the information was not refused, but was slightly delayed, and it continues:

Now an Opposition is certainly justified in demanding the fullest information. But the Minister who was behind with his "information" explained that his department was getting it ready as rapidly as it could, and that he would soon lay it on the table. He did not refuse to give the information; he promised to give it. Some of the information sought he had already given, and he represented his staff as preparing the rest. Under the circumstances, a sane Opposition would surely have been content with holding back some of the items in his departmental estimates with the understanding that they could discuss the whole matter on these lines when all

the information was at hand. But, instead of that, they plunged into a trial of endurance. They refused to pass a single item of the department under fire. They demanded that the Government—the majority—should make a most humiliating and unreasonable concession to the minority, on pain of not being allowed to do business. Any Government composed of human beings would take up such a challenge. It would speak little for its back-bone if it did not. The result was that the Opposition kept Parliament sitting at great cost to the country through three weary and empty days while they protested against a Minister who could not turn out information faster than his clerks could work.

Obstruction is the heaviest piece of siege of artillery available to an Opposition. It is, moreover, a gun which can very easily blow itself to pieces. At Westminster, it has blown itself to pieces, and that is a free Parliament. At Washington, the very pieces have been buried out of sight, and the minority lies helpless at the feet of the majority. The Opposition should think of this before it runs out its hundred-ton cannon to brush away a fly. If the Minister positively refused information, then the situation would be changed. If the information, when it comes down, reveals scandalous wastefulness or worse, then we shall expect the Opposition to make the most of it. But it will only weaken its power to attract public attention to great wrongs if it insists upon flagging the fast express of Parliament every time it wants to ask a mail clerk why a letter has been delayed.

That expresses the situation fairly. It would have been much better for the Conservative party had Mr. Borden possessed the good sense to treat it in that manner, and repudiate responsibility for the disgraceful behavior of his lieutenants in his absence. That he did not do so, but sought to justify their course is but another evidence of his lack of tact and firmness—deficiencies which stamp him as unfit for the position of a leader of men. As long as he is content to be forced into such anomalous positions by the Fosters, the Benets, the Boyes, and the other Parliamentary Hooligans of the party, self-respecting Canadians will feel that he is a good man to keep in Opposition.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The spring bonnets are now in full bloom.

Some of the city fire escapes are mere fire traps.

Mark the men who have their knives out for Barrow!

The inspection of the school furnaces might now be in order.

The days will soon be here when Toronto will again have to boil the water.

Having discovered a noiseless firearm, the next demand will be for a noiseless orator.

It is rather strange that the Engineer should refuse to resign to please the Mayor.

The Mayor might ask the members of the Cemetery Board to hand in their resignations.

The Board of Health may come to work some morning and find that it has been discharged by the Mayor without warning.

Whitney spent a million more last year than he did the year before. The estimates brought down in the Legislature last evening show that he proposes to spend a million more the coming

year than he did the last. That's "going some."

Mayor Stewart may begin to realize that resignation is not a virtue which Engineer Barrow keeps on tap for impatient callers.

The Hamilton Radial Railway bill has at last passed its third reading in Parliament. It had a stormy passage. Now let the dirt fly.

The Herald views with apprehension the probability of an amicable arrangement between the city and the Street Railway Company.

When one realizes that the Con. Club is actually suffering from the necessities of life, the callousness of the Twentieth Century Club is more than remarkable. It is disgraceful.

With Whitney increasing the expenditure of the Province at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year, it will only be a question of time when he will have an overdraft instead of a surplus.

The Art School should not have to depend on alms for its maintenance. It should have either municipal or Governmental aid or both to lift it above the present precarious hand to mouth existence.

Those whose memory carries them back to the long course of opposition given by Whitney and his party to the teaching of agriculture in the Public Schools and the Guelph Agricultural College, must admire the hardihood of the Mail and Empire in rising to claim "education along agricultural lines" as "one of the reforms introduced by the Whitney Government." The organ is determined not to lose any advantage that audacious dishonesty can bring it.

On the 15th of next month the order of the Minister of the Interior, excluding from Canada all immigrants who come to Canada on assisted passages, whether by charitable or public funds, unless they have certificates from the Canadian immigration authorities in London vouching for them as desirable settlers, comes into force. It should have an excellent effect in keeping out those who are likely to become charges upon the country and its charitable institutions. We do not need to show mad haste to fill our country with the unselected. It is a goodly land. We can afford to pick those who are to share it with our children.

A short time ago the Council employed a Toronto man to report on the probable damage done to our water mains by electrolysis. His report pointed out some dangers to be apprehended, and suggested some remedies, but nothing definite as to the extent of the damage or its cause. Now it is said he has another proposition before the Council. He wants \$100 for gathering the evidence, the city must supply conveniences and labor, make electrical connections that may be necessary, and Mr. Aitken stipulates that he shall be retained in any suits that may follow in this particular case, his pay to be \$25 a day. If his report is not satisfactory enough to begin an action against the Cataract Company, he will charge the city for his expenses only. That would seem to be pretty safe for the expert, and very conducive to litigation. But is there no way whereby the injury by electrolysis may be prevented without litigation? Surely it is worth while trying.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The LENTEN SEASON AT ATLANTIC CITY NEW JERSEY America's Fashionable All Year Resort. Indications point that Fashion's throng this season will be there in larger numbers than ever before in the history of the resort.

CATHOLIC RELIGION.

"Catholicus" Replies to Rev. Mr. Unsworth's Sermon.

To the Editor of the Times: Sir,—On reading an account of Rev. J. K. Unsworth's sermon comparing Protestantism with Catholicism, I notice a few misrepresentations of Catholic doctrine, which I wish to correct. The speaker said in part: "Protestantism has always been for the individual." This cannot be true that it was always so, as Protestantism, according to history, has only existed since the so-called Reformation, and not always, which began with Martin Luther, when on October 31, 1517, he affixed his famous ninety-five propositions to the doors of the church at Wittenberg.

Has the Catholic Church the power of teaching? Yes, for Jesus Christ, Who established it, gave to the apostles and their successors the power of teaching the truth (Matt. 28, 18-20). "All power is given to me in heaven and in earth. Going therefore, teach ye all nations; baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Teaching them to observe all that I have commanded you." (Matt. 28, 19-20)

When Catholics believe the teachings of the successors of the apostles are they not obeying the command of Christ? He who believeth shall be saved. He who believeth not shall be condemned. Rev. J. K. Unsworth then states that Protestants are not to be alarmed because they have many creeds.

Truth has many aspects, and men cannot agree. How can truth have many aspects and allow men to disagree on it? Impossible. Truth is always truth, and never can change. We come to the truths of religion, and God could not be the author of various opposing beliefs. He is truth itself. How could the God of truth affirm, for instance, to one body of Christians that there are three persons in God, and to another that there is only one person in God? How could He tell one body that hell is eternal and to another that it is not? No, God is truth. What He teaches as truth must always be truth.

As the Father sent me, I send you. Perhaps you will say this teaching authority ceased with the apostles. Did the Church of the apostles cease with them? No, they appointed successors to take their place in the Church with their powers, e. g., St. Paul to Timothy, 1: 3-5; Matt. xxviii. 20, "Behold, I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world." These are Christ's words to the apostles, after commanding them to teach all nations. He could only be with them in their teaching to the end of the world if those teachers continued to the end of the world, but as the teachers did not continue in the persons of the apostles it must continue in the person of their successors to allow Christ to be with the teachers to the end of the world. When Catholics hence believe the teaching authority in the church, they have sacred Scripture as an authority directing them to do so in the words of Christ, "Go teach all nations, he that believeth and is baptized shall be saved." On what authority do you base your belief when you advocate the doctrine of taking your own belief from the Bible?

One can come to Jesus Christ without the service of a mediator, the reverend speaker is quoted to have said. On whose authority does he say this? Is it on his own? Did not Christ and His

Marlborough-Blenheim ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Capacity 1100. Always Open. The GENERAL AMPLIFIED PUBLIC SPACE devoted to guests and the solariums overlooking Ocean and the Boardwalk are unique, and the EXQUISITE MUSIC for which the House is justly noted is more than ever appreciated. THE HOT AND COLD SEA WATER BATHS in all private bath rooms of which there are over 100 are not only delightful but have great therapeutic value for rheumatism and other troubles.

Hotel Traymore ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open throughout the Year. A Hotel Celebrated for its Home Comforts. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. CHAS. O. MARQUETTE, D. S. WHITE, Managers.

Hotel Dennis ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Centrally located—within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier—direct southern exposure—open unobstructed view—large and handsomely furnished rooms containing two to six windows—sunning artesian water—hot and cold sea water in all baths—also public hot water baths—steam heated spa parlors—elevator to street level—phones in rooms—orchestra—social diversions—white service—excellent cuisine—caches meet all trains—write for literature. Terms weekly, \$12.50, \$17.50. American plan. CHARLES E. COPE, Proprietor.

Chalfonte THE LEEDS COMPANY ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Centrally located—within a few steps of the famous Steel Pier—direct southern exposure—open unobstructed view—large and handsomely furnished rooms containing two to six windows—sunning artesian water—hot and cold sea water in all baths—also public hot water baths—steam heated spa parlors—elevator to street level—phones in rooms—orchestra—social diversions—white service—excellent cuisine—caches meet all trains—write for literature. Terms weekly, \$12.50, \$17.50. American plan. CHARLES E. COPE, Proprietor.

Monday, March 9 1908 SHEA'S THE STORE FOR THRIFTY PEOPLE Monday Bargain Day Bargain Days in this busy store are a weekly event that thrifty buyers have learned to thoroughly appreciate, and where the thrifty buyer is there you should be to save money, for your dollars will nigh do double duty on Monday. Come out early for some of the lots are small.

RHEUMATISM A BLESSING. Lessons Tendancy of Sufferer to Take Consumption. Paris, March 6.—Sir Dree Duckworth's address to the Faculte de Medicine here stated that the very few under which many sufferers proaned rendered them comparatively, if not entirely, immune from other more serious troubles. The more rheumatic or gouty a person was the less pronounced was his tendency to consumption. Tuberculosis in a rheumatic subject, and still more in a gouty subject, was extremely rare, and when it declared itself it made very slow progress, and was frequently arrested. SISTERS FOUGHT A DUEL. Used Pistols at Poitiers—Each Fired Three Shots. Paris, March 6.—Two sisters fought a duel with pistols at Poitiers a few days ago, and one of them was so badly wounded that she is not expected to recover. Alphonse Bachevalier, who is only 24 years of age, was violently jealous of her sister, Marie, who, although she is 37 years old, had won the affections of the young man to whom Alphonse had been engaged. When Marie fell, her sister, Alphonse, also intended the revolver against herself and fired, but a wall-bulge in her coat deflected the bullet, and her wound is not serious. She has been arrested.

EVIDENCE FOR THEAKER IN.

One Witness Said He Was Told to Quit Union.

Some Non-Union Men Better Paid Than Union Men.

Case of the Company Will be Taken Up Monday.

The most important testimony put in yesterday afternoon in connection with the Theaker arbitration, was that of John O'Neil, a former employee of the company and a motorman on the Dundas line.

At Central Church service in the morning will be conducted by Mr. Sedgewick, and in the evening by Mr. O'Donoghue.

At Central Presbyterian Church Miss Gertrude Stares will sing a solo in the morning, and Mrs. Edna Love in the evening.

At St. John's Church, Rev. J. K. Unsworth will preach at both services in the First Congregational Church.

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CHURCHES TO-MORROW

SPECIAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL MUSIC TO-MORROW.

Rev. J. K. Unsworth will preach at both services in the First Congregational Church.

Canon Almon Abbott, M. A., will preach at both services to-morrow in Christ's Church Cathedral.

At Central Church service in the morning will be conducted by Mr. Sedgewick, and in the evening by Mr. O'Donoghue.

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NOVELTIES COMING

In Connection With Children's Hospital Benefit.

One of the novelties for next week at Bennett's that Miss Jeannette Lewis has arranged in connection with the benefit for the Children's Hospital is Lewis and Judkins.

The week beginning the 23rd Miss Lewis will present at the matinee performances a programme supplied by children to be given in connection with the regular bill.

Miss Lewis does not believe in having young children take part in evening entertainments, and it is for that reason she has notified the parents of those who have kindly consented to assist that their appearance will be at the afternoon performances only.

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ROYAL Baking Powder. To the woman who bakes, Royal is the greatest of time and labor savers. Makes home baking easy, a pleasure and a profit.

OUR EXCHANGES. The Ministers' Salaries. (Toronto Globe.) The Ministers' salaries last year were partly included in the estimates and voted in supply for a part of the year.

A GOOD COLLECTION. W. C. T. U. Raises Funds by a New Method. The parlor meeting held yesterday at the home of Mrs. E. Woodruff, 186 George street, under the auspices of Hamilton W.C.T.U., was highly successful.

LADIES' NIGHT AT Y. M. C. A. That ladies' night next Friday at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium will be one of the feature events of the season is assured by a glance at the programme.

WM. PENN. One of the nearest approaches to the Eiffel tower of Paris is the monument of Wm. Penn, 365 feet above the streets of Philadelphia, on the magnificent state buildings, the statue itself being 37 feet high.

Dog's Cold Nose. is a sign of health, but warm nose means sick dog. Doctors judge a dog by his nose and a man by his hands. Folks with cold hands need Scott's Emulsion.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Limited. SATURDAY, MARCH 7th, 1908. This Store is Famous for Good Values in Choice Dress Goods. For years we have enjoyed this reputation, and it is again strongly emphasized in our excellent showing this season.

An Introductory Sale of Embroideries. With the opening of our new department of Embroideries we inaugurate a sale of unusual importance. Thousands of yards of choice fresh Embroideries—every piece perfect and distinctly this season's patterns—will be offered at prices exceedingly low.

STANLEY MILLS & CO., Limited. MAKE SHREDDED WHEAT YOU "MEAT" DURING LENT. SHREDDED WHEAT. Supplies the strength and energy to do a half-day's work—gives you that satisfied feeling. Purest, cleanest, most nourishing and sustaining cereal food.

MOSAIC FLOORS POPULAR. Unknown Twenty-five Years Ago. They Are Now in General Use. Mosaic floors become quite popular in American architecture. Twenty-five years ago they were almost unknown.

THE LIGHT OF THE MOON. The light of the moon has been determined by the appropriate means of a selenium cell. The selenium cell, which, as is well known, discloses a varying electric resistance according to the amount of light thrown on it, has been generally used in light telephony (and

MISS ELIZABETH COOK. She represented Cornell in the debate with Columbia University. A protest made against Miss Cook, but it was over-ruled.

DUG UP A MASONIC RELIC

Cornerstone of Old St. John's Hall Comes to Light.

A relic of the early Masonic history of New York city was dug up the other day by Italian laborers in the employ of Contractor James Bradley, who is building the new subway loop between the Williamsburg and Brooklyn bridges. It is the cornerstone of the first Masonic hall in New York city, and said to be the first in this country. One feature of its history is that it was found a mile and a quarter from the spot where it was laid 106 years ago.

The laborers found the slab of stone about fifteen feet below the surface on Delancy street, 100 feet east of the Bowery. While they were poking at the surface of the stone, graven with old style script that aroused their curiosity, one of them chopped away the dirt which had lodged in a round hole six inches in diameter through the center of the slab.

When the hole was uncovered a pile of coins was disclosed, together with a silver plate and a copy of a Masonic newspaper of the date of 1854. Then followed the search by the workmen to secure the coins.

Before the foreman could reach the spot the coins had all disappeared and the finders were just coming to an agreement as to who should have the silver plate. The foreman saw the Masonic emblem at the top of the stone, and immediately summoned Mr. Bradley, who is himself a Mason. The contractor then set his men at work removing the stone with all possible care.

It was found that the stone was in two parts, each four inches thick. Each slab was broken in two almost at the center. The silver plate had reposed between the slabs.

Inscribed on the top of the cornerstone in the style of a century ago these words were found:

A. D. 1802, A. L. 5802, Jacob Morton, being G. M. of Masons of the State of New York, the R. W. the Hon. Edward Livingston, Mayor of the City of New York, D. G. Master; the R. W. Cadwallader D. Colden, S. G. W.; the R. W. Ph. S. Van Rensselaer, J. G. W.; the R. W. Daniel D. Tompkins, Esq. G. S.; the R. W. Robert Coles, G. T.; the R. W. the Rev. John Ireland, Grd. Chaplain.

The inscription on the back of the under slab read:

This stone was laid by the committee appointed to superintend the building. John S. Moore, Pres.; John Knox, James Hamilton, John Underdonk, John Hamilton, John Cheeseman, mason; Philip Beccannon, John E. West, carpenter, Oct. 13, A. D. 1802.

The break through the stone made it impossible to read the third name on the back. Contractor Bradley then tried to read the inscription on the silver plate found between the slabs, but the plate had to go through a cleansing process before the letters could be made out. The plate was then found to read as follows:

This stone was presented by Henry C. Atwood, Esq., to St. John's Grand Lodge of the Most Ancient and Honorable Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York, and by them relaid in ample form as the cornerstone of the St. John's Hall on this 24th of June, A. D. 1854, A. L. 5854.

M. W. Henry C. Atwood, G. M.; R. W. Reuben I. Van Tassel, D. G. M.; R. W. Andrew I. Fisher, S. G. W.; R. W. Charles W. Seod, J. G. W.; Richard Chas. W. Willett, Esq. G. S.; R. W. Robert E. Roberts, G. T.; R. W. and Rev. Joseph G. Kent, G. C.; R. W. Edmund B. Hays, G. L.

Contractor Bradley immediately sent word of the find to Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers, W. M. of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, and Col. Ehlers went to the contractor's office in the Bowery, opposite Delancy street, to look at the stone. He recognized it as genuine at once, and when he spoke of its historic value the contractor presented it to the Grand Lodge of the State, and it was removed to the Grand Secretary's office in the Masonic Temple.

Grand Secretary Ehlers had little trouble in getting at the history of the stone when he consulted the records in his office. It proved to be the cornerstone of St. John's Hall, erected for St. John's Grand Lodge of the State of New York in 1803 by Philip Beccannon. The hall stood in Frankfort street, where French's Hotel was later built, to be followed years afterward by the Pulitzer building.

St. John's Hall was four stories high, with a reading room, saloon and living apartments on the ground floor. The second and third floors were fitted up for lodge purposes and the fourth floor was unfinished.

The chapter and encampment rooms on the third floor were highly ornate, for that early period. For many years after it was built political meetings were held on the second floor, and it was also the scene of many social gatherings.

The history of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York, which Col. Ehlers consulted, and the corner-stone as well, show that the men who participated in the corner-stone laying had a prominent part in the history of the State and city of New York. Jacob Morton, who was Grand Master, was for thirty years Major-General of the State militia.

Edward Livingston, the Deputy Grand Master, had served three terms in Congress when he was elected Mayor of New York in 1802. Francis Van Buren laid the corner-stone of the present City Hall and in the following year he almost lost his life by staying at his post when the yellow fever epidemic struck the city.

In the following year he went to Louisiana, where in 1829 he was elected Senator. President Jackson chose him as Secretary of State when Martin Van Buren resigned in 1831, and in 1833 he was sent to France as American Minister.

Cadwallader D. Colden, the Senior Grand Warden, was the son of Cadwallader Colden, a physician who came to this country in 1708. The elder Colden first settled in Philadelphia, but later came to New York, and in 1719 was appointed the first surveyor-general of the colony.

He received a large patent of land along the Hudson, nine miles from Newburgh, and remained there until 1761, when Lord Halifax, in return for his "zeal for the rights of the Crown," appointed him Lieutenant-Governor. He held this office until his death in 1776, being frequently placed at the head of affairs by the death or absence of the Governors.

He was acting Governor when the paper intended for distribution under the stamp act arrived in New York, and it was put in his care in Fort George, which stood at the Battery. On the night of November 1, 1765, a torchlight procession, carrying images of the Governor and the devil, marched down Broadway to the fort, broke open the coach house, took out the Governor's coaches and burned them before his eyes in Bowling

Green. The next day he gave the stamps in custody of the New York Common Council and order was restored. Cadwallader D. Colden became District Attorney in New York in 1810, and succeeded De Witt Clinton as Mayor of New York in 1818. With Mr. Clinton he was one of the earliest promoters of the system of internal improvements and gave much attention to public education. He married a daughter of Samuel Provoost, first Episcopal Bishop of the diocese of New York.

Philip S. Van Rensselaer, the Junior Grand Warden, was Mayor of Albany at the time the corner-stone was laid, and served in that capacity for nineteen years, the longest service of any Mayor of that city. He was a brother of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the eighth patriot, who married a daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

Stephen Van Rensselaer owned 900 farms of 150 acres each, and was Lieutenant-Governor in 1795. He was one of the first to propose the establishment of a canal between the Hudson and the great lakes, and selected a route for such a canal which was favorably received in 1811.

In 1812 he commanded the United States forces on the northern frontier, but at the battle of Queenston Heights was forced to surrender to the British because of the mistle under him refused to cross the Niagara River into Canada to fight. When the Erie and Champlain Canals were completed in 1825 he had been president of their boards for fourteen years. He founded the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy.

Daniel D. Tompkins, the Grand Secretary, was a member of the Grand in 1802, and was elected to Congress two years later. He resigned to become Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, and in 1807 was elected Governor, serving until 1816.

In 1812 he prologued the Legislature to prevent the establishment of the Bank of North America in this city as the successor of the defunct United States Bank of Philadelphia. He was the only Governor to use the prerogative power.

He put the State militia in the field during the war of 1812, bought weapons of private citizens to equip the militia, paid the workmen that were employed in the Springfield manufactory of arms out of his own means, and altogether did more than the Federal Government for the success of the operations along the Canadian border.

President Madison invited Gov. Tompkins to become Secretary of State when James Monroe resigned to take charge of the War Department, but he declined on the ground that he could be of more service as Governor of New York. He was elected Vice-President with President Monroe, but just before he resigned the Governorship he sent a message to the Legislature on January 28, 1817, recommending that a day be fixed for the abolition of slavery within the bounds of the State, and the Assembly decreed that on and after July 4, 1827, all slaves should be free. He was one of the corporators of the city of New York.

In an effort to learn from the Masonic records how the corner-stone happened to be buried for over fifty years where it was originally laid, Grand Secretary Ehlers made a thorough search. He found the only reference to the corner-stone which threw any light on it was this extract from the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for 1848:

At the instance of John W. Simmons thanks were tendered Messrs. Kennedy Henry Johnson, builders, Richard French, lessee of St. John's Hall, for kindly expressions to St. John's Grand Lodge in the presentation of the corner-stone laid at the commencement of the above named building in 1802 and removed from its original foundation.

The records also showed that St. John's Grand Lodge united with the regular Grand Lodge of the State in 1850, but Henry C. Atwood, who was the editor of a Masonic newspaper, succeeded from the Grand Lodge in 1853 and organized a second St. John's Grand Lodge.

Undoubtedly Mr. Atwood and his associates in the St. John's Grand Lodge had their plans for a new St. John's Hall so matured that the corner-stone was laid in Delancy street. St. John's Grand Lodge, however, had on a feeble existence until 1858, when it stopped altogether. There is nothing in the Masonic records to show how far the work on the second St. John's Hall progressed. It certainly was never built.

The name St. John is linked with the beginnings of Freemasonry in this country, but although there were St. John lodges in other cities before one was organized in New York the Masonic records here do not show that they were provided with a hall.

St. John's Lodge in Philadelphia, the first to be established in this country, was founded in the latter part of 1730 or early in 1731 by Daniel Coxe, of New York, who under a deputation from the Grand Lodge of England was appointed Provincial Grand Master for Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey. He formed the first lodge in Philadelphia, and that it existed in 1731 is proved by the account books of Benjamin Franklin, who was its first Master and did printing for St. John's Lodge. The entries bear dates in 1731.

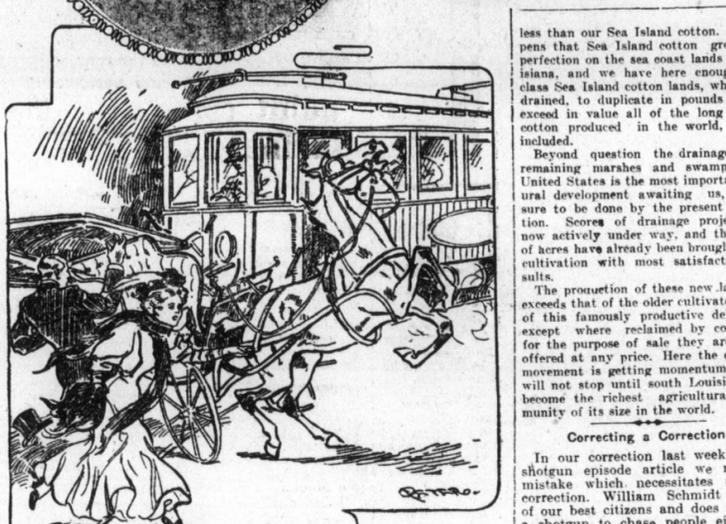
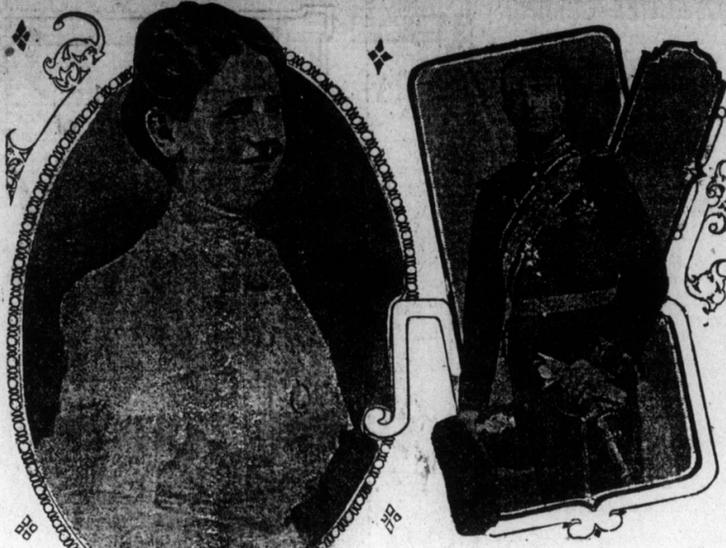
He was himself made a Mason in January, 1731. In 1733 the Grand Lodge of England granted a deputation to Henry Price of Boston as "Provincial Grand Master of Free and Accepted Masons in New England." St. John's Lodge in Boston was granted a warrant on July 30, 1733.

After the close of the Revolutionary War the American lodges withdrew their allegiance to the parent lodges in England and Scotland and created grand lodges in the States and it was for the New York Grand Lodge, which called itself St. John's, that the hall on Frankfort street was built.

The corner-stone is to be bound in brass or other metal and put on exhibition along with the Bible with which President Washington took the oath of office and other Masonic relics which make up the collection held in New York.

Cheaper Radium.
Speaking at the Royal Institution, London, on the results of recent researches in radio-activity, Professor Rutherford, of Manchester University, commenting on the fact that certain bodies had been separated from the substance thorium, said that the interest attaching to the separation of those bodies lay in the fact that they might, by their aid, obtain a reasonably large quantity of a radio-active substance at a comparatively low price.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. Prince Henry, her husband



QUEEN'S CARRIAGE WRECKED BY A WILD DUTCH STREET CAR. Wreck of Queen Wilhelmina's phaeton.

MILLIONS IN SWAMP LANDS.

Those in Louisiana Alone Could Support All Holland.

Louisiana to-day embraces within its boundaries an area which in its present condition is useless to its people as a corresponding area on the high seas. Yet, according to the Southern Farm Magazine, this now worthless area, something over 7,000,000 acres, is the greatest body of fertility in the world, except probably in the Amazon flood plain.

The cultivated portion of the alluvial district south of Red River is to-day supporting the densest agricultural population of the United States—a population of 330 to the square mile of cultivated land, omitting entirely the urban population of New Orleans.

Based upon what the alluvial lands are now doing, the un drained lands of Louisiana—lands to-day wholly uncultivated—are capable of supporting not counting the cities which would exist there, over 3,500,000, a population exceeding any one of forty States of the American Union.

Cultivated as the sugar district of Louisiana now is the annual wealth pro-

duction would approach the present value of the cotton crop of the United States and exceed by millions the value of our entire wheat crop.

Holland, on an alluvial area (2,750,000 acres) considerably less than one-half of Louisiana's un drained area, and with a fertility not up to the Louisiana standard, supports about 5,000,000 people, and up to the highest standard of Europe. Holland is almost a synonym for wealth.

Egypt, with a cultivated alluvial district (5,340,000 acres) considerably less than the one under discussion supports 10,000,000 people, not up to the European or American standard, but since the population supported to the square mile is about the same as in Holland, the lower standard of living is doubtless due to the character of the people.

On 1,500,000 acres of land Egypt produces fully one-seventh as much cotton as does the whole United States; that is to say, one acre of cotton in Egypt is worth approximately four acres in this country, and we are buying a continually increasing proportion of Egyptian cotton every year.

Egyptian is a more valuable cotton than our standard cotton, but it is worth

less than our Sea Island cotton. It happens that Sea Island cotton grows to perfection on the sea coast lands of Louisiana, and we have here enough first class Sea Island cotton lands, when once drained, to duplicate in pounds and to exceed in value all of the long staple cotton produced in the world, Egypt included.

Beyond question the drainage of the remaining marshes and swamps in the United States is the most important national development awaiting us, and is sure to be done by the present generation. Scores of drainage projects are now actively under way, and thousands of acres have already been brought under cultivation with most satisfactory results.

The proposition of these lands far exceeds that of the older cultivated lands of this famously productive delta, and except where reclaimed by companies for the purpose of sale they are rarely offered at any price. Here the drainage movement is getting momentum, and it will not stop until south Louisiana has become the richest agricultural community of its size in the world.

Correcting a Correction.

In our correction last week of the shotgun episode article we made a mistake which necessitates another correction. William Schmidt is one of our best citizens and does not use a shotgun to chase people either in or out of a house. We rather looked for him to bring a gatling gun down to the Bee office after reading our article last week. In the hurry of getting copy ready we wrote the name William Schmidt, when it should have been Henry. Henry—not Bill—is the shotgun man that chased a woman "into" or "out" of her house. Another time we stand corrected. We hope this article is all straight—that all names are right and spelled right. That we haven't used out for in or in for out or up for down. If we were running a daily it wouldn't be so bad, for we could correct a mistake sooner, but to wait a week and have that suspense hanging over one, like a sword hanging by a thread, that's what's putting the gray hairs in the Old Man's Head.—From the Powhatan Bee.

Mine Workers in India.

The chief inspector of mines in India states that the average number of miners working underground during the past year was 128,067. This average was made up of males, 83,053; females, 29,553, and children, 15,461.

It is estimated that the Subway tunnel to Brooklyn can divert a maximum of 16,000 passengers an hour from the Bridge route, which 54,000 now use in the evening crush hour.

THROW AWAY LINIMENTS

Here's the Prescription to Cure Rheumatism

Liniments only reach the skin and the muscles directly under the skin. Now, liniments can't cure rheumatism. They simply deaden the nerves for a time. When the effect wears away, the pain returns worse than ever.

If the bowels do not move regularly—the kidneys are strained or weak—if the skin is dry or harsh—the blood is sure to be filled with impurities or urea. This urea is changed into uric acid, which is the poison that causes Rheumatism.

Now, the only possible way to cure Rheumatism is to prevent uric acid from being formed. Logically, the only way to do this is to keep kidneys, bowels and skin in good working order, and prevent the stomach from being too acid. And the only way to do this is to take "Fruit-a-tives."

These marvellous tablets of fruit juices and tonics act directly on the three great eliminating organs—bowels, kidneys and skin—and put them in perfect condition. That is the only secret of their great success in curing rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago.

50c a box—6 for \$2.50. "Fruit-a-tives," Limited, Ottawa.

New Curative Agencies.

The present dislike of drugs and medicines has, of course, grown fanciful; nevertheless, there is a truth behind it which can no longer be ignored. And if medical science is to regain the esteem of the world, it must fairly and squarely take the ground that for the great majority of the ailments that afflict American humanity the contents of the pharmacopoeia are of very limited efficacy; that for these the directly curative agencies must be moral and physical. Indeed, it is to this position that the most advanced medico-psychological experts are now coming.—From Rev. Samuel McCoub's "Christianity and Health," in the March Century.

An Orchestra of Murderers.

In order to relieve the monotonous life of the convicts of Sumatra, the capital of the French penal settlement in New Caledonia, the authorities have entrusted to the organization of an orchestra, recruited from the ranks of such prisoners as are musically inclined. The conductor who formerly played at the Paris Opera House, has since been convicted of murder, the first clarinet was an innkeeper who slew six of his customers, while the operator on the big drum made away with his landlord. The solo cornet murdered his father, and the trombone his wife.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 28, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, who has been for one year a resident of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-Agency's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant. The land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority over all other applications until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by the Agency.

In case of "pre-emption" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to the institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right.

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particular the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of the Minister, relinquish it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

NOTES—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence by linking up farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father or mother, if the latter is deceased, of a homesteader, or joint owner of the land, is a settler, the residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS

COAL—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 100 x 150 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 25 per cent. on the sales.

Fluorapatite claims generally are 100 feet square; entrance fee, \$5; renewable yearly.

Applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The leases shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, \$20 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 25 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$1000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

THE SAD ENDING OF A FISHING TRIP



FREE!

Valuable Premiums Given Away Free!

Herewith will be found the picture of a Castle on a hill and some old trees. At first glance, no one would notice anything else, but by close observation and persistence two full figures and five faces can be found. The figures are those of a King and a Queen and the five faces those of the Princes and Princesses.



It is not necessary to write us a letter. Simply mark X with a pencil on each one of the full figures and five faces, then write your name and address on the blank below very plainly, cut out the advertisement and return it to us. We will write you at once telling you about the condition that must be adhered to. The condition mentioned above does not involve the spending of one cent. It is possible you may not see this advertisement again. Only one present is given in each locality. So you wish to have one, be the first to apply and state which present you would like to receive.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

- Ladies' or Gents' Gold Finished Watches
- Ladies' Solid Silver Watches
- China Tea Sets
- Rogers Silverware Dinner Sets
- (Six silver plated knives and six forks)
- Rogers Silverware Dessert Sets
- (Six Dessert Spoons, Six Tea Spoons, Sugar Shell, Butterknife, etc.)
- Gold Finished Parlor Clocks
- Water and Laminated Sets
- Photograph Albums
- Ten Key Hardwood Accordions
- Handsome Violins and Bows
- Toilet Sets
- Parlor Lamps, etc., etc.

Name _____
Address _____
(State which premium you desire.)

Do not fail to write your name and address very plainly.

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.

BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. H., MONTREAL

Do not fail to write your name and address very plainly.

DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.

BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO.

Dept. H., MONTREAL



Invisible Bifocals

This remarkable improvement in Bifocals should demand the attention of all who have to use the double vision lenses. A little more expensive, certainly, but this is more than compensated by comfort, not saying anything of appearance, which, as you see by the illustration, is much superior. The line so visible in the old style is entirely eliminated in the "New Kryptok."

Mr. Rouse will be pleased to show you their advantages.

Globe Optical Co.

111 King street east.

J. B. ROUSE, Proprietor.

111 King street east.

J. B. ROUSE, Proprietor.

The Watch House

Wedding Gifts and Cut Glass

Go hand in hand. With our complete stock of Cut Glass we can show you almost anything in both ornaments as well as table ware.

Klein & Binkley

35 James Street North

Issuers of Marriage Licenses.

The Quiet Hour

For Thoughtful People

The Stranger.
(An Eastern Legend.)
An aged man came late to Abraham's tent.
The sky was dark, and all the plain was
The sky was dark, and all the plain was
He asked for bread; his strength was
well-nigh spent;
His haggard look implored the tenderest
care.
The food was brought. He sat with
thankful eyes,
But spake no grace, nor bowed he to-
ward the east.
Safe-sheltered here from dark and angry
skies,
The bounteous table seemed a royal
feast.
But ere his hand had touched the tempt-
ing fare
The Patriarch rose, and leaning on his
rod,
"Stranger," he said, "dost thou not bow
in prayer?
Dost thou not fear, dost thou not wor-
ship, God?"
He answered "Nay." The Patriarch
sadly said:
"Thou hast my pity. Got eat not my
bread."
Another man came that wild and fearful
night.
The fierce winds raged, and darker grew
the sky;
But all the tent was filled with won-
drous light,
And Abraham knew the Lord his God
was nigh.
"Where is that aged man?" the Presence
said,
"That asked for shelter from the driv-
ing blast?"
Who made thee master of thy Master's
bread?
What right hadst thou the wanderer
forth to cast?"
"Forgive me, Lord," the Patriarch an-
swered,
With downcast look, with bowed and
trembling knee.
"Ah, me! the stranger might with me
have stayed.
But O, my God, he would not worship
Thee."
"I've borne him long," God said, "and
still I wait;
Couldst thou not lodge him one night
in thy gate?"

Prayer.
Our gracious God, we thank Thee
that, as a father for his children, so
Thou carest for us and givest us, each
day, our daily bread. We thank Thee
that Thou dost not only feed our bod-
ies with the bread that perisheth, but
that Thou hast provided for our souls
the bread of life, of which if we eat
shall never die. We bless Thee for
Jesus who is Himself the bread from
heaven and in whom all our spiritual
wants are satisfied. Pardon, cleansing,
comfort, light—all are found in Him.
O grant us faith that we may accept
of Him as He is freely offered to us, and
believing in Him may find eternal life.
Amen.

Proving Christ's Divinity.
If I were to attempt to prove the di-
vinity of Christ, instead of beginning
with mystery or miracle or the history
of the atonement, I should simply tell
you the story of His life and how He
lived and what He said and did and how
He died, and then I would ask you to
explain it by any other theory than that
He is divine. Reared in a carpenter's
shop, having no access to the wisdom of
the other races and people, He yet, when
about thirty years of age, gave to the
world a code of morality the like of
which the world had never seen before,
the like of which the world has never
seen since. This He was put to death.
He was nailed to the cross in shame and
those who followed Him were scattered
or killed. And then, from this little
beginning, His religion spread until hun-
dreds of millions have taken His name
upon their lips, and millions have been
ready to die rather than surrender the
faith that He put into their hearts. To
me it is easier to believe Him divine
than to explain in any other way what
He said or did.—Ex.

Christ in the Storm.
As Christ lay asleep in the little boat,
with His disciples, and the wind lay
the wild tempest that had arisen, how
great was their anxiety and how small
their faith! And when the Lord was
aroused from sleep it was not the storm
that He rebuked first, but His dis-
ciples. The billow did not trouble Him.
The very thing that was His disciples'
worry He left alone till he had rebuked
them for their unbelief.
Is not this a true parable of life to-
day, my sisters? The storms of life
break upon us, and we invoke the aid
of the Master, fearing and trembling
lest some evil should befall us. And
then the loving Christ rebukes us for
our lack of faith. He shows us that
as followers of Him we ought not to
let such things trouble us, but rather
to cultivate that sense of peace and
resignation which should be the por-
tion of every true believer.

The Derelict.
Once passed a derelict in the Bay of
Biscay. She bore signs of having been
in fire; cable chains dangled from the
hawsepipe, the masts were gone, the
decks were green with marine grass,
there was no life, only the cargo of logs
gave forth a grinding groan. Where had
the crew gone? Perhaps a passing
ship picked them up; perhaps they
took to the boat and were lost, so
often have we to say "perhaps" in
this life. We squared away at
nightfall, and in our sleep dreamed of
deserted ships.

The sinner is a derelict. Adrift, car-
ried away by foul winds, moving to-
wards a rockbound shore. The derelict
was once a goodly ship, well formed,
well manned, with a capable commander,
but storm, or collision, or fire, made her
as we found her. So man was once noble
and happy, but he has drifted away
from God and happiness. Every dere-
lict grows worse and not better, every
sinner shakes her frame and ultimately
she will go to pieces. So the sinner
grows in badness, deceiving and be-
ing deceived. Every derelict is a menace
to navigation. Governments have been
moved to send out suitable vessels to
blow up and destroy these floating ob-
stacles. The sinner is a menace. He is
to be dreaded and avoided. "Go not
in the way of evil men." Who does not
pray, "gather not my soul with sinners,
nor my life with men of blood." Dere-
licts are sometimes taken in tow to get
them out of harm's way, and because
they are capable of being repaired, and
because they have a valuable cargo.

Powerful tugs and strong cables are
despatched for the purpose, and they
are often successful. Man is capable of
being saved, he may be rescued, he has
a valuable cargo—a soul beyond price.
"What shall a man give in exchange for
his soul?" The redemption of the soul
is precious. Believe in the Lord Jesus
Christ and Thou shalt be saved.—H.
T. Miller.

Beset.
It is refreshing to an old chief of-
ficer in his watch below to recall the
time when he was on deck and had to
bear the weight of responsibility which
belonged to his station.

We know something of cold in Can-
ada, but to be frozen in, in the Arctic
regions, is something more, and when
the chief writes down in his log, "Be-
set," it means something much more.
We had caught two whales and were
thinking of securing away for home,
when adverse gales and a high sea drove
us into a bay and the word "beset"
meant a winter in the frozen North.

How we fared it is impossible to tell,
and volumes on the Arctic regions may
give the readers some idea of the double
darkness of that dreary winter time.
It would be difficult to write down all
that is suggested by the word "beset,"
but I will try. When it was calm our
good ship was completely quiet, but
when it blew a strong wind you would
think that spirits from the vasty deep
had come up to make a noise. Oh, the
nip, the cripple and the crush; oh, the
gripe, the grind and the groan, the
fret, the fume and the fury, the rage
and the rebound. Every timber a voice,
every bolt a tongue. As the winter went
on the grip of the ice became alarming,
and more than once the crew were em-
ployed sawing ice to make a dock to
give the ship some relief from the ex-
travagant pressure. "Nothing like an Arctic
winter for a good hug," said one of the
sailors; "a fierce embrace never to be
forgotten."

We had enough provisions and plenty
of whale-oil for the lamps. The lamp of
life gave us cheer, and when the word
"beset" was read there was a corres-
pondence, an appeal and a response,
which found an echo in the hearts of
some of the crew, as the first winds
found an echo through the rigging and
spars. "Thou hast beset me behind and
before, and laid thine hand upon me."
Such knowledge is too wonderful for me.
I cannot attain to all it means.

Points.
Was the ice close to the ship? God
is close to me, consciously, joyously,
lastingly.

The Vagaries of Dreamland.
(By a Banker.)
"Balmly sleep, kind nature's sweet
restorer," is indeed one of her greatest
boons to mankind; to the tired worker,
or whoever it be, the far most fatiguing
toil of brain-work; or to those harassed
by anxiety or apprehension; or to those
happless and pitiable individuals who
have nothing to do—no pursuits, except
perhaps that most insipid occupation of
mere reading, so hobby, whether in arts
or sciences, in natural philosophy, in
literature or politics, and whose whole
life is a vulgar, listless existence—to all
these the tranquil repose of sleep is an
invaluable measureless boon.

But although the body is at rest, the
soul is not at rest. In a moment of time
an incident, full of detail and crowded
with adventure, flashing through it. (It
has, too, from time to time, been re-
covered from apparent death by
drowning, that at the moment when the
heart practically ceases to beat the
whole life-history from beginning to
end, with every incident in detail, flashes
through the brain in a most startling
manner.) And how fertile is the brain
during sleep in creating imaginary oc-
currences, some full of mystery and en-
chantment, some grim and horror-
stricken; and some an irritating series
of vexations. A sportsman misses ev-
erything, or the trigger of his gun be-
comes jammed at every attempted shot;
the bank cashier cannot count his gold;
the mountaineer hopelessly stumbles at
every step upon the ice. Everything, in
fact, persistently goes wrong.

Or, on the other hand, the dreamer is
reveling in scenes of ecstasy and love-
liness. The constellations, for instance,
of the midnight skies are transformed
into the figures shown on celestial globes.
Here is Andromeda flashing in
starry beauty, chained to a rock, while
brilliant Perseus, grasping gorgon's head
which drips with crimson stars, attacks
the sea monster and rescues the beauti-
ful maiden from his vengeance. Here
magnificent Orion, scintillant lustre,
missions gleamed in sparkling precious
stones, and numerous splendid beings
of dazzling beauty traversing those
streets of gold, all add to the glittering
radiance of the yomronous scene. And
then in a moment, all is vanished into
the blackness and darkness of night.

But if a fanciful dream be a vision of
such glittering splendour, how trans-
cendently sublime and majestic must be
the beautiful vision of those suffering
realms of glory which are the inheri-
tance of those whose names are inscribed
in the roll on high, and against whom
the Accuser can bring no charge. For
although those triumphantly victorious
ones were but sinning mortals, yet hav-
ing conforming their lives to the Divine
law, and accepted as their Saviour the
Son of God, who received in His own
Person the punishment due to them,
their transgressions cannot be punished
a second time, and eternal justice is sat-
isfied.

Notes.
He who mixes with unclean things be-
comes unclean himself; he whose asso-
ciations are pure becomes purer each
day.—Talmud.
There is a limit at which forbearance
ceases to be a virtue.—Burke.
If every one would mend one, we
should have a new world.—Matthew
Arnold.
Never treat money affairs with levity.
Money is character.—Lord Lytton.
He made the mistake of thinking that
with a rope and a ring passed through
it is with words as with umbrellas,
the more they are condensed, the deeper
they burn.—Southey.

Summoned at a Dublin Police Court
for driving a bull without securing it
with a rope and a ring passed through
its nose, a cattle drover made a defence
which absolutely floored the prosecu-
tion. The bull had no nose!

FUN OF BALLOONING.

**Reasons Why Air Voyaging Should
Become a Popular Sport.**
Floating softly up into the blue ocean
of air, watching the earth sink slowly
away beneath us, and fade and change
quietly to an immense map spread be-
fore our wondering eyes—such are the
first impressions of balloon voyagers.
The noisy shouts of those who come to
wish us "Bon voyage!" become fainter
and fainter until absolute quiet reigns
about us. It is so still that the ticking
of the clock in the barograph is heard
noisily counting the seconds as it traces
the line of our upward flight across the
sheet.
Meanwhile the earth-map down below
us stretches out larger and larger, but
its details are fading and becoming
blurred. High hills have changed to flat



Arthur Hyne, sentenced to seven years for bigamy and fraud, confessed that he was George A. Witzhoff, the monumental deceiver of American women. The identity of the Bristol culprits with the American multi-bigamist had been long suspected. On the upper right is a cut of Arthur Hyne, from a photograph taken in the Bristol police dock and, below, the latest photograph of Dr. George A. Witzhoff, previous to his leaving America. On the upper left it shows Rosa

Cuttman, one of Witzhoff's many wives. Below, to the left, Mrs. Witzhoff, as she called herself, under the impression that she was the "only one." In the centre is Mrs. Alton Chapman, and a little above her Alice Bell, two more of the deceived thirty-two.

surfaces. A river winds and bends its way through the duller colors like a tangled ribbon of silver. A small lake sparkles in the sunshine, giving life and fire to the sober shades about it. A railway train creeps slowly along, its trail of smoke streaming back over it; but as we look, it suddenly disappears from sight, apparently swallowed up before our eyes. Then we realize that it has plunged into a tunnel, through a hill which to us seems only a flat surface; now it appears again, coming out on the other side.

So the wonderful scenes come and go, ever changing, but ever grand and inspir-
ing—scenes that come back to us real and vivid, that we may live them over again in later days. The cloud effects are at times the most beautiful of all. After having sailed up through these into the dazzling sunlight, we see the snowy billows just below our feet, the shadow of our balloon falling upon their white surface. This shadow is often surrounded by a halo of rainbow colors or rare beauty. At such times one has the feeling of having left the earth completely. The white masses just below seem to be quite solid, and look as though one might step out of the balloon and take a stroll over them, if one only had snow shoes. The air is wonderfully clear and pure, and gives us a feeling of exhilaration much greater than that enjoyed in mount-
tain-climbing. Is it, then, surprising that ballooning is rapidly becoming a popular sport?—From Henry B. Hersey's "Experiences in the Sky," in the March Century.

If a teaspoonful and a half of salt is added to a gill of milk it will remove ink stains from either white or colored things.
Heat that goes up the chimney is so much good money wasted, therefore do not allow the smoke draught to be left open unless when fresh coal is put on.



POLICEMEN AND RIOTERS STRUGGLE IN PHILADELPHIA STREETS.
1,000 men began a march which started in "Little Italy" which was to have terminated at the city hall. At their head they bore the red flag of anarchy. When the police tried to disperse the crowd they were attacked. As a result of the clash fourteen men were arrested. A score of citizens were hurt trying to help the police and many shots were fired, both by the paraders and the police.

Old-Fashioned Democracy.

(Philadelphia Record.)
In a speech made before the National Democratic Club of New York this week ex-Judge Herrick among other things said:
We are here to read men into the party, not to read them out.
Our party is a national, not a sectional, party. We must not expect all members of our party to think alike upon every question, and we should not rule out of its membership those who differ from us in some particular.
I have been taught to believe that the following are some of the essential principles of the Democratic party:
That the principal function of government is to prevent citizens from interfering with the rights of citizens, and that function being performed, that nation is governed best which is governed least.
Individualism, with equality of opportunity; no paternalism, no pampering citizens or industries, and no special protection to persons or classes.
Governments not engaging in any business or enterprise, but producing gain or profit that can be conducted by individual or corporate capital and enterprise.
A simple, not a splendid, govern-
ment, and that no more money should be exacted from the people than is necessary for the support of govern-
ment economically administered.
The distribution and not centraliza-
tion of governmental powers.
State sovereignty within constitu-
tional limits.
Home rule, local self-government, the result, and also most efficient preserver of civil liberty.
That all property devoted to a purpose or business affected by a public use in subject to public regulation,

and our transportation corporations should be so regulated by law that there shall be no favored localities, corporations or persons.
In protecting the individual and in affording equality of opportunity, we recognize the fact that large aggregations of wealth place the individual at a disadvantage. It leads to the crushing out of small dealers, deprives them of the opportunity of building up and maintaining a business of their own, and it often compels them to become employees instead of independent business men. This leads us to seek to limit and control these large aggregations of capital; we insist that their franchises and powers should be strictly limited and defined, and that they should be exercised under strict supervision and control, not nagged, worried, threaten-
ed, and plundered, but simply controlled, in the public interest.
Our belief that the Government should so far as a Government can, afford equality of opportunity, and our opposition to special privileges and partial taxation, lead us to op-
pose a protective tariff; whether that tariff be for the benefit of favored localities or favored individuals. It is a grant of special privileges, favoring some to the detriment of others; it is taxation of the many for the benefit of the few.
We recognize that large sums of money must be raised for the support of Government; and that the simplest way of raising it is by means of a tariff; but such tariff should be one for revenue only; that if there still remain any infant industries in this country, or any class of mechanics or laborers that need protection, a revenue tariff can be so adjusted as to afford them all necessary relief.
Our mechanics and laborers have more to fear from the importation of cheap foreign labor to compete with them here than from the importation

of the products of cheap foreign labor.
This is an altogether admirable statement of the position of the Democ-
ratic party both as to the policies of its attitude toward questions now at issue before the country. We com-
mend it to the perusal of all Demo-
crats, especially of young Democrats, who bear the burden of the maintenance of the principles set forth.
What Art Should be.
Things (in a painting) must not have the appearance of being brought to-
gether by chance or for a purpose, but must have a necessary and inevitable connection. I desire that the creations which I depict should have the air of being dedicated to their situation, so that one could not imagine that they would dream of being anything else than what they are. A work of art ought then, in its own place, and the men and things in it should always be there for a reason. It were better that things weakly said should not be said at all, because in the former case they are only, as it were, deflowered and spoiled. Beauty does not consist so much of the things represented, as in the need one has had of expressing them; and this need it is which creates the degree of force with which one acquits oneself of the work. One may say that every-
thing is beautiful provided the thing turns up in its own proper time and in its own place; and, contrariwise, that nothing can be beautiful arriving in-
appropriately. Let Apollo be Apollo, and Socrates Socrates. Which is the more beautiful, a straight tree of a crooked tree? Whichever is most in place. This, then, is my conclusion: The beautiful is that which is in place.—Jean Fran-
cois Millet.

IF MEN WERE SERPENTS.
It is said the woods would be full of female snake charmers. Perhaps so. But there is no perhaps when you apply "Putnam's" to a core corn. It cures quickly. For sure relief use only Put-
nam's Corn and Wart Extractor.

A mustard plaster mixed entirely with white of egg will neither soar nor blister.

Merchants

The motive power of your business is

ADVERTISING

The leading merchants every-
where have demonstrated this fact.
In the large cities the

Persistent Advertiser

has become famous and makes the money. If you would be in this class you must advertise in the

TIMES

the paper that goes into the homes and the one that reaches an exclu-
sive clientele. Circulation large and growing.

It is an easy matter to let the other fellow get your business.

See Our Ad. Man

Daily and Semi-Weekly

COAL AND WOOD AT Lowest Prices

THE ROGERS COAL CO. LIMITED
S. GILLIES, Pres. GEORGE J. GUY, Mgr.

The Paper on Which "The Times" is Printed is Made by the

Riordon Paper Mills Limited

at Merriton, Near St. Catharines

THEY ALSO MAKE BUILDING PAPER AND ARE THE LARGEST MAKERS OF SULPHITE PULP IN CANADA

Head office, Mack Fisher Building, Montreal, where all correspondence should be addressed.

THOSE WHO SPEAK LOUDLY.
Foreigners Here Do It, and So Do We When We're Abroad.
"Did you ever notice," he asked, "how foreigners always speak very loudly when talking with other persons of their own country?"
"I mean that foreigners traveling about in this country conduct their conversations at the top of their voices. The same is true of them in restaurants, where they discuss the most private matters openly and loudly. They have abundant confidence that no one else will know what they are saying."
"I remember on one occasion being on the street with a young woman who knew Italian much more than I did. We passed several Italians who were walk-
ing along and one of them, turning to a companion, made a remark about the young woman's personal appearance that wasn't exactly flattering."
"From her face I knew that she un-
derstood. I turned about angrily, but she put her hand on my arm and asked me not to do anything. So we let it go at that."
"Yes," said the other man, "and if you ever have been abroad you will re-
member that Americans and English there are quite as free in their way of expressing loudly all sorts of opinions. It looks like a stand-off to me."—New York Sun.

Poor Reward for Genius.
Richard Savage died in a debtor's pris-
son.
Slow, the famous antiquarian, became a licensed beggar.
Camoens, Portugal's poet, died in an almshouse after years of beggary.
Ben Johnson perished in poverty. One of his last acts was to return a paltry sum sent him from King Charles.
Ulrich von Hutten, the brilliant Ger-
man, was reduced to a tramp's life. He was found frozen in the store.
George Gissing's work never succeeded till he was dead. His life was a long struggle against disease and neglect.
Quintus was not the only writer who died in poverty and neglect. Chatterton, the poet, poisoned himself, rather than die of starvation.

NEWS RIGHT UP TO DATE

WORLD OF SPORT

WHAT IS GOING ON NOW

MIDLAND MADE A TIE IN ROUND.

Collinwood Lost Last Night's Game 7 to 3.

Frank Gotch Threw Rogers Twice But Lost the Match—Abe Attell and Jerry Driscoll Are Matched.

HOKEY SUMMARY. O. H. A. Intermediate—Final. Midland..... 7 Collingwood... 3

Midland, March 7.—Collingwood and Midland are tied in the final round for the O. H. A. Intermediate championship at 15 goals each.

Collingwood started like winners, and forced the play for a time, but Midland got the first goal, Beattie and Hastings combining for the tally.

Collingwood started like winners, and forced the play for a time, but Midland got the first goal, Beattie and Hastings combining for the tally.

Midland started the second half only one goal to the bad on the round, and, inspired by plenty of confidence, sailed in with the determination to win.

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test requiring that he should down Rogers five times within an hour. The men wrestled catch-as-catch-can style. Gotch secured the first fall in 26 minutes and the second in 36 minutes. Rogers throughout the match was entirely on the defensive, and often crawled off the mat to prevent being pinned down.

FRENCH WRESTLER WINS. Montreal, March 7.—John Rooney, of Chicago, wrestled Cazeaux, the French champion, best two out of three falls. Gracieo Roman, last night at Sohmer Park, Cazeaux won the first fall in 25 minutes. Rooney was on the defence all through and stood a lot of punishment. The second fall was also won by Cazeaux in 19 minutes.

CRISPIN AGAIN. London Roller Skater Defeated Wm. Smith. Gen. Crispin, of London, the champion roller skating racer of Canada, again proved his right to the title last night by defeating Wm. Smith, of Burlington, in a one-mile contest at the Britannia Rink before a crowd that numbered nearly eight hundred.

John Wesley, Colored Jockey, Said to be in a Frame-Up. New Orleans, March 7.—The stewards dropped a bombshell into the camp of the manipulators yesterday at the Fair Grounds. So far but one ruling was issued, it being against J. W. Murphy for his suspicious ride on Ida May, the logical contender in the second race.

MURPHY IN TROUBLE. John Wesley, Colored Jockey, Said to be in a Frame-Up. New Orleans, March 7.—The stewards dropped a bombshell into the camp of the manipulators yesterday at the Fair Grounds.

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WHEN TY COBB PLAYED FOR \$25 PER.

There is a time, not so many years ago, when Ty Cobb, the Detroit outfielder, who is now holding out for a three-year contract calling for \$5,000 per, would have played for \$25 a month.

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GERMANY'S LATEST MAMMOTH WARSHIP

(Continued from page 1.)

Tweedmouth have been guilty of a serious indiscretion there is but one opinion, and even newspaper friendly to the Government remind Lord Tweedmouth that it was his duty to submit such a communication to the Cabinet.

The Chronicle editorially hopes that the unfortunate series of indiscretions may lead to a real effort by Germany and England to arrest new naval construction, in which case both countries would have an equal reason to rejoice.

The Daily Chronicle says it is able to state that Lord Tweedmouth communicated the Emperor's letter to the King and the Foreign Office before sending a reply to it.

The Emperor's letter, besides deprecating British comments on the German naval policy, mentions that Germany's chief object was to substitute new ships for old ones and to protect Germany's overseas commerce.

There will be a road race on Good Friday under the auspices of the club. The runners will start at 9 o'clock from the club rooms and to the Halfway House, thence to Victoria Park, and twice round the park and back to the club.

On Friday evening next, March 13, a boxing and wrestling tournament will be held in the club rooms. Some of the best local men will compete, and a high class programme is promised.

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ROGER BACON

A. D. 1214 and 1292—Nothing New Under the Sun.

An article taken from the Contemporary Review was published in the Spectator of Saturday, Feb. 29th. It was entitled "Progress, an Illusion," stating that ancient civilization was far ahead of modern.

As regards the life of Roger Bacon, English historians scarcely mention him or his works, though unquestionably he and they deserved a place in their records at least as much as the detail of a blazing star, and a bloody shower, which they have never failed to discuss upon at full length.

He treated on minerals and metals, deeming sulphur and mercury to be the chief principles of them all, and also sufficiently evident from his operation now used in chemistry, and claimed now as modern inventions. He described, too, the method of making tinctures and elixirs; he undoubtedly was the miracle of the age in which he lived, and perhaps the greatest genius of mechanical knowledge since the time of Archimedes.

He understood and explained the nature of concave glasses, spherical, upon which he wrote a treatise showing their force in burning at a distance. How far he advanced in optics in all its branches is sufficiently evident from his book of perspective, where he speaks of the reflection and refraction of light, and describes the camera obscura, and all sorts of glasses, which magnify or diminish objects, bring them nearer to the eye, or remove them farther away among the rest, the use of the optic tube, or telescope (thought to be a modern invention), was plainly known to him.

His Mathematical instruments cost two hundred pounds sterling, or three hundred, for he proposed a plan to have them spent upon them and books a sum so enormous for the time in which he lived, and the matters upon which it was expended, that the popular belief was, that the devil was at once his protector and his enemy.

Friar Bacon was likewise almost the only astronomer of his age; accordingly he took notice of an error in the calendar, in relation to the quantity of the solar year, which had been increasing ever since the time of Julius Cæsar, and proposed a plan to Pope Clement the Fourth, how it should be corrected. But it was only three hundred years after that Gregory the Thirteenth followed this very plan in the reformation of the Julian calendar, with this difference, that Roger Bacon had proposed to begin the year on the 1st of our Saviour, whereas the Gregorian correction reaches no higher than the Niece Council. But his penetrating genius did not stop there.

He entered into the depth of mechanical sciences, and was the first to combine with the force of elastic bodies, that in imitation of Archytas, who constructed a wooden dove that could fly, he made a flying chariot, and had an art of putting statues in motion, and producing sounds out of a brazen head. He also hit upon the secret of gunpowder, and described the ingredients of its composition, and the amazing effects of its power and light.

His were wonderful discoveries for so ignorant an age; and more wonderful, as he had neither teacher nor conductor. And it is, perhaps, the most wonderful of all, that such important discoveries should have lain so long concealed, until others should have started up in succeeding centuries, and shamelessly lay claim to them as their own. He had also the right. For forty years he pursued those studies with indefatigable intensity; and was that suspicious and vituperated creature, a very learned man in a very illiterate age, and, because he performed extraordinary things, by the help of mathematics and chemistry, he was suspected of magic, and persecuted accordingly, especially by his own fraternity; who, not content with the expulsion of his works from their libraries, never rested till they had him imprisoned in a dungeon.

He had also some skill in physics. "The advice for us in our present generation is this, that however we deem ourselves and our age to be, there was always at least one Roger Bacon or Friar Bacon, a man to appreciate and comprehend." Bacon appears to have anticipated even some of the men of the nineteenth century, and even in the succeeding one, so far, no important discoveries in science; yet it required their re-discovery, in later ages to appreciate their worth. His life is a tragedy, and the value of perfect toleration for the freest inquiry into the great secrets of nature, and while we endeavor in our search after these great truths ever to do it in a reverent spirit, and with a childlike confidence in the infallible teachings of Revelation.

"Has not God still wrought by means since first He made the world? And did He not of old employ His means to draw it out? What is His creation less than a capacious mine of means, formed for His use, and ready at His will?"

George Hawkesworth Armstrong, Hamilton, March 5, 1908.

Local Prize. (Vancouver Saturday News.) It is this same spirit of communal or collective pride which causes Hamilton to make faces and yell at Toronto when ever the big city steals a march on the anxious community of Burlington Bay. Yet this spirit is productive of good things. It is jealous and pretty strife, and of healthy rivalry, and it is not also a fact pride in one's town is often described as "public spirit."

Sour Sonnets of a Sorehead. (James Haveron, in Toronto Saturday Night.) If I could hit a healthy handed lurch, I'd cut these moanin' ideas around the bar. This gratin' scotchman or a bum cigar. An' stallin' round to get a chance to lurch. I could meet 'em overworked free lunch. I could hit the bar, but I'd be a lurch. 'That would be goin' fast an' goin' far. You bet your life the way it'd blow the bar. Oh, Ge! this belin' stoney broke is tough. An' lookin' for a job would drive you blind. This burg is a lurch, an' it's a lurch to be. Say, I ain't handin' out no side show gift. But talkin' on the square, an' most of it, it's this bloomin' bar's a lurch of lurch.

Commission Whig Money. (Kingston Whig.) About \$85,000 have been spent on the Hydro-Electric Commission, and so far not a contract has been entered into by a municipality for cheaper power. Mr. Whitney has intimated that it is up to the municipalities now to do something. Some of them have passed by-laws favoring the venture. Some of them have not. Some have passed by-laws of a probable cost of a certain horse power. But the whole thing is yet in the air and will probably stay there for a week or union of time from Niagara, and until the power is brought to the municipalities, it is not possible, it cannot be utilized at any price. The commission, however, is a desirable, must do more on its own behalf, and on behalf of the government, than hand out remittances which are definite or workable.

Truth crushed to earth will rise again, and it is kept pretty busy with its ups and downs.

CRICKET CRITICISM IN OLD ENGLAND.

Though England won only one of the five test matches with the Australian cricketers, the M. C. C. team on the whole has thoroughly justified its selection, in the opinion of the London Mail's cricket authority, and those who sarcastically pointed the finger of scorn at England's "second eleven" may well hide their diminished heads, for the Australians themselves admit they have had a very severe run for their money, and, bar that little bit of luck which is bound to occur in cricket, the score would read 3-2. Except the four test matches the M. C. C. team have not lost a match, and this in spite of the illness of their skipper, the indisposition at various times of different members of the team, and Hayes' inability to find his true form. In the last of the tests England took the field without Humphreys, whose performance throughout the tour had won him unmitigated praise, and whose non-inclusion in the first test match has furnished the text of many sermons on "Why England lost."

Times change and men with them, so that things approved of may become objectionable, and vice versa. The present profusion of cricket and its ungodly position as the Englishman's national game are vastly different from the situation in which it stood a hundred and fifty years ago. In the Gentleman's Magazine of 1743 is to be found this trade against the pastime which now holds first place in an Englishman's affections: "The diversion of cricket may be proper in holiday time and in the country, but upon days when men ought to be at work, and in the neighborhood of a great city, it is not only improper but mischievous in a high degree. It draws numbers of people from their employment to the ruin of their families. It brings crowds of apprentices and servants whose time is not their own. It propagates a spirit of idleness at a juncture when, with the utmost industry, our debts, taxes, and decay of trade will scarcely allow us to get bread. It is the most notorious breach of the laws, as it gives the most open encouragement to gaming, the advertisements most impudently requesting that great sums are laid, so that some people are so little ashamed of breaking the laws which they had a hand in making that they give public notice of it."

THE GUN CLUB WON TWO. At the Brunswick alleys last night in the City League series the Gun Club team won two games from the Fernleigh Club. The scores: Gun Club—152 127 170—449; Ripley—169 146 219—534; W. Thomson—169 188 152—509; C. Thomson—143 180 169—492; Simpson—167 159 164—480.

JOHN'S LOST CHANCE. London, March 6.—Tommy Burns, the heavyweight prize fighter, to-day withdrew the deposit he had put up with a local sportsman as a forfeit to bind a match with Jack Johnson, the American pugilist.

TOMMY BURN'S PILE. Just what Tommy Burns has earned in the ring is a subject of much controversy. He has gone on record in an interview on this subject in the Sporting Life, London, his own figures, translated from the pounds, shillings and pence of the original article, being in round numbers \$26,000. Life says: "Contrary to report," says Tommy, "I did not bank the first money I received in the fighting business, though I have been careful to put a good slice of it away ever since, and I trust the day will never come when I shall be obliged to look to my friends for a benefit, as so many unfortunate boxers have been obliged to do through their own folly, which is often called by another name—being a good fellow."

Provided Burns is successful in his contest with Roche he will net, not including side bets, \$10,000 more in the next month. This, of course, does not include his theatrical engagements, for which he is already booked for many weeks ahead.

It is reported that telephone rates at Fort William may be advanced owing to a deficit in the accounts.

London, March 6.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the Rugby team to visit Australia and New Zealand will possibly return via Canada. Arrangements have been made for a continuous pool tournament for the championship of the United States, to be held in Chicago, commencing on the 6th inst. Players are invited from Canadian players. Particulars may be obtained on application to 68 King street west, Toronto.

The bull-terrier class at the Buffalo bench show Messrs O'Rourke & Judd's (Hamilton) Westwood Flyer won first in limit dogs, thirty pounds.

Harvey Williams, of Toronto, will pitch for Winnipeg the coming summer. The Prairie City management is also angling for a local outfielder.

Col. Taylor, of the Boston Americans, says that Thomey is satisfied with the contract tendered him, and the cause of his holding out is the failure to get \$500 of the Toronto purchase money.

The Alma Athletic Club will hold a wrestling and boxing tournament in the Alexandra roller rink on the 18th of March. Medals will be given to winners of each event. Events are: Wrestling 105, 115, 125, 135 and 145 pounds; boxing 105, 115, 125, 135 pounds. Entry blanks can be obtained from C. H. McKay at the rink.

Lord Alverstone, the Lord Chief Justice of England, opening a debate on "Recreation" at a London debating society, said, referring to boxing, it was a great satisfaction to see a bully with a strong meet a man who could box. Boxing had been the way Englishmen had defended themselves for centuries. If people did not defend themselves with fists they would use weapons.

Kansas City, March 7.—In last night's block of 150 lbs. in the six hundred lb. championship pool match, Thomas Hueston, the St. Louis champion, was in rare form, and made 148 while John G. King, his opponent, pocketed 87 balls. The total score: Hueston 422, King 283.

Chicago, March 7.—Willie Hoppe, of New York, last night won his fifth

FRANK GOTCH LOST. He Downed Yankee Rogers Only Twice in One Hour.

New York, March 7.—Frank Gotch, the champion American wrestler, last night lost a handicap match to Joe Rogers, being able to throw Rogers but twice, the rules governing the contest requiring that he should down Rogers five times within an hour.

Queen's (19)—Goal, Bennett; point, Macdonell; cover, Pennock; rover, Campbell; centre, V. Crawford; wings, Dobson and George.

14th (4)—Goal, Hiscock; point, Powell; cover, Vanhorn; rover, Potter; centre, R. Crawford; wings, Bernier and Richardson.

During the first half Queen's set the pace and had the better of the play. The soldiers were not in their usual good form. At half time the score stood 5 to 2 for Queen's, but the second half Queen's still led. Final score, 10 to 4.

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BIG TOURNNEY. Basketball Feast at the Alexandra on Monday.

The two Hamilton basketball teams had their final work out last night at the Alexandra Rink in preparation for the tournament on Monday.

Toronto Centrals have failed to send their entry in and as it now stands with All London, Toronto West End and the two Hamilton teams it will just nicely round out so that there will be no byes, that putting one team to an unfair disadvantage by having to play two games in succession without a rest between.

Lots will be drawn between London and Toronto for who will stack up against Hamilton No. 2 for the first game, as they both want to leave the Hamilton first for the final.

The programme of the day will be: Skating from 2.30 until 4 o'clock; basketball at 4.15 between the Hamilton seconds and London or Toronto West End; at 5.15 basketball between the Hamilton firsts and London or Toronto west End. At night at 8 o'clock the losers of the afternoon will play off for the third place and the winners at 9 o'clock for the championship. In the afternoon there will be no reserved seats, 25c admitting to both skating and the two basketball games with a 15c admission for children.

As the Hamilton management is

SOME SNAPSHOTS AT SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN

The Winter Book has made its appearance and speaks volumes for the popularity of the King's Plate.

Rochester and Buffalo wrestlers with Y. M. C. A. League cards will defy the American Amateur Athletic Union, and contest in the Canadian championships at the Toronto Central Y. M. C. A. on March 20 and 21.

The General Olympic Committee of Canada will get \$2,000 from the Provincial Government. They asked \$5,000 from the Provincial Treasurer to help defray expenses of Canada's athletic candidates in England, but the department has seen fit to somewhat prune the amount. There is some disappointment among athletes as a result.

Little Tod Sloan threatens to put racing forever on the "blink," as he phrases it, by telling of the evil and demoralizing examples which young persons who wander to the tracks are afforded. Knowing somewhat in a general way of Tod's racing history, it has been suggested that he could simplify matters</

Music and Drama

WORLD OF AMUSEMENT

Stage and Platform

General Gossip

Henri Bernstein, the brilliant young author of "The Thief," is an interesting retainer of the notion that our modern, humdrum existence is deplorably leveling and destructive of the marked individual types, which were so plentiful and diverting in more leisurely days.

Mr. Bernstein, it seems, while scarcely "a character," immediately impresses even "the man in the street" by his personality, which is one of fine distinction. He is a man of splendid presence and elegant manners, and his friends say that he expends as much thought upon the cut of his clothes or the turn of a cravat as upon the arrangement of an act or the drawing of a character. His "The Thief" has established Mr. Bernstein as the most inventive and most resourceful of modern playwrights.

He has the finest sense for almost automatically built climaxes of any present-day writer for the stage; yet, Bernstein is anything but practically or scientifically inclined. Rather, he is a mystic with a sharp eye for observing human nature, but, personally, more subject to human influences than any person who comes under his microscopic eye.

The following is related by his intimates as typical of Bernstein: One morning, after having breakfasted with two friends, one an art printer, the other a publisher, and both very dear to him, Bernstein came to the theatre attired in a handsome suit of dark maroon. To most minds a maroon suit, of course, is a badge of eccentricity. Bernstein had probably lately read of maroon suits and decided that what might to-day seem eccentricity, in other days would denote an excellent taste. Hence, he had set out to establish the fashion of maroon clothes for men, or, rather, had courageously made himself a disciple of a vague who disappeared from the boulevards of Paris sincerely grieved him.

"Capable men have told me that acting is not an exact science, and capable men have told me that they do not believe it can ever be made such. I don't agree with them," asserts William Faversham. "It acting is not exact, then it should be a careful building of a presentment. It should receive the same methodical treatment as a play. No man ever did much who left the slightest detail of acting to chance. So-called inspiration is much over-rated in the dramatic profession. The honest builder would not with an odd and ill-chosen assortment of materials and tools, begin work, trusting to inspiration to show him where to place a window or door. Before he takes up saw or hammer or plane he would have planned the minutest detail and in his mind's eye seen that house finished before with his material eye he saw it begun. That is my conception of acting."

George M. Cohan is completing a new play which his father, mother and sister Josephine will assist him to produce. The piece will be put on by Cohan and Harris at the Knickerbocker Theatre in New York about the middle of April.

"Cherubino," in Saturday Night, writes the following warm appreciation of the Elgar Choir's work in the recent Toronto concert:

The combined concert of the Sembraich Company and the Elgar Choir, of Hamilton, at Massey Hall, on Friday evening of last week, proved a delightful surprise. The Elgar Choir astonished the Toronto critics and their audience by their finished singing, their reverent interpretation of the sacred music among their selections, and the really exceptional beauty of the female voices. I may refer to the exquisite sweetness and softness of the tone quality in Brahms' beautifully touching "Dirge of Darthula," to the technical excellence and the devotional spirit of Gounod's "Day of Penitence" and Vittoria's "Jesu Dulcis," the airy lightness and crispness of Blumen-thal's "Gather Ye Rosebuds," and to the delicacy and variety of Elgar's "Lullaby." Mr. Carey and his singers have made a conquest of the musical people of Toronto, and will assuredly be welcomed here again, should they care to make their visit an annual occurrence. The Elgar Choir gave as their encore Elgar's charming "Snow," which was admirably treated and in which the women's section revealed a quality of tone that could not be surpassed in Toronto.

The interviewer was about to take his



CHAS. GRAPEWIN

Who will be seen at the Grand next Friday and Saturday.

departure, after a chatty session in the dressing room of David Warfield during the performance of "A Grand Army Man" at the Stuyvesant Theatre. Just then a Japanese butler approached with his coat and hat.

"That's a wonderful boy," remarked Warfield. "He knows more about Ibsen than I do. He reads Ibsen all the time. He's got a great mind, a great mind."

"What's his name?"

"What's your full name?" demanded Warfield, turning to the butler.

"Imma Oura Hachimi," replied the Jap, bashfully.

"You see," exclaimed Mr. Warfield, exultantly. "Didn't I tell you he was a wonderful boy? It takes a great mind to remember a name like that."—Bill Board.

From Maelyn Arbuckle's unpublished reminiscences: "We opened at last in New York with 'Spartacus,' and I said: 'Here's where I hit 'em.' The curtain rose on me as a Roman senator, and you ought to have seen me! Talk about the grandeur! I stood there erect and solemn in a toga. To be sure, my stalwart arm was dimpled at the elbow, but my hair was beautifully done up in little ribbons, and I knew that at last I had come into my own."

"I sat up all night to get the first sketch of the 'morning papers,' and when they came in I had one of the fellows read them to me, so as he could see how they acclaimed the new McCallough. The first headline he read was:

"Where do they come from?"

"That's all right," I said. "Wait till you see what they say about me." And my friend read:

"Mr. Arbuckle may think he looks like a Roman senator, but to our mind he more resembles an east side butcher."

ONLY AN ACTOR.

The following verses were dedicated to the late Harry Fernandez by Frederick Palmer:

Only an actor, a mummer of words,
Only a puppet to please the herds
With the mouthing of other men's
rhyme.

No niche in the Hall of Honest Fame,
No page in the Book of Deeds,
Only a grave of forgotten name,
Only a mound in the weeds.

But the soul of the mime was the soul
of a man,
And the heart of the man was true,
And his heart and soul have crossed the
span,
To the call of the Final Cue.

The Play is over, the Curtain down,
The rain beats cold on the ebb,
And Hamlet is one with the grimacing
clown,
For a man has gone to his God.

Edison's Latest

It is not as important to the human family as a remedy that affords sure relief from indigestion and constipation. Laxa-Food is sure to give lasting relief, endorsed by reputable physicians. Ask your grocer.—A. W. Maguire & Co.

The estimated expenditure for the Province of Ontario for this year is \$7,501,873.67.

Savoy's Good Bill

The management of the Savoy is more than satisfied with the marked approval that Hamilton theatregoers have bestowed during the past week on the brand of vaudeville it is intended to book for the Merrick street playhouse during the remainder of the season. Another excellent bill, which it is promised will be its own best advertisement after the Monday performances, will be seen when that distinguished comedienne, Hope Booth, will appear as the chief attraction in a clever comedy sketch, "The Little Blonde Lady." This will be one of the most important events of the theatrical season. Miss Booth has been scoring a signal success at the leading American theatres with this act. The author is the celebrated George M. Cohan, who has worked out some clever comedy situations and given the dialogue many a witty twist. Of plot it has none to bother about, but it is clever, bright, and up-to-the-second, with a laugh in every other line. The dainty little comedienne has the support of a clever little company, and her act is sure to be one of the most pleasing features of the season.

Julian Caciado, King of the Wire, who will be the special attraction, is conceded to have the greatest wire act before the public to-day. Caciado took New York by storm when he came to this country some months ago, and has been meeting with big success ever since. Some of his feats are said to be remarkable.

Another big attraction will be George W. Evers, the original "Pork Chop." Evers is one of the cleverest black faced comedians in the business. Equipped with a bright line of patter, original jokes and pleasing songs, he is said to be eminently successful in keeping the audience in constant laughter, while he is before the footlights.

Allertus and Altus are announced as presenting a cyclone of juggling merri-merriment. They are said to be the most pleasing comedy juggling team vaudeville has produced in many seasons. Their work is along original lines, and the act is said to be a first-class laugh-provoking number.

Kavies' dogs and cats is a clever animal act that will delight children and amuse older people. The animals are remarkably well trained, and give a very pleasing performance.

Dill and Ward, singers and dancers, have a snappy little offering that is sure to please. Their act is said to be much above the average in that class of entertainment.

Hallen and Hayes, dancing comedians, will be favorably remembered for their recent work when here last year. They are both clever entertainers, and the eccentric dancing is a feature of the act.

Another strong comedy number, the moving pictures and the musical programme by the orchestra completes the bill. There has been a splendid advance sale for Hamilton Postings Club night on Tuesday evening, and also for Limerick night, the following evening.

Amateur night at the Savoy last evening attracted one of the biggest crowds in the history of the house. The S. R. O. sign was out at 7:30, several hundred people had been turned away by the time the curtain went up, and every available inch of standing room from the lower floor to the gallery was occupied. The regular bill was kept running at a merry clip to the accompaniment of solid applause and the programme furnished by the local talent was the best since the amateur night feature was introduced. There were several rattling good numbers and the comedy furnished by the man with the hook and an assistant with a bag kept the house in a "riot" of laughter. Linkert and Keith, a hand balancing team, who furnished an act that would not suffer in comparison with some of the professional work seen here, won first prize. Lucy Dolan, a singer, whose offering appeared strongly to the "jury," was second. She was obliged to respond to an encore, and enjoys the distinction of being the first contributor to the amateur entertainments thus favored. Evelyn Johnston, a little tot, whose singing captured the house, was third. George Swanick, the best amateur juggler that has appeared yet, was fourth.

The Law

Conditions formulate law. Our law under present conditions is to sell. The workman in the class who cater to. We have what he wants in quality and price.—M. Kennedy, 259 James street north.

At the Grand

THE WORLD has come to a clearer understanding of the great Norse dramatist, Dr. Henrik Ibsen, who wrote "A Doll's House."

Twenty years ago Ibsen's name was unknown in America and for a number of years after his first play was produced in this country, his work was mocked and scorned. Yet at his death a few months ago, in his 79th year, the dramatic critics of the world united in saying that no once since Shakespeare's time had made so strong an impression and left so deep a mark on the stage and its patrons.

To-day in America, Ibsen is recognized in his true light," writes Sherman Dunby. "It would seem as if the theatregoers in America has a keener perception and the ability to discover the true greatness of the man and his works than the people of any other clime." Ibsen's "A Doll's House," speaks for itself, the characters are so finely drawn and their emotions are so real that everyone acknowledge the technique and remarkable analytical powers of the author.

Ibsen is not a pessimist as many imagine and has often been asserted. On the contrary, he is pointing the way to loftier and better things and showing that he believes in the regeneration and reformation of society. Seats are now on sale for Monday's performance.

Combining literary merit and dramatic interest, "The New Mrs. Loring," in which Miss Henrietta Crossman interprets the title role this season, contains the two most potent factors essential to the successful play.

In "The New Mrs. Loring," described as a comedy of sentiment, there is depicted a woman who has been married to a man who has become a playboy in the Loring home, New York. His two daughters and son are awaiting the arrival of the step-mother they have never seen. Anticipating all sorts of traditional tyranny and selfish despotism they are speculating as to the outcome, the uncertainty of their future. Half an hour after her arrival the second Mrs. Loring succeeds in dispelling all doubts as to the father's choice. The only discordant note arises from the son and his charming who recognize in Mrs. Loring a girl of their college days—a girl ancient whose character an ugly story gained credence among the gossips and found willing listeners among the boys at college. The problem of winning out her salvation is ably told and is said to be admirably interpreted by Miss Crossman who comes to the Grand next Wednesday night.

An exceptionally strong cast has been provided for the "Thorns and Orange Blossoms" company, which comes to the Grand on Tuesday night. The play is taken from the world-famous novel of Bertha M. Clay, and is said to follow the original story in every detail. Special scenery, mechanical and electrical effects are used. The production is under the direction of Rowland & Clifford Amusement Co.

Amelia Bingham, than whom no American actress has had a more versatile or interesting career, comes to the Grand Opera House on Monday night and Tuesday night, March 23 and 24. Miss Bingham will produce three plays, as follows: "Monday evening," "The Climbers," by Mr. Clyde Fitch; and "Tuesday matinee," "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," likewise by Mr. Fitch; and on Tuesday night, "A Modern Magdalen," by Haddon Chambers.

If you want to laugh as you have never laughed before go to the Grand the week after next, and charming Katharyn Osterman and her clever sister, Anna Belmont, in "The Girl Who Looks Like Me." This is a veritable inciter of "acute laughter"—attacks of which physicians declare to a unit, are highly beneficial to all sizes, ages and conditions of humanity.

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"The Candy Kid" was presented at the Grand last night to a large sized audience and the performance was greatly enjoyed. The production is a musical melodrama, and the vocal numbers were pleasing. There is a good plot in the play, and it was well worked out. Mr. Roy Raymond, in the title role, made his first appearance before a Hamilton audience, and he made a favorable impression.

"The Candy Kid" will be presented at the Grand again this evening, and should draw a big house, the scale of prices being low.

BIG BUSINESS.

When "The Red Mill" was presented in Washington a few weeks ago, it played to \$18,000. Mr. Sothorn's receipts for the week he presented four plays amounted to \$8,000, sadly notes F. F. Morse, dramatic editor of the Washington Post. "The Follies of 1907" attracted capacity audiences the first week of the present season at the National Theatre. Ziegfeld's other 'show' did the same thing later in the season. Without reliable data to back the statement it is still safe to guess that Mrs. Fink's "Boswellism" attracted not more than half the patronage bestowed upon "The Gay White Way." It's a gay life—even in Washington.

Bennett's All Star

The bill next week at Bennett's will have a hard task to succeed after that which held the boards at the theatre this week, but Manager Driscoll thinks that he will be able to turn the trick again. Laughter will be made by most of the turns, while the interest aroused by the others will not be of an ordinary character. To secure some of his turns the manager has had to pay high salaries, much higher than is usually paid by those in command of houses in other cities of the size of Hamilton.

Premier position will be held by Clarence Wilbur and his ten funny folks presenting "The New Scholar," which is one of vaudeville's best and brightest acts. Mr. Wilbur is a comedian of extraordinary worth and will offer so much humor that the audience will almost forgive him for not singing more, for he has a splendid voice. Another comedian of special mention will be found in Mr. Sam Conit, who as Professor Evergreen will contribute a comedy character that is always a hit. Alike, yet different, are the six O'Connor sisters, who add much to this splendid act, and they will be of special interest to the patrons, as they are all Canadian girls, though plainly dressed, each is of a different type and distinctly individual, and when they sing Killarney you can almost picture them on the banks of the lakes.

One of the most amusing novelties will be the act of the four Rianos. As acrobats the Rianos are marvelously clever. They do a series of acrobatic and contortion stunts that are beyond comparison. Two of the four, made up as girls, are all about the stage, climbing and leaping over chairs and tables, swinging from the chandelier and keeping everything in lively motion.

Leville and Sinclair are dancers and singers above the ordinary. The two singing songs which have become popular in many places, while their dancing is of that variety which sets everybody's feet moving in company with their own.

Emil Hoch & Company, another great sketch company, will be seen in a beautiful little playlet, "Love's Young Dream." The play is well constructed, with no false pathos in it, and the acting of the artistes is polished and refined.

Contortionists have been rare at Bennett's because the manager has insisted that it is no use sending anything to this city unless it introduces something original. Juno Salmo is a freak, and

possesses a body that is as pliant as india rubber. He can twist himself up so that the audience does not know whether he is coming or going. His makeup is that of Mephisto, and that alone is something original.

A good argument is put up by Cook and Stephens, who play the role of a Chinaman, and has as his object the role of the other, a oon. The offering is distinctly funny and will not be one of the least, because it is one of the smallest items in the bill.

Good amusement will be provided by Elsie Fay, Bissette and Miller with their song, talking and dancing number. The act is a romp all through, with a good deal that is clever in it and plenty that is diverting.

Two excellent films will be put on by the Bennett-oscops.

KATHARYN OSTERMAN

Who will appear at the Grand in "The Girl That Looks Like Me."



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MISS JANE CORCORAN

Who will be seen at the Grand on Monday night in "A Doll's House."

AN IBSEN SECRET SOLVED IN WEST.

The "farical frolic" idea appears to be in the air to-day. From Minneapolis there comes an interesting letter and an account of an Ibsen burlesque performed by certain Philistines belonging to the wives of a literary society that has been studying the voluble Sphinx of the north and finding more "secrets" and "hidden meanings" in his texts than they (the husbands) would accept.

Rome G. Brown, an attorney of the Minnesota town, is the chief protester. He wrote the burlesque, "A Fool House; A Problem Play," he called it, and the great Rushing Actress, Miss Noisy-mover, was presented as the star. Evidently Minneapolis society had a lot of fun with "A Fool's House," and Mr. Brown had more fun writing of the "Secret" in "A Doll's House." We append the second section of "Mr. Llotson's play:

(Scene: Same as before. Same characters, same costumes, except Dr. Rank is added. His costume does not need any disguise, but his face should have a deathly pallor, his eyes sunken, and a deathly red should appear on each side of the nose next to the inside of each eye. Hellman is seated at the right of the table reading a newspaper. Snora is seated at the other side. After the curtain rises nothing is said for some seconds. A very serious air is assumed by both. Finally Hellman lays down his paper and, after looking around and then at Snora, says very slowly and seriously:

Hellman—Has Dr. Rank gone out?

Snora (same manner, as though solving the problem)—No; he has not yet come in. (Thoughtfully.) He will probably be going out if he comes in.

Hellman—Well, in that case are you sure he will be going out and how soon will he go out? He certainly should be going out if he appears at all.

Snora (still very slowly and thoughtfully and dramatically)—So it is, Hellman—or, will be. He has always gone out when he has come in—and—(Dr. Rank slowly enters.)

Hellman (looking in the direction of Dr. Rank and rising and slowly taking in the fact that Dr. Rank enters. All assume a tense dramatic feeling)—"Ah, doctor, so you are going out?"

Dr. Rank (looking from one to the other and quizzically, but also very slowly and dramatically)—Why, no.

Hellman—Snora says you are going out.

Snora—Yes, surely, doctor, you always did, and I told Hellman that you were going out.

Dr. Rank—O, yes, in that sense I am going out, but not now. I have just come in, but slowly and dramatically takes his hat, which he has laid aside on a chair or some place, and then starting to back to the door) I shall be going out. Indeed—(still slowly backing to the door, Hellman interjects.)

Hellman (to Snora)—See he is going out.

Snora (to Hellman)—I told you so, he is going out.

Dr. Rank—I go out (Disappears and from outside says)—I go out.

Hellman (who has been following Rank with his eyes and pointing dramatically and slowly, says) He goes out, has gone, and very intensely, dramatically, and slowly, says)—He goes out. (Retains the dramatic position.)

Snora (same manner as Hellman)—Yes, he goes out. Both are then solemnly pointing in the direction of the door through which Rank has gone, and they hold their positions for a few seconds to intensify the terribly dramatic situation. Then Snora steps forward and speaks while Hellman follows her with his eyes, but seriously and with dignity. Snora speaks seriously and in a didactic manner to the audience.) "A great problem has been presented. Who shall discover his hidden answer? Now let the world wrangle. None shall learn the secret from us.

(Curtain.)

Thus we have the cryptic meaning of Dr. Rank's departure from the house of the Helmers—his final "going out" from Nora's life—fully explained. He "went out," Commentator Rome explains, because he went out.

After the play there were "questions for tests," propounded by the Philistines and dodged by the ladies of the literary club. Some of these read:

"Is a marriage that is not ideal a real marriage and if so, why not?"

"Was Snora justified in committing: (1) forgery? (2) deceit? (3) murder? (4) desertion?" (Answer any two.)

"Is one ever justified in breaking the law?"

"Why didn't Hellman lock her up until she got over the sulks?"

"Does I—n believe in marriage without mutual trust?"

"Should married women eat?"

"Compare the trouble play with the cipher play."

"Show that Shakespeare was merely a dull disciple and weak imitator of Ibsen."

"Is Snora what she is and if so or otherwise does the fact that she is or does it not?"

Many failed to pass the examination, it is recorded, because of their inability to grasp the true significance and real secret hidden in the last question.



CLARENCE WILBUR AND HIS FUNNY FOLKS

They will be seen at Bennett's Theatre all next week

CRIPSEL'S DOGS

Who figure in the animal act at the Savoy all next week.



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The production is a musical melodrama, and the vocal numbers were pleasing.

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PREMIER AND POWER DEALS.

Says He Will Answer Liberal Leader's Questions.

All Queries to be Answered on Monday Next.

Seems That Much Explanation is Necessary to Answer.

Toronto, March 7.—Apparently there is much explaining to be done by the Ontario Government in connection with the alleged approaches made by a representative of the English bondholders of the Electrical Development Company, for yesterday Premier Whitney said it would take a forty-minute speech to give the Legislature all the details. Yesterday afternoon the Premier had a few minutes to say about the recent questions of Hon. A. G. MacKay regarding the work of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and the Government's attitude concerning the latest developments. He requested the Liberal leader to change his question to a motion for a return, the request being complied with. This action is taken to mean that Mr. Whitney desires to make some rather lengthy explanations, since he would have more latitude in handling in a return than in simply answering a question. However, Mr. Whitney promised to give the House an explanation on Monday, and added that Hon. Mr. MacKay could make his questions as wide as desired. Several bills were advanced a stage at the sitting yesterday.

The Limit Reached. When questions by members were reached on the order paper Premier Whitney arose to make an explanation regarding the questions by Hon. Mr. MacKay which affected the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. The first question was concerning contracts that had been made, if any, between the commission and the municipalities. Hon. Mr. Whitney stated that the government proposed to get the information at the earliest possible moment, but the limit had now been reached with reference to the question of returns. He had looked into the authorities and found that questions were allowed in the British House and in Ottawa where the subject could meet with a concise reply, say a simple negative or affirmative. Mr. Whitney said he could quite understand the anxiety to get the information as soon as possible, and the Government, proposed to co-operate. The information required was quite voluminous, but it was now almost all ready. He proposed that Hon. Mr. MacKay make a motion for a return, and the information would be handed in.

A Forty-Minute Speech. Hon. Mr. MacKay said that he had afterwards found that the first question, asking what municipal corporations had applied to the commission, was a little wider than he had intended. He had intended the Minister to charge that all the information stated in the question might not be brought down if necessary. He agreed with the Premier's suggestion.

Then Mr. Whitney drew attention to Mr. MacKay's second series of questions, asking if any representative of the bondholders of the Electrical Development Company had interviewed the Government regarding a proposition for sale.

"It is utterly impossible for me to answer that question in a satisfactory way without making a speech of forty minutes and without doing injustice to the situation," said Mr. Whitney.

Regarding the third question, "If the interview was not along said lines what was the nature and result of the said interview?" now have got to make a speech to answer that question."

Accordingly the Premier asked that this question be also made in the nature of a motion for a return. Hon. Mr. MacKay said he did not know if a return would go far enough. "I am prepared to let my honorable friend make the question as wide as he pleases, and on Monday we will give the answer."

This request was also complied with. The following new bills were introduced: To amend the act respecting the appropriation for veteran land grants, Hon. Mr. Cochrane; to amend the liquor license act, Mr. Thompson (Wentworth). Explaining his measure, the Minister of Mines said it was simply meant to extend the time until Sept. 1 for receiving applications.

Replying to Mr. Labrosse (Prescott), Hon. Mr. Cochrane said that the greatest depth to which the Government had gone in their mining explorations on the Gillies limit was 140 feet.

When Mr. Foy's bill respecting elections of members of the Legislative Assembly was in committee he explained that it was the intention not to have students vote at the places where they were studying when they were entitled to vote at their homes or in other places.

Hon. Mr. MacKay contended that students in Toronto or Kingston from October till the end of May might lose their votes at an election. "There won't be any there," said the Premier, laughing, with evident reference to this year's elections.

The committee reported progress on the bill. Other Government measures passing the committee stage were: Respecting the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, and respecting an agreement between the commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park and the Electrical Development Company of Ontario, limited, both of them fathered by Hon. Mr. Foy.

Private bills given a second reading were: To amend the public libraries act, Mr. Thompson (Wentworth); to amend the municipal act, Mr. Gamsay; and to amend the pounds act, Mr. Gamsay. The bill of Mr. McKelroy (Carleton) to amend the act to regulate the speed and operation of motor vehicles on highways was read a second time and referred to a special committee to be named later.

HIGH CHIEF OF FORESTERS.

PAID A VISIT TO HAMILTON COURTS LAST NIGHT.

Large Gathering of the Canadian Order Heard Address by J. A. Stewart and Other Officers.

Last evening, High Chief Ranger J. A. Stewart, L. L. B., of the Canadian Order of Foresters, paid his first official visit to the subordinate courts of this city. The meeting was held in the new S. O. E. Hall on John street south, and a very large attendance greeted the chief officers of the four courts—Lindley, Nicholson, Canada, and Transportation occupied a seat of honor on the platform, together with W. G. Strong, Superintendent of Organization, and High Vice-Chief Ranger D. Allan, the chairman of the evening.

Mr. James Gadsby, D. D. C. R., and he introduced Mr. Stewart in a few well chosen words. Mr. Stewart was given an ovation on rising. He thanked the local Foresters for the splendid turnout, and was of the opinion that his first official visit was a success. He considered it an honor to be at the head of the Canadian Forestry. For the course of an hour Mr. Stewart delved into the secrets of the success that has attended the Order and presented some very plain facts why it had succeeded. He also referred to the work of the legislature in regard to the members of Parliament should be instructed as to what is the best course to pursue. Mr. Stewart said that the work of the Order during the past year was the largest in its history, and he was sure the work would go on progressing and greater efforts would be put forth this year to make it stronger. He thought that the Foresters should look to the Northwest as the place for the coming work. It is a growing part of the country, and there is where the Order should be firmly ensconced. He stated that he was pleased with the progress of the local courts, and hoped for larger increases in membership.

Mr. Allan and Mr. Strong and Joseph Greenfield gave short addresses. Mr. W. O. Pettie gave a splendid solo at the close of the speeches. Stanley Addison was the accompanist.

RETURN OF RECORDS

STATEMENT BROUGHT DOWN IN THE COMMONS.

Original Documents Taken Out of House by Members in Violation of the Rules, and Sometimes Kept for Nearly a Year—What Mr. Barker Did.

Ottawa, March 6.—Three hundred and fifty-five returns have been presented to the Commons since January 1st, 1906.

An analysis made of these returns, according to a statement brought down in the Commons to-day, makes an illuminating commentary on the recent return of records. It shows that the return of original documents, the Opposition a few weeks ago, led by Mr. Ames and Mr. Foster, occupied two or three days in the vehement demand that whenever desired the original documents should be brought down in the returns ordered.

The record of what has happened to many of the returns brought down during the past year strikingly bears out the contention of the Government that if the original documents were brought down there is grave danger of their complete loss to the files of the department, with possibly serious inconvenience and legal difficulties ensuing.

Of the 355 returns brought down a considerable number have been appropriated by members from the journals office and kept for long periods of time, running in some cases as high as six or eight months, and, furthermore, in a number of cases they have never been returned at all to the custody of the Parliamentary officials.

Mr. Lefurgey kept one return in his possession for 261 days, and then returned it with a number of pages missing. Mr. Barker kept one out for 108 days, and so on.

Mr. Ames himself has taken out at least five returns which he has never returned at all. Mr. Foster, Mr. Borden, Mr. Ames, Mr. Armstrong, Dr. Reid, Mr. Laker, Mr. Kemp, and others, all of whom were most imperative in their demands for the production of the original documents, have also carried off returns and forgotten or neglected to bring them back.

Yet affixed to each return is the following notice: "This sessional paper is the property of the House of Commons and must not be taken from the precincts of the House. The member receiving the same for reference or information is requested to return it to the journal office at his earliest convenience."

Hamilton's Headquarters

For shaving supplies is Gerrie's Drug Store, 32 James street north. Most complete stock, including Gillette razors, \$5. Gem safety, \$2.50. Witch safety, \$1.50. Ever-ready safety, \$1. King Shaver and carbide-magnetic (best sold), \$2. King Cutter, \$1.25, and many other kinds. Also razor boxes, clippers, Adams Hed-Rub, Juna clover and an immense stock of high-grade razor strops.

Workman Killed Near Kenora. Kenora, March 6.—Murdoch Mackenzie, employed at Shady and Smith's camp No. 2 on the Transcontinental, while working in a cut was crushed by sliding rock and so severely injured that he died a short time afterwards, while being brought to the hospital. He was 39 years of age and was a native of Scotland.

HAS PREMIER PLACE AMONG SUNDAY SCHOOL CLASSES

St. Andrew's Church Union Bible Class Has Short But Unique History and Does a Work That Is Far Reaching In Its Influence For Good.

Among the religious organizations of the city the Union Bible Class of St. Andrew's Church holds a unique place. A little folder published by the class announces its motto as "Holding Forth the Word of Life," and its object as "Bible study, soul winning, Christian culture, mutual helpfulness and extension of Christ's kingdom throughout the world"—a declaration that is broad enough to embrace everything that religion stands for. Less than four years ago this class was brought into existence, and when Mr. W. C. Pearce, of Chicago, Superintendent of the International Sunday School Association's adult department, whose special business it is to organize such classes throughout the United States and Canada, visited St. Andrew's class some time ago he declared that he knew of none other to compare with it, and added that it was worth coming 700 miles to hear its orchestra.

But St. Andrew's Union Bible class was not the result of effort on the part of the international officers and committee, and needs every Sunday at 3 o'clock in the church. The attendance runs as high as 150 and now averages probably 125, in spite of the fact that almost every Sunday this winter has been stormy. The body of the church is the only room large enough for such a gathering, especially as the class has a fine orchestra of about 15 pieces. Mr. Thomas Anderson being the leader. The musicians occupy the choir, left while playing, and take their places in the class for the lesson. This regular class has a fine orchestra of about 15 pieces. Mr. Thomas Anderson being the leader. The musicians occupy the choir, left while playing, and take their places in the class for the lesson.

The class is so arranged as to promote earnest study and free discussion, and is helpful in a wonderful degree. Mr. Jamieson continued as president and Mr. Leckie as teacher until last autumn. Then the former organized another class in the school and Mr. Leckie was elected to succeed him as president and Mr. Lyman Lee was chosen teacher. The latter has carried on the work with splendid success, and is looked upon as an able teacher. The position requires a large amount of careful study and thought, and the class has always been fortunate in having as its teacher men of studious temperament. The class, besides the regular study of the lesson, has varied lines of work to perform, for which committees are appointed. These committees have their duties defined as follows: Membership Committee—Shall be responsible for securing new members, looking up absentees and visiting the sick; shall also make a record of the attendance of members and report same to class Secretary each Sunday.

Sunday School Committee—Shall supply substitute teachers for the Sunday School from the class.

Missionary Committee—Shall furnish missionary information to class, recruit missionary speakers as occasion arises, and shall seek to increase the interest and support of mission in the class.

Social Committee—Shall welcome and introduce new members to the class. They shall also provide such social meetings and entertainments as the class may approve.

This year's officers and committees are: W. R. Leckie, President. J. M. Firth, Vice-President. Lyman Lee, Teacher. J. H. Little, Secretary-Treasurer. Thos. Anderson, Orchestra Leader. Membership Committee—N. F. Firth.

HEART SEWN UP.

REMARKABLE OPERATION PERFORMED BY GERMAN SURGEON.

Cabinetmaker Sent Bullet Through His Heart—Hole Was Sewn Up and After Six Weeks Patient Left the Hospital Absolutely Cured.

Berlin, March 6.—An astounding surgical operation is reported to Prof. Sultan in The German Medical Weekly. The heart of a person who had attempted suicide and fired a bullet into it was taken out and sewn up and the patient discharged from hospital six weeks later absolutely cured.

Professor Sultan gives the following account of the operation, which is believed to be without parallel:—"On June 24 last the patient, a cabinetmaker, 38 years old, fired at his heart with a small-calibre revolver. Examination showed a small powder-blackened hole in the heart through which hardly any blood issued. Late in the evening of the second day, thirty hours after the shooting, we decided to operate, and made an incision in the sternum.

"As soon as the cardiac sac was opened a great quantity of dark blood oozed forth. The heart, lying quite free of its entire length, was carefully lifted up. Upon the frontal side appeared only a small extravasation the size of a lentil, but as soon as the heart was turned towards the right there appeared a small wound with ragged edges about half a centimetre



JOHN JAMIESON, Moving Spirit in Original Organization, and First President.

good that permeates the church life and work, and reaches far beyond. The class is regularly organized, with its officers and committees, and meets every Sunday at 3 o'clock in the church. The attendance runs as high as 150 and now averages probably 125, in spite of the fact that almost every Sunday this winter has been stormy. The body of the church is the only room large enough for such a gathering, especially as the class has a fine orchestra of about 15 pieces. Mr. Thomas Anderson being the leader. The musicians occupy the choir, left while playing, and take their places in the class for the lesson. This regular class has a fine orchestra of about 15 pieces. Mr. Thomas Anderson being the leader. The musicians occupy the choir, left while playing, and take their places in the class for the lesson.

Executive Committee—Officers and members of committees.

Mr. E. E. Chagnon was first secretary and treasurer; Martin C. Brownell, secretary, and Herbert C. Powell, third secretary. Miss Jean Seal was treasurer during the second term and was succeeded by Miss Annie Newlands, who served two terms with Miss Fio. McMaster serving one term between Mr. Anderson has been leader of the orchestra from the first. In the first and second years there was an aggregate attendance of over 10,000 scholars and visitors.

Continuing his address, he said temperance and trickery were as far apart, to his mind, as light and darkness, and he thought that any temporary gain obtained by trickery will not be lasting, and will injure the cause of permanent temperance reform.

The reverend gentlemen quoted from a Globe editorial of yesterday: "Municipal Councils must not go beyond the wishes of the citizens, who are their principals."

CANADA EXEMPT.

NOT AFFECTED BY ORDER PROHIBITING IMPORT OF FODDER.

British Board of Agriculture Makes Concession to Contentment Regarding Freedom of Canadian Herds From Disease.

Ottawa, March 6.—The British Board of Agriculture has just made a concession to the Canadian Government's contention regarding freedom of disease in Canadian herds. It was recently announced in the cable despatches that since the outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in Scotland the importation of hay and straw from a large number of countries had been forbidden to import fodder.

The message says: "Have been prevented the further introduction of the disease, and that Canada was one of the countries from which it had been forbidden to import fodder."

A message from Lord Strathcona to-day to the Minister of Agriculture confirms the fact that the British authorities are taking precautions, but Canada has not been put on the prohibited list. The message says: "Have been closely watching and in communication with Board of Agriculture since outbreak of disease in Scotland. An order received to-day contains a long list of countries from which importation of hay and straw is prohibited, but Canada is not included. Have also been so assured by the Board of Agriculture. (Signed) Strathcona."

The British Naval and Military Veterans' Association of Massachusetts will bring a regiment to Quebec at the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales in July.

To cure a cold in one night—use Vapo-Cresoline. It has been used extensively during more than twenty-four years. All drug-stores.

PROTEST AGAINST LICENSE REDUCTION.

FATHER MINEHAN CHARGES TEMPERANCE MEN WITH TRICKERY.

Meeting Was Packed to Overflowing and a Resolution Asking for the Question of Reduction to be Sent to the Citizens at the Next Municipal Election.

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"Resolved, That this meeting of citizens of Toronto hereby expresses its strong disapproval of the action of the City Council in passing the license reduction by-law without submitting it to the vote of the people, and we urge upon the Council that the by-law should be repealed, and the question of license reduction be submitted to the citizens at the next municipal election."

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There was an entire absence of the "rowdy" element, though towards the end of the meeting some of the few temperance stalwarts present made their presence felt.

One lady who had previously interrupted Rev. Father Minehan's speech was hauled back by an usher when she attempted to take the platform by assault at the conclusion of Mr. A. W. Wright's speech of thanks to the chairman.

Ex-Mayor Boswell as President of the Citizens' Committee said, thirty-eight thousand citizens of Toronto had petitioned against the by-law, and Premier Whitney's reason for not acting upon it was because he took the attitude that it was a local matter and should be settled by the local authorities.

Mr. J. H. Kennedy, President of the Trades and Labor Council followed. The body he represented, he said, was opposed to the reduction by-law, for they held it as a cardinal principle that the majority of the people should rule.

A letter of sympathy was then read from Professor Goldwin Smith, which said: "The question of temperance is not involved. It is a question of common justice."

Professor Clark, of Trinity College, said that, though a member of a profession that is not supposed to take any interest in public matters, yet he had come as one voice in favor of justice.

To take away from an imbecile that which he had invested in his business was sheer robbery. These people had not gone into their business by stealth. They had paid their way, and qualified for it, just as a clergyman did. To turn them out after they had gone in under the sanction of the Council, was a monstrous thing, and one every just man should protest against.

Rev. Father Minehan was loudly applauded on rising to address the meeting. Two years ago, he said, he was one of a deputation to the Council to ask for a reduction of twenty-five licenses, and he looked forward to the time when the bar-room would be a thing of the past. (Applause.) "I come here because I am an advocate of fair play—cheers—even for hotel-keepers." (Renewed cheers.)

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PAPER AND LIBEL LAW

Considered by the Canadian Press Association.

Depletion of Spruce Forests to be Prevented.

The Possibility of Paper Famine Pointed Out by Speakers.

Toronto, March 7.—Paper, wood pulp, the libel law, and the forming of a national press organization in Canada comprised the burden of a long day's discussion at the meeting of the Canadian Press Association yesterday. Addresses by men prominent in the Canadian newspaper and academic world were given on the value of the editorial and editorial policy and on the subjects of postal rates and technical education. In the evening the members of the association were entertained at dinner in the Temple building by the Toronto Press Club, after which they were the guests of the club at the Royal Alexandra Theatre. The election of officers for the association was completed, and a special committee to arrange the calling together of a Dominion press council in June of this year at Ottawa, with a view to organizing the proposed national association, was appointed. This morning the members of the C. P. A. will leave on a special train for Ottawa to visit the Ontario College of Agriculture.

Canada's Pulpwood Resources. The possibility of a paper famine and the exhausting of Canada's pulpwood resources formed the basis of a keen discussion before the morning session of the association. Outside of the national danger lying in any deforestation process allowed to continue in Canada, it was pointed out by the many speakers that even before the spruce woods were exhausted the great demand for paper in the United States would make it difficult for the Canadian publisher to get his supply, and would tend in time to make a practical famine in the Dominion. Outstanding as a menace to our newspapers and as the condition which would most certainly and quickly precipitate a famine in paper would be, it was further stated, the removal of the present import duty imposed by the United States.

Mr. J. F. MacKay, of the Toronto Globe, speaking on this subject, said that the conserving of our pulpwood supply was a matter affecting Canadian newspaper-makers more than they appreciated. To-day there is an almost continuous lobbying being carried on at Washington whereby the great journals of that country seek to remove the conserving duty on paper imported from Canada. "Gentlemen, if this duty be ever removed our paper mills will laugh at us, and making large contracts with the American publishers, leave us practically to shift for ourselves."

Amend the Libel Law. Alleged weaknesses and injustices in the libel law provoked a second debate. Mr. E. J. B. Pense, M. P. P. Kingston, read an address, in which he advocated several amendments. First of these was the point as to security for costs in an action. He held that the law was little better than obsolete in so far as protecting the publisher was concerned. In the case of a suit for libel following publication of an anonymous article, he thought the writer of the article should be made a defendant.

He held that it might also be done in the case of reports of statements made on the public platform. In the latter case he would ask that the speaker should be made a party to the defence, and that a jury should appertain the damages, if any, between the two defendants.

Photography in Journalism. The space of photography in journalism was the subject of an article submitted by Mr. M. O. Hammond, of the Saturday Globe, in which he outlined the progress of illustrating from its early days. There was no doubt that there was often as much "news value" in a good photo as in a good story, and the newspaper office was the better situated that kept a camera equipment or employed a professional—or did both.

"Editorial Policy" was considered. Some length by four speakers, Mr. J. S. Wilkinson, of the Toronto News, Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of the Globe, Mr. E. R. Smith, of the St. John's (Que.) News and Mr. J. E. Atkinson, of the Toronto Star. The relation of the paper to the public, to politics, and to publishing in private life was analyzed by the speakers.

The Executive Committee of the association was elected as follows: F. H. Dobbin, Peterboro' Review; W. J. Taylor, Sentinel-Review; Woodstock; W. E. Smallfield, Boston Recorder; J. A. Young, Thamesford Record; W. J. O'Brien, Stratford Beacon. Mr. A. E. Bradwin, Daily Reformer, Galt, was re-elected Assistant Secretary.

HACKED WITH AXE.

FIGHT BETWEEN BROTHERS NEAR STE. AGATHE, QUE.

Quarrel Took Place Between Two Men named Martel, After a Lumberman's Dance—Injured Man Will Probably Die.

Montreal, March 6.—Details of a tragedy which took place near Ste. Agathe this morning have just reached here. A number of lumbermen had been on a spree since last Saturday. Last night they held a party, to which women were invited. They danced until early to-day, when the women left for their homes, while the men continued to drink and feast.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock one of two brothers named Martel started to hitch up his horse to return home. The other brother did not wish to go yet, and objected to his brother going. Hot words passed and a fist fight ensued. One of the brothers suddenly seized an axe that stood in the corner and struck three or four blows with it at his brother, inflicting wounds on the head, neck and abdomen. The injured man cannot survive, as he was literally hacked to pieces.

Nazaire Martel, who committed the deed, has been arrested.

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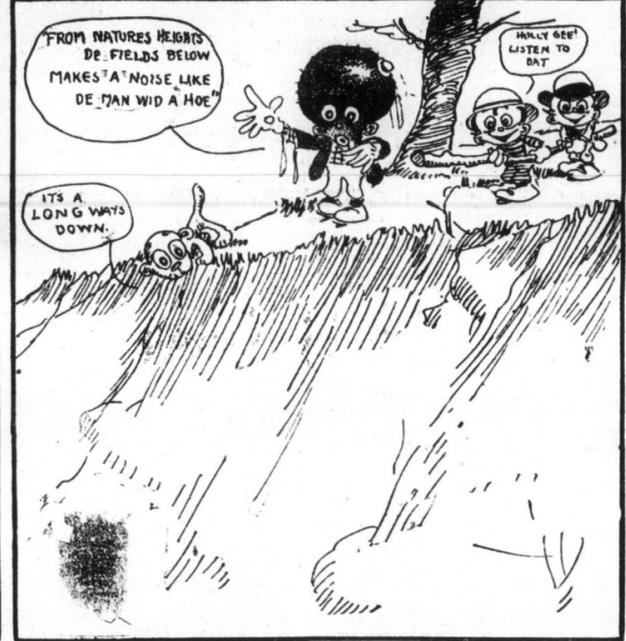
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WHEN MISTO-SOL SMILES IN DE MORN DEN ISE GLAD DAT ISE DON BEN BORN

FINE!!

SAMBO AND HIS FUNNY NOISE'S



PAGE FOR WOMEN

The first fruits of the new millinery season indicate that we are to see more radical innovations in spring headwear than came to us with the fall season. Summer shapes reproduced in winter materials provided our winter millinery, with an occasional late importation, proving that Paris was coquetting with high crowns and trying a little of the cloche and mushroom.

With the early spring importations come proofs that this tendency toward the higher crown is to be vigorously emphasized. The drooping mushroom lines will not be altogether abandoned, but they will cease to be epidemic, and we might congratulate ourselves upon impending relief from the exaggerated caricatures of the mushroom model were it not that many of the new shapes offer such tempting opportunity for exaggeration.

The high crown is not to reign alone in the new millinery, but it is the most pronounced innovation offered so far, and consequently fixes one's attention. It is associated with brims of all kinds, narrow, medium, wide, rolling, drooping, straight, frilled, and it appears with its outlines sometimes sharply definite, sometimes softened by swathing scarfs, folds, flowers, etc. The very smart hat with the very high, severe crown is, of course, distressingly trying. Not one woman in a thousand can actually look well in it, but when such a hat is becoming it is excessively chic, provided always that it is in itself shown by all the importers, the extremely high crowns being more or less on the jam pot lines and trimmed in close folds or a wide band of silk or velvet, while upstanding wings or feathers of some sort are set at the left side. The narrow brim rolls more or less closely, the roll being more pronounced at the left front or quite at the left side than elsewhere.

Superbly embroidered bands of velvet, net, or in some cases straw, are used upon such models, and indeed are to be seen upon high crowned hats of all types; and some of these bands, exquisite in color and workmanship, add amazingly to the price of a hat. If a mass of aigrette, lyre band plume or other fine, rare feather is added to the trimming, the hundred dollar mark is easily passed.

However, such extravagance is not the common thing, though it is common to a degree that would make our grandmothers marvel. Delightful effects are obtained in simpler ways, and though the great French milliners who set the modes have a way of charging ruinous prices even for their simplest creations, hats ranging in price from \$25 to \$30 are more numerous even in the smart shops than the \$100 to \$150 models. Later we shall have charming hats still lower in price, but the really good early hats are usually of the more expensive type, and there has not yet been time for the little milliners to copy them.

One of the new things is the use of pongee as hat covering, usually, though not always, in combination with straw. For example, one may have, as in a hat sketched here, a crown of straw and brim of smoothly drawn pongee; or perhaps the crown will be of the pongee and the brim of straw, or the crown and upper part of the brim may be pongee covered, while the brim is faced with fine straw.

Hats covered smoothly with satin or silk have become familiar to us during the last year, but the use of pongee is new and distinctively summery in suggestion. Scarfs or bows of pongee and buckles covered with pongee are also in evidence, and the pongee trunks, which promise to be extensively worn, will consort most amiably with such features of the new millinery.

High Crowns in Spring Hats—Radical Innovations in the New Millinery—Brim of All Kinds Associated With the High Crown—Rare Feathers Make Some of the New Hats Costly.

The hat of tulle or lace is always a spring and summer favorite, and some very fetching hats of shirred net, with high crowns and wide picturesque brims, rolling at the left front and side and drooping at the back, are trimmed in masses of upstanding ostrich plumes or egret, the high crown being encircled with one of the handsome embroidered bands or a folded scarf.

Several models from one Parisian maker show the crown trimmed as in the large hat pictured here, overlapping loops of velvet ribbon running from top to bottom of the crown at intervals of about four inches. From this same author's designer came two medium sized models, fruit trimmed.

One of these, in flexible creamy straw resembling Panama, had a medium wide brim rolling somewhat sharply a little to the left of the front and drooping in the back. The crown was high, but its sharp outline was hidden by the trimming, a combination of knot of light, silvery blue velvet ribbon and little bunches of fruit—tiny peaches exquisitely natural in texture and coloring.

The description sounds bizarre, but the hat was by no means bizarre or conspicuous, and the color scheme, thanks to the soft fuzzy bloom over the mellow peach tones, was deliciously harmonious. The other hat, less original, but very chic, was in natural tone pongee and fine straw the same color, trimmed in a soft scarf of the pongee bordered by cherry red, and in the artificial cherries which ripen inevitably in each spring's millinery.

Net and lace hats of beret shape, with narrow frilled brims, are built up to prodigious heights by their full crowns and plumes standing upright in front. It is difficult to adjust ostrich plumes in the proper fashion. They seem made for drooping, and only a clever milliner can make them tower loftily above a hat without achieving the ridiculous.

Bunches of ragged though fluffy uncurled ostrich plumes are set in grander fashion stiffly upright on some models, and the stiff brush effect is being accomplished in all sorts of fancy feathers. Coupe plumes, of course, lend themselves readily to such treatment, and wings are ideal trimming for the more severe hats.

Such beautiful colorings are introduced in the wings nowadays that a hat otherwise dark may take on vivid beauty merely through the wings set up on its side, and wonderful bits of color in the rose and coral and cerise shades, the glowing yellow and brown tints, the popular peacock greens and blues, etc., are introduced upon the street hats, through the use of wings. One of the smartest street hats we have seen was of fine black straw with medium wide rolled brim and high crown, trimmed in a very wide draped scarf of bright orange brown liberty and two big wings which ran through the vivid gold yellow and onion brown tints with flecks of black.

Handsome wide quills, too, are used to give added height to the high crown. Scarfs or bows of pongee and buckles covered with pongee are also in evidence, and the pongee trunks, which promise to be extensively worn, will consort most amiably with such features of the new millinery.

We are getting some of our ideas for our spring hats from the theatre and



A new model for a black chip hat, with large bow and crown of black tulle.

restaurant hats worn now. There is very little color contrast in the flowers when used as of unnatural coloring. Feathers, however, being used on all the hats that are now making for the South have no other trimming but feathers, but these are of so many kinds that there is no difficulty in finding variety.

Linen Suits.
White is first.
But it is relieved.
A touch of color is neutral.
After white come blue shades.
Mossy green is to be avoided.
Nautic-like stillness is in evidence.
Embroidry will figure on tailored linen.
For all the times wear strictly tailored linen will be first choice.

RHEUMATISM IN THE BLOOD.

Cure it by Enriching the Blood With Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

There is only one way by which rheumatism can be cured. It must be treated through the blood. Liniments and outward applications may give temporary relief, but they can't possibly cure the trouble. And while you are experimenting with liniments the trouble is every day becoming more firmly rooted in the system, and more difficult to cure. The poisonous acid that causes rheumatism must be driven out of the blood, and you can only do this by making new, rich, red blood through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mr. Chas. H. Lumley, of Brickford, Ont., is one of the best known farmers in Lambton county. About three years ago, while Mr. Lumley was engaged in thrashing, he became overheated, and this was followed by a severe chill that started the rheumatic pains. Mr. Lumley says: "I did not think anything of it at the time, as I was accustomed to being exposed to all kinds of weather. As a result I was unable to go about next morning. I had severe pains in my arms and legs, which I treated at first with the usual home remedies. As these did not help me, and the trouble was growing worse, the family doctor was sent for, but he did not have any better success. He told me I was suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, and there can be no doubt about it, as I was confined to my home about four months before I was fortunately advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I sent for a supply, and it was not long before I found they were helping me, and by the time I had taken a half dozen boxes the trouble had entirely disappeared. In other respects the pills also greatly improved my health, and I have never felt better in my life than I have since taking them. I therefore most cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other similar sufferers."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make cures of this kind after doctors and common medicines fail, because they actually make new blood. They don't cure the mere symptoms. They go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why this medicine cures anaemia, indigestion, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, and the headaches and back-aches brought on by the ailments that fill the lives of so many women with misery. Do not take any pills without the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around the box. 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.



A smart pongee coat for the auto or traveling.

ILLS OF CHILDHOOD. HOW TO CURE THEM.

There is no medicine can equal B. B.'s Own Tablets for the cure of such ills of babyhood and childhood as constipation, indigestion, diarrhoea, colic, simple fever, worms and teething troubles. When you give this medicine to your little ones you have the guarantee of a Government analyst that it is perfectly safe. Mrs. Thos. Mills, Ethel, Ont., says: "I have used B. B.'s Own Tablets for my little boy and find them just the medicine needed to keep babies healthy. They are easy to take and always do good." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Chiffon Velvet Evening Cloaks.

As the season goes by one is most



A smart model in lightweight serge or pongee. Braid one inch in width is used on the coat.

impressed by the superb liveliness of the velvet evening cloaks.

Of a truth, there is nothing more regal, more comfortable and more sensible than velvet. So long as it does not get wet it is not very perishable for evening wear, though it is as well to avoid sitting on it, which sometimes causes it rather badly. The best velvet to use for evening cloaks is chiffon velvet, which is very soft, has exquisite lines, and is also lighter in weight than the thicker kinds.

A particularly effective evening cloak consists of a wrap modeled on an Arabian pattern. Two pieces of double-width velvet long enough merely to touch the ground in front, to pass over the shoulders and hang rather longer at the back, are joined in a seam up the back and fastened with an old buckle in front.

Half-way up at the sides they are sewn together, thus forming great loose sleeves, whose folds are caught up with a stitch or two and lie in the niche of the elbow when the hand is raised, to fall completely over it when the arm is hanging at the side. This is very simple to make and very handsome in effect. The color is a deep rich peacock blue, and it is lined with fair pale green silk, something the color of the young leaf of a lily of the valley. It is edged with Turkish embroidery in blue and green, and the buckle which fastens it in front is in blue and green enamel on silver.

It would be lovely in many colors, turquoise blue being one of the most splendid.

Sleeves.

There's the rub. Other details are easy. But, at sleeves, one hesitates. Especially in planning summer frocks. In reality all it's the plainest selling. Of a truth, everything is the fashion. The long mousquetaire sleeve is altogether modish.

The elbow and three-quarter lengths are both very good. Kinema variations over sleeves of lace, net, lawn and batiste are smart, too.

Fake Beauty.

It's in the pose. A woman must live up to it. She must not forget her pedestal. With this her beauty reputation is secure.

She can outshine many real but careless beauties. What boots beauty if its owner is but a simple soul?

Real beauty goes unnoticed in a chatter or a lounge. But many a fake beauty, with nothing to begin on, keeps her reputation by mere pose and grace.

Color Sense.

It begins with blue. Blues are to be very good. Savy and royal are the standbys. Copenhagen and duck blues will be modish.

In browns, there's heaver, miodore and russet. Tan, mud and biscuit tones will be very useful.

Uncle Allen.

"There wouldn't be half so much trouble in this world," said Uncle Allen Sparks, "if the people who ought to be listening didn't insist on doing all the talking."—Chicago Tribune.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Wm. A. Stearns

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HOW WOMEN DRESS.

A Table Showing the Expense of the Average Fair One.

The average woman, living in a variable climate, will find it necessary to have in her wardrobe the following garments:

FOR WINTER WEAR.		
One pair of high shoes	\$ 3 00	
One pair of rubbers	50	
Three pairs of woolen stockings	1 00	
Two woolen union suits	5 00	
Two flannel undershirts	1 25	
Black sateen undershirt	1 00	
Two pairs of gloves	2 00	
Two flannellette night gowns	1 50	
Winter coat	15 00	
Millinery	5 00	
Umbrella	1 50	
Furs	18 00	
\$89 75		
FOR SUMMER WEAR.		
One pair of low shoes	\$ 2 50	
Four pairs of stockings	1 40	
Four pairs of cotton drawers	1 00	
Two cotton nightgowns	3 00	
Gauze underdresses	1 00	
Three corset covers	75	
One corset	1 00	
Two white undershirts	2 00	
Two cotton gowns	3 00	
Linen skirt	5 00	
Shirt waists	2 50	
Parasol	2 00	
Millinery	5 00	
Gloves	2 00	
\$28 25		
Total for the year		\$98 00

While it is necessary that a woman's wardrobe contain all of these things, one can see at a glance that every garment need not be bought new every year.

New Skirts and Blouse Beauty.

Important as ever are the clever waists and blouses which are so conspicuous a part of the wardrobe. The skirts are preferably tailored, while the dainty blouses either match or harmonize with the skirts which they are destined to top.

An ethereality in mousseline need not be by any means chilly, since it can be mounted on a soft silk foundation, quite apart from the diaphanous of soft satin which are arranged in the form of field folds on either side, both front and back, and very prettily trimmed with detached applique motifs of fine black Brussels lace, and a border of black velvet ribbon. The satin of one beauty is light blue. There is an inner vest, too, formed of crossing folds of white embroidered net bordered with white lace in a very original fashion. Similar frills of white lace outline these very large armholes, which give quite a kimona effect to the bodice.

The elbow sleeves are composed of innumerable little frills of black chiffon bordered with narrow black ribbon velvet, and arranged so that they fall over the other like the petals of a flower. The draped waist-belt is of pale blue soft satin to match the field folds, and the skirt would undoubtedly look best of all if made in the same satin. Failing this, however, a skirt of crepe de chine, silk cologne, or even marquisette would be quite admissible, provided always that the shade of blue chosen matches exactly the color of the satin. Carried out entirely in crepe lace and net, over ivory-white satin, this would make a very charming blouse, especially if the black velvet shoulder straps were retained, as well as the narrow lines of black velvet which trim the sleeves.

For smart blouses suitable for morning wear printed delaines are being largely used, patterned sometimes with very dainty floral designs, and sometimes arranged in Paisley colorings. These blouses are made in very simple styles, with stitched pleats and strapings of the same delaine or their chief adornment, varied occasionally by the introduction of vokes and insertions of cream-colored Chiny lace.

To Girls and Women!

Read Dr. Hamilton's Message

The reputation of this noted physician needs no comment. For years he was one of the most noted and distinguished practitioners in England. In speaking of the ills from which women suffer, Dr. Hamilton points out that nine out of every ten women are by nature inclined to habitual constipation. Harsh purgatives are resorted to which only intensify the trouble. Although not generally known, it is a constipated condition of the bowels that causes half the sickness and tired weariness with which all womankind is so familiar. It was after long years of study that Dr. Hamilton perfected the pills which have been of such marvelous benefit to women the world over. In his pills of Mandrake and Butternut every sufferer will find an absolute specific for constipation, sick headache and biliousness. It is safe to say that Dr. Hamilton's Pills bring better health, keep the system in a more vigorous condition than any other medicine ever discovered.

For the Home Dressmaker

Our Paris Letter

PARIS, Feb. 28.

THE weather here has taken on a hint of spring and the feminine mind of the Parisienne is greatly agitated over the modes for the "demiseason"; for what is more difficult to decide than costumes for this time, when the weather is unsettled and the fashions are as yet but arranging themselves in the thoughts of the great couturiers?

The burning question at the present is the tunic, which held its piece of vantage for so short a moment and has now given place to the skirt and frock for afternoon and the extremely simple little "trotteurs" for the morning.

"On dit," that it must be but a passing fad that afternoon dresses and "pantalons" cannot remain popular for summer costumes and only the very slightest women can attempt to wear them with success anyway; but here it is, this snaky skirt, while in even the fine overskirts the trimming and bias bands, instead of dipping in front, are sloped to the back. Happily the extravagantly large hat has become "de mode," and the toque is reigning favorite. White swans-down and marabout are the latest fancy, for they may be worn till late spring, while fur must be discarded earlier. Military fashions are returning—the dashing hussar gilettes, the military collar, the heavy brass buttons, the stiff braided vest.

With the departure of the "cloche" hat the hair dressing has returned to its former state of comparative plainness. Even side partings are "comme il faut" and the irrelevant curls so much the rage are no longer seen. The peasants may keep their hair.

In fact, the great extravagance has brought about a return to great simplicity. Frenchwomen no longer disfigure their feet with the long-toed shoes of two months ago, but again adopt the natural size. Smartest boots have tops of antelope or suede and patent leather vamps while stockings are worn to match the tops.

A gown recently seen, destined for an afternoon reception at the Elysee Palace, was of soft fawn-colored chiffon velvet, the skirt long, plain and very tight; the corsage, high-bellied, of course, was composed of silk flit lace insertion in the same shade over white and bands of fawn velvet embroidered with silver thread. The enveloping wash of liberty in the style of a chemise was attached upon the side according to the latest fashion, and fell in one end fringed with silver.

With this creation was worn a Mag-

yar toque of fawn velvet adorned with a full hussar gilette in tones of brown, caught at the left side with a small rhinestone buckle.

The costume described above would be ideal when made up in velvet, for the season is now late for velvet. The silver embroidery could then be well omitted and darned net could take the place of the flit lace. It is now too late to indulge in such toques as velvet or marabout, but some charming hats may be made of net, and straw toques are increasing in popularity every day.

The Hungarian gilettes are not these feathery affairs popular for so long; they are much stiffer and heavier, and are far neater than the fancy plumes recently worn.

American women never did take up the fashion of wearing shoes three sizes too large, but the colored tops for patent leather boots are extensively worn, and they are really most attractive when the color matches the suit. However, the women of France never at any season wear the half shoes that we adopt so early in the spring, and it is for this reason that the cloth tops will never become universal in this country, for we, with our pumps, wear any shade stocking that suits our fancy.

New Girdles

MOST of the new high belts are finished in one long end with a tassel. This idea is carried out even in morning dresses, voile or pongee, and is becoming to the average figure, particularly as the new semi-princess dress is so much the rage. The belt at present is not fastened directly around the waist line, but slightly above it to give the skirt a very long line in front and on the sides.

Some dresses of light materials are finished in front directly below the gumples in a large bow of the material. This is not unattractive for very slim figures, for it adds several inches to the bust measure. There will be, owing to the present increasing popularity of the gumples waist, a decided leaning toward the very low line of the corsage, for it is becoming to every woman, and the gumples will add whatever is necessary for the sake of modesty. Decollete, however, can be overdone, and those who wish to keep the pretty gumples in vogue must do all they can to see that it is not abused, for a peculiar thing about fashions is that the moment any one line is overdone a reaction is sure to come.



Colors on Lingerie Dresses

THE new white dresses shown in the shops have some touch of color in embroidery or lace, but the all-over-embroidery coats trimmed with lace are pure white. These are very useful to wear in the late afternoon, and, while they could not be accused of being warm, they do add a certain air of dressiness to the toilet.

Children's Coats and Frocks From Paris

THE French modistes are particularly clever in designing suits for little girls that will carry out the idea shown in the reigning fashion, and they still maintain that simplicity of line necessary and appropriate for little tots. In the illustration shown today the single-breasted cut-away jacket, the pleated skirts, the panel fronts, the long shoulder line and the button trimmings are all shown, but adapted to the size and age of the little wearer.

A smart little suit of white or scarlet serge is fastened down the front with

three brass buttons, and is cut with a round hem at the bottom of the coat. The skirt is side pleated and the jacket is trimmed with a narrow soutache braid. The white hat is simply adorned with a bow of ribbon to match the suit. A more dressy little frock is that of light blue linen, with a gumples of batiste or allover embroidery. It is, in spite of its appearance, very easy to make, and the result is charming. The linen hat is finished with a draped crown to match the little dress.

A suit of plaid and navy blue cheviot is cut in quite the latest style, whether

for mother or big sister. It is made with a very long-waisted effect, and the loose coat is trimmed with small brass buttons. The plaid is of shaded blues, and the cuffs and collar of the jacket are finished in bright green velvet. The basin hat intended to wear with the suit is trimmed with velvet to match the collar.

A pink linen with the milked sleeves and pearl buttons from shoulder to hem is worn with collar and undersleeves of baby Irish lace. The front of the skirt is finished in a box pleat with the belt at each side, so that the front line is unbroken. This dress is a fascinating design for quite a little girl, and the white canvas hat, with a knot of soft pink ribbon, gives a complete look to the costume.

All of the models given are very simple, and the two little dresses are just enough modification of a Russian blouse to make a distinction between frocks for little boys and girls. Instead of using allover embroidery and lace for the gumples, they may be batiste or tucked handkerchief linen, and if pearl buttons are not used, wooden forms covered with scraps of the dress material may take their place.

The little white suit would be most attractive if made up in some darker fabric, and it would then be far more serviceable, while stitched bands of itself might be substituted for soutache braiding.

The little plaid dress would be a most attractive style for a checked gingham jumper, to be worn with a reefer of blue serge, with collar and cuffs of the same. Hats for children of this size are most useful when made of canvas and lined with linen to match the suit. For that matter, the hat may be all white, with only a change in trimming, a bow or a knot to match each costume of the wardrobe.



Odd Combination in Spring Suits

WHITE, that beautiful and always becoming color, has gone out of fashion, for in the new cloths shown for early spring stripes and huge embroidery dots have taken its place, and even white linen suits will not be worn this year. Of course all of the suits, such as have been worn will be discarded for dresses with gumples and cuffs of white lace and Eton jackets of some contrasting color or material. Thus a white flannel skirt will be worn with a striped three-quarter jacket, or a blue-and-white striped linen semi-princess dress will be finished with a coat of dark blue. This new fashion will be very convenient for those who wish to wear the same coat with several dresses, but it is not so becoming as the white of last year.

Huge Designs in Vogue for Spring

FLOWERS for the spring hats are of the most enormous size—huge roses and unnatural morning-glories—while even pansies have a forced look to which the real flowers never attain.

It is a most remarkable reversion to hats of some time ago. Such modest blossoms as forget-me-nots, rosebuds and violets will find no place in the fashions of the year, but calla lilies, Easter lilies and hydrangeas will be in great demand.

This same mammoth taste also seems to have influenced the designs of foulards and chiffons, for the season's designs are out of proportion—gigantic, in fact. The little old-fashioned prints have given place to huge bunches of orchids and sunflowers. It takes many tucks and pleats to reduce the size of the designs to human form.

A costume for spring garden parties is composed of a small toque trimmed all round with huge sunflowers and a flit net dress with a huge design of becoming Easter lilies, embroidered

in heavy white floss. It looks at a distance like a costume for a giantess, but when worn the effect is original, and good.

Evening Gowns

SO MANY of the new evening dresses show the influence of the position jacket that it has become a very important thing to have lace drapery around the back and hips. The jacket runs over the shoulders and down both sides of the figure almost close to the figure by a gold braid belt fastened each side of the jacket and tied in a knot in front, allowing the ends to hang to the knees. To give the necessary severe line and breadth to the shoulders, folds of velvet are used, which curve from the waist line in back to the waist line in front.

These bretelles are sometimes as wide as eight inches, so that they give breadth to the shoulders and that small appearance to the waist that the clumsy folds of the lace coat almost obliterate.

Melon Bonnets

BABY caps for spring are made of three pieces, cut like the sides of a circular triangle and sewn together with a fancy stitch or a strip of lace insertion. Sometimes the sections over the face and at the back of the neck are made of dotted Swiss, while the middle section is of baby Irish lace. In other caps all three sections are of fine nainsook, but the middle section is heavily embroidered. This new style is very becoming to the baby's head, and brings the joining of the sections just behind the ear, so that whatever lace is used as trimming will converge toward this point.

A very attractive cap may be made of allover embroidery, using valenciennes Tassillon between the sections; and for very plain bonnets pink linen may be used, with a little hand embroidery around the face. This cap is known as a melon bonnet, and bids fair to become the reigning favorite in juvenile fashions.

Blouses with Sabot Trimming



THE newest blouses are made of every conceivable shade and material—chiffon, silk, satin, flit net—and all of them have introduced somewhere in the decorations the omnipresent fall of lace or material named in Paris the sabot.

A blouse of violet chiffon is finished in front in three deep tucks, which at both sides of the front breadth is bound in satin and the sabot of lace is introduced. The same idea is carried out in the undersleeves, while the yoke of the blouse is made of the lace used to make the sabots.

A blouse of blue chiffon taffeta is trimmed with flit net, covered with a design in bands of silk, while the lines underblouse is fastened from neck to waist with a sabot. It gives the same effect as the ruffled white blouse of just a year ago, except that the middle pleat on this new creation is but one-half inch wide. In speaking of last year, both the jumper and ruffled blouse are combined in these latest waists, which is shown by the last illustration. This is made of white taffeta, heavily embroidered in white silk flowers, while a band of net, covered with orchids, holds the shoulder strap together at the front. This shows the sabot in the ruffle of the underblouse, while the tiny buttons used down the front are covered with taffeta and finished around the edge with a frill of lace.

SIMPLIFIED MODELS

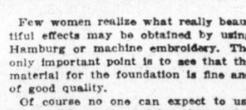
All of the elaborate blouses of the illustration are beyond the power of the home dressmaker. But a little ingenuity can accomplish wonders, and a reproduction of model garments does not necessitate an exact copy in materials. The design of any of these blouses may be carried out in cotton, particularly the one trimmed with embroidery. This waist would be charming made of dotted Swiss, the wide bands of the shoulders done in white embroidered linen. The ruching down the front is for sale in any shop at little cost.

The other two may be made in dimity or lawn—in fact, flowered dimity would be a charming binding for the blue waist—and valenciennes lace is not an expensive article.

The violet waist is really designed for China silk, and pompadour ribbon might be used as a trimming, making the un-

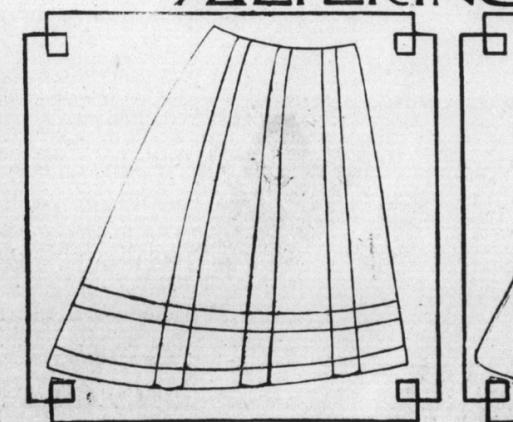


Embroidered Taffeta and Yoke with Sabot



Violet Chiffon and Valenciennes Lace

Blue Silk with Yoke of Lawn



NOW that circular skirts have returned with such force to popular favor, those women who have suits and dresses made with the ordinary gored skirts seem crushed with the cry, "What shall we do?" They look better without any break between them, so the second method may be used to better advantage. In this false box pleats of new material, made with the straight of the goods, are laid over the seams and false tucks are made on the hem of the ruffle and around the bot-

tom. This method enables the skirt also to be lengthened both at the bottom and at the top of the ruffle.

A panel effect is added by false tucks beginning close together at the waist line and extending to a curve around the line of the ruffle. The little straps may be added across the front if desired; aim the braid around the skirt.

In all of the models shown new material is required. If it is impossible to match the old skirt, then some other material may be used, providing it is of the same shade. For instance, in the

first model broadcloth may be used to alter the velvet skirt, or even pleats of taffeta.

In the second, if it is impossible to secure material to exactly match that of the skirt, some other variety may be used in its place.

The third model should be altered with material to match, otherwise the false tucks would look out of place.

Of course, in the question of an evening dress lace or chiffon may always take the place of the dress material. As for the hem of the skirt, the first

and second models are most appropriate for small women, while the third model would have the effect of shortening the figure and is therefore only desirable for a tall woman or a woman of average height. The bands added at the foot of the skirt may be used to lengthen the back, for in some cases last year's dresses were not as long as the skirts of the latest style.

Three other models will be shown next week, suggesting ways of altering gored skirts without requiring material to match.

THE RADIAL BILL PASSED.

Third Reading of Quebec Battlefields Bill.

Eleven Members Voted Against the Measure.

Co-Operative Societies' Bill Adopted by Government.

Ottawa, March 6.—In the absence of Mr. Borden something in the nature of a revolt took place in the ranks of the Opposition to-day, eleven members voting against the Quebec battlefields bill, which had been warmly approved by their leader. While the bill was in committee there was some criticism by a number of members of the Opposition as to the powers of expenditure provided for, but it was reserved for a few, particularly Mr. Henderson and Dr. Barr, to oppose the scheme out and out, and the division on the general principle of the bill came as a surprise. The vote was 90 to 11. At the evening session the Hamilton Radial bill was, after the defeat of the several amendments offered by the Opposition, successfully put through, and the day's work was completed by the passage of Mr. Lemieux's bill for the establishment of co-operative societies.

it himself, laudable as the idea might be. Mr. Foster had no objection to the measure, his idea being that it did not commit Parliament, except in the manner stated.

Mr. Lavergne wanted the measure amended so that even if the United Kingdom or any colony contributed to the amount stated in the bill, \$100,000 or over, they should have no representation on the commission. The project was purely Canadian, and should be carried out by Canadians.

The amendment was declared lost. After a technical objection by Dr. Sproule had been disposed of, and the Premier had again moved the third reading, a member on the Opposition side demanded the yeas and nays. During the taking of the vote Dr. Barr became confused and voted first against the stand he had taken, amid shouts of laughter, but finally found himself. The vote was 90 to 11, the members of the Opposition who recorded themselves against the third reading being Messrs. Barr, Jackson (Elgin), Alcorn, Henderson, Wilson (Lemox and Addington), Blain, Christie, Lalor, Owen, Staples, and Heron. The bill was then read a third time.

Hamilton Radial Bill Passed.
Private bills were taken up for an hour after recess, the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway being the first measure on the order paper.

Dr. Sproule made a long speech, protesting against the road being removed from Provincial jurisdiction. Attention was drawn to the fact that in the last discussion Mr. Macdonnell, who was not present, had moved an amendment to that effect, and that the question was on his amendment. The latter was put and declared lost.

The motion for the third reading Mr. Henderson moved to add a clause providing that the operating rights of the company cease if the agreements between the company and the municipalities are not observed by the former.

Mr. Blain supported this view. Hon. G. P. Graham assured the House that the bill respecting the enlarged Railway Commission and its powers specific performance of agreements would be provided for as fully as it could be by legal enactments.

The amendment was also lost. Mr. Lennox, Mr. Boyce, moved an amendment which had for its purpose changes in the preamble, which in the Railway Committee and in the House last session and this had occupied many hours of warm discussion.

The bill was read a third time and passed. The following other bills were also passed: Respecting the Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company; the Canadian Northern Railway Company; the Canadian Northern Railway, and the Vancouver Island & Eastern Railway Company.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux moved the second reading of the bill respecting co-operation. This measure is one introduced by Mr. Macdonnell and favorably reported by the special committee last session, and now taken up as a Government measure. In brief, he said, the object was to encourage the formation of societies to assist their members in agricultural, commercial and financial operations. The bill provided for the membership of such societies, totaling 2,215,873, representing an average strength by families of an aggregate of some 5,000,000 people deeply interested in the movement. The co-operative societies there had a turnover of \$500,000,000 a year, and an annual profit of \$50,000,000, of which they contributed 10 per cent, or \$5,000,000, to educational purposes. In Denmark the movement had also gained great strength, the exports of agricultural products, especially swine and butter, to that country now reaching \$100,000,000 annually, whereof \$70,000,000 was from co-operative societies.

After pointing out the advantages of co-operation, Mr. Lemieux explained the principal features of the bill. It is provided that seven persons may form a society, the capital to be formed of shares of not less than one dollar, that there will be a reserve fund in case of savings and loan societies, 20 per cent. of the net annual profits to accumulate for that purpose. No loan will be granted to a non-member. A credit and loan society can do business only in one electoral district, except in cities. A committee of credit will be chosen to supervise the grant loans and a general meeting shall from time to time determine the maximum of the loan allowable to the members of the society. Accounts will be audited at least once every year, and a board of supervision will act as a controlling body in regard to all the business of the savings and loan societies, the members of which will not be allowed to borrow. It is further provided that an annual report be sent to the Minister of Labor, who is empowered to ask for special reports, to order an inquiry into the affairs of any society upon the request of ten members, and to cancel a society's charter.

Mr. Monk congratulated the Government on taking up the bill. In doing so they had rendered a very great service to the country.

HAND TERRIBLY MANGLED.

Doctor Withdrew his Remedies in favor of Zam-Buk with Marvellous Results!

Mr. Ab. Wheeler, Marine and Stationary Engineer, of 145 Front St., Belleville, Ont., says: "Two months ago, while employed in a steam laundry in this city, my left hand became caught and was accidentally drawn into a hot mangle. As soon as possible the machinery was stopped and my hand was extricated, but not before the flesh on the palm of the hand was literally cooked to the bone and the fingers flattened out of shape. However, quite soon after the accident my hand and arm became frightfully swollen to the elbow and the hand presented a shocking sight. No one can imagine what I now suffered and endured. Not only was it hard to bear on account of the cruel pain but it was a great shock to my nervous system. It was some time after the injury before the cooked flesh could be removed from the palm and then only a very little at a time. As soon as all this had been well removed, healing balms were applied, but as the improvement seemed so slow I obtained permission from the Doctor for Zam-Buk to be used exclusively, as several of my men friends (having previously used it for severe injuries) spoke in the highest terms of its unusual healing qualities and urged me to give it a trial. From the commencement Zam-Buk soothed and relieved the pains and drew out the soreness. I now began to enjoy a good night's rest and sleep, and up to this time I had not much rest or sleep either day or night. In about three weeks the palm of my hand was nicely healed over thro' daily application of this wonderful remedy Zam-Buk, and all inflammation and swelling was thoroughly banished from both hand and arm. I feel so grateful for my cure, I shall do my best to make known to other sufferers the value of Zam-Buk as a healing balm."



MR. AB. WHEELER, Belleville, Ont.

ZAM-BUK'S WONDERFUL WAY!

Whoever watches the healing of a wound, chronic sore, or diseased surface of skin with Zam-Buk, is face to face with one of Nature's greatest wonders. The healing process thus set in motion is nothing but a phenomenon of regeneration—a natural process of replacing destroyed tissues by new tissue. The healing ingredients proceed to build up new tissue to replace that which has become damaged or diseased. New cells appear like a builder extending a new row of houses; the whole of the wounded area is gradually overlapped; and soon it is difficult to tell where the injuries or sores have been, so perfect and complete is the growth of the new skin.

Zam-Buk has more than fulfilled the expectations of its discoverer, and many medical men to-day freely extol its merits. It possesses a wide range of usefulness, being especially recommended for eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, blind and bleeding piles, running sores, ulcers, pimples, boils, rashes, raw chapped hands, scald diseases, dandruff, barber's rash, raw chin after shaving, chilblains, sore and aching feet, cold sores, festering sores, poisoned wounds, ulcers of the throat, and all diseased, injured and inflamed or irritated conditions of the skin. Rubbed well in, Zam-Buk kills muscular and nerve pains. All druggists and stores, 50c. box or postpaid from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.



FREE! Why not start your own skin treatment now? This is the only skin treatment that has a stamp on the Zam-Buk Co. Toronto, who will promptly send you a dainty sample box. Has. Times, B7., 7-3-08.

Fun for Times Readers

The Habitual Command.
At Heidelberg the students have been forbidden to greet the professors with applause in the class rooms. It is told of Lord Kelvin that at Glasgow University he used to define an ideal magnet as "an infinitely long, indefinitely thin, uniform and uniformly and longitudinally magnetized bar."

Not a Mere Man.
A well-known captain of one of the Hamburg-American liners, while on a recent visit to New York, was talking of pride of birth, and he told this anecdote of a certain brother captain in the transatlantic service: "A German passenger once fell from the deck of his ship into the sea, and a sailor, seeing him disappear with a splash, cried, 'Man overboard!'"

Missed It.
"What are you crying for, my poor little boy?"
"Boo-boo! Pa fell downstairs!"
"Don't take on so, my pet, he'll get better soon."
"It's not that! My sister saw him fall all the way! I never saw nothin'!"

Side Lights on History.
Young Miss Liberty, disgusted, climbed out of her cradle.
"It isn't a cradle at all!" she exclaimed. "It's nothing but a crib!"

Ignorance of the Rudiments.
"What a singular looking counterpane!" said the eminent physician.
"Counterpane!" exclaimed his wife. "Yet you are supposed to be one of the greatest authorities in the country on brain diseases!"
"I fail to see the connection."
"That's a crazy quilt, you ninny."

Nothing Much.
A Harvard man tells the following story: Walking one afternoon down a certain avenue he saw great volumes of smoke and flames coming from a second story of an attractive looking residence. Rushing madly up the steps he rang the bell, which was answered by a deaf woman.
"Good heavens! Your house is burning up!"
"What?"
"I say the entire house is a mass of flames."
"Is that all?" she squeaked.
"I'm sorry, madam, but that's about all I can think of just this minute."—Portland, Oregonian.

Overdid It.
(Chicago Tribune.)
Hospital Physician (to reassure him).—"That snake you see is not a real one, you know."
Delirium Tremens Patient—"You see it, too, do you doc. Ah, ha!"

Absent-Minded Men in Barber Shops.
(New York Press.)
"You see a lot of absent-minded men around a barber shop," remarked the barber with the bristly hair, as he shaved one more little glob of lather into the customer's mouth. "You'd be surprised at the number of people who come in here and make preparations to go to bed," he continued. "No, they don't take this place for a hotel, it ain't that. Here's how it happens: A man will come in and take off his coat and collar and necktie preparatory to getting shaved or having his hair cut. Then when he sees himself in the glass he looks so much like a man about to retire for the night that about half the time he will go ahead and wind his watch. A few of the more absent-minded ones may start to undo their suspenders before they remember that they aren't going to bed at all. But scores of them wind their watches just as they do at night. That much of it is a common occurrence."

SO THE WORLD WAGS.
"Suppose a man has four wives?"
"The polygamy."
"Well, three wives?"
"Bigamy."
"Well, then, one wife?"
"Monotony."
To Fit the Crime.
"I reckon I'm guilty, y'r honor," sniffed the leathery faced old vagabond when he was run in for drunkenness and general worthlessness, "but it ain't my fault."
"Whose fault is it?" exclaimed the police justice.
"It's the fault of my brother-in-law an' my sister-in-law. They won't let me live with 'em any more. When a feller's in-laws goes back on 'im, y'r honor, he can't help bein' a outlaw."
"Six months in the workhouse!" roared the police justice.

The Parental Pessimist.
"Papa, the name 'Hon.' before a man's name means?"
"It doesn't mean anything nowadays, my son."

William's letter to Lord Tweedmouth gave exhaustive details of the comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain and Germany, and basing his opinion on this comparison the Emperor said he thought the German fleet could not be considered more than one-fifth as strong as that of Great Britain. This being so, Emperor William thought Great Britain had no need to fear any rivalry in naval supremacy from Germany, and that consequently there was no need of any increase in the ship-building programme of Great Britain.

It has been suggested, as a possible explanation of the incident, that the British Government attempted to secure mutual limitation in the matter of warship building by direct negotiation with Emperor William; in other words, to achieve by indirect diplomacy what The Hague Peace Conference failed to bring about. The critics of Lord Tweedmouth, however, point out that any such negotiations ought to have been carried on through the Foreign Office, and there is considerable anxiety to know how far these alleged irregular proceedings have gone.

Criticism for Lord Tweedmouth.
The present position of affairs embarrases the Government immensely and brings a shower of criticism upon Lord Tweedmouth. It would be a delicate matter to ask Emperor William's permission to publish a private letter, though he may voluntarily authorize that this be done. If the relations between Great Britain and Germany were not so strained, the action in writing the letter would be considered merely a technical mistake or an informality; but Germany is a bugbear to many people in this country, who firmly believe she is deliberately planning war and is trying to soothe the British suspicions until she is ready.

Not the Kaiser's First Letter.
Emperor William has tried hard lately to win British friendship by paying a visit to England and other advances, but those opposed to Germany refuse to believe these overtures were made in good faith. The Kaiser is a professed impulsive letter writer and it is said to have written British Ministers previously to addressing Lord Tweedmouth, and sober second thought may convince Englishmen that they have done him an injustice. In the meantime the newspapers are saying that he had intended to make an announcement regarding the British navy that he desires to make through the regular channels, and they are criticizing Lord Tweedmouth because he did not immediately place the letter before the Cabinet. The Government is in an awkward position now, to handle any critical international question, because King Edward is on the continent, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, is too ill to be consulted on official matters.

The Kaiser a Naval Expert.
Berlin, March 6.—The Foreign Office to-day said it was quite correct that Emperor William had written a letter to Lord Tweedmouth, first Lord of the British Admiralty, some time ago, but the assertion made by the London Times that his Majesty had endeavored to interfere in the naval plans of Great Britain was characterized as a Foreign Office invention. In his letter corrected certain erroneous impressions in England with regard to the development of the German fleet. In naval matters the Emperor is entitled to consideration as an expert, and he is recognized as such in England as well as in Germany. As Emperor of Germany he would reject any foreign attempt to decide the proportions of the German fleet, and on this basis his Majesty would repudiate the idea that he had interfered in the naval affairs of Great Britain.

The German official view is that there is no reason why the letter should not be published, but it is declared that the matter is a personal one between his Majesty and Lord Tweedmouth.

Lord Tweedmouth visited the House of Commons this afternoon and conferred with the Liberal leaders. The Cabinet met afterward. It had been announced at first that Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, would make a statement concerning the matter next Monday, but the public was so excited, and so many members of Parliament had given notice that they would ask questions in the lower House about the correspondence, that the Cabinet decided something must be done at once. Mr. Asquith, therefore, appeared in the House of Commons at the close of its sitting and made a brief statement to a crowded House, elaborating, and in profound silence, Lord Tweedmouth's explanation. The correspondence was purely personal.

Not Communicated to Cabinet.
"It is a fact," declared the Chancellor, "that on February 18th Lord Tweedmouth received a letter from the German Emperor. It was a purely personal and private communication, conveyed in an entirely friendly spirit. My noble friends in the House are equally private and formal, and neither the letter nor its answer was known or communicated to the Cabinet. I may add, in view of certain suggestions which have been made, that before the letter arrived the Cabinet had come to its final decision regarding the naval estimates for this year." These explanations only stimulate curiosity and criticism instead of appeasing them, and a strong demand is heard everywhere for the publication of the letter. Nothing else will satisfy the British public, and probably this will be done eventually.

The Kaiser's Motive.
The only hints regarding the nature of Emperor William's letter which have leaked from the inner circle are that it was an attempt to refute frequent assertions in leading English newspapers that the German naval programme was animated wholly by hostility to Great Britain. If this proves to be the true version of the incident, the whole sensation may collapse as quickly as it grew, but if the letter states the mature suggestion by the Times newspaper, it will be equally as damaging to the Government to publish or withhold it unless Lord Tweedmouth should be repudiated and thrown overboard.

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Full information may be obtained from Chas. E. Morgan, city agent; W. G. Webster, depot agent.

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Use this for all catarrhs of the bladder, urethra, prostate, etc. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and will cure all cases of catarrh, whether acute or chronic, in a few days. It is sold by all druggists, or by express, prepaid, 25c. per bottle. Circular sent on request.

MARKETS and FINANCE

Saturday, March 7.—The only change in the market this morning was in the meats. All tended towards a rise, and dressed pork went up from 6 1/2 to 7 cents a pound.

Grain was unchanged, except that oats went down a cent a bushel. Hides are not very lively just now, and prices are slightly depressed.

Poultry and Dairy Produce.

Table listing prices for Butter, Eggs, Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, and Geese.

Fruits.

Table listing prices for Apples, Peaches, and other fruits.

Vegetables.

Table listing prices for Lettuce, Cabbage, Carrots, and other vegetables.

Meats.

Table listing prices for Beef, Pork, Mutton, and Lamb.

Fish.

Table listing prices for Salmon, Trout, and other fish.

The Hide Market.

Table listing prices for various types of hides.

Grain Market.

Table listing prices for Barley, Oats, and other grains.

Hay and Wood.

Table listing prices for Hay and Wood.

TORONTO MARKETS

The receipts of grain to-day were small, consisting only of 100 bushels of barley, which sold at 20c per bushel.

Increased hours of light receipt and firmness with prices 1/2c for lights and 1/4c for heavy.

NEW YORK SUGAR MARKET. Sugar—Raw firm, fair refining, 3 1/2c; centrifugal, 3 1/2c.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Following are the closing quotations on Winnipeg grain markets to-day.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS. London—London cables are steady at 19 1/2c to 20c per pound, dressed weight.

FINANCIAL ITEMS. A western concern on Thursday purchased 4,000 pounds of electrolytic copper at 12 1/2c per pound.

Spot copper in London is 12 1/2c lower, and futures 1/2c lower.

Regular dividend Railway Steel Spring common annual report shows about 4 1/2 per cent earned on common.

New York banks gained \$7,000,000 through sub-treasury operations to-day.

Copper stocks in London heavy with fresh liquidation in Rio Tinto.

February iron production shows a 10 per cent gain.

Minneapolis says spring trade is satisfactory and may run even larger than last year.

Interiors will issue part of \$50,000,000 bonds authorized to help maturing obligations estimated at \$25,000,000.

Business conditions improving in the South-west.

Seventeen roads for fourth week of February show average gross increase of 21 per cent.

U. S. Rubber authorizes \$8,000,000 5 per cent eighteen months refunding notes to reduce equal amount maturing March 15th.

Bradstreet's Trade Review.

Montreal—There continues to be shown forth some improvement in the tone of wholesale trade here.

as a result, roads in some instances are retarded and orders are behind. Hamilton—There continues to be a fairly good tone to all lines of business here, although the volume of trade does not compare with that of this time last year.

London—Bad roads through the country have affected trade here to some extent, but during the latter part of the week these conditions improve and a better tone was felt in wholesale circles.

Ottawa—General trade is fairly steady, although there has been little increase in the general volume.

British Capital. Canada has borrowed liberally of British capital so far this year.

Canada has borrowed liberally of British capital so far this year. Including the Dominion loan of about \$15,000,000 this country has floated securities amounting to about \$75,000,000 in London since Jan. 1, or about one-half of our borrowings for the twelve months of 1907.

Comparatively speaking, the rates have been less than last year, and they indicate that our securities take precedence over those of most countries in the financial centre of the world.

This should be highly gratifying to Canadian. The three or four important railway systems in this country have apparently been able to get all the money they required at rates ranging from 4 to 4 1/2 per cent for long dates, while the railways of the United States have been obliged to pay 6 to 7 per cent.

The latter were compelled to negotiate loans of short dates last year in London and other European centres, and many of these are falling due this year.

Some United States railways have failed to get the capital required, and within a few months have been placed in receivers' hands.—Toronto Saturday Night.

VISIT THE DOMINION.

Mr. C. M. Hays Urges British People to See Canada. London, March 6.—Mr. C. M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk, interviewed by The Financial News, said: "What we want is to induce all classes of the British public to visit Canada and judge for themselves of her possibilities and her immense latent wealth. We invite all and sundry." The Financial News editorially says that undoubtedly the growth of British imports into Canada is due to the preference.

"It rests entirely with us whether we remain the Dominion's best customer or not."

SLID INTO THE CANAL.

Welland Girl Had a Narrow Escape From Drowning. Welland, March 6.—Ellen Gilliam, aged ten years, had a narrow escape from drowning this afternoon. While walking along the west side of Muir street she slipped on the ice and shot down the embankment into the canal.

The rising of the water having left a space between the edge of the ice and the bank. Into this she went first, and was immersed to her shoulders, when P. H. Rowley, manager of the local branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia, hurried to her rescue.

INFUSION OF BLOOD.

Effort to Save Mason Lant's Life at St. Thomas. St. Thomas, March 6.—Mason Lant, a former well-known hockey and hockey player here and at Cornwall, his old home, is lying at the point of death in the hospital as the result of having inhaled gas fumes from a coal heater in his home. Lant and his wife lay in the house during the night of Wednesday night until last night, when neighbors became alarmed and forced the door.

Mrs. Lant has partially recovered, and will be all right in a day or so, but Lant's chances of recovery are very slight. The couple have only been married since New Year's.

This afternoon in an effort to save Lant's life the doctors performed a transfusion. W. A. Dixon, a local baker and a hockey team-mate of Lant, allowed one of the arteries of his arm to be cut, while twenty ounces of blood were transferred through a similar cut in an artery on Lant's arm. This operation is expected to save Lant's life.

STOLE HER FRIEND'S JEWELS.

Mrs. Newman Needed Money to Maintain Her Social Position. New York, March 6.—Charged with the theft of jewels valued at \$20,000 from one of her wealthy friends, Mrs. Jeanette Newman, who lives at the Stratford House, this city, was locked up at police headquarters to-day. The police say Mrs. Newman has made a full confession, and told them she was actuated by her desire to keep her young daughter in a private school and to maintain her own social position. The jewels were owned by Mrs. Evelyn Bell, who lives in Central Park west and also has a home at Port Chester.

MABEL ALLEN FREED.

Judge Winchester Gives Her a Kindly Word. Toronto, March 7.—After three hours' deliberation the sessions jury last night acquitted Mabel Allen on a charge of burning the barns and outbuildings of Jacob Hopkins, a Mount Albert farmer. There was almost a demonstration in the court among the large crowd, who waited to hear the girl's fate. One man remarked: "I was sorry for the horses that were burned, but that is all." Judge Winchester, who had charged the jury briefly, said: "If anything against the accused, spoke to her kindly after the verdict had been recorded. 'I hope that you will try to lead a better life,' he said, 'and that you may become a reputable member of society.'"

"I don't want to defend Hopkins," said the crown attorney. "I have just about the same opinion that each of you have of such men, who are going about with girls young enough to be their daughters. Hopkins perhaps deserved what happened, but that is not the point."

My Guide

(By Horatius Bonar.) (Dr. Horatius Bonar, whose ministry at Kelso and at Edinburgh, Scotland, extended over the greater part of the last century, is today best remembered for his many fine hymns. The one below was published first in 1837 in his book book entitled "Hymns of Faith and Hope.")

Thy way, not mine, O Lord, However dark it be; Lead me by thine own hand; Choose out the path for me. I dare not choose my lot; I would not, if I might; Choose thou for me, my God, So shall I walk aright. The Kingdom that I seek Is thine; so let the way That leads to it be thine. Else I must surely stray, Take thou my cup, and I, With joy or sorrow fill, As best to thee may seem; Choose thou my good and ill. Choose thou for me my friends, My sickness or my health; Choose thou my care for me, My poverty or wealth. Not mine, not mine the choice, In things of great or small; Be thou my guide, my strength, My wisdom, and my all.

THINKS CITY DID ITS WORK.

No Action on Letter From Ontario Railway Board. Board of Works Will Get Along With \$52,000. Drawn Steel Company Wants Name of Street Changed.

The Board of Works aldermen did not waste much time yesterday afternoon over the letter received from the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board regarding the work alongside of the street railway tracks.

City Solicitor Waddell contended that the city had done its part. The by-law provides that the company shall supply the material and the city do the work. Mr. Waddell said the city had not been requested by the company to supply any material. Copies of the Board's letter will be sent to each of the members of the committee before the next meeting.

The committee will try and struggle along with the \$52,000 appropriation allotted by the Council. This does not include \$42,500 for street lighting. The recited estimates, as follows, were approved of:

Table listing various estimates: Asphalt pavement repairs, Salaries and Engineer's office, Advertising, printing and stationery, Horse keep and telephones, Cement walk and crossing repairs, Pavement cleaning, General street cleaning, General expense account, Victoria avenue crossing, Engineer's report, New sweepers, General roadway repairs, General snow cleaning.

Regarding the alleged shortage of land conveyed by the city to the Canada Screw Company, of which the latter complained, Engineer Barrow reported that \$31,800 was due the company. The committee agreed to pay it, deducting the amount from the money to be paid by the company for the land it purchased on Cathcart street.

A letter was received from the Canadian Drawn Steel Company asking that the name of Arthur street be changed on account of the similarity to Arthur avenue, and also that small maps showing the manufacturing district be issued and considered. The company will be asked to suggest a name for the street.

On the Engineer's recommendation the contract for brick was awarded to the Massillon Company of Ohio. Its price was \$26.85 a thousand.

MUTINY IN A JAIL.

Hundred and Fifty at Trenton Attempted to Escape. Trenton, N.J., March 6.—One hundred and fifty prisoners in the Mercer county jail became unruly and attempted a general delivery last night, which was prevented by a riot call, bringing the entire police force of the city to help the Deputy Sheriff subdue the mutiny.

The jail has been very much overcrowded for some time, and the quantity of food served has not been adequate, it is said. The prisoners were excited also because Judge Relish had meted out severe sentences to a lot of prisoners this afternoon.

When supper was served to-night the minor prisoners were at liberty in the corridors, and they at once began rioting. They broke everything they could in the jail, and tried to batter down doors. The ringleaders have now been locked in cells, and both police and Deputy Sheriffs are on guard inside the jail.

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

It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

Those of a consumptive tendency find immediate relief from coughs and the related conditions of the throat by using Vapo-Resolene. Sold by druggists. Send postal for booklet. LEPSON'S, 1111 St. Paul St., Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

WHITNEY NEEDS MORE MONEY.

Estimates Are Over Seven and a Half Millions. Sixty Thousand Dollars for the Urban Schools. Estimated Expenditure Increases by Over a Million Dollars.

Toronto, March 7.—The estimated expenditure for the Province of Ontario for 1908 amounts to \$7,501,875.67. This sum does not include the \$45,000 necessary to pay the salaries of Cabinet Ministers, which are now payable by statute and therefore do not come within the scope of what are generally known as the estimates. The Provincial Treasurer laid the estimates on the table of the Legislature yesterday, and in order that members may have an opportunity of thoroughly digesting them he will not make his budget speech until Tuesday or Thursday week.

In comparison with the estimates of 1907 there is an apparent increase of \$2,744,239, but the real increase is much larger, because the Ministers' salaries now become a charge on the consolidated revenue fund.

Comparison With Last Year. The following comparison of the estimates for 1908 and the expenditures for 1907 are of interest:

Table comparing 1907 and 1908 estimates: Civil government, Education, Administration of Justice, Public Institutions, Agriculture, Colonization and Immigration, Hospitals and Charities, Pairs of Government and Departmental Buildings, Public Buildings, (1) Repairs, (2) Capital account, (1) Repairs, (2) Capital account, Colonization and Immigration, Charges on Crown Lands, Miscellaneous expenditure.

More for Education. Throughout the estimates there are shown, as usual, a considerable number of increases of salary granted to officials, but the main increases are to be found under the head of education and in respect of colonization roads. As foreshadowed by Premier Whitney, there is an increase in the amount to be granted to urban schools. The amount to be so used is set down at \$60,000, and there is also an increase of \$35,000, making a total of \$95,000 for public and separate schools in the new districts. Other new items are \$1,500 for consolidated schools, \$4,000 for summer schools, \$35,000 for the equipment of four new normal schools and \$25,000 for their staff and maintenance for four months. For the Text-Book Committee \$2,000 additional, making \$10,000, and the grant to Queen's University in aid of the education of teachers has been increased from \$5,000 to \$9,000. Two new department masters for Toronto normal and model schools are down for \$2,400. The estimated expenditures on high schools have increased by \$5,500 to \$134,000, while the special vote for agricultural training in high schools is advanced from \$6,000 to \$7,200.

Under the head of technical education there is no increase in connection with the proposed extension of the school. It will be again asked to vote \$50,000 for this purpose on the main estimates, but it is understood that matter is still considered by the Government, and that when the supplementary estimates come down they will contain a special amount.

For Public Institutions.

In the estimates for the maintenance of public institutions there is an increase of \$112,000. Although in common with other sections of Government service there are a number of small increases of salaries, the greater part of the advance is in respect of the cost of supplies. The expenditure in connection with the Penitentiary Institution is estimated at \$69,618, as against \$43,916 last year, but the increase is due to the fact that double the number of patients are to be accommodated there, and consequently one item for groceries has advanced from \$10,000 to \$21,000. Similarly the estimated expenditure in connection with the Hamilton Asylum has increased from \$140,000, in round figures, to \$160,000. Of the increase \$12,000 comes under the head of groceries and \$3,000 for increased salaries and wages. Something like \$25,000 more is being asked for in connection with agriculture. The largest item of increase is \$8,000 for salaries and expenses in respect of the Agricultural College at Guelph. Three new items are introduced, two of \$3,000 each for field crop competitions and spring breeders' associations, and \$1,000 for pure seed fairs. There is, however, included in the public works estimate a further vote of \$28,750 for equipment and improvement in connection with the Guelph institution.

Guelph Winter Fair.

The Government have apparently appreciated the need for the provision of further accommodation for the Guelph Winter Fair, as they are asking for \$20,000 to be used in making an addition to the building.

The estimates for colonization and immigration in consequence of the agreement arrived at by the Dominion Government have been arranged on a different basis to that of former years. The Government apparently are convinced that the work carried on by the Salvation Army is of a beneficial character, the vote in their favor being increased by \$3,000 to \$10,000. In addition to this, \$20,000 is to be spent in the old country on advertising and the selection of immigrants. There is a decrease in the estimates for hospitals and charities amounting to \$40,000. This is due to the completion of certain works which were undertaken last session. The new item in the estimates is \$4,000 for the Toronto Industrial Refuge Home, and the estimates for the maintenance of patients in municipal sanatoria for consumptives is increased by nearly \$2,000. An additional \$2,000 is being asked for in connection with Children's Aid work.

Addition to Osgoode Hall.

The most important new item in the public buildings estimate is \$40,000 for an addition to the west wing of Osgoode Hall. The \$10,000 devoted last year for changes in the Hospital for the Insane in Toronto again appears in the

The Excelsior Life Insurance Co.

Head Office: Excelsior Life Bldg., Toronto 1907—Another Very Prosperous Year—1907

The following facts are taken from the 18th Annual Report presented by the Directors, who were pleased to state that the operations of the Company were again attended by gratifying results in every phase of its business.

New Business. The amount of New Insurance applied for, \$2,711,110, exceeds that of any previous year. Amount now in force, \$11,322,477.00.

Cash Income. The total income of the year was \$427,450.07, an increase of \$49,567.19. The net assets now amount to \$1,411,330.28, an increase of \$205,583.55.

Assets. Not one dollar of assets invested in stocks. \$1,014,883.42 of assets represent First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate, worth as per most stringent valuation, \$3,048,349.50. Balance invested in Policy Loans, Municipal Bonds, Head Office Building, etc., etc.

Safe Investments. Receipts from this source alone more than pay all Death Claims, Head Office Salaries and Expenses. Interest earned on assets, 7.51 PER CENT.

Interest Earnings. Besides a total payment to policyholders of \$78,496.80, including death claims, and adding \$10,162.07 to the special Reserve Fund, a substantial addition was made to the Net Surplus, which amounts now to \$134,903.83.

Surplus Increased. Death Claims for year was \$30,755, being 48 per cent. of the expected, enabling the Company to fully maintain its unparalleled record in this respect. The same economy hitherto practised is still in evidence. Expenses for 1907, \$128,408.07.

The business of the company more than doubles every five years. D. FASKEN, President. E. MARSHALL, General Manager. E. MORWICK, District Manager. Phone 795. 11 Main street west.

Spring Styles Now Here

Value and Style Absolutely the Highest Possible for the Price

During the past two weeks we have received forty-two cases of new Spring Shoes in tan and black, and every pair is made of selected high grade material. They are, in fact, the most elegant lot of Shoes to be seen in Ontario.

We have Shoes at prices to suit all. Take Goodyear shoes for instance. We have them at \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.00, \$4.25, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.25, \$5.50, \$5.75, \$6.00, \$6.25, \$7.00, \$7.50. We aim to carry the largest assortment and give the BEST VALUE in Shoes to be had in the city, AND WE DO IT.

VALUE—Speaking about value, we have just received a line of Men's Tan Bluchers, double oak leather soles, which should have arrived long ago. They are worth \$4.25, but we have arranged to make a quick sale of them at \$3.75. If you wish a pair of good Tan Walking Boots now is your chance for a few days.

YOUNG MEN—It is a well known fact that we do the "dressed young man" trade in fine Shoes, but we wish to call your attention to our MEDIUM PRICE stylish Shoes at \$3.00 to \$4.00 per pair. Every pair is Goodyear welt, and solid all through, and very stylish.

SPECIAL—Men's Genuine Patent Colt Bluchers, single or double sole, Goodyear welt, for \$3.15.

J. D. CLIMIE, 30 and 32 King West

estimates, and \$125,000 for additional normal schools is being asked for, as well as a revote of \$75,000. On colonization roads it is estimated that \$488,033 will be expended. Of this sum \$113,430 goes to the north division, \$42,710 to the west, \$120,861 to the east, \$79,016 to the Temiskaming division, while \$124,346 is placed under the head of "general." No less a sum than \$50,000 is earmarked for new trunk roads and \$40,000 for the Soo trunk road.

Forest Protection. For the protection of the forests the estimate for fire ranging is increased from \$60,000 to \$80,000, and forests reserves from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The estimated expenditure on the Gilles line is \$50,000, or \$10,000 less than last year, while for the payment necessary in connection with exploitation and investigation \$6,300 more is required. No indication is given by the estimates of the near approach of an election, the amounts being the same as last year, with the exception of \$8,000 for the preparation of voters' lists for the unorganized districts, the work which had to be carried out in accordance with the statute.

Seven thousand dollars more than last year is the Government's estimate in connection with the Hydro-electric Commission, with the total being \$25,000. Another item of interest is the vote of \$2,000 of Ontario's contribution to the scheme for sending a team of athletes to compete at the Olympic games in the old country this summer.

Claim That Hindus Misunderstood the Term. Vancouver, March 6.—Eighteen Hindus, held under the Provisional Natal act, were brought up at the Police Court to-day. Counsel for the Government asked for a conviction and the statutory penalty of \$500.

Counsel for the Hindus contended that the officer making the arrest failed to make the meaning plain. Under the educational test the immigrant is required to write English or any other European language. The interpreter said English, or any other white man's language. Counsel argued that the Hindus understood "white man's language" meant English and no other. Judgment was reserved. Magistrate Williams may state a case.

CUT HIS THROAT ON A TRAIN. Suicide of Thomas Dempsey on His Way to Jail. Gladstone, Man., March 6.—A lunatic named Thomas Dempsey, of Roblin, Man., committed suicide on a C. N. R. train last night while being conveyed to Portage la Proux. He had a small knife concealed in his clothing and cut his throat, dying shortly afterwards.

European 130 Years Old. Constantinople, March 6.—Probably the oldest man alive is Hadji Raouf, who lives in Constantinople and is said to be 132 years old. He still works at his profession of saddle maker, and has never left the house he was born in. His father is believed to have lived to the age of 142.

DR. DAY MUST ANSWER. Charged With Speaking Evil of President Roosevelt. Brandon, Vt., March 6.—Charges have been preferred by Rev. George Cook, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Brandon, against the Rev. J. R. Day, LL. D., Chancellor of Syracuse University, on the ground that Dr. Day defamed the character of President Roosevelt. The charges have been presented to Rev. P. M. Waters, D. D., presiding elder of the New York Conference of the Methodist Church, to which Chancellor Day is ecclesiastically attached.

When interviewed to-night concerning the allegations Rev. Mr. Cook said it was true he had brought charges against

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The new lines are here now, Oxford grey, light grey and mid grey, tan and light mixtures. Better tailored than ever before by the biggest clothing company in Canada—The Sanford Manufacturing Co.—and marked a little closer to the cost of production than ever before. \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 and \$25.

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NOTICE

Members of the Hamilton Burial Association are requested to pay their certificate dues at the secretary's office, 126 King St. east, in case the collector has not called for same, before their certificate expires.

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Positive Cure for Deafness

A large proportion of all cases of impaired hearing and deafness is due to disease of the middle ear and eustachian tubes, caused either by acute inflammation or chronic catarrh.

Nearly all these cases can be cured, or the progress of the disease arrested, by inflation of the ears through the nose and eustachian tubes and medicated air.

A very safe and efficient means of accomplishing this end can be had by the use of Catarrhose, a positive cure for Catarrh in the most chronic form.

It is a sure means of restoring the life which maintains the inflamed condition, and also through its healing properties, restores the diseased organs to a healthy, normal condition.

It is not mere theory. The result of actual experience proves that ninety-nine cases in one hundred can be cured and stay cured of impaired hearing by the use of Catarrhose.

Catarrhose is a new scientific remedy for all diseases of the nasal and respiratory passages caused by microbe life, and if you are affected with catarrh, asthma, or bronchitis, it is well deserving of your attention. You simply breathe the medicated air, it does the rest—nothing could be simpler. Complete outline, sufficient for two months' treatment, price \$1.00, at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

The first run of maple sugar comes in from the New York market shortly after the beginning of the new year. It runs from the melting kettles into the moulds and appears in the store shelves as new maple sugar.

Some of it is good maple sugar of another season, melted and recast into new cakes, and some is a mixture of other sugars with enough old maple sugar in it to give it something of the maple flavor.

The best maple sugar sold in New York is produced from the maple sugar trees of northern central New York State and New England. The sap begins to flow when the sunshine of the coming spring on the branches starts it moving.

This is usually while the snow lies deep in the woods, when it thaws during the hours of sunshine and freezes sharply in the night. Allowing for the time required to make it and get it to market, the first new maple sugar of the season should be on sale in New York city shortly after the first of April.

The term for a wood in which there are enough sugar maple trees to make it worth while to tap them and make sugar in quantities larger than those needed for the family, is sugar bush. In the sugar bush are other trees besides the sugar maple—beech, birch, ash, basswood, hickory, butternut, elms of various varieties and sometimes a few hemlocks. These trees largely to cedar and hemlock do not produce sugar maple trees.

It is a good sugar bush of thirty or forty acres that has 200 trees fit to be tapped. A sugar bush that lies on a hillside sloping toward the east can be tapped earlier in the season than one sloping in another direction, but its run of good sap will be over earlier.

Old trees yield sweeter sap than new trees. Trees in their prime will stand more tapping than young or very old trees.

Young trees and old trees are not tapped every season by owners who are careful of their sugar bushes. Such owners invariably plug up the taps after the season's run is over.

The first of the season's run of sap is the best for sugar and for syrup. The sugar cakes hard and granulates readily, and the flavor of the syrup is perfect.

Toward the last of the season's run the syrup before sugaring off has a bitter taste. Boiled down, it is not brittle, but is sticky in the cake, and the sirup is stringy. Sugaring off is the final boiling down of the thin syrup up to the consistency for casting it into cakes or putting it up for us as maple syrup.

Before the days of evaporating pans, patent spiles, buckets, hangers and other contrivances the sugar making season was a time of unique interest to the youngsters on farms that comprised sugar bushes. That was a good while ago, for none of the newer appliances is of recent adoption.

In the old days the sugar making season began with getting out the troughs and spiles and seeing how many of them were suitable for the season's use. The troughs were made of sections of a basswood log, each section about three and a half feet long, split lengthwise and each half hollowed out with an axe until it would hold about twelve quarts of sap.

The troughs were then placed hollow side down over a bed of hardwood coals until the inside was charred. This charring kept the new sap from souring in the trough or tasting of the sap of the basswood.

The spiles are made of the wood commonly known as cedar, which is a variety of juniper. The cedar blocks were cut into lengths of about one foot and split into sticks some that more than an inch and a quarter thick each way.

About three inches from one end the stick was sawed a little less than half way in two and the stick was split down to this saw cut from the farther end. A hole was then bored in the big end of the stick until it came out at the shoulder, and from this hole in the shoulder a little trough was cut with a pocket knife to the other end of the stick. The big end of the stick was then whittled down until it would drive tightly into a three-quarter inch hole, and the sap spile was ready for use.

After the farmer had looked over his stock of troughs and spiles and had made new ones in place of those that were unfit for further use, the big cauldron kettles were taken from their housing and cleaned. For a sugar bush of 200 trees two such kettles would be required. They were of heavy cast iron, with ears of trunnions at the sides of the rims, and of from thirty to forty gallons capacity each.

Then a road was broken through the snow from the farmhouse to a central point in the sugar bush, where the arch was located. For this purpose a yoke of oxen hitched to a heavy sled were usually employed. A team of horses would

IN THE OLD TIME SUGAR BUSH

Making Maple Syrup Half a Century Ago.

(N. Y. Sun.)

have floundered in the deep snow until they became hopelessly cast and broke the harness or injured themselves; but Buck and Bright would wallow in the snow up to the brass accorns on the tips of their horns, would not become excited and would get to the arch all right.

Stones as could be gathered up in the woods, walled in the two big cauldron kettles and leaving a fireplace in front, a fine beneath and a stubby chimney at the other end. In this the cauldrons were set and everything was ready for tapping the trees.

The heavy ox sled was piled up with sap buckets and baskets of spiles, and an axe and three-quarter inch brace bit were taken along. The farmer knew the location of most of the 200 trees he was to tap.

Through two or three feet of snow the ox team arrived at a maple tree. The farmer took a look at the large branches and noted the location of the larger roots. Then he examined the bark for plugs and scars of previous tapplings.

Having satisfied himself as to the best place to insert the tap—if possible close to the enlargement of the trunk of the tree above a big root—he chipped off the rough outer bark and bored a hole about two and one-half inches deep at a slightly upward slant and high enough above the roots to admit of placing the trough beneath the spile. As his bit came out a trickle of sap followed the shavings. The run of sap had begun. The spile was driven in and the trough was set beneath, often blocked up with sticks of deadwood.

Thus the outfit went from tree to tree until the desired number were tapped. Then arose the question of getting the sap to the boiling place.

If the snow was deep the farmer cut a small log, perhaps a foot and a half in diameter and ten or twelve feet long, hitched his oxen to it by a log chain, and starting from the arch made various paths by drawing the log through the snow, by which every tree could be reached by a many carrying two twelve quart pails on a neck yoke.

Thus the sap was gathered in this days, the men very busy during the day, the oxen very busy during the night. When the sun was warm by day and the freeze was sharp at night a tour of the trees in the evening was necessary to keep the troughs from overflowing.

When the trees began flowing so that the cauldrons could be kept boiling all night as well as all day it was a season of delight for the youngsters. In front of the fireplace of the arch was a rude hut made by setting up two posts, putting a ridgepole across and siding and roofing it with big slabs of hemlock bark. The end toward the fire was open, and a sled load of straw made the floor. The heat of the roaring hardwood fire in the arch kept the hut warm. A lantern or two hung on the forward post for use in gathering sap on dark nights.

This boiling sap in the night was hungry work for the youngsters as well as for the others. There was always a plentiful supply of bread, coffee, eggs and sliced ham in the camp. Some tin plates, a coffee pot and cups and a six-quart tin bucket with long handle of green birch commonly used for bailing sap from one kettle to the other, were the culinary outfit.

The coffee was prepared over a bed of coals raked from the arch, the ham was broiled on a forked stick over the coals, the eggs were boiled by dipping some boiling sap in the pail, putting in the eggs and holding the pail partly immersed in one of the bubbling cauldrons until the eggs were cooked, and the night repast was eaten with relish. Then the youngsters usually fell asleep on the straw with their feet toward the fire, in true Indian fashion.

After the sap had been boiled down to a dark syrup it was put in cans, usually milk cans from five to fifteen gallons capacity, and taken on the ox sled to the farmhouse for sugaring off. This syrup was not any too clean looking. In it were bits of twigs and of leaves from the woods, cinders from the fire and other sediment.

It was allowed to settle and was strained. Then it was put into a big kettle hung on the fireplace crane, and while it was boiling the scum was removed with a skimmer. It could be still further clarified by filtering it through chamois.

Of the early part of the run some was saved for choice syrup, some was further boiled down and cast into cakes that would stand a year without dripping, and some was taken off and stirred

while cooling until it was like a fine quality of light yellow sugar such as used to be sold under the name of coffee sugar.

In the sugaring off the youngsters had their delight as well as in the night boiling in the sugar bush. What person who as a youngster ever assisted in a sugaring off can forget the taste of maple syrup dipped from the kettles at just the right stage and trickled onto a snowball!

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

Of the 387 recorded ministers of the Society of Friends in Great Britain 193 are women.

New York and New Jersey together contained about 15,000 Catholics a century ago, where now the New York diocese alone has over 1,200,000 members with 130 churches.

Of the 17 Church Missionary Society clergymen in Punjab, India, 11 were originally Mohammedans.

No fewer than 52 memorial stones were laid at the foundation of a new Primitive Methodist Church at Souththorpe, England.

The most recent church census of this country shows 40 denominations with 161,731 ministers, 210,199 churches and 32,983,166 members.

Over 92,000 natives are employed by the missionary societies of this country and Europe in spreading the Gospel among their fellows.

In the last ten years over \$20,000,000 has been spent by the Wesleyan Methodist Church of England on churches and halls for religious work.

Biblical students have hunted in every possible quarter for the origin of the custom of carrying candles in the Candlemas procession without finding any record of it.

After 40 years' service with the Upper Holloway Church in the north of London, Rev. J. R. Wood is to retire, leaving a church membership of over 1,000 that he has built up.

While the United States Catholic Church membership reaches 11,371,970 and the Methodists only 3,636,667, there are more preachers of the latter denomination than of the Church of Rome.

No clergyman of the Church of England having a parish of 1,000 persons is hereafter to receive less than \$1,900 a year, while parishes of 500 and up to 1,000 are to pay not less than \$750.

From the public funds of England, \$32 annually is spent upon each child in a Council school, while only half that amount goes from the public purse to the education of children in the Catholic schools.

The Eucharistic Congress to be held in England early in September will be the most important Catholic Church gathering in that country in 300 years, and the whole Catholic world will be represented.

The Utah Gospel Mission, which is supported from Cleveland, has three wagons in Central Utah working among the Mormons, one wagon traveling 600 miles, a second 1,050 and the third 1,600 inside a year.

The sum of \$150,000 was left to Henry Baxendale, in England, by his father if he would return to the Plymouth Brethren, but as he had allied himself with a fraternity vowed to the simple life, he refused to accept the bequest.

King Anderson, of Bunyoro, in Central Africa, himself a Christian, has written to one of the missionary societies of the baptism of his father, Kabarega, who was notorious in Gordon Pasha's day as the slave raiding King of Bunyoro.

The street railway company at Columbus, Ind., to show its interest in the great revival being held there, gives half fare to those attending the services, a return check being given out on leaving the churches as a sign of appreciation.

Many Chinese monasteries are endowed with land or a tribute of rice, but seldom so as to be self-supporting, and the monks armed with gongs, go down into the cities to beg for sustenance and most of them have become very capable beggars.

F. L. Marston, who is known in England as the Staffordshire Spurgeon, and is but 19 years of age, is one of the most brilliant Baptist evangelists of that country, this being his eighth year of Christian work in behalf of others.

The foundations having been laid both in the United States and abroad for a Methodist Brotherhood, it seems probable that its object being to extend a helping hand to a Methodist brother wherever he may be found.

The Madison Avenue Reformed Church of New York early in March will start a new plan of work designed to attract those who do not ordinarily attend religious services, and for this purpose will use a show of the evening services instead of the church.

At the end of the college year President Charles Lincoln White, of Colby College, at Waterville, Me., will give up his position to become associate corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, with headquarters in New York.

A large delegation from various sections of the Church of England called upon Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Prime Minister, to demand simple Bible teaching in the schools as the best solution of the education difficulty, but received no promises as to the Government's intentions.

The Presbyterians will start March 15 a one-day policy campaign extending throughout the next 25 cities, the first being at New York, then swinging west as far as Detroit and back again through Baltimore, Dr. William H. Roberts heading the force that will make this novel tour.

It cost 1,600 members of the Southern Methodist Church in Dallas, Tex., about \$13,000 annually for their preachers.

In 1866, when Trinity Church at Toledo was built, a number of pews were sold and have since then been retained by the original owners or their heirs, no deed to their particular piece of property having been filed until recently, when one was recorded showing that \$275 was paid for the pew.

The Young Woman on the Farm

(Address by Dr. Bachus at Guelph Convention.)

The part the young woman plays in farm life is of more importance than would appear at first thought, while the interest she takes in the affairs of the farm adds to her happiness and the happiness of the home.

The most fortunate thing for a girl is to have been born on a farm. There is nothing in the world fits young women and young men so well for the voyage of life as childhood in the country. It has become altogether too much the custom of farmers to try for the sake of the children to move into town in order that schools may be more convenient; but there are other things more convenient still, and it is those other things which more than counterbalance the advantage of being convenient to the schools.

First of all, our young people should be grounded in the love of home. There should be an affection for every lane, every tree, every brook, every hillside, in and about the home farm. The voice of the songbirds should be sweeter than choirs or orchestras. The knowledge of our own domestic animals, their peculiarities and habits of more interest than the "shut-in creatures of the Zoo" should be the girls to school by all means, but keep them in line with the farm home. Let the Friday night return be one of rejoicing and the Saturday's tramp over the farm, through the barns and where not, the happiest event of the week.

Do not bring the young woman up with the idea that there is something vulgar and unwomanly about taking an interest in the stock on the farm. This is a maudlin sentiment altogether too prevalent in this country. I heard one of our greatest professors say, "I do not know what is the matter with the women of Ontario—they take no interest in the domestic animals on the farm, as if they were something vulgar about it," and he added, "If they could have seen our great Queen Victoria, selecting from her own herd the animals for breeding purposes, walking about in their midst, and when from age she was no longer able to walk about, having them fed before her, surely they would see that their interest in these creatures is neither unwomanly nor unbecoming."

Let the mothers see to it that our young women go forth from the home trained in all the arts of housekeeping, but above all let them endeavor to add an interest to farm life by creating a love for the domestic animals.

If life on the farm is to be made the happiest and most lively life in the world, the young women must not be taught to become domestic drudges, thinking only of feeding the men, but they should learn how to make the home a joyous place. There is no home in the world so homelike as the

TORTURING SKIN DISEASE Afflicted this bright little girl

Mrs. F. Miner, of 317 Suffolk Street, Guelph, Ont., says: "A year since, while living in Oshawa, Ont., my little daughter Lorinda, six years of age contracted a skin disease on the upper part of her body. This first broke out like tiny water blisters, afterwards taking the form of dry scabs. These would disappear for a short time and then reappear worse than ever. The doctor, coming in contact with the skin set up such a severe irritation that it was impossible to keep her from scratching. We tried various preparations yet obtained no good results until we began using Zam-Buk. With each application the irritation and soreness was greatly relieved, and the child rested easier. Tho' continued using, the eruptions and scabs fast disappeared and in a short space of time the skin was completely cleared from the disease. It is now some months since we used Zam-Buk, and as there are no signs of any more eruptions breaking out on her body, we believe Zam-Buk has worked a complete cure." Zam-Buk Cures cuts, chapped hands, itchy, swollen, running sores and all diseases of the skin. Of all suggestions and stores, Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.



LITTLE LORINDA MINER, GUELPH

The Soldier's Friend.

Wonderful Sagacity Shown by Trained Dogs as Part of an Army.

For dogs to be enlisted in every great army of the world, either in the ambulance department or as scouts and dispatch bearers, is surely something of a novelty.

In the Franco-Prussian war out of 129,000 killed and wounded 13,000 were returned as "missing;" and who shall say what these men endured! Every war of the future, however, will see the dog lessening its horror. In Germany his education is at this moment being taken in hand by a voluntary society with nearly 2,000 members, among them some of the most able officers in that country's great army. The war dog proper is used for sentry, messenger and scouting service, while the ambulance dog's training inclines him only to scour the battlefield in search of the wounded and missing.

The needs of modern warfare not only call for vast enlarging of the battlefield, but also compel the troops to take every advantage of natural cover. This and the fact that wounded men will use their last strength to seek protection from artillery fire, cavalry charges, and the wheels of guns by crawling into thick bushes, ditches and natural holes, will show how difficult it is for the over-worked stretcher-bearers of the Red Cross detachment to notice prostrate figures not readily seen. Moreover, modern warfare is carried on largely by night attack, and at night, too, the wounded have to be collected. The ambulance dog, however, is independent of artificial light, and relies only on his power of scent. Recently during the great Austrian manoeuvres, 200 men were left lying on the field to represent the wounded; and the stretcher-bearers, working against time, overlooked thirty-eight of these. Within twenty minutes the Viennese dogs had found them all! Each dog had about his neck a flask of brandy or soup and a roll of bandages. The wounded man, having made what use he can of this relief, gives the dog his cap or belt and the animal races off with it to the ambulance attendants, whom he then conducts to the spot.—From W. G. Fitzgerald's "Dogs on the Battlefield" in March St. Nicholas.

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The whole system is vitalized by Ferrozene. It acts on depressed nerves—feeds and nourishes them. If "run down," the improvement is almost immediate. Youthful vigor returns because Ferrozene contains the elements that turn weakness into strength. Is Ferrozene a tonic and appetizer? Yes, and therefore instantly shows its power to uplift and strengthen. If your health is low—use Ferrozene—it's a health bringer—makes the step elastic, nerves enduring, eyes sparkle, complexion clear and dainty. Now, poor health does not pay. Nervousness, insomnia, ill health, so does thin blood and languor. These are just what Ferrozene cures. YOUR DUTY—USE FERROZENE. Don't put off another day; get Ferrozene from any dealer; 50 cents per box.

DOG INTELLIGENCE.

Remarkable Qualities of "Malamutes" Who Carry the Mail in Alaska.

The Eskimo begins to train his dog for sled work before it is a month old. One of the most interesting features of Eskimo villages are puppies tied to the pole of a tent. They pull on the rope with all their puppy strength in the effort to break away and join in the frolics of their elders.

Not until a dog bred for mail service is one year old is it put in training for the trail. It begins by running ten miles with the team, then it is dropped out. Next day it runs the same distance. Gradually the distance is increased until it reaches its fifteenth month of life, when it becomes part of the regular service. The life of a mail dog is from three to four years. No greater punishment can be inflicted than to lay a dog off from service. When unruly they are often threatened with a lay off, and with almost human intelligence they seem to understand the disgrace it implies in the eyes of their fellow-workers on the trail. All fight to be leaders. A constant spur to an unambitious dog is the "outsider," who will quickly take away the leadership not only in the mail service, but in teams maintaining chiefly for the pleasure of the sport. The intelligence of the malamute is remarkable, its scent wonderful, its instinct, as a rule, unerring.

Some dogs are better trail followers than others, as some are better leaders. In a blizzard the best of them lose the trail but invariably find it. When on the trail they never eat but once a day, then at the end of a journey. After feeding, like weary children they fall asleep and are never quarrelsome. It takes on an average twenty pounds of food a day for a team of eleven dogs on a hard route.—From Lidia Rose McCabe's "Where Dog is King" in March St. Nicholas.

A CHARMING BLOUSE WAIST.

No. 5738—Every variation of the blouse waist is greatly in vogue, but those that admit of being worn with different yokes or gumpes are decidedly the favorites.

The design here pictured is charmingly graceful and practical as well. The pattern provides for either high or low neck and for full length or elbow sleeves. All the fashionable materials are adaptable such as taffeta, peau de soie, cashmere, voile and the lingerie materials. For 36 inch bust measure 3 1-8 yards of 27-inch material will be required.

Lady's blouse, with or without yoke and undersleeves. No. 5738. Sizes for 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

A pattern of the accompanying illustration will be mailed to any address on receipt of ten cents in silver or stamps.

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



MARS' SEASONS.

Were Mars not on old planet, corroborating by absence of cloud the general course of planetary development, our knowledge of it would have been slight. To begin with, it enables us to mark the permanency in place of the planet's features, and so to time their axial rotation; by which we come to knowledge of the planet's day. This day proves to differ little from our own in duration, being 24 hours 40 minutes long, instead of 24 hours. Next it discloses the tilt of the axis to the planet's orbital plane, a relation which causes the seasons of the year. Now the Martian tilt, as well as the Martian time of rotation, turns out to be singularly like our own, being in fact 24 deg. as against 23-1/2 deg. for the earth. The year of Mars, however, is twice ours in length, which, joined to great eccentricity of orbit, gives it diversely long seasons. Thus in the northern hemisphere spring lasts 199 days, summer 183, autumn 147, and winter 158, while in its southern hemisphere the figures stand reversed.

The numbers have more than academic importance, for absolute length is as vital a factor in a season's influence as the fact of the season itself. Much may be brought to pass in twice the time which could not develop in the shorter period. And it is not a little interesting that precisely this possibility actually turns out to be vital in the vegetative economy of the planet's year.—From Percival Lowell's "The Sun Dominant," in the March Century.

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"The great event of the year in Kansas is the Corn Carnival," remarked the man from the West. "Get that's the place for me," exclaimed the chiro-podist.

Are You Subject to Nervous Headaches?

In primitive days, when little or nothing was known about Medicine, the favorite remedy supposed to have a virtue for headaches was Smelling Salts. To-day we know smelling salts are useless. The cause of nervous headaches can always be traced to an unbalanced condition of the stomach which is immediately reflected over the whole nervous system. Many prescriptions have more or less efficacy, but the one that can be depended upon to cure quickly is Nervine. Twenty drops in sweetened water gives immediate relief. To say it acts quickly fails to express the result. The minute Nervine strikes the stomach, its strengthening influence is felt. You feel better, braver, free from oppressing nervous sensations. Nothing better to brace up when you come home certain to maintain you in perfect health. You can use Nervine inside or outside and in a thousand ways you'll find it invaluable in your home.

One of the Victims.

Mrs. Fitterly—I can't see, for the life of me, that bridge which is such a terrible disfiguration. Did you ever know it to drive anybody crazy?

Mrs. Homer—Why, yes, it's driving Mrs. Kordingle's husband crazy.

When a fellow pays attention to a girl that isn't the only thing he pays by a long shot.

CALLING THE RICH TO REPENTANCE

A Religious Crusade to Evangelize the Millionaire Community of Fifth Avenue, New York

"COME to repentance!"
Through fashionable Fifth Avenue in New York city—the richest residential thoroughfare in the world—echoes this cry of the evangelist.
"Confess your sins—confess and be saved!"

To the palatial homes of the Vanderbilts, the Astors, the Harrimans, Goulds, as well as to those less weighted with worldly treasures who live in that section of the city, the invitation is extended. In the splendid apartment houses and hotels—the St. Regis, the Savoy, the Plaza—hang announcements of evangelistic services, held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, and the urgent invitation to come and repent is pressed upon all. And it is desired particularly that the rich shall come.

Already the harvest promises abundant returns. Services are conducted each Sunday evening. World-famous evangelists have pleaded with the congregations. Shortly "Gypsy" Smith, who is to come from England, will preach of the treasures of the life everlasting, and the note struck recently by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, in his sermon, "Rich—In What?" will continue to ring in the ears of fashionable Fifth Avenue.

"We hope to see other churches follow this example and have evangelistic meetings in the biggest and wealthiest churches," declared John H. Converse, chairman of the evangelistic committee of the Presbyterian church. "Most important results for the welfare of the people must follow."

CONCEIVED in the mind of one of the wealthiest and most respected men in the United States, the idea of holding evangelistic services in the rich and fashionable quarters of the big cities is attracting widespread attention in all parts of the country.

About six years ago Mr. Converse, head of the great Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, accepted the chairmanship of the evangelistic committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and in this capacity interested the Rev. Dr. Stevenson and his congregation in evangelistic methods of church work.

The Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest religious organizations in New York. The congregation is one of the wealthiest. It has long been considered one of the most exclusive in the country. Located at Fifty-fifth street and Fifth Avenue, it is in the heart of the fashionable residential section of the city. In the vicinity also are the great apartment houses that are the dwelling places of the very rich and in the intervening streets nearby are many apartments for college students.

A most fertile field for religious endeavor. "Here was a valuable property worth millions," recently declared Mr. Converse. "It seemed to Dr. Stevenson and his associates that it might be utilized to a greater extent than was the case. Only two Sunday services were held, one in the morning and one at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Under his leadership the authorities of the church engaged the Rev. Edwin F. Hallenbeck, of Binghamton, N. Y., as associate pastor, and evangelistic services were begun on November 10."

At this first meeting the speakers included Dr. Stevenson, the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Converse. Speaking of the importance of these services, Mr. Converse declared:

IMPORTANT RESULTS EXPECTED

"It is hoped that when the great power and ample resources of such an important organization as this are exerted in the direction of evangelistic work in New York city, most important results for the welfare of the community and the upbuilding of the kingdom of heaven will result."

"I have no doubt that churches in New York and elsewhere will be led to follow this excellent example. Preaching of a distinctly evangelistic character, with the purpose of converting the unsaved, will stimulate Christian service. These churches are beautiful and offer a great opportunity to reach non-churchgoers."

"Do you think such services would have any effect on the business life of the people?" was asked.

"Certainly," he replied. "Take the recent financial crisis; it was caused by a lack of confidence which resulted from the financial transactions of men who did not value the golden rule."

"A church like the Fifth Avenue would naturally attract the better class of non-churchgoers, more so than a church in the slums, although no distinction is made. The trouble in business develops on crooked and irregular transactions and if the teachings of Christ were followed there would be a healthier state of affairs." And he added:

"It seems to me that there is a certain difference of appeal in the evangelist preacher, in the character of the service he conducts, that leads people to a confession of faith. The original—that is to say, the first—form of gospel preaching was like the present method of the evangelists. St. Paul was an evangelist, Christ was an evangelist. He preached by the roadside, from boats, from the hilltops. The Apostles, in their proselyting work, pursued the manner of the evangelist."

"Every man should make an open, public confession of his faith if he is in deep earnest—the rich as well as the poor. The Scriptures endorse it, all but demand it. I consider it one of the chief intentions of religious feeling."

Following the suggestions toward conducting evangelistic services, a committee of the session of the Fifth Avenue congregation was appointed about a year ago to devise a plan by which to utilize the church for more effective work in reaching the people living in the vicinity.

This committee consisted of Samuel Auchincloss, Edwin J. Gillies and Frederick A. Walls. When the plan was decided upon an invitation was extended to Dr. Hallenbeck to become associate pastor and take charge of the Sunday evening meetings.

Dr. Hallenbeck is eminently fitted for the work. It is declared, having conducted evangelistic services with Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman during campaigns in Pittsburg, Pa.; Louisville, Ky.; Newark, N. J.; Boston, Mass., and Detroit, Mich.

At the services distinctly evangelistic sermons are delivered. Appeals are made to the unsaved and at



Fifth Avenue, North of 50th Street, the Millionaire Section.

Rev. Hugh Black Conducts the Afternoon Meetings



John H. Converse, a Prominent Layman Aiding the Movement



doors. Three-fourths of the congregation are men. This is regarded as a sign of unusual interest in the campaign, as women usually predominate at religious meetings.

Although it is not officially stated, it is hinted that a special appeal may be made to New York's "Four Hundred."

"Will you work along the lines of the Rev. Dr. R. A. Torrey when he was in London?" was recently asked of one of the men in charge of the services.

It will be recalled that Dr. Torrey carried his evangelistic campaign into the inner circles of the "Upper Ten" and got a working committee among the peers and princesses.

"Possibly this may develop in New York," was the reply. "Who can tell?"

Even now the question of repentance is up to those millionaires and millionairesses who are not religious. The invitation has been offered. In a church in his own aristocratic section of the city the worldly capitalist may confess his wrongs and the dishonest banker give up the evil of his ways.

Will there be any such results?

The day is ripe. New York has passed through a distressing panic, chiefly due, it is asserted, to dishonesty in business methods and the crookedness of big financial operations. Will the appeal of the evangelist reach the hearts of the men? Their homes are close at hand. As they ride by in their splendid automobiles on a Sunday evening the appeal must ring out as they pass.

There seems something significant and strikingly timely about these meetings. What if other churches along the avenue of millionaires should throw open their doors and issue the evangelistic appeal? What if the fashionable—and often careless—rich should hear and heed? Surely there would be, as Mr. Con-



Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Headquarters of the Crusade.

verse says, a healthier state of affairs. One cannot but hope for the day when the golden rule will be applied in Wall street.

Of course, the sermons at the church are not directed to the rich any more than to the poor. No special inference is made that the services are for the rich, or that the rich need salvation particularly. The gospel is preached at the meetings; the invitation is issued to all who may come.

It is obvious, however, that the Fifth Avenue

Church will draw from the more prosperous classes of people. The history of the congregation dates back to 1808, when it was organized under the name of "The Presbyterian Church in Cedar Street." In 1834 it moved to Duane street, and in 1852 to the corner of Nineteenth street and Fifth Avenue.

The purchase of the property at Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth street gave rise to the change of the corporate name, which since that time has been the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The new church was dedicated on December 19, 1852. Although it was far beyond the business district and convenient to the best residence part of the city, the moving days of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church were not over, and in April, 1872, it was decided to erect another and larger church.

A building committee was appointed, consisting of William Eaton, R. L. Stuart, Robert Bunker, James Fraser, Harvey Fisk, John A. Stewart and Moses G. Baldwin, and it was under the direction of this committee that the present church at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth street was completed.

EXPOSITORY SERMONS FAVORED

At that time the Rev. Dr. John Hall, who had been called from Dublin in 1857, was the pastor of the church. The opening services were held on May 19, 1855. After the pews had been sold a debt remained; which was paid in June, 1857.

Since the organization of the church the ministers have been John B. Romeyn, Cyrus Mason, George Potts, James W. Alexander, Nathan L. Rice, John Hall, George T. Powers and Dr. Stevenson, who took charge in 1922.

The idea of introducing the evangelistic spirit into sermons came to Mr. Converse in a unique way. It originated in an address which he delivered to the students of Princeton. He felt that a new impetus was needed. What was it?

What sort of theme appealed to the bank president? What sort of topic appealed to the railroad director, the lawyer, the manufacturer?

From a list of his acquaintances Mr. Converse selected the names of a hundred representatives of the business and industrial affairs, sending personal letters requesting them to tell him what sort of sermon they preferred. He sent the following form:

"I prefer, as a general rule, sermons of the class of classes indicated by check marks in the list appended."
1. Expository.
2. Critical.
3. Guidance to Christian life.
4. Evangelistic—the call to the unconverted."

Opposite these suggestions the representative men of America marked a cross to acknowledge their preference. It was found that 83 per cent wished to hear expository sermons, and these, with others, to the total of 83 per cent, wished instructions in "guidance in Christian life."

As expository sermons—those based upon a chapter or part of a chapter of the Bible—and helpful sermons were voted for by the majority, they have been adopted in the Fifth Avenue Church. So successful are the Sunday evening meetings that Dr. Stevenson says it is probable that in the near future, the church will be opened every night.

A little while ago the handsome four-story brownstone house at the northeast corner of Seventy-ninth street and Madison Avenue—in the heart of New York's section of wealth and culture—was taken over by the Daughters of the Faith as headquarters for the propagation of the work of that Catholic organization.

The idea is that there the leading representative Catholic women may be brought into closer personal touch with each other and the social problems of the day, and with non-Catholic women who may be interested in plans for higher social ideals. A committee of members will be present upon certain days to receive and talk with all non-Catholic callers who may wish explanation of the doctrine of the church and the purposes of the Daughters of the Faith. During Lent there will be a series of talks upon topics of interest, and retreats for prospective Easter brides will be conducted.

Some Curious Facts

A RAILWAY through the mountains north of the Adriatic sea, constructed by the Austrian government to build up the trade of Trieste, though only 130 miles long, has 673 bridges and viaducts. It also runs through forty-nine tunnels.

Lions, tigers and other beasts of prey at zoological gardens and menageries follow the example of mankind in eating by day and sleeping at night. In their native state these animals sleep away the hours of daylight and hunt for their food at night.

The cotton handkerchiefs provided for French soldiers have pointed upon them a number of sanitary precepts to be observed on the march and during a campaign, and are further decorated with medallions containing pictures of officers of all grades, the different uniforms being so distinctly portrayed that a French private can tell at once to what grade any officer he may see belongs.

Medical authorities have come to the conclusion that a disease which has long puzzled them is due to the prevalence of the "kissing habit." The fact was mentioned by Dr. W. Rushton in a lecture delivered under the auspices of the British Health Society. The jaw is at first affected by the disease—known as "alveolaritis"—a loosening of the teeth follows, and finally, although they may be perfectly sound, they fall out one by one. The victim is not a victim in the ordinary sense of the word, and outwardly there is no sign to betray his presence.

The large number of survivors required in Canada to lay out the farm lands of the western prairies for the tens of thousands of new settlers who are arriving every year has led the Dominion government to offer special inducements to young men to enter this profession. A candidate must spend three years in a Dominion land surveyor, one of these years being spent on a survey party, before the final examination. To assist candidates, however, the government has reserved after positions on survey parties to young men who have passed the preliminary examination, paying them at the rate of \$3 a day.

We may see something and have an idea of it, and yet have no feeling whatever associated with the idea. Suddenly the feeling of wanting it arises, and the muscles act to seize it.

The whole act is absolutely natural, normal. An intense emotional state, acting through the muscular and visceral systems, sets up ideas to realize itself.

A man furious at an insult buys a weapon in order to relieve the emotion. His emotion is simply an agent in satisfying the mental need of return to his equilibrium, just as the feeling of hunger leads to acts for the satisfying of the bodily need.

The so-called criminal or immoral act, Dr. Shaw declares, is often the normal act, and the so-called moral person may be simply one who, feeling strongly, is led by his education and his environment into other ways of relieving his brain hunger.

We are still very much in the dark as to the way in which nerve cells act, but this much seems clear, that they discharge in an explosive manner," the great London specialist declares.

"Whatever may ultimately prove to be the true nature of feeling, it seems to be associated in some way with what may be termed the tonical strain of the cell, so that a painful or joyous feeling may mean a condition similar to electric tension. Discharge through a motor tract is equivalent to a loss of the feeling to return to a condition of equilibrium.

"Some individuals, however strong their feelings, have only increased association motives, or ideas with feeling; others act at once and have no associated ideas. For some natures it is the right thing to kill, for others it is the right thing to steal. No other result is possible.

"When society gets hold of people who act in this way, it suppresses them for the time being or else it eliminates them. There are too many weeds to have any exotics, but the weed is still a natural product."

The Murder Corpusele in Men's Blood



A STEAM boiler exploding with terrific force, an electric dynamo discharging a blasting flash of concentrated fire—these are the pictures which the most recent theories of science present in the endeavor to throw upon the screen of the intelligence a highly magnified portrayal of a human nerve cell when its owner is impelled to commit murder.

Only when the nerve cell has given up its explosive power, only when the abnormal electrical tension has been relieved by some discharge of physical violence, is the criminal relieved of his discomfort.

The gratification of the impulse to slay, to relieve any passion by instant indulgence, in the latest dictum of science, is not abnormal—not in itself criminal. It is simply natural.

A murderer who strikes down his victim in the explosion of his wrath is regarded, in this light, as

the normal man. The virtuous and law-abiding citizen, who is able to bottle up his generated lightning and let them ooze out peaceably in the duly appointed courts of law is abnormal; the freak, fashioned by a civilization composed exclusively of freaks, barring only those who, if they are not in jail, ought to be.

DR. THOMAS CLAYE SHAW said it before an assemblage no less distinguished than the International Congress of Psychology at Amsterdam. He is a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and lecturer on psychological medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital there. And when Dr. Shaw speaks the world of science listens very attentively.

He prefaced his remarkable study of crime in its latest, most profound analysis with the declaration that a criminal act is a perfectly normal one as regards the mental process involved. It is generally normal, even when it is due to disease. The mental process then differs in no way from that of the normal state.

The motive, he admits, may be socially wrong, but the mental view of the end contemplated and the way of arriving at it are just the same as in other voluntary actions.

After all, it is not very long since men were in a savage state. In the gradual change through evolution

to a higher order of human affairs there must be throw-backs and reversions, failures and impossibilities. And all the time the machinery which is devised for accomplishing the evolution is itself an artificial one and imperfectly applied.

In the animal world, observes this prominent authority, we will note how one beast will kill simply in order to eat, and another will kill for the mere sake of killing. The blood lust runs down and down, from the sheep-killing dog that revels in the hot luxury of slaughter to the bluefish which, sated and gorged, continues to rend into fragments the school that flies before it.

A humane and considerate tiger is unthinkable. Man is of the nature of a wild beast, impulsive and liable to explode, but capable of being educated to an artificial restraint.

But the perfection of the restraint cannot be measured so very much better than we can measure the perfection of the education or the training we give to a wild beast. And the responsibility which necessarily devolves upon man, with the measure of his education or taming, can with difficulty be appraised.

Thus criminal types are but stages in evolution toward a rarely attainable perfection. In all actions involving the exercise of volition, the most important element is "feeling," which, when mixed with an idea, is called an "emotion."

There are ideas without feeling, and yet those very ideas in fraction of a second may have feeling reinforcing them.



TEA TABLE GOSSIP.

Miss Mable Donagha, of Mount Forest, is visiting friends in the city. Miss Olive Watson, of Barke Falls, is spending the Sunday in the city. Mrs. and the Misses McQueen will receive at Whitehorn on Thursdays, instead of Wednesdays as formerly. A wagon loaded with wire broke down on James street north this morning, and interrupted traffic for a short time. Rev. S. H. Grey, Miss Mabel E. Steele, Miss Sarah M. Brown and Miss A. J. Wilson, Dundas, will attend the missionary convention in Pittsburgh. Mrs. James Muir, of Schreiber, Ont., who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Erie avenue, for a month, will return home next Tuesday. J. M. Miller, of this city, has been granted a Canadian patent on electric and gas fixtures, and N. L. Robertson has received a patent on a screw driver. Gale and Hatch, who conducted a very successful revival in Wesley Church, this city, about two years ago, are meeting with success in Calgary this week. Mr. Jack Pott, of Cathart street, has been suffering for some time with a tumor in his cheek. He had it removed at the Hospital this week and was able to return home on Friday night. Rev. Mr. Kerly, formerly of this city, asked his congregation at Calgary, for \$2,500 for missions last Sunday, and received \$3,000. The total missionary giving of the church for the year amount to \$4,300. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Tallman entertained the choir of First Methodist Church at their home, 69 Wellington street north, last evening. A most enjoyable time was spent in music and musical games. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Feaver, Barton street east, wish to extend their sincere thanks to Miss Dickson and class of Wellington street school for a handsome bouquet of flowers sent yesterday to their daughter Myrtle, who is ill. The Calgary Daily News announces that H. Rohr, formerly of this city, arrived there a few days ago with two cars of very fine horses for Dawson. The cost of the two express package cars from Toronto to Vancouver amounted to \$1,800. Mrs. Hughes, of Toronto, gave the fourth of this season's talks to mothers yesterday afternoon, in the parlour of the Young Women's Christian Association. She spoke of the necessity of putting high ideals before the children by living. There was a surprise last evening at the residence of Miss L. Hotrum, 226 Ingham street north, when a number of her young friends called on her to celebrate her birthday. A thoroughly enjoyable time was spent in games and dances. Mr. Henry B. Hersey, inspector in the United States weather bureau, the aeronaut whose balloon in last year's race from St. Louis landed near Tyndale, a few miles from this city, and some of his experiences in the March number of the Century Magazine. Rev. Mr. Sedgwick, Central Presbyterian Church, delivered an able and impressive discourse last evening at the pre-communion service in Erskine Church. The attendance was good and some of his hearers received into full communion 30 new members, 10 by certificate, and 20 on profession of faith. There was a fine, representative gathering of the men of St. Thomas' Church last evening, in the interest of the Church of England Laymen's Movement. Mr. B. T. Steele, president, read much enthusiasm was shown. It was decided to raise \$2,000 this year for missions, and a committee was prepared to look after the work. To-night, one dollar colored shirts fifty-nine cents at watch's, post office opposite. To-night, the latest hats at watch's, post office opposite. Christy's stiff hats fifty cents to three dollars.

THE WEATHER.

FORECASTS.—Strong westerly winds; fair, Sunday, northerly winds, becoming much colder; again; snow flurries. The following is issued by the Department of Marine and Fisheries: 8 a. m. Min. Weather. Calgary 4 4 Fair Parry Sound 26 24 Cloudy Toronto 30 30 Cloudy Ottawa 24 26 Cloudy Montreal 30 26 Fair Quebec 28 24 Snow Father Point 28 22 Snow Port Arthur 16 14 Fair WEATHER NOTES. The disturbance which was in Wisconsin yesterday passed eastward across Northern Ontario, and is now centred in the State of Maine. Southerly gales with snow and sleet now prevail throughout the Maritime Provinces. Another pronounced wave has appeared over the western provinces, and the temperature is now below zero from the Rockies to Manitoba. Washington, March 7.—Eastern States and Northern New York: Partly cloudy and colder to-night; snow flurries in north portion; Sunday fair and colder. Western New York: Snow flurries to-night and Sunday; slightly colder to-night; colder Sunday in eastern portion. The following is the temperature as registered at Parke & Parke's drug store: 9 a. m., 35; 12 noon, 35. Lowest in 24 hours, 31.

The Bank of British North America

Established 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1840. Total assets over \$50,000,000. The Barton Street Branch of this Bank has been removed and is now open for business in the new premises at the corner of Barton street east and Westinghouse avenue. Special attention is paid to the Savings Department. Money orders issued and general banking business transacted. BRANCHES IN HAMILTON: 12 King Street East. Corner Victoria Avenue and King Street East. Corner Westinghouse Avenue and Barton Street.

FRUIT INSTITUTE

Short Course for Fruit Growers, to be Held in the Township Hall at Waterdown, March 9, 10, 11, 1908. COURSE OF LECTURES. Monday, March 9th—9.30 a. m.—"Tillage, Fertilizers and Orchard Cover Crops."—H. S. Peart, Jordan Harbor. 1.30 p. m.—"Locations for Orchards and Fruit Plantations."—"Selection of Different Classes of Fruit."—A. W. Peart, Burlington. Considerable discussion will be given to care of apple orchards at above sessions. Tuesday, March 10, 9 a. m.—"Strawberries."—S. H. Rittenhouse, Jordan Harbor. 10.30—"Tomatoes."—W. C. McCalla, St. Catharines. 1.30 p. m.—"Insects and Diseases Affecting Fruit and Vegetables."—T. D. Jarvis, A. C. Guelph. Mr. W. A. Emory, Alderhot, will assist at above sessions. Tuesday, 8 p. m.—"Decorations of Home Grounds."—Prof. H. L. Hunt, O. C. Guelph. "Business Methods for the Fruit Grower."—W. C. McCalla, St. Catharines. Prof. Hunt will illustrate his lecture with lantern views. Music will be provided, and ladies are cordially invited. Wednesday, March 11th—9 a. m.—"Pruning and Grafting."—"The Relation of the Fruit to the Soil."—Prof. H. L. Hunt, O. C. Guelph. 1.30 p. m.—"Spraying, Picking, Packing and Marketing."—J. E. Johnston, Simcoe. Everybody welcome.

LATE SPORTING NEWS

The National Athletic Club, of this city, intend sending five men to Toronto next week to compete in the wrestling tournament for the Canadian A. A. U. championships. A trophy is to be won by the team with the most winners, and the Nationals are trying out their men and will send the best five they have down. The policemen's race were whitewashed in a game of indoor baseball at the Armories yesterday. They played "Lumber" against the "Cops" and the score was 6-0 at the end of the game, in favor of the Cops. McMahon and Campbell were the batteries for the winners, and Reynolds and Brammer for the police. C. Madgett was umpire.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION!

A Golden Saving Opportunity in Lace Curtains. The Right House announces a big March sale of lace curtains, commencing Monday morning. The sale will enable you to save from a fourth to easily a half on just the desirable good sorts every housekeeper will need a month hence. Thousands of pairs of dainty but good wearing Nottingham, calico net and Swiss pattern, curtains are offered at much below real worth. The sale is the result of several special purchases abroad and The Right House, as usual, pass the savings along to their customers. Supplying curtain now and save the price advantage. Details in to-night's Right House advertisement.

Failures This Week.

March 7.—Commercial failures this week in the United States, as reported by the United States City and County last week, 394 the preceding week and 213 the corresponding week last year. Failures in Canada number 36 against 32 last week, 36 the preceding week and 17 last week. Of failures this week in the United States, 104 were in the east, 108 south, 80 west, and 40 in the Pacific States, and 128 report liabilities of \$5,000 or more against 128 last week. Liabilities of commercial failures for February are \$27,064,571, against \$10,283,770 for the same period the previous year.

Steamship Arrivals.

March 5.—La Providence—At New York, from Havre. Corinthian—At Boston, from Glasgow. Germania—At Liverpool, from New York. Adriatic—At Southampton, from New York. Canada—At Genoa, from Boston. La Touraine—At Havre, from New York. Canada—At Halifax, from Liverpool. Virginia—At Halifax, from Liverpool. Englishman—At Portland, from Bristol.

To Contractors

Sealed, separate or bulk tenders endorsed "Tender for Fire Station," accompanied by marked check payable to the city treasurer for ten per cent. of the amount of the tender, will be received by the undersigned at the City Hall, at 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, March 25th, 1908, for the various trades required in the erection of a

Fire Station on Sanford Avenue

Drawing and specifications may be seen and all information obtained at the office of architect, W. A. Edwards, Hamilton, President & Loan Building. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. S. H. KENT, City Clerk. March 5th, 1908.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the matter of the estate of Jason Robert Armstrong, accountant, late of the City of Hamilton, deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to statute that all persons having claims against the estate of Jason Robert Armstrong, who died on or about the 2nd day of December, 1902, at the City of Brooklyn in the State of New York, are hereby required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the administrator of the estate, a statement of their claims, duly proved on or before the 20th day of March, 1908, together with particulars of the security held by them, if any. And take notice that after such date the administrator will proceed to distribute the estate amongst the parties interested therein having regard only to the claims of which notice shall then have been received. Dated at Hamilton this 5th day of March, 1908. KERR & THOMSON, 69 James Street S., Hamilton, Solicitors for the Administrator.

Central Y.M.C.A. Card

Gymnasium men's Bible Class at 10 a. m. The regular Bible Class, 3 p. m. Men's meeting at 4.15 addressed by James Judson, Welland Canal Missionary. All men cordially invited.

East Hamilton Y.M.C.A. Card

The men's meeting at 4.15 will be addressed by Principal C. E. Kelly, of Barton Street School. Duets by E. S. Van Sickle and C. Bible study at 3 p. m. Song service at 8.30 p. m.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Company, Financial, Press and Advertisers' Agents. 40 Fleet St., London, Eng. Canadian Business a Specialty. NOTE.—Anyone wishing to see the "TIMES" can do so at the above address.

Books For The LENTEN SEASON

At the Feet of Jesus . . . 25c United States 50c Francis de Sales 50c Imitation of Christ 35c St. Francis of Assisi 75c

Cloke & Son

16 King Street West

SPRING HATS

Treble's \$2.00 and \$2.50 hats are the best that money can buy. HAS NEVER EQUALLED. Made of better material, made in a better way than any other hat at the same price. \$2.00 to \$2.50. Dent's gloves \$1.00, sold everywhere at \$1.25.

Treble's Two Stores

N. E. Corner King and James. N. E. Corner King and John.

American Gas House

Coke

Delivered \$6.00 Per Ton or 11 Cents Per Bushel. Office 62 King St. Thos. Myles' Son Phone 865

Liquor Licenses 1908-9

Notice is hereby given that applications for liquor licenses for the license year 1908-9 will be received at the commissioners' office, Bank of Hamilton Chambers, on Monday, March 8th, and until the 31st day of March, 1908. Office hours for the purpose from 10 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 4 p. m. By order, WM. BIRRELL, License Inspector.

Christopher's Cafe

10 and 12 King St. West. First-class dining room and Quick Lunch Counter. Full course dinner, 30c. Good service and clean, wholesome food. Confectionery stores: 6 and 7 King St. E.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned until the 14th inst., for the HANDLING OF MAILS between Hamilton Post Office and G. T. Depot, Stuart street. JOHN GRAY, Agent, Grand Trunk Ry.

COBALT STOCK

BOUGHT AND SOLD Private wire to Toronto. A. E. CARPENTER & CO. 108 King Street East, HAMILTON.

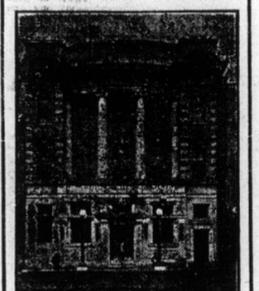
Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths which are inserted in the Daily Times also appear in the Semi-weekly Times, 50c first insertion; 25c for each subsequent insertion.

DEATHS

SMALL.—At his late residence, 214 Hunter street east, on Friday, 7th March, 1908, Alexander Small, in his 69th year. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. Interment at Hamilton cemetery. Flowers gratefully accepted. Friends please accept this intimation. CORNER.—In this city, on Saturday, March 7th, 1908, Grace Mary Greenaway, beloved wife of Albert Corner, aged 39 years. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. F. Willis, 29 Tom street, on Monday at 2 p. m. Interment at Hamilton cemetery. Friends please accept this intimation. HOPKINS.—In Dundas, on Friday, March 6th, 1908, Gabriel C. Hopkins, aged 70 years. Funeral from the residence of Wm. Hopkins, 29 Crooke street, on Sunday at 3 p. m. Interment at the Hopkins' Family Cemetery, Plains Road. Friends please accept this intimation.

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up - \$ 4,352,310 Rest Account - \$ 2,000,000 Total Assets - \$ 33,000,000



General Banking

Business Transacted Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received and interest allowed from date of deposit credited quarterly. Open Saturday Evenings 7 to 10 p.m.

What Shall I Give Baby for That Cough?

Be wise; profit by other people's experience, and give it. PARKE'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL WITH WILD CHERRY. Many a puny baby has been fattened on this emulsion, and for baby's cough there is nothing to equal it. Sold in 2c and 50c bottles.

PARKE & PARKE

Druggists 17, 18, and 19 Market Square

TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 46

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. upon the paid up capital stock of the bank has been declared for the current quarter being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after the first day of April next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 21st of March, both days inclusive. By order of the board, STUART STRATHY, General Manager. Toronto, February 21st, 1908.

Administratrix's Notice to Creditors

In the matter of the estate of Benjamin Edwards, late of the City of Hamilton, in the County of Westworth, deceased. Notice is hereby given that the administratrix of the said Benjamin Edwards, who died on or about the 10th day of January, 1908, is required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the administratrix of the estate of the said Benjamin Edwards, deceased, who died on or about the 10th day of January, 1908, a statement of their claims, duly proved on or before the 15th day of March, 1908, together with particulars of the security held by them, if any. And take notice that after such date the administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which the said administratrix shall then have notice, and that the administratrix shall not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the administratrix had not notice at the time of such distribution. CHISHOLM & LOGIE, Solicitors for administratrix. Dated 12th February, 1908.

FUNERAL DESIGNS

of every description made on a moment's notice. Common Florist 61 King Street West. Phone 66

AMUSEMENTS

MATINEE DAILY ALWAYS GOOD BENNETTS ADJOINING TERMINAL STATION. NEXT WEEK SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL BENEFIT ON THE ACT LIVELY. CLARENCE WILBUR 10-SCHOOL BOYS AND GIRLS-10 WITH THE SIX O'CONNOR SISTERS. LAVELLE and SINCLAIR Singers and Dancers. JUNO SALMO The Devil Dandy. EMIL HOCH and COMPANY, Sketch. COOK and STEVENS Comedians. ELSIE FAYE and BOYS Singing and Dancing. SPECIAL EXTRA ATTRACTION: THE 4--RIANOS--4. Prices—15, 25, 35, 50c Every Night. Prices—10, 15 and 25c Daily Matinee. SPECIAL—MISS LEILA LEWIS and BARNARD JUDKINS WILL APPEAR WEDNESDAY NIGHT IN A NOVEL SKIT

Sunlight Reproduced After Dark. The sun is a huge electric light and every electric light is a small sun. They are both intensely brilliant and project light from a distance. The illumination is evenly diffused. It does not flicker. There is no smudge about either. Wiring your house for electric light affords many other conveniences at small cost. For particulars about reduced rates call at office, or drop us a card and we will have our agent call on you. The Hamilton Electric Light & Power Co. CONTRACT DEPARTMENT LIMITED. Phone 3300-1-2-3.

Executors and Trustee. This Company may be appointed Executor and Trustee under your will, thus securing you a permanency of office and absolute security such as no private individual could give, at an expense which is no greater than occurs when private individuals are chosen in singular capacities. THE TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE COMPANY 43 AND 45 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO LIMITED. Capital Subscribed \$2,000,000.00. Work in hand \$1,200,000.00. JAMES J. WARREN, Managing Director.

DON'T BE GOLDBRICKED! Why Sign a Contract for Electric Light? If you do you bind yourself to pay a fixed charge for a year whether you use the light or not. You don't sign a contract for water or for gas. Why do it for electric light? BE FREE to go any time where you get the best and cheapest light. HAMILTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY Phone 89. Park Street North.

Great Strength. And careful conservative management make this company a most desirable place for SAVINGS ACCOUNTS. Sums of ONE DOLLAR and upwards received and THREE AND ONE HALF per cent. interest compounded half-yearly allowed. LANDED BANKING & LOAN CO. Canada Life Building.

HAMILTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the company's office, Park street north, in the city of Hamilton. MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1908 AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON. To receive the report of the directors for the past year, for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other business. By order, JOHN KELLOR, Superintendent.

NOTICE To Whom it May Concern. I am prepared to give estimates, make and erect metal sky lights, frames and eash cuttings, fire doors per fire underwriters' specifications, corvases. Roofing of every description done. Repairing and jobbing promptly performed. JOHN E. RIDDELL 387 King St. N. Phone 667

Electric Supply. Phone 28. (Lowe & Farrell), Limited. Repairs neatly and promptly attended to. All kinds of house and factory wiring. Fixtures, glassware, speaking tubes, bells and watchmen's clocks.

Have Your Skates Hollow Ground AT E. TAYLOR'S 11 MacNab Street North

THE BRUNSWICK GERMAN LAGER ON DRAFT 14 King William Street. Best Wines and Spirits. Cass Goods a Specialty.

AMUSEMENTS

TO-NIGHT The CANDY KID. A Melodrama with Music. RAY BAYMOND and 10 Others. 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. NEXT MONDAY EVENING MISS JANE Supported by Jas. Brophy. CORCORAN Herbie's AS NORA A DOLL'S HOUSE \$1.75, 50c, 35c, 25c. TUESDAY EVENING, MAR. 10 THORNS A Dramatization of Bertha M. Clay's Novel with an Excellent Cast. AND ORANGE BLOSSOMS 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAR. 11 HENRIETTA CROSMAN THE NEW MRS. LORING Seats on Sale \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50, 25c. "You'll be sorry in the morning" if you miss seeing CHARLEY GRAPEWIN IN THE AWAKENING OF MR. PIPP. Even. \$1.75, 50c, 35c, 25c. Mat. 50c, 35c, 25c, 15c. Seats on sale Wednesday.

SAVOY Hamilton's Home of Vaudeville

HOPE BOOTH & CO. In the Laughable Sketch, Written by Geo. M. Cohan, THE LITTLE BLONDE LADY. DILL & WARD, Singers and Dancers.

ALBURTUS & ALTUS, Eccentric Jugglers. CEC. W. EVERS Black Face Comedian. The Original Pork Chops. HALLEN & HAYES, Comedians and Dancers. KREISEL'S DOGS AND CATS. THE KINETOGRAPH.

CAICEDO The King of the Wire. Tuesday evening, Rowing Club night, under the auspices of the Hamilton Rowing Club. Wednesday night, Limerick night, \$18 in prizes. Friday, Amateur night, \$10 in cash prizes.

TO-NIGHT ASSOCIATION HALL Vitagraph Co. Another big and better programme of new moving pictures, including "If William Penn Came to Life," "Well, what would he say?" "Francisco di Rimini" or "The Two Brothers," a French novel beautifully staged and very spectacular. "The Pearl Fisher," "John of Bobby," and a score of others make you laugh and laugh and laugh, and to laugh is the tonic you need. Matinee at 2.30 to 4.15. Evening at 8.15. Seats 10c, 25c, 50c.

ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE Ancient Order of Hibernians GRAND OPERA HOUSE St. Patrick's Night, March 17. An evening of music and mirth, Irish song and dances, entitled, "A Night in Ireland." 120 talented people taking part, under the direction of Mr. J. Hackett. Tickets 50c, 35c and 25c. Evening admission 25c. Reserved seats 25c. Plan opens at the box office of the theatre Saturday, March 14th, at 9 a. m.

Basketball Tournament AT THE ALEXANDRA RINK Monday Afternoon and Evening. Games called at 4.15, 8.15, 8.15, 9.15. Admission 10c. School children, 5c. Including skating, 2.00; adults, 25c. Evening admission 25c. Reserved seats 25c. Plan opens at the rink. Phone 71.

Sunday, March 8, 7 p. m. LECTURE BY PROF. W. P. SEYMOUR. A. O. U. W. HALL, 35 MacNab St. South. Subject—"The Miracles of Christ, and Their Relation to Natural Law." Silver collection.

LADIES' NIGHT Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM, FRIDAY 13th. Marching, gymnastics and basket ball by young women's classes and Y. M. C. A. gymnasts. Tickets 15c. Reserved seats 10c. Plan at office.

Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Galt, Author of "St. Cuthbert's," etc., in "Some Secrets of Scottish Success," WESLEY CHURCH. Monday, March 9th. Admission 25c.

CORNS! CORNS!! CASE'S CORN CURE. A safe, sure and reliable remedy for all kinds of HARD AND SOFT CORNS, WARTS, ETC., removing them without pain or annoyance, and attended with the most satisfactory results. Price 20 cents. PREPARED ONLY BY H. SPENCER CASE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 80 King Street West