

"DEATH OR VICTORY"—ROJESTVENSKY HAS SAID IT.

Paris, April 15.—Gaston Dru telegraphs from St. Petersburg to The Echo de Paris that Admiral Rojestvensky's last telegram before leaving Nossi Be was singularly laconic and eloquent. He wires:

"I will not telegraph again before the battle. If I am beaten you will learn it thru Togo. If I defeat him I will announce it to you."

M. Dru adds that the telegram was accepted as meaning that the Russian Admiral seeks victory or death.

BRITAIN STANDS ACCUSED OF UNFRIENDLY ACTIVITY

Transmitting Intelligence of Rojestvensky's Whereabouts Stirs Russian Press—Is Togo Challenged?

St. Petersburg, April 15.—No further news beyond that contained in the foreign telegrams have been received regarding the squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, but the impression continues that he is steaming towards the Island of Formosa with the intention of giving battle, if Admiral Togo accepts the challenge. Some of the papers, notably The Novoe Vremya, still manifest irritation at the activity of British warships in reporting the movements of the Russian squadron. The Novoe Vremya says the vessels of all nations are observing neutrality, "with the exception, of course, of Great Britain," taking particular exception to the fact that the British cruiser Iphigenia transmitted by wireless telegraph the information that she had passed Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron 140 miles from Saigon, which was very important news to the Japanese, inasmuch as Rojestvensky had succeeded in slipping by the Japanese scouts. "For a commercial ship to report such a fact upon arrival at a port is quite natural," says The Novoe Vremya, "but the news is then more or less old, and in the meantime the squadron might have changed its course; but for a man of war to send such information to a coast station by wireless telegraph is unfriendly."

"However, this is not the first time the British have conveyed a valuable warning to their friends. During the Sino-Japanese war, in which Great Britain was on the side of China, a British cruiser at Weihaiwei warned the Chinese admiral by firing a salute upon the approach of the Japanese fleet, altho at night it is not the custom to salute in that fashion."

DID NOT SIGHT ANY JAP SCOUTS WHILE ENTERING CHINA SEA

Paris, April 15.—A despatch to The Temps from Saigon, French Cochinchina, says Admiral Rojestvensky did not sight any Japanese scouts during his entrance into the China Sea. It is expected that the Russian squadron will re-provision off the coast of Annam.

FIFTH FLEET SAILS IN JULY OR AUGUST

Port Said, April 15.—Information has reached here to the effect that a fifth division of the Russian second Pacific squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Vessarago, and composed of the battleships, Imperator, Alexander II, Slava and Paul I, the armored cruiser Phnyat Azova and the second-class cruiser Admiral Korniloff will traverse the Suez Canal in July or August.

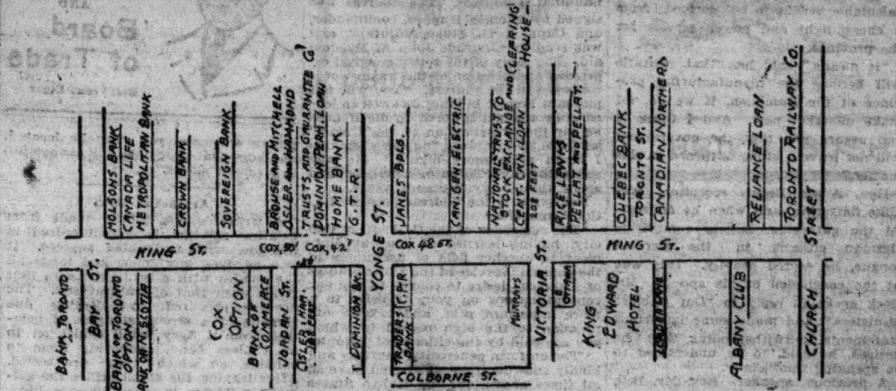
FIND BOGUS BALLOT BOX CORROBORATING LOTT'S STORY

Farmer Near Stirling Locates It Partially Hidden in Grass, But in Perfect Working Order.

Belleville, April 15.—(Special.)—The bogus ballot box sensations still crop up in this district. It will be remembered that Phil Lott told how his brother Byron had at one time in his possession a bogus ballot box, alleged to have been secured from the Liberal headquarters in Toronto, which worked with a spring in connection with the lock. This box, Phil said, Lyron kept in a barrel in his barn in Anson. He (Byron) afterwards told Phil that this box had been destroyed. The box is different from the last improved kind, made in Watertown, at the order of Reilly and Lott, but is in perfect working order.

The discovery of this box, it is believed, goes a long way towards corroborating Phil Lott's story of what his brother told him. The box is now in the possession of a citizen of Stirling.

Banks Acquiring King Street Property Creation of Local Wall Street Assured



The movement of real estate in King-street is such as to indicate that almost the entire financial interests of the city will very shortly be consolidated in the small district lying between Church and Bay-streets and extending southerly on Yonge and Jordan to Melinda and Wellington-streets. A very noticeable feature of the realty marked is the hold that corporations controlled by the Cox syndicate has secured on King-street property. Hon. George A. Cox is credited with an unusual quota of business capacity and the dealers are willing to concede that he has showed much shrewdness in the deals he has lately made.

Real estate on King-street in the business district is now held at about \$2000 per foot, and advance of over 100 per cent. within the last two years.

Recent deals have been the acquisition by the Central Canada Loan Company, of which Senator Cox is president, of the property at the northwest corner of King and Victoria-streets, with a depth of 208 feet on the latter street. Some of the real estate men on Victoria-street have received notices to quit on May 15. The next frontage on the street secured by Hon. Mr. Cox consists of 48 ft., between the Canadian General Electric Co. and the James Building, at the cor-

ner of Yonge and King-streets. For this piece of property it is said that \$100,000 was paid. West of Yonge-street the same financier has purchased 42 feet immediately west of the Lawlor Building, which will be occupied by the Home Bank, and 50 feet just east of the Manning Arcade, where the new building for The Star newspaper will be erected. At the corner of Bay-street the Canada Life Company, of which Mr. Cox is president, has secured the Molsons Bank property. A new building will be erected there and the bank will probably remain as a tenant.

At the south side of King-street the property now occupied by the McCook key restaurant and R. J. Hunter & Co. is said to have passed under the control of the Imperial Life Assurance Company, which is another Cox enterprise. This piece adjoins the Canadian Bank of Commerce, of which Mr. Cox is president, and which is said to be looking for room for further extension.

Outside of the Cox interests there has been considerable activity in the district. Osker & Hammond have purchased 48 feet in the southeast corner of Jordan and King streets, extending 168 ft. thru to Melinda-street. The northern portion of the lot fronting on King-street is now offered for sale, the firm being expected to move shortly to the building on the Melinda-street portion.

The Bank of Toronto, which owns the Clancy Hotel property on the southwest corner of King and Bay-streets, of which the lease has still over two years to run, is credited with designs on the opposite corner, now occupied by the Nasmith Company and the Marshall Block. Options have been secured on both these parcels. Between this and the Bank of Nova Scotia there is a lot occupied by Hooper's drug store which the owner refused to sell. The only other lot in this block which has not been secured by the corporations is that now occupied by the H. A. Wilson Company on Yonge-street, south of King-street. The Trades Bank proposes erecting a 15-story building. Just south of this there is the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, the Bank of British North America, the Royal Bank of Canada and the Bank of Montreal.

Will Be Wall Street. Within this district there are now, or shortly will be, located twenty incorporated banks, three trust corporations and a dozen large loan companies, which act as bankers, and an innumerable lot of insurance companies and brokers' offices.

The outlook is for the creation of a local Wall-street in Toronto. The location of so many financial corporations ensures the permanence of the present business district for many years to come, but there is hardly sufficient room for all the companies that seek to get in on the ground floor and retail stores and other less profitable branches of trade will very shortly be driven to the section allotted to the worship of gold.

SOLD TEAM UNDER FALSE COLORS IS MULCTED HEAVY DAMAGES

Sold for \$250, Judge Adds and Subtracts and Orders \$219 Returned.

St. Catharines, April 15.—(Special.)—In the assizes to-day, Justice Anglin gave judgment in a horse case. Sturch is a farmer living in North Grimsby Township and Krick resides in South Grimsby. On March 11, Krick sold Sturch a team of horses for \$250, warranting that "they were all right in every way, good and true, a good team to pull." Sturch found out the horses were not as warranted. One of them was a "switcher" and "kicker," and he wanted Krick to take the team back and repay his \$250, and brought suit. Krick denied that he had given any warranty. The horses, however, he said, were perfectly sound and free from vice.

Justice Anglin said that the warranty was fully established by the evidence, and that it was untrue. Horses had risen in value of late, and he allowed the plaintiff \$25 on that account, making the present value of the horses, had they been sound, \$319. From the evidence, he assessed the value of the team at \$100. The defendant would have the option of paying either \$219 to Sturch and letting him keep the team or paying him \$319 and taking back the team, the defendant to pay all costs in either case.

ORANGEMAN'S PROTEST.

Kingston, April 15.—(Special.)—The semi-annual meeting of the Orange societies of South Frontenac was held this afternoon.

A strong resolution was passed protesting against the educational clauses in the autonomy bill. The Orangemen of this city decided to take part in the celebration at Belleville on the 12th of July, and a number of other societies from the district will also go up.

NEW RAILWAY FOR WINNIPEG TO HANDLE EMIGRANT TRAFFIC

C. M. & St. P. Officials Trying to Arrange for an Extension of Their Road.

Winnipeg, April 15.—(Special.)—It is said on good authority that the coming visit to Winnipeg of officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway is in connection with a more important mission than the opening of an office and the appointment of a local representative, and that the real object of their visit is to look over the ground in connection with the project that the company have of extending the northern branch of their road from Fargo to Winnipeg or to the boundary, if arrangements for connections can be made with the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

The C. M. and St. P. Railway has about 10,000 miles of road, traversing the states where a big emigration to Western Canada is originating, and the company has decided to get in to Winnipeg for the purpose of handling the bulk of traffic. This distance between Fargo and Winnipeg is 227 miles.

MR. OSLER ARRIVES.

Dr. William Osler will arrive in the city this morning from Ottawa and will be the guest of E. B. Osler, M.P., at Craigleigh. He spent Saturday in Ottawa, having gone there from Montreal the previous evening. Dr. Osler made an address to the students of McGill and was dined on Friday night by the members of the McGill corporation and faculties.

He declined to be interviewed in Montreal, as, since his famous after-dinner speech was taken so seriously, he has been very careful of his utterances. It is not expected that there will be any public affairs in honor of Dr. Osler, as his visit will be short. He will probably be a tender a dinner, however, at the Medical Club.

MAGISTRATE'S CHANGED VIEW ALLOWED TRIAL TO PROCEED

Didn't Want Accused Hanged, But Rather Thought There Was No Evidence Against Him.

West Selkirk, Man., April 15.—(Special.)—The preliminary examination of Lawrence Duggan, the returning officer for Selkirk at the last Dominion election, charged with wilfully and unlawfully erasing certain names from the voters' list, commenced this morning.

The defence made a motion against the jurisdiction of Magistrate Scott, on the ground of a certain statement he had made in reference to the case, which showed that he was biased. One of the statements said to have been made by him on election day was that he would "like to see Lawrence Duggan hanged."

Magistrate Scott emphatically denied that he had made any such remark about Duggan, as alleged, on election day, but he did say that he thought there was no evidence to show that Duggan had erased names. The case was then proceeded with.

GERMANY AND FRANCE NOW EXCHANGING VIEWS

Berlin, April 15.—Foreign Minister Delcasse talked over the Morocco question with Prince Von Radolin, the German ambassador, yesterday, thus beginning a direct exchange of views between the German and French governments. M. Delcasse opened the subject, and therefore the initiative came from France.

Nothing is said at the foreign office here regarding the substance of the interview, only that Prince Von Radolin received M. Delcasse's observations in a suitable spirit.

"GOOD FAITH AND HONOR" ON WHOM IS IT BINDING?

Hon. Mr. Rogers Asks Winnipeg Free Press the Difference Twixt Tweedledum and Tweedledee.

Winnipeg, April 15.—(Special.)—Nothing new transpired to-day regarding the political crisis, and nothing definite has been announced yet as to a special session, other than that contained in the words of the minister of public works this morning, defining such course, when your correspondent called his attention to the position taken by The Free Press, that any attempt to repeal the Laurier-Sifton settlement of 1897 would be regarded as a matter of bad faith on the part of Manitoba.

"I notice that The Free Press makes the statement that the province is bound to that contract by good faith and honor," said Mr. Rogers. "Let me ask The Free Press if Sir Wilfrid was not equally bound by good faith and honor, on his side, and if so, let me, then, ask The Free Press to explain why he did not keep the good faith and honor of his part of the contract. Was Sir Wilfrid keeping this contract in good faith and honor when he sent his accredited representative, Mr. Stussell, to Rome, representing himself as the Liberal party, to assure his holiness, thru Cardinal Rampolla, that this contract was only the beginning of justice?"

"Let me again ask The Free Press if this was the understanding with which Mr. Sifton signed this settlement on behalf of the province, and also if it was the understanding with the Greenway government, when it ratified the same. Clearly, Sir Wilfrid and his government, by their conduct and action, have violated not only the spirit, but the letter of the contract, and in so doing, as far as they are concerned, have entirely relieved Manitoba of any obligations of good faith or honor in respect to the settlement as it was understood."

"I take no notice whatever of the personal abuse to which I am treated by The Free Press. I simply regard it as an evidence of their inability to offer any explanation or defence to my former statement to the effect that Sir Wilfrid is a party to a penalizing policy against this province."

PALACE BARN FOR ERINDALE COWS.

The Sides and Ends to Be of Glass—Project of S. Price and Sons of Toronto.

Erindale, Ont., April 15.—Work has commenced with much activity on the fine new cow barn of S. Price & Sons on their big dairy farm here. The walls are to be constructed of glass, thereby affording an abundance of light and a cheerful atmosphere among the cattle. It will accommodate one hundred cows, and will be paved thru-out with cement. No feed whatever will be contained in the barn, it being mixed in an adjoining building and carried on cars to the cows. It is the intention of the firm to send to Toronto daily a specially certified milk for infants and invalids, which no doubt will much exceed the ordinary milk in price.

WANT G.T.P. HURRIED UP BY HOLDING BACK GRAVE

Port Arthur, April 15.—(Special.)—A deputation of citizens has waited upon council to urge that body to appeal to Premier Whitney to withhold the promised grant to the G. T. P. until that company has built a line into Port Arthur. The company had promised to extend the line into Port Arthur, but yesterday's action was taken to secure an early construction of the extension. Action was deferred to give the company an opportunity to lay plans before the committee appointed. The council appointed a deputation to wait upon the local government in the interest of legislation the town is seeking.

SUNDAY WEATHER.

To-day will be fair but cool, with fresh northwesterly winds and a temperature that won't let the mercury get much above 40.

Big Values

Men's Spring Hats—
Latest styles—new American
blocks—fur felt—regular
\$3.50 Hats—special..... **1.75**

Men's Shirts—
Our \$1.50 Shirts—new designs—
fast colors—perfect fit—
special..... **1.00**

Men's Gloves—
Ferrin's famous Walking and
Driving Gloves—\$1.50
value special..... **1.00**

Crawford Bros.

Limited
TAILORS,
Cor. Yonge and Shuter streets

MULOCK'S RIDING REBELS MASS MEETING IN PROTEST

Stouffville Liberals Express Strong Sense of Dissatisfaction With the Educational Clauses.

Stouffville, April 15.—(Special.)—Any reassurance of sustained loyalty that Sir William Mulock may have anticipated or hoped for from a meeting held here last night, under his auspices, if not graced with his presence, was not forthcoming. On the contrary, the 300 or so Liberals who gathered in the town hall and heard a discussion of the autonomy bill and its educational clauses, evinced a very strong inclination to oppose the principles which the member for North York is, along with his fellow-ministers, supporting. The meeting was in the hands of a committee consisting of Revs. T. Booker and J. R. Aikenhead, Dr. Ira Free, D. Stouffer, J. Nigh, Levi Hoover, G. A. Brodie, A. D. Bruce, W. C. Barnes and W. A. Sylvester, all good Liberals. Sir William, if he could not come, or did not want to come himself, sent two members of his party to speak in his defence. They were H. H. Miller, M.P. for South Grey, and J. H. Lamont, M.P. for Saskatchewan. But they failed to make much of an impression and the meeting really resolved itself into one of protest against the government's program.

The Conservatives of Stouffville heard very little about the meeting until last night, for it was carried out solely under Liberal management. Had it been a joint affair, they would have liked very much to have invited speakers, too, but so encouraged are they now that a big meeting is being considered for an early date, when W. F. Maclean, M.P. for South York, will be asked to give an address. Reeve McCulloch presided at the meeting. Rev. Mr. Booker (Baptist), who has voted Liberal for 50 years, objected strongly to coercion in the northwest. Mr. Miller confined himself principally to making use of statements of various members made in the debate at Ottawa. Rev. A. T. Sowerby of College-street Baptist Church, Toronto, was filled with suspicion against the bill, owing to Quebec's so-called lining up for it, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier had never denied that he had been influenced by Mr. Sbarretti. Mr. Lamont said that the education clauses as they stood were no compromise to him, as he always thought that it was advisable to continue the present ordinances in the Northwest Territories. He found that the opposition in Ontario was not so much to anything contained in the school clauses, but to some thing which some people fear was included, that the Roman Catholics might obtain some concessions. Mr. Haultain's draft bill had laid down that whatever privileges Roman Catholics enjoyed to-day they were entitled to have them continued. No matter what Mr. Haultain thought to-day, his draft bill stood out as an expression of his calm judgment and the judgment of his government. Every essential feature of the national school principle was embodied in the present bill, said Mr. Lamont, the only limitation placed on the provinces being that they cannot take away from the minority the right to a separate school and the right to give their children half an hour's religious instruction. Dr. D. J. Goggin, late inspector of education in the Northwest Territories, also spoke against the bill.

GIVE BODY TO COLLEGE OR THE PIGS, SAID MAN'S WILL

Jersey City, N.J., April 15.—A man, apparently, 70 years old, killed himself in Lubben's Hotel, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon by shooting. In the suicide's pocket was a hastily pencilled will, written on a piece of envelope. It read: "To whom it may concern: I give my body to the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. If they do not want it, give it to whoever does. Feed it to the pigs if you will, but no burial."

People May Save Franchises Given to Government Friends

Hon. Adam Beck, at Tavistock Banquet, Speaks of Power Development.

Tavistock, April 15.—(Special.)—At the reception to Hon. Nelson Monteith last night Hon. Adam Beck made an important statement with regard to the giving away of immense power privileges at Niagara Falls. Valuable charters have been given away in many cases, he said, for a mere song.

"But I hope," he declared, "that the government will be able to save at least a few of the franchises that were handed over shortly before the election. I am sure they were not given for good purposes, as we have heard of such things as election funds."

Hon. Mr. Beck pointed out the incalculable benefit to be derived from a cheap light and power service for the province. "It means," said he, "that Ontario will become the manufacturing province of the Dominion, if we do not make mistakes now. And I think I can assure you that the government will not leave a stone unturned in this matter."

Hon. Adam Beck's reception was alike flattering, and when he addressed the gathering, largely comprising German citizens, in the German tongue, he scored heavily. This was at the conclusion of his speech. Mr. Beck spoke in reply to "Our Cabinet Ministers," and made some important statements, notwithstanding that he desired, he said, to be understood to be speaking unofficially.

A previous speaker, Rev. Mr. Bell, had dealt with the temperance question, and the honorable gentleman replied that he did not think it was possible to force the people to become temperate. The government, he declared, had kept its promise so far to the temperance people. The word had gone out that men should be appointed license commissioners who were able and above reproach, and, speaking for his own constituency, for every member was responsible in this matter for the riding he represented, he

would say that if there was any laxity on the part of the commission or the inspector, there would be no question of retaining these men in position for party ends.

"I believe," said Hon. Mr. Beck, "that more can be done for temperance by moral suasion than by any government policy." (Applause.)

PRESENTATION TO COL. GUNSAULUS

Retiring U. S. Consul Remembered by Knowlton Post, G. A. R.

James S. Knowlton Post, No. 552, Grand Army of the Republic, gave Col. E. N. Gunsaulus, United States Consul at Toronto, who is leaving in a few weeks to take up his duties at his new post at Cork, Ireland, a send-off on Saturday afternoon, when about 25 comrades gathered at the King Edward and presented him with an engrossed and illuminated address. The address was signed by Thomas Hughes, commander, and Capt. J. H. Stone, adjutant, and was read by Comrade John A. Macdonald. The reply of the retiring consul expressed appreciation of the warm words conveyed in the address. "You who left pleasant homes, bidding farewell to loved ones and going forth to die if need be for the preservation of the Union," said Col. Gunsaulus, "no one's opinion I could prize more highly." He was sorry to leave Toronto, where he had spent three very pleasant years.

Following is the address presented to Col. Gunsaulus: "The comrades of the G. A. R. of this city, having learned of your appointment to another field of usefulness in the consular service of the United States of America, desire to convey to you our congratulations on your transfer to a more important post, and to give expression to the high regard in which you are held by the citizens of Toronto. The uniform generosity, courtesy and kindly consideration which you have at all times shown for the members of our organization in Toronto has endeared you to each one of us, and while we deeply regret your removal from this city, our hearts are cheered by the knowledge that your talents and ability have been deservedly recognized by the government and we trust that the transfer will be of advantage to your material welfare."

"In bidding you farewell we may assure you that our warmest wishes will go with you and yours, and we will be pleased to hear of your success and happiness wherever you may be located, and hope that your lines will always fall in pleasant places."

George R. Loggie leaves this morning for Portland, Maine, where he will be married on Wednesday to Mrs. Edith Sloan of that city.

ANTIQUE AND RARE

ORIENTAL RUGS

No other sort of Rugs makes a house look more artistic and cozy than the real Persian Rugs. We have a beautiful stock of these rare and silky Persian Rugs in all sizes, which will be very suitable for drawing-rooms, libraries and other parts of the house. Our Rug stock is the finest and largest in Canada, and our exceptional buying facilities are always at your favor.

COURIAN, BABAYAN & CO., 40 King St. East, Toronto



Genuine article given by
GOLD POINT
AND
Board of Trade
Best 5 cent Cigar

Artificial Silk.
A wearable silk fabric made from gelatine solution is manufactured in Glasgow with undoubted success. It can be dyed any color, and takes all the shades with a brilliant lustre that rivals even that of natural silk. The fibre is prepared by ejecting fine threads of a strong solution of gelatine from a very small orifice on to an endless band, conveying them to bobbins, on which they are reeled. After leaving the small orifice the gelatine solidifies in a continuous fibre, a thousandth of an inch in diameter, possessing a lustre even greater than that of a natural silk. The fibre in this state, however, is unsuitable for use, as it is easily spoiled by water. In order to render it impervious it is waterproofed by a special process.

Clothes Cleaned

And Pressed

are almost like new clothes bought and paid for. They look like new, they hang like new—but they don't cost like new. They cost only a very small fee to

Fountain, "My Valet"
CLEANER, PRESSER
AND
REPAIRER OF CLOTHES
30 Adelaide W. Tel. M. 3074

COSSACKS AT ST. PETERSBURG LEST DISORDERS BE RESUMED

Big Pottlof Works Close Owing to Unreasonable Demands and Trouble Seems Brewing.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Several squadrons of Don Cossacks have been brought in to reinforce the garrison here in consequence of fears of a renewal of disorders. The peasant movement in the neighborhood of Moscow is also inspiring serious apprehensions. Many properties along the Moscow-Kazan Railroad are guarded by troops, and the families of the landowners are seeking refuge in Moscow.

The Pottlof works have been closed. A notice on the gates says this is due to the unreasonable demands of the men, the threatening of officials, frequent interruptions of work and disregard of the rules. Precautions have been taken to suppress possible disorders to-morrow. There is much excitement in the district.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Warsaw, April 15.—Three workmen, accused of wounding a policeman during the January riots, were to-day sentenced to death after a trial by court-martial.

SHOT A POLICEMAN.

Lodz, April 15.—Two workmen to-day shot and killed a policeman in the street. One of the assassins was arrested.

JEOPARDIZE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Would Conflicting Programs Show Powers as to Limitations.

Washington, April 15.—Enquiry into the status of the negotiations instituted by President Roosevelt looking to a second peace conference, suggested by Lord Lansdowne's reference to the subject in the British parliament, develops the fact that the state department here has completed its functions so far as this matter is concerned, at least for the present, having remitted it to the executive council of the Hague tribunal.

This was done notwithstanding an effort on the part of the German government to induce the United States government to outline the program of subjects to be considered at the second conference. The state department would have been pleased to accept, but it was concluded that to accept it would be to jeopardize the success of the undertaking.

It was believed that conflicting views of the great nations as to the limitations to be placed on the conference could be more easily reconciled by this executive council.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Household pets are susceptible to a far greater variety of diseases than most people imagine. Parrots are known to be susceptible to a disease so peculiar to themselves that it is called from the Greek word for parrot "psittacosis." A number of fatal cases in human beings of what was at first supposed to be malignant influenza pneumonia were in Paris traced to the bacillus at present thought to be causative of the parrot disease. A certain proportion of parrots are known to die from tuberculosis. Cats are known sometimes to have tuberculosis, and that they have in many cases been carriers of diphtheria and other of the ordinary infections directly and indirectly is more than suspected.

A Full Dollar's Worth Free Can Any Ailing One Refuse?

I will pay outright for your first dollar bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk—you pay nothing, either now or later. The dollar bottle is free to those who have not tried my remedy.

I want no references—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. To one and all I say, "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you, free, the full dollar package.

I can afford to offer a full dollar's worth free because mine is no ordinary remedy. Ordinary remedies treat symptoms. My remedy treats the cause that produces the symptoms. Symptom treatment must be kept up forever—so long as the cause is there. My treatment may be stopped as soon as it has removed the cause, for that is always the end of trouble.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery.

Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 28 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and un-known, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys. These are the nerves that wear out and break down. It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble. These are nothing new about this modern age. Every physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not cure the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

For Stomach Troubles

The Stomach is controlled by a delicate nerve called the solar plexus. Prize fighters know that a blow over the stomach—a solar plexus blow—means a sure knock out. For this nerve is ten times as sensitive as the pupil of your eye. Yet the solar plexus is only one of the centres of the great inside nerves—the power nerve. It is one of the master nerves. The stomach is its slave. Practically all stomach trouble is nerve trouble—inside—erve trouble—solar plexus trouble. Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the inside nerves—strengthens the solar plexus—and the stomach trouble disappears.

Many Ailments—One Cause

I have called these the inside nerves for "sympathetic" nerves. Physicians call them by this name because they are so closely allied—because each is in such close sympathy with the others. The result is that when one branch is allowed to become impaired, the others weaken. That is why one kind of sickness leads into another. That is why cases become "complicated." For this delicate nerve is the most sensitive part of the human system. Does this not explain to you some of the uncertainties of medicine—is it not a good reason to your mind why other kinds of treatment may have failed?

Don't you see that THIS IS NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your druggist—whom you know—and pick out any bottle he has on his shelves of my medicine were it not UNIFORMLY helpful? Could I AFFORD to do this if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

For Kidney Troubles

The Kidneys are the blood filters. They are operated solely by the inside nerves. The brain and elsewhere there is only one nerve which is called the renal plexus. When the renal plexus is weak or irregular, the kidneys become clogged with the very poisons they should throw off. No kidney treatment can clean them out or cure them and one stage leads into another until after a while the kidneys themselves begin to break down and disintegrate. There is only one way to reach kidney trouble—that is through the inside nerves that control them, which Dr. Shoop's Restorative alone strengthens and restores.

Simply Write Me

The first free bottle may be enough to effect a cure—but I do not promise that. Nor do I fear a loss of possible profit if it does. For such a test will surely convince the cured one beyond doubt, or dispute, or doubt, that every word I say is true. The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar had before him. Write for the order to-day. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for besides. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 21, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Mild cases are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

For Heart Trouble

Your heart beats more than ten thousand times a day. And every heart beat is an impulse of the inside nerve—branch called the cardiac plexus. The heart is a muscle, but it is the nerve that makes the muscle do the work. An irregular or weak heart is, almost in every instance, the direct result of a weak or irregular nerve—inside nerve. To cure heart trouble, restore the nerve to normal. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will restore the cardiac plexus, just as it will restore the solar plexus and the renal plexus. For all are equal parts of the great inside nerve system—the power nerve—the master nerves.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

AND RARE
AL RUGS
... a house look more artistic and cozy. We have a beautiful stock of these rare sizes, which will be very suitable for other parts of the house. Largest and best in Canada, and our prices always at your favor.
... 40 King St. East, Toronto

Glimpses of the Political Field

Premier Roblin's speech at Baldoon, in which so much public interest was manifested, did not come up to expectations. He dealt only with the boundary question and did not comment to any extent on the incidents which, for a time, made Manitoba the storm centre of the school question. The only announcements of importance made by Mr. Roblin were to the effect that he had had no negotiations with Archbishop Langevin, looking to further concessions to the minority, and that he would not consult Ontario in the matter of the extension of Manitoba's boundaries. Mr. Roblin seems to have decided to leave to his two colleagues—Messrs. Campbell and Rogers—the task of carrying on the campaign against clerical interference. His chief concern is boundary extension, and in that question he is very emphatic. Ordinarily, his suggestion that Ontario had no right to be heard in the matter would cause a storm of indignation in this province. As it is, his words have been received with indifference. The people of Ontario are too keenly interested in the question of coercion to bother themselves about the lesser question of boundary extension, which Manitoba has introduced as a side issue to the school question. After all, it is a tribute to the sentiment in this province that the liberties of a sister community are dearer to it than the wide acres of territory which come within the question of boundary extension.

The Conservative government in Manitoba appears to have decided to create for the Laurier government the fatal difficulties which a Liberal government in Manitoba made ten years ago for the Tupper government. The Montreal Star and The Montreal Gazette are taking a leading part in furthering the efforts of the powers behind the autonomy bill. These two newspapers, without taking up a very definite position as to the merits of the government's policy, have suddenly decided that no matter how iniquitous the legislation may be only a limited amount of opposition should be offered to it. They profess to be afraid that if the fight continues the country will again have the old school question upon it. It is news to Ontario to learn that the issue at Ottawa has never been anything else but a school question. It is exactly like every other school question that has arisen in this country. A strong and aggressive church makes use of politicians to obtain educational privileges by the coercion of a province. A struggle ensues and then the public men and newspapers who resist the movement are branded as fomenters of discord and incendiaries. It is impossible to discuss the educational clauses of the autonomy bill without treating them in their relation to that very school question of which we are commanded to speak with bated breath. Canada to-day is in the throes of a school question. No one can deny that, but who is to blame for it? Those who forced the legislation on the Laurier government in defiance of the rights of the western provinces, or those who are resisting it in the name of provincial rights and religious equality?

The announcement that no communications had been carried on between the Manitoba government and Archbishop Langevin is not of great importance. The charge, if such it may be called, never had the slightest relation to the issue that is being fought out at Ottawa, nor to the right of Mr. Sbarretti to interfere in the political affairs of this country. Mr. Roblin's statement, however, will confine the question of clerical interference to its legitimate limits, and will rob the apologists for Mr. Sbarretti's conduct of their favorite argument. Very little could be said against the Manitoba government if it had confessed to the charge of negotiating with Archbishop Langevin for an improvement of the separate school system. Within the last ten days, we have found how important church influence is at Ottawa, and to what extremes it is exerted in opposition to public men who stand for the people's rights as against sectarian privileges. It is now clear that operations against the Manitoba government, under the auspices of the church, have been carried on from Ottawa. Rather than withstand these operations, supported, as they are, with the power of the Laurier government, Premier Roblin might well have listened, or pretended to listen, to representations, looking to the extension of the separate school privileges in Manitoba.

The Manitoba government has clearly made up its mind to do something of a sensational character. It would not have dissolved the legislature and appealed to the country if Lieut.-Governor McMillan had permitted it to do so. His honor seemed to think that such a move would provide too much embarrassment for the government at Ottawa, but he cannot very well stand in the way of Premier Roblin's modified plans of summoning the legislature. If the legislature meets within the next few weeks, the session will be a memorable one. It will not only take action in the support of its claims to boundary extension, but in all probability it will repeal the act which embodies the agreement made between Laurier government and the late Greenway government in regard to separate schools. It looks very much as if the Manitoba legislature is to repeat its famous stroke of 1890 and wipe out separate schools. Such an action will transfer to the Dominion government the issue which sent the Tupper government on the rocks. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has at no time justified the Manitoba school act of 1890 by which the schools were abolished in the Province of Manitoba. He has always assured the church and his co-religionists that he would do his utmost to restore to the Manitoba minority what he believed to be its rights. He is likely to be soon confronted with the task of making good this promise by the very means which were followed by the late Conservative government.

Some newspapers are still pressing the argument that hostility to separate schools is the essence of the objection to the coercion of the north-west—the fuel upon which the fire of controversy feeds. It may be freely admitted that the great majority of the enemies of coercion are not friendly to separate schools. Among them are many men who would not show as much feeling in an ordinary case of violation of provincial rights, but does this fact affect the merits of the legislation before the house, or does it supply one reason why coercion should not be fought to the last ditch? It is sufficient to know that the Canadian public understands the issue to be essentially one of provincial rights. Let the new provinces plant separate schools at every corner if they desire to do so, but let the Dominion parliament refrain from compelling those provinces to submit to the establishment of one separate school which they do not want. The most violent enemy of separate schools does not dispute the right of a province to establish and maintain them. He does dispute the right the Dominion parliament to say to this province or that province: "You shall support separate schools whether you want to do it or not. It

is one thing to look with calmness on separate schools voluntarily established and supported by a province, and it is another thing to calmly observe the Dominion parliament entering into partnership with the Quebec hierarchy to encourage, regardless of the rights of provinces, the growth of separate schools in Canada. It is comforting to note that, in this province of bigots and incendiaries, there is one individual which Quebec is willing to make an honorary member of the most distinguished order of broad-minded patriots. R. A. Pringle, M. P. for Cornwall, made a speech on the autonomy bill the other day. He indicated that it would be his solemn duty to support the bill, and forthwith the Quebec press began to sing his praises. Mr. Tarte suddenly discovered that the member for Cornwall was a distinguished authority, that he was a marvel of tolerance and mental balance. Mr. Pringle may deserve all these kind words, but it is extraordinary that Mr. Tarte, who is reputed to be a very keen observer, failed to discern the brilliant qualities of the member for Cornwall long before the autonomy bill punctured the peace and harmony of Canada. It would, of course, be unfair to mention the fact that a considerable number of the 41 per cent, of which so much is heard, have the honor of being represented by Mr. Pringle. Mr. Pringle's decision to support the bill was formed in contemptuous disregard of political expediency. His secession from his party in such a crisis, while not altogether admirable, has the one good effect of mitigating Ontario's reputation as a bigot among the people of Quebec.

R. R. Gamey has taken measures to have the motion of censure passed on his conduct expunged from the records of the house. The sympathy of the public is with him in his determination to formally undo the wrong that was done him, but public sympathy would go with him a great deal further. It would go with him to the point of placing on the records of the house a motion censuring the royal commission. There is much in the political history of this province to bring the blush of shame to the Ontario citizen, but nothing more flagrant than the report of the royal commission on the Gamey charges. The fact that the evidence was not sufficient to prove the charge gave the commission no excuse for ignoring the mass of testimony which gave strong color to those charges. The judges deliberately cast aside the evidence that implicated the defence and devoted themselves almost wholly to the task of blackening the accused. Ontario will not soon forget the conduct of the royal commission, but its memory should be reinforced with a formal reminder, suitably inscribed on the journals of the Ontario legislature.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
REGULAR MATINEES Wed. & Sat.
HOLIDAY MATINEE Good Friday
EVGS. BEST SEATS 75, 50, 25
MATS. BEST SEATS 25 FEW ROWS 50
In the Pretty Romantic Comedy
By Right of Sword
Ralph Stuart
AND HIS OWN Special Company
NEXT WEEK—"BONNIE BRIER BUSH" REVEREN PAX AS "PO TTY" NEXT WEEK



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are almost like new clothes bought and paid for. They look like new, they hang like new—but they don't cost like new. They cost only a very small fee to
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COSSACKS AT ST. PETERSBURG LEST DISORDERS BE REMUED
Big Pullout Works Close Owing to Unreasonable Demands and Trouble Seems Brewing.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Several squadrons of Don Cossacks have been brought in to reinforce the garrison here in consequence of fears of a renewal of disorders. The peasant movement in the neighborhood of Moscow is also inspiring serious apprehensions. Many properties along the Moscow-Kazan Railroad are guarded by troops, and the families of the landowners are seeking refuge in Moscow. The Pullout works have been closed. A notice on the gates says this is due to the unreasonable demands of the men, the threatening of officials, frequent interruptions of work and disregard of the rules. Precautions have been taken to suppress possible disorders to-morrow. There is much excitement in the district.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.
Warsaw, April 15.—Three workmen, accused of wounding a policeman during the January riots, were to-day sentenced to death after a trial by court-martial.

SHOT A POLICEMAN.
Lodz, April 15.—Two workmen to-day shot and killed a policeman in the street. One of the assassins was arrested.

JEOPARDIZE PEACE CONFERENCE.
Would Conflicting Programs From Powers as to Limitations.

Washington, April 15.—Enquiry into the status of the negotiations instituted by President Roosevelt looking to a second peace conference, suggested by Lord Lansdowne's reference to the subject in the British parliament, develops the fact that the state department here has completed its functions so far as this matter is concerned, at least for the present, having remitted it to the executive council of the Hague tribunal. This was done notwithstanding an effort on the part of the German government to induce the United States government to outline the program of subjects to be considered at the second conference. The state department would have been pleased to accede, but it was concluded that to accept it would be to jeopardize the success of the undertaking. It was believed that conflicting views of the great nations as to the limitations to be placed on the conference could be more easily reconciled by this executive council.

Diseases of Animals.
Household pets are susceptible to a far greater variety of diseases than most people imagine. Parrots are known to be susceptible to a disease peculiar to the parrot species that is called from the Greek word for parrot "psittacosis." A number of fatal cases in human beings of what was at first supposed to be malignant influenza pneumonia were in Paris traced to the birds at present thought to be the causative of the parrot disease. A certain proportion of parrots are known to die from tuberculosis. Cats are known sometimes to have tuberculosis, and that they have in many cases been carriers of diphtheria and other of the ordinary infections directly and indirectly is more than suspected.

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Harmless Mosquitoes.
Rio Janeiro: Senhor Lacorda, the director of the biological department of the National Museum, has patented a combination of vegetable substances which, when rubbed on any part of the body, absolutely prevents bites by mosquitoes and other insects. Many experiments have been made with the liquid in the museum, including the exposure of a nude man, treated with it, to 100 different poisonous insects. None of the insects attempted to approach the man. In the removal of R. J. Mahony to New York City, Toronto has lost one of its best-known fire underwriters. Mr. Mahony was formerly assistant secretary of the Western Assurance Company, and will now take the position of assistant manager to W. L. Perrin, one of the largest insurance brokers in New York. He was presented with a gold watch by the officers and staff of the company, with which he has been connected for the last twenty years, the presentation being made by J. J. Kenny.

MUSIC.
CECIL W. HEATON, PIANIST—Balls, concerts, weddings attended. Apply 330 Bathurst-street. Phone Park 1170.

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MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE, retail merchants, farmers, boarding houses, etc., without security, easy payments. Offices in 49 principal cities. Tolman, 306 Manning Chambers, 72 West Queen-street.

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FURNISHED FLAT TO LET IN THE St. George Apartments. Apply C. H. Bickford.

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ENERGETIC WORKERS EVERYWHERE where to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

MICHIGAN BANK CLOSES AFTER MORNING BUSINESS
One of Largest Private Institutions in State With Deposits of \$500,000.

Owosso, Mich., April 15.—The private bank of M. L. Stewart & Co. of this city, one of the largest private banking institutions in the state, closed its doors at noon to-day, and posted a notice saying that the bank's affairs were in the hands of the Detroit Trust Company. The deposits have been estimated to be well over a half million dollars. The bank accepted deposits during the morning, and the closing of the institution caused a sensation.

Thoughtful Paul.
From The Detroit Tribune.
Paul Revere had just made his thrilling ride.
"But if you had gone in an automobile you could have made better time than on the horse," suggested a friend.
"Not at all," replied the hero. "I would have been stopped every few minutes while rural constables took my number."

MAJESTIC MATINEE EVERY DAY
EVERY EVENING—15c—25c—35c—50c. EVERY AFTERNOON—15c and 25c
THE SEASON'S LATEST EMOTIONAL COMEDY DRAMA
A Wife's Secret
ELABORATELY MOUNTED AND ENACTED BY AN EXCEPTIONALLY COMPETENT CAST OF PLAYERS.
SEE The Thrilling Escape from the Belfry of the Church. . . .
NEXT WEEK "THE FATAL WEDDING" | NEXT WEEK




You'll Think of Pember's



You are pretty sure to find your hair thoughts, because all the newest styles and ideas in hair dressing and hair creations emanate from here. If you have not yet seen the

Natural Scalp Parting

Pember's most successful patent, as applied to Pompadours, Waves, Wigs, etc., it will be a revelation to you; unlike anything elsewhere, it makes artificial hair absolutely true to nature.

—We cordially invite ladies to drop in and see the "Andrea"—latest fashion of coiling the hair, and a remarkably pretty style.

THE PEMBER STORE
127-129 Yonge St., Toronto

SOCIAL LIFE

Mrs. St. John, wife of the speaker, held her first reception in the speaker's chambers on Wednesday afternoon. The day was bright and carriages lined the drive waiting for the return of their gaily dressed occupants. The Lent is still with us and sober colors should prevail, yet few people can resist the temptation of wearing a fresh toilette when the sky is clear of clouds and the brilliant sun shows up all the wear and tear of garments that have stood the brunt of winter. Mrs. St. John was gowned in white silk, with overdress of ring-spotted black silk net. The bodice was slightly open at the throat, fastened with an ornament of diamonds and pearls, a necklace of simple pearls also being worn. Miss St. John had a frock of palest blue silk, sprinkled with pink roses, and carried a sheaf of pink roses. The speaker had a genial word of welcome for all, and the visitors expressed great admiration for the beautiful roses massed in profusion everywhere, the delicious scent of American beauties and bride roses overpowering the more subtle perfume of the blossoms which filled every available corner. In the tea-room a bevy of young girls proved most capable in seeing everyone was supplied with dainties from the table, decked in the colors of the spring, yellow and white, roses and daffodils being gracefully arranged in clusters with ferns. Miss M. Orr, Miss M. Quigley, Miss Turin, Miss Maud McCormack, Miss Isabella Elliot, Miss Margaret Gaylor, Miss Corrigan, Miss Eustie Lennox, Miss Maud Cook, Miss Emma Gilmour, Miss Kathleen Marchie, Miss Daisy Dean and Miss Jean Pattinson were all in pretty light frocks and looked as though they were enjoying their arduous duties. Mrs. Whitney wore such a pretty frock of white chine silk, patterned with black.

One of the prettiest imaginable sights was seen in St. George's Hall last week, when Miss Sternberg gave a matinee dance for her pupils. Sweet little tots looked the poetry of motion personified as they fitted hither and thither, bending, pirouetting, poising on one foot, visions of airy grace, their movements light as the flight of a butterfly, this dance being beautifully executed by little Miss Norah Van Nostrand and Miss Dorothy Blackie. Marguerite Wiegand, who perhaps attained the dignity of three feet in height, danced the sword dance with all the grace and precision of a Highlander. Miss Pearl Aubin, one of the older pupils, figured in the "crimson wing," a dance as picturesque as its name, which is the insignia of the New York Athletic Club, from which the music emanated, the movements being arranged by Miss Sternberg, who excels in imparting to her pupils her own knowledge of the art of dancing, concerning which there is nothing of which she is not mistress. The Scotch reel and difficult sailor's hornpipe were danced by the boys, there being a number of them in the class.

Dr. Jennie Grey made some very sweeping assertions about the much

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Its effect upon the scalp is unique—the sensation is most pleasant.

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discussed subject of women's dress in her remarks to the Household Economic Association. "The most stolid male criminal put in the dress of a fashionable woman would soon cry for quarter," is, with due respect to the speaker, sheer nonsense in these days of golf, cycling and other athletic sports in which women excel. It is extremely rare to find anyone laced too tightly for comfort, and fashionable women certainly do not sweep the streets with their "graceful trains," thus gathering up the deadly microbes. They are far too dainty in person. For very many years the dictates of fashion have been getting more and more sensible, as women have learned to think for themselves and adopt the attire which is most suitable to the occupation they are engaged in, and thus ensure not only their health but comfort as well, which I venture to think would not be added to in any way by the adoption of male attire.

Mrs. James Fraser Macdonald, 41 Avenue-road, will not receive again this season.

Mrs. Richard W. Teskey, 479 1-2 Euclid-avenue, will receive on Tuesday, the 18th inst., for the last time this season.

Miss O'Grady, 302 West Adelaide-street, will receive on Thursday next, April 20, and not again this season.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Willoughby, youngest daughter of William Willoughby, and Charles Arthur Brodigan of Toronto. The marriage is arranged to take place this month.

The dresses in the "Sho-Gun" were a bewildering mass of color shades of shimmering silk and embroidery most delicately blended, an exquisite gown worn by Hunin-bun being of mirror velvet in opalescent shades, the embroideries of wistaria and chrysanthemums, carrying out the tints, but slightly accented, and the whole lined with shell pink. The chorus had innumerable changes of attire, each lovelier than the preceding. As to the audience, it was mainly conspicuous by its absence, but the people who were there certainly enjoyed the show.

The following members of the provincial parliament had the honor of being invited to dine at Government House last week: Major J. J. Craig, Dr. E. Jessop, Dr. R. F. Preston, Dr. F. W. Lewis, Dr. A. W. Nixon, Dr. R. E. Clapp, Dr. T. S. T. Smellie, A. A. Mahaffy, J. W. Pearce, G. Pattinson, O. Aubin, C. Lamarche, C. Hodgins, G. W. Neely, F. G. Macdonald, H. Ellber, S. J. Fox, T. E. Bradburn, J. H. Fisher, J. J. Preston, J. S. Gallagher, T. H. Lennox, J. H. Devitt, P. H. Bowyer, G. H. Ferguson, J. Torrance, J. R. Dargavel, A. C. Pratt, W. J. Paul, A. B. McColg, H. W. Kennedy, L. J. LaBrosse, Racine, G. S. May, D. J. McDougall, E. E. Fraser, George Kerr, H. Montgomery, J. Galina, A. McCowan, also Lieut.-Colonel J. V. Graveley, Major D. M. Robertson, Mr. S. T. Bastie, Hon. S. C. Biggs, K.C., Donald Mackay, T. Gilmour, John Catto, Alex. Fraser, W. J. Gage.

Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Moore were joint hostesses of a small tea for Miss Ruby Reynolds on Thursday last. The beautiful rooms in the house at the corner of Sherbourne and Wellesley-street were filled with a bevy of pretty maidens scarcely less fair than the beautiful flowers with which they were surrounded. Miss Reynolds will be married in June next.

Mrs. and Miss Henderson, 74 St. George-street, left on Saturday, for Kingston, thence they will go to Montreal, not returning to Toronto until the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Junkin have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Hattie Roberta Junkin, to Jack Cross, on Wednesday, May 3, at three o'clock, at 165 Crescent-road.

Mrs. Hilyard Cameron will leave in May to spend the summer in England.

A program of much interest took place at the Strolling Players' yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Peterson arranged it and sang herself, as did Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Peden and Mr. James Quarrington. Mrs. Parker played the cello.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Violet Gooderham, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George

Gooderham, to Mr. Reginald W. Bird, Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Roberts leave tomorrow on a visit to New York.

Mrs. Goldman, 398 Sherbourne-street, will receive on Monday next for the first time this season.

The marriage of Miss Mary M. Russell and Mr. Henry J. Armstrong will be celebrated very quietly at St. Simon's Church on Tuesday, April 25.

Mrs. Robert and Miss McCallum will not receive again this season.

Mr. W. H. Rickard of 181 College-street leaves on May 2 for Buffalo to take part in the United States civil service examination, thence to Washington, D. C., for a month's vacation.

Mrs. William Reford, 55 Albany-avenue, gave a progressive euchre party on Monday afternoon of eight tables. The hostess wore a dress of black voile, with trimmings of white lace. Her two daughters, Mrs. A. M. S. Stewart and Mrs. T. E. McCarthy, also wore voile, gowns, with trimmings of sequins and lace. The winners of the two first prizes were Mrs. Edward Beeton and Miss Adams, while Mrs. King won the lone-hand prize, and Mrs. William Fahey, the booby.

Hon. J. P. Whitney, Mrs. Whitney and Miss Whitney, Hon. J. W. St. John and Mrs. St. John, Dr. and Mrs. Gilmour, Mrs. Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Chester and R. C. Gavin were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Earmsey on a visit to Dale greenhouses at Brampton, on Saturday, and afterwards had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Deeves.

Easter-tide Coming.

The glad Easter season will soon be here, and the robins welcoming the spring with their glad song.

Spring weather and golf are synonymous, and razor water is the refresher after a vigorous walk or a hard game of golf. Radnor makes the best of all mixers with Scotch, rye or mill.

MR. NEWELL'S ADDRESS.

Editor World: Will you please allow me space in your columns for some remarks in reference to the subject of W. R. Newell's address in Walmer-road Baptist Church last night? He said it was with reluctance he took the subject, but he felt he must not withhold any part of the gospel, and the man who preached the word of God need fear nothing. His whole address was an effort to impress upon his hearers that hell was a place of eternal, endless suffering. I have no wish to explain away hell. I as firmly believe in hell as any other Christian person believes in hell when they die; even Christ himself went there when he died. It is written in Matt. "Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell." Peter once in James and nowhere else. Neither in the Gospel of John, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles of Peter, Paul or John, or even in the Revelations. Is it possible that it could be the place of endless suffering of the ungodly and they never mention it?

Smith tells us, and it is well known by all Bible students, that gehenna was a valley outside of Jerusalem, where the refuse of the city was cast, and where there was constantly fire and destruction. Then it would be impossible for it literally to be the place of endless torment for the ungodly. If it is claimed our Lord used the word of this valley as a figure of the punishment that is to be visited upon the ungodly, I am perfectly agreeable, for everything that was cast into the Valley of Gehenna was destroyed, consumed, burnt up, perished, and this the Scriptures everywhere declare will be the fate of the ungodly, for the wages of sin is death, a second death from which there will be no resurrection of release, eternal or everlasting punishment, not everlasting suffering or torment. Not a burning and burning and never burned, but burnt up, and not again.

As you will perceive I have made no criticism of Mr. Newell's address, it may be disappointing to some, but it is impossible for a short article to say all that should be said. What I have here written is but an introduction. If you think something further will be interesting to your readers, I will be pleased to supply it, and show how illogical, unjust and unscriptural the doctrine of eternal torment is.

A Bible Student.

New License Inspectors.

The following license inspectors have been appointed:

Robert Henderson, Alliston, for West Simcoe, vice Hugh Wright.

George Ross, Brockville, for the district of Brockville.

Nathaniel Massey, Chatham, for West Kent, vice William A. Mills.

R. N. Killins, Dunnville, for Monck, vice Levi Massacre.

Frederick Walter, Wellesley, for North Waterloo, vice Benjamin Devitt.

Samuel Martin, Barrie, Perth, for South Lanark, vice John McCann.

Albert Gray, Bruce Mines, for the district of Algoma, vice Frederick Thompson.

James Bond, Toronto Junction, for West Humber, vice Frank Smith.

James A. Smyth, Essex, for South Essex, vice William A. McLutosh.

John D. Orr, Meadowdale, for Peel, vice Joseph Foster.

William O. Black, Orillia, for East Simcoe, vice Andrew Black.

Thomas Duff, Barrie, for Centre Simcoe, vice O. H. Lyon.

William E. Nicol, St. Thomas, for West Elgin, vice William McClelland.

Thomas Macleary of Parkhill, for North Middlesex, vice William Dawson.

Argus Macdonald of Alexandria for Glenora, vice W. J. McNaughton.

David F. Walsh of Orono, for West Durham, vice Robert Knox.

John McCaughey of Cobourg, for West Northumberland, vice James Halcro.

Samuel Bronley of Pembroke, for North Renfrew, vice A. J. Fortier.

The following changes are noted in regard to license commissioners:

West Hastings—W. J. Diamond, in the room and stead of Hugh Walker, resigned.

Halliburton—Edward Y. Spurr, in the room and stead of Rev. Mr. Spurr.

Greenville—Stuart Jackson, in the room and stead of George Martin, resigned.

Lee's Headache Cologne

Inhale from a saturated handkerchief and apply freely to the pimples.

Sachet Powders

All the new ones.

Rex Rheumatic Rings

Gillette's Safety Razor

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Open all night

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Ladies' Tailors and Costumiers

Tweeds and Cloths for Tailor-made Suits. Handsome Materials for Visiting and Dinner Gowns. Chiffon Taffetas and Fancy Silks for Shirt Waist Suits.

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All the latest and smartest models in Toques, Hats and Bonnets.

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Ladies' Gloves in all the fancy colorings for Spring. Gents' Walking Gloves.

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The La Grecque and Lattice Ribbon C. B. Corsets.

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Have a style about them found only in the large American cities. Full line of Hand Embroidered Linens in Waists and Costumes. Also Silks—our own importations from Paris.

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DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS

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EYEGLASSES and SPECTACLES

We are daily filling the prescriptions of leading Toronto oculists.

Our superior workshop facilities enable us to make to order, with accuracy and despatch, special lenses, frames, mounts, nose pieces, etc. Repairing done while you wait. 25 years' experience. Prices low.

W. J. KETTLES
Practical Optician. 25 Leader Lane

PARLORS

Try them and be convinced you can save 15 per cent. on all Jewelry, and a stock of dainty goods to pick from.

JAMES D. BAILEY,
75 Yonge (N. E. corner King).
Elevator.

EPIDEMIC OF BLACK DEATH
5 TO 12 A DAY DYING.

Reno, Nev., April 15.—Inhabitants of Tonopah are coming to Reno by scores to escape an epidemic that thus far has puzzled the doctors at Tonopah.

Governor Sparks will appoint a special commission to-day to go to Tonopah to check the disease that is killing people at the rate of from five to a dozen each day. The disease brings death in 12 to 24 hours. The bodies become black after death.

Settlement Work in Labrador.

New York, April 15.—When Dr. Wilfrid Greenfield, the English physician, who is known as the "Missionary of the Deep-sea Fishermen," goes back to Labrador next month, he will take with him on the yacht Strathcona, Miss Clara Koon and Miss Isabel Harris, young women who have done settlement work for several years, and a contribution from Andrew Carnegie for the establishment of a loan library along the coast of Labrador.

Miss Clara Koon and Miss Harris not only volunteered their services to the Labrador Mission, but propose to bear the expenses themselves.

Crows Nest Output.

The output of the Crow's Nest Pass collieries for the week ending April 14, was 17,581 tons, as follows: Coal Creek, 749 tons; Michel, 588 tons; Carbonado, 2141 tons. Total, 17,581 tons.

Whitty's Orchestra, Weston, only those that mean business need answer.

Are You This is WINDO Time

It is cheaper, washed by process charged for by the ordinary domestics Window Cleaning hard and work for or cost as much in household and try work. There is that it is well done by telephone.

The Toronto
59-61 Victoria

SOCIAL LIFE

Miss Beatrice Cosgrave, who on a three months' visit to Nassau and New York with her carriage and family, returned in the early part of the

Mrs. Phillips, Queen's Park, Miss Tristie Phillips and Helen Gooderham are at the Atlantic City.

Mrs. R. A. Savigny received day afternoon at her residence to-day. The decorations were tastefully arranged with palms and masses of lovely pink carnations. Mrs. Savigny wore some gown of black net with a collar of pink velvet. Miss Chambault helped in the Among those present were Mrs. Ida Cooks, Mrs. E. Good, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. and Miss McDonald, Mrs. Stanners, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Der, Mrs. Bain, Mrs. Archambault, Mrs. Florence, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Leek, Mrs. son, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mrs. Altydice, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Wilkinson.

The Italian Conversation Club Tuesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Ambrose Small, Rose here Sacco entertained the some delightful stories. She gave a reading and Miss Gurney. At the next meeting a debate between Mrs. Small and Rochieon de la Sabliere on "valuing Fashions."

The members of the Imp. Daughters of the Empire will be present at the annual Toronto branch of the Empire League on Thursday. The addresses and speeches interesting, mainly on tariff questions and the announcement made that Lord Roberts will be invited to a banquet by the league to open the exhibition.

Mrs. Richard W. Teskey, 4 Avenue will be at home on Tuesday, the 18th inst., and not again this

Miss Beauchamp of the West Queen-street, left on Monday on a visit to San Francisco to attend to the Pacific

The home of Mr. and Mrs. son at 37 Wilcox-street was one of the prettiest of the weddings on Wednesday last, second daughter, Jessie, was Ernest Victor Neeldans, B.A. Dr. and Mrs. J. Neeldans.

The officiating clergyman was Tavish, pastor of Central Church. A most effective array of tulips and ferns was in which the bridal party's ceremony, which was witnessed by relatives and a very few friends. The bride, who was most popular girls ever graduated Toronto University, made appearance in an exquisite robe of Brussels lace. She wore a veil and some handkerchiefs which were the gift of the

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colorings for Spring.

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and Costumes**

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in the large American cities. Full
line of Hand Embroidered Linens in
Waists and Costumes. Also Silks—
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Repairing done while you wait. 23 years' ex-
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cities and a contribution from Andrew Car-
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Are Your Windows Clean?

**This is
WINDOW-WASHING
Time**

It is cheaper, easier too, to have your windows
washed by professionals. Of course their work is
charged for by the hour, but they don't work like
ordinary domestics do. They *hustle*. The Toronto
Window Cleaning Company send *men* who work
hard and work *fast* and it doesn't take half the time
or cost as much in the end as it does to upset your
household and try to drive your own domestics to the
work. There is some satisfaction, too, in knowing
that it is *well done*. We would be glad to hear from
you by telephone. Full particulars on request.

**The Toronto Window Cleaning Co.,
LIMITED.**
59-61 Victoria Street.—Telephone Main 1413.

SOCIAL LIFE

Miss Beatrice Cosgrave, who has been
on a three months' visit to Havana,
Nassau and New York with Mr. Reuben
Simpson and family, returned to
town in the early part of the week.

Mrs. Phillips, Queen's Park, Miss Phil-
lips, Miss Tristie Phillips and Miss Allen
Gooderham are at the Chalfonte,
Atlantic City.

Mrs. R.A. Savigrey received on Thurs-
day afternoon at her residence, 199 Beau-
tous-street. The decorations were beau-
tifully arranged with palms and plants
and masses of lovely pink roses and
carnations. Mrs. Savigrey wore a hand-
some gown of black net and lace with
craze of pink velvet. Miss Glory Ar-
chambault helped in the tea room.
Among those present were Mrs. Ped-
ler, Miss Ida Cooks, Mrs. Eaton, Mrs.
Good, Mrs. Clapp, Mrs. Todd, Mrs.
Myers, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Earle, Miss
and Miss McDonald, Mrs. and Miss
Stanners, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Dr. Alexan-
der, Mrs. Eain, Mrs. Archambault, Mrs.
Douglas, Mrs. Florence, Mrs. Hopson,
Mrs. Mathers, Mrs. Leek, Mrs. Robin-
son, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Mc-
Nair, Mrs. Alydice, Mrs. Tripe, Mrs.
Cook, Mrs. Wilkinson.

The Italian Conversation Club met on
Tuesday evening at the residence of
Mrs. Ambrose Small, Rosedale. Sig-
nora Sacco entertained the club with
some delightful stories. Miss Allen
gave a reading and Miss Gunn a recita-
tion. At the next meeting there will be
a debate between Mrs. Small and Mrs.
Rochiere de la Sabliere on "The Pre-
vailing Fashions."

The members of the Imperial Order
Daughters of the Empire were invited to
be present at the annual meeting of
the Toronto branch of the British Em-
pire League on Thursday evening.
The addresses and speeches were very
interesting, mainly on tariff and postal
questions and the announcement was
made that Lord Roberts would be in-
vited to a banquet by the league when
he comes to open the exhibition.

Mrs. Richard W. Teskey, 479 1/2 Euclid-
avenue will be at home on Tuesday, the
18th inst., and not again this season.

Miss Beauchamp of the Aberdeen,
West Queen-street, left on Monday night
on a visit to San Francisco and an ex-
tended tour of the Pacific coast.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Eas-
son at 37 Wilcox-street was the scene of
one of the prettiest of the early spring
weddings on Wednesday last, when their
second daughter, Jessie, was married to
Ernest Victor Neelands, B.A., son of
Dr. and Mrs. J. Neelands of Lindsay, Mr.
The officiating clergyman was Dr. Mc-
Tavish, pastor of Central Presbyterian
Church. A most effective arrangement
of tulips and ferns made a pretty bower
in which the bridal party stood during
the ceremony, which was witnessed only
by relatives and a very few intimate
friends. The bride, who was one of the
most popular girls ever graduated from
Toronto University, made a beautiful
appearance in an exquisite imported
robe of Brussels lace. She wore also the
tulle veil and some handsome pearls,
which were the gift of the groom, and

carried a shower bouquet of roses and
lilies of the valley. Miss Margaret Eas-
son, who attended her sister as maid of
honor, was daintily gowned in white
crepe and wore a pretty hat of cream
lace, garlanded with white lilies. The
bride was also attended by Miss Ethel
Neelands of Lindsay, a sister of the
groom. She wore blue crepe de chine,
with a lace hat, and, like the maid of
honor, carried pink roses. The groom,
who has a large circle of friends in this
city, where he is well known as a School
of Science graduate and a popular mem-
ber of the Zeta Xi fraternity, was sup-
ported by Mr. Wm. G. Blackstock and
Mr. F. R. Mackelcan, both members of
his fraternity. Immediately after the
ceremony the refreshments were served
in the dining-room, which, to carry out
the idea of spring, was most prettily de-
corated in yellow tulips and lilies of the
valley. Mr. and Mrs. Neelands left for
the west at 4.40. They will visit several
of the larger western cities on their way
to Chrysal, Colorado, where the groom is
manager of large silver mines and
where they will reside. Among those
who came from out of town for the wed-
ding were: Dr. and Mrs. Neelands and
Mrs. Ethel Neelands of Lindsay, Mr.
and Mrs. Erickson Brown of Galt, Mr.
J. B. Easson of Ottawa and Mr. and
Mrs. R. F. McWilliams of Peterboro.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gouinlock of Wal-
ter-road have returned after their win-
ter journeyings in Southern Europe.

A pleasurable event of the week will
be a dinner at the King Edward Hotel
on Monday evening, when the guests will
be honored will be Mr. Gunasalu, U. S.
Consul, who is going to Cork, Ireland.
His hosts are the other consuls station-
ed in Toronto.

The permanent force from Stanley
Barracks parade for divine service at
St. George's, John-street, this morning,
the band playing the Kyrie from Mor-
zart's Twelfth Mass, during the offer-
tory. The rector, Rev. Canon Cayley,
will preach.

Mrs. E. O. Bickford will give a bridge
party on Easter Monday afternoon, the
reception being the Strolling Players'
pretty rooms.

Among the weddings scheduled to take
place this week will be that of M. J.
W. Gilmore to Miss Amy McDonough.

Mrs. A. D. Dawson, Montreal, is stay-
ing with her mother, Mrs. James Hen-
derson, Rosedale-road, and will receive
with her to-morrow afternoon.

The final Lenten service of the series
which have been given in St. George's
Church, John-street, will take place this
afternoon and will consist of the second
part of the cantata, "From Olivet to
Calvary." The previous services have
drawn immense congregations, who ap-
preciated the excellence of the music
provided.

Miss Ada and Miss Jessie McLod,
who made many friends during their
short stay in Toronto, are returning to
England in the Minnehaha, with the
promise of returning here next year.
With this country they profess them-
selves hopelessly in love, our cousins
over the border having shown them-
selves in a very unenviable light.

Some Lead, Others Follow.

We are Designers. Our Specialties are
INDIVIDUAL GOWNS and MILLINERY
Every style is Original, not a copy of other
people's thoughts. All materials are Direct Importations.
Orders executed promptly by skilled workers only.

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460 SPADINA AVENUE.
Phone Main 2473.

SOCIETY NOTES FROM OTTAWA

Ottawa, April 15.—On Monday the an-
nual meeting of the Women's Morning
Music Club was held at the Y.W.C.A.
rooms. The attendance was unexpectedly
poor. A contribution of \$200 towards
the building fund of the Laurier
Memorial Hall, where the morning con-
certs have been held this past season, and
the following officers elected: President,
Mrs. Charles A. Ellis; vice-presidents,
Mrs. Charles A. E. Harris, Hon. Mrs. Lam-
bert and Lady Borden; secretary, Miss
Gwendolin Burn; treasurer, Miss May Tol-
mer; executive committee, Mrs. Chas. Big-
gar, Mrs. F. M. S. Jenkins, Mrs. Arthur
McConnell, Mrs. Duncan Campbell
Scott, Mrs. Dale Harris, Mrs. John Hol-
lings, Mrs. Archie May, Mrs. Darley
Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Berry and Miss
Honor Clayton. One of the most musical
and financial successes has been achieved
by the club this past season.

Miss McMurry was the guest of honor at
an afternoon tea given on Monday by Miss
Beatrice Kyle. Those present were: Mrs.
Arthur Gilmore, Miss Mary Fitz-
patrick, Miss Morna Bate, Miss Fay Chris-
tie, Miss Fielding, Miss Florence Fielding,
Miss Beatrice Lindsay, Miss McLeod
Stewart, Miss Marguerite Martin, Miss
Ellis, Miss Margaret Powell, Miss
Gladys White, Miss Gladys Irwin, Miss
Marion Lindsay and Miss Alice Corby of
Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. Beckett returned to
Ottawa on Tuesday from England, after
a visit of several months.

The famous Dr. William Osler arrived to-
day from Baltimore and is the guest of
their excellencies the governor-general and
the Countess Grey at government house.
H. Rider Haggard and General Booth-
Tucker were guests also at Rideau Hall.
They arrived on Thursday from Toronto.

The following ladies and gentlemen had
the honor of being invited to dinner at
government house on Wednesday: Lord and
Lady Aylmer, the Hon. Winifrid Ayimor,
Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Sir Frederick
and Lady Borden, the Hon. Charles and
General and Mrs. Lake, Sir James and
Lady Grant, Miss Harriet Grant, the Hon.
Rauol and Madame Dandurand, Lady Ric-
kelle and Miss Rickelle, the Hon. W. S.
Fielding and Miss Fielding, the Hon. Clif-
ford and Mrs. Sifton, the Hon. George E.
and Mrs. Foster, the Hon. N. and Mrs.
Kirchhoff, Mrs. St. Lawrence, Colonel Sam
and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Hughes, Mr. and
Mrs. G. H. Perley, Mr. and Mrs. Martin
Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. John Gilman, Miss
McRae, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. E. Har-
riss, Mr. and Mrs. Monk, Mr. and
Mrs. Egan, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Mr.
Count Vay de Vay and Mr. Mackenzie
King.

Mr. Emiliano Renard had the honor of
playing on the piano after dinner before
their excellencies and their guests.

Lady Borden was the hostess at a lun-
cheon on Wednesday. The guests were Mrs.
Wade, Mrs. Weatherbe of Halifax, Mrs.
George E. Foster, Mrs. Lamont of Prince
Albert, Mrs. Bergeron, Mrs. Bole of Win-
nipeg and Mrs. T. Alburn.

The following ladies and gentlemen are
to take part in the performance of "Caste"
to be given at the Russell Theatre on May
8. Mrs. J. H. Fellows (Lucille Mayton),
Mrs. Wensley Thompson, Miss Muriel
Church, Henry Hayes, H. McD. Walters,
Guy Malng and Mr. Sproule.

Mrs. Corbett, who has been visiting here,
leaves on Monday for her home in Sher-
brooke.

Miss Ella and Miss Isabel Everson, who
have been staying with Mrs. Charles A. E.
Harris, Mrs. Kirchhoff and Madame Gir-
ardot, leave on Monday for Toronto.

Miss McLmont, accompanied by her
niece, Miss Jessie Gilmore, intend leaving
for the west. They will stay
a few weeks at the Welland Hotel, St.
Catharines.

Madame Albertini arrived in Ottawa on
Wednesday, and is the guest of her daugh-
ter, Mrs. Clive Pringle.

On Thursday Col. and Mrs. Hanbury Wil-
liams entertained at a dinner in honor of
Colonel and Mrs. Remon. The guests were:
Sir Frederick and Lady Borden, Col. and
Mrs. Cotton, General and Mrs. Lake, Mr.
and Mrs. Brodeur, and Mr. and Mrs. P.
D. Ross.

A gentlemen's dinner was given the same
night by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Those pres-
ent were: Senator Watson, Ralph Smith
of British Columbia, the Hon. G. Stewart,
Mr. Johnson, Mr. Schell, Mr. Bataz, Col.
Sam Hughes, Mr. Reid, Mr. Brunson, Mr.
Pleker, Mr. Calvert, the Hon. Sydney
Fisher, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Meigs and Mr.
Cyr.

The second concert of the Symphony Or-
chestra of the Canadian Conservatory of
Music was held on Thursday night at the
Russell Theatre. The attendance was
greater than on Wednesday, which reflects
great discredit on the Ottawa public, as
they are deserving of as large an audience
as any other attraction, possibly more so,
on account of its consisting of home talent.
The orchestra has reached a high standard
of excellence, owing to the careful training
of Donald Heins, the conductor. Mrs. Dou-
glas, a very young pianist, whose dou-
bling was splendid, her technique, intona-
tion and tone being quite perfect. Howar-
d, a very young violinist, played the
audante and finale of the Mendelssohn con-
certo, and received a tremendous ovation.
The pianists were Miss Borden and Miss
Halkett. The former's number, first move-
ment of the Beethoven concerto, C minor,
the latter's being the G minor, Mendelssohn
concerto. Both these performers are fore-
most pupils at the conservatory. The piano
and violin numbers were accompanied by
the orchestra. Miss Ostrom was the vocal-
ist; she possesses a rich, sympathetic con-
tralto. The concert was a musical suc-
cess, and one of the best heard in Ottawa
this winter.

Mrs. Lyons Biggar gave a small drawing
room tea yesterday afternoon in honor of
her father, Mr. Hodgins, who leaves for Bat
Portage on Monday. Those invited to bid
her farewell were: Mrs. Lake, Mrs. Dale
Harris, Mrs. Helen McLeod, Mrs. Rivers,
Mrs. Charles Panet, Mrs. Barrett Dewar,
Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Remon,
Mrs. Rutherford.

Summer School for Teachers.
The education department has made ar-
rangements for summer schools to be held
at the Normal Schools, Toronto, Ottawa and
London. The main purpose of the schools
is to give instruction in the following de-
partments: composition, training, household
science, nature study, art. The schools will
be organized at 2 p.m., Monday, July 3.
The session will continue for three weeks.

NOW READY.

**HISTORY OF THE WAR OF 1812
BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA . . .**

BY
JAMES HANNAY, D. C. L.
Author of "A History of Acadia."

James Hannay, D.C.L., is one of Canada's ablest journalists, is a
native of New Brunswick, and for six years practised law in his own
province. Since 1872 he has been actively connected with the press, for
a time as one of the editorial staff of "The Brooklyn Eagle," later, as
editor-in-chief of "The St. John Telegraph." In addition to his journalistic
work, Dr. Hannay has written "A History of Acadia" and numerous
poems and historical ballads.

Cloth, 8 vo. Gilt top
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90 Wellington St. West : : : TORONTO

DID JAP AUGMENT FLEET?

May Have Put Some of Russ Port
Arthur Ships in Repair.

New York Tribune: The interesting and
suggestive inquiry has been raised whether
it is not possible that the strength of the
Japanese fleet has recently been augmented
by the addition of some of the Russian
ships from Port Arthur. Several fine battle-
ships and cruisers were left there lying in
shallow water, where they might be raised
and repaired. The Japanese are experts in
such matters, and if it were possible to do
so would be, of all in the world, the very
men to undertake such a job. More than
three months have now passed since the fall
of Port Arthur. May it not be that, work-
ing incessantly, night and day, they have put
some of those ships into trim sufficient for
use in the crucial contest which is now im-
pending? It may be, but to this, as to
many other questions concerning the Japa-
nese, the only safe answer is that we do
not know. With their exceptional genius
for keeping their own counsel, the Japanese
have not permitted the outside world to
learn anything that is going on at Port Ar-
thur. We can only speculate, therefore,
upon the basis of what was known about
the Russian ships three months ago.

Beginning with the battleships, the Petro-
pavlovsk was destroyed at sea, and the Se-
bastopol, after the Japanese had irretriev-
ably damaged her with a torpedo, was run
by her own crew into deep water and scut-
tled. Those two are, therefore, gone be-
lieved. The Japanese, badly injured upon
recovery. The Japanese shot and shell, was sunk
in shallow water. Then the Russians covered
her decks with coal and brigs, flooded her
with petroleum and set the mass afire, at
the same time blowing the turrets to at-
tack the superstructure with gun cotton. Thus the entire su-
perstructure was annihilated and the hull
permeated with water so deep that it was
impossible to repair her, and practically certain
that she has not by this time been put into
condition for use. The mighty Russian
American built, after receiving perhaps
the damage that any other from the Japa-
nese fire went down in water so deep that
at low tide only the orlop is exposed. Seve-
ral big holes were made in her hull by the
Japanese, and the Russians themselves blew
up her turrets as she was sinking. It was,
therefore, regarded as quite impracticable
to do anything with her. The Poltava also
suffered severely in battle, and was blown
up and set afire by her crew. Above the
water-line she was made a complete wreck,
but below she remained practically unda-
maged. As she sank in shallow water, it
was considered quite practicable to raise
her. The same may be said of the Peres-
viet, which was sunk in the shallowest
water of all, with a practically undamaged
hull, but with her upper works destroyed.
While the raising and repairing of the last
two were considered practicable, the lack
of a warship dock at Port Arthur made it
necessary to plan for floating them and
towing them across to Sasebo or Kure for
repairs, and it seems scarcely possible that
even the expeditionary Japanese could by
this time have got them into condition for ser-
vice. Of cruisers, the only ones of which
there seemed any possibility of recovery
were the mighty Bayan and Pallada. The
former was sunk at her quayside, and was so
little damaged below that it seemed possible
to raise and repair her. The Pallada was
torpedoed in the first attack of the Japanese
on Feb. 9, 1904. Only a single hole was
blown in her hull, and she sank in shallow
water and was left without further injury,
but a year's submersion in sea water has
undoubtedly put her interior in bad con-
dition. It is possible, however, that she
has by this time been repaired and put into
commission. Certainly she was the likeli-
est of all this to be dealt with in so short
a time.

Upon the whole, however, there seems
little ground for belief that the Japanese
have in such fashion been able to make any
material addition to their fighting fleet. In
the Bayan, and also of the Poltava and the
Peresviet, the latter two would have
to be made new ships above the water-line.
But, unless they have come nearer to mir-
acle working than there is reason to sup-
pose they have not yet done so, but will
have to fight Rojostevsky and maintain
their control of the sea with their own
ships, which were so well tried at Port
Arthur. Concerning these, it is to be said
that they are inferior to the Russians. In
pounds broadside, but superior in cruisers.
The Japanese have five battleships, of a
total of 60,800 tons, of 18 knots speed, with
14.6-inch armor, and throwing a total broad-
side of 29,706 pounds. The Russians have
seven ships of 85,061 tons, two of 16. four
of 18 and one of 19 knots, with from 10.5 to
12.5 inches of armor, and with a total
broadside of 28,998 pounds. In armored
cruisers the contrast is overwhelmingly in
favor of Japan. She has eight such ships,
of 73,532 tons, of from 20 to 24.7 knots, and
with a total broadside of 13,702 pounds. The
Russians have two ships of 14,303 tons, of 15
and 19 knots, and of only 1388 pounds broadside.
In the third class, of protected cruisers,
Japan has also an enormous advantage,
having 14 ships, of 32,243 tons and of 19.99
pounds broadside, against Russia's six ships
of 26,818 tons and 2332 pounds broadside.
The grand totals are: Japan, 25 ships, of
155,595 tons and 45,881 pounds broadside;
Russia, 15 ships, of 126,305 tons and 30,886
pounds broadside. In view of such figures,
it is not at all inexplicable that Togo smiled
grimly when he heard that Rojostevsky
had actually started for China Seas.

Campanas' Italian Balm
For the Complexion
Will remove scars and blemishes and keep the skin clear and healthy.
After washing rub a few drops of the Balm over the face and hands and then wipe dry.
At All Druggists, 25c
By Mail 35c—from the Hutchings Medi-
cine Co., Toronto (11)

Improve your looks
But that is not all eye-glasses ought to do. Eye-sight is more important.
Shur-On Eye-glasses
help both sight and looks. They hold firmly—do not droop or shake. Have no ugly high arch. Do not pinch the nose.
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Ladies' Afternoon and Even-
ing Gowns and Costumes.
**THEATRE COATS,
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Fine Trousseau Work.
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HE IS AN ANGLICAN.
Editor World: A great many Reformers
around here say R. L. Borden is a Roman
Catholic. Please say.
An Anxious Enquirer.
Borden Club Supper.
Premier Whitney and Major Hugh Clark,
M.L.A., will be the guests of the Borden
Club at Webb's on Monday evening, at 6.30.
This will be the first occasion since the
election that Mr. Whitney has spoken in pub-
lic, except the reception in Massey Hall, a
large attendance is expected.

The Busy Man's



of the People's Bread

of perfection, a name that it has condition is complied with that is bread in Canada. It is pure, aerated, and nothing is left undone in the unique bread business.

Tomlin Proprietor and Manager

polar region is practicable for travel, in which to explore and he will do his best to reach the North Pole.

The two parties will have from 20 to 25 sledges with six to eight dogs on each sledge and an Eskimaux driver for each set of dogs. Peary will use both the Esquimaux type of sledge and also the types that he originated and which have stood the test of hardest usage. He makes some of his sledges of ash, using reindeer horns for braces at the intersection of the crossbars and uprights and makes the bed on which the load rests of sealskin lashings.

The scientific instruments which he will take will include instruments for observations as to his geographical position, thermometers and sounding apparatus. It is regarded as highly important that he take soundings thru the ice at different stages of his journey and thus obtain a fine set of observations as to the depth of the Arctic Ocean in that part of the Western Hemisphere.

The explorer does not think there is much prospect of his discovering any land on his way. Such a find would be regarded as a great good fortune, but there is little reason to hope that there is anything but the frozen sea between Greenland and the pole.

It is not impossible that we may hear from Peary now and then. He will take with him a wireless telegraph outfit, which he will set up at his winter quarters with one or two relay stations in Greenland, perhaps at Upernivik and Godthaab.

By means of these stations Peary hopes that he will be able to keep his ship in communication with the permanent telegraph station at Chateau Bay, Labrador, and thence by existing lines with New York City. He hopes it may be possible also by the same means to keep up communications with the outer world for at least a part of the distance after he leaves the ship for the pole in February next.

It is thus possible that we may hear from him even if he does not return to his native land for several seasons.

Fatal Family Quarrel

Genesee, N.Y., April 15.—After a family quarrel to-day Antonio Sparaco, an Italian, who lives in this village, shot his wife, her mother and her daughter and then shot and killed himself. Sparaco's wife's mother was killed and her daughter, aged 16 years, was fatally wounded, but his wife was only slightly wounded.

VENEER

IS IT?

enables housekeepers to completely reform by going over the washboard furnished in the preparation. It is a varnish, but a carefully scientific, as food for the surface to which it is applied. No brush, no wax, or former ex- no drying to wait for. A bottle is enough to renovate the crockers, druggists, hardware and furni-

sending their dealer's name and CIALTY MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. O, Buffalo, N. Y.

ORMONDE'S RIGHT WON CARTER AQUEDUCT'S HANDICAP FEATURE

Roseben Was Second and Little Em Third—Races Close at Memphis and City Park

New York, April 15.—The metropolitan racing season opened to-day at Aqueduct, with an enormous crowd in attendance, attracted principally by the good field in the Carter Handicap. The day was fine and the track fast. Twenty-three were carded to go in the feature event, and of those Greaves, Buttons, Monet, Amber Jack and Palette declined the issue, leaving still 18 to face the starter. The race went to Ormonde's right of the Paget stable, that was coupled with Goldsmith at 4 to 1. Roseben, at 20 to 1, was second, one length behind the winner, and two lengths in front of Little Em.

The stable was always favorite, the heavy play forced Floral King's price from 7 to 1 to split choice with Ormonde's right at post time. Rapid Water didn't get up to work. The Albanarle didn't run disappointingly.

Ormonde's right is a four-year-old, a ch. c., by Miss Ormonde, out of Right. He won five races as a 2-year-old, was second eight times, third four times and started in 21 races. He beat Columbia Girl in a handicap at Morris Park.

Willie Shields' Oaklawn romped home with the 2-year-old event. Bell Strome, at 1 to 3, ran outside the money in the closing event. Summary:

First race, selling, 5 furlongs—Consolidated, 107 (Hildebrand), 10 to 1; 1: Right and True, 107 (Crimmins), 6 to 1; 2: Tea Cress, 104 (Davis), 2 to 1; 3: Time 1:01 4/5.

Second race, 2-year-olds, 4 furlongs—Oaklawn, 117 (Barnes), 7 to 10; 1: Commodore Fountain, 107 (O'Neil), 4 to 1; 2: Fast Flight, 107 (Hildebrand), 10 to 1; 3: Time 1:03 1/5.

Third race, selling, 3/4 mile—Orby II, 116 (Hildebrand), 10 to 1; 1: Arsenal, 111 (stair), 3 to 1; 2: Divination, 107 (Hoffman), 4 to 1; 3: Time 1:28.

Fourth race, 2-year-olds, 4 furlongs—Gadfly, McGrahan Prince, Florist, Bob Murphy, Ethies, Ikk, Palette also ran.

Fifth race, 2-year-olds, selling, 4 furlongs—Bantam, 102 (Crimmins), 30 to 1; 1: Evelyn, 7, 92 (Bailey), 4 to 1; 2: Special Odds, 97 (McDaniel), 7 to 1; 3: Time 1:03 3/5.

Sixth race, 3-year-olds, 3/4 mile—Sir Brillar, 110 (J. Kelly), 5 to 1; 1: Confessor, 104 (Keat), 15 to 1; 2: Jerry C, 110 (Hildebrand), 4 to 1; 3: Time 1:15.

Seventh race, 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Carew, 409 (Foy), 15 to 1; 1: Granada, 112 (Nichol), 7 to 10; 2: Mathis, 112 (Dean), 5 to 1; 3: Time 1:02 2/5.

Eighth race, 3/4 mile, selling, for 3-year-olds—Kitties, 114 (Morrison), 7 to 10; 1: Prashon, 102 (Nichol), 4 to 1; 2: Virile Withers, 102 (Howell), 8 to 1; 3: Time 1:28 3/5.

Ninth race, 1 mile, for 2-year-olds and upwards—A. Covert, 105 (Schilling), 3 to 1; 1: Trinity Bell, 105 (Morrison), 4 to 1; 2: Lee Snow, 110 (Nichol), 2 to 1; 3: Time 1:43.

Tenth race, 6 furlongs—Gay, Sayres, 105 (Nichol), 3 to 1; 1: La Caca, 106 (Rivoli), 15 to 1; 2: June (Dallas), 106 (Morrison), 70 to 1; 3: Time 1:15 1/5.

Eleventh race, 3/4 mile—James V, 104 (Schilling), 2 to 5; 1: Arch Othman, 95 (Oreger), 6 to 1; 2: Nevada, 95 (Miller), 7 to 1; 3: Time 1:14.

Twelfth race, 4 1/2 furlongs—Hyperion, 113 (J. Martin), 2 to 1; 1: Rustling Silk, 110 (Truebel), 2 to 1; 2: Meadow Breeze, 115 (McIntyre), 4 to 1; 3: Time 1:03 1/5.

Thirteenth race, 3/4 mile—James V, 104 (Schilling), 2 to 5; 1: Arch Othman, 95 (Oreger), 6 to 1; 2: Nevada, 95 (Miller), 7 to 1; 3: Time 1:14.

Fourteenth race, 1 mile—John Smuski, 117 (H. Phillips), 3 to 1; 1: Ivan the Terrible, 115 (J. Martin), 1 to 3; 2: S. S. Lev, 110 (McIntyre), 12 to 1; 3: Time 1:42 1/5.

Fifteenth race, 4 1/2 furlongs, selling—The Saracer, 101 (Lannon), 5 to 2; 1: Draco, 101 (J. Martin), 5 to 2; 2: Charlatan, 106 (Hilgerson), 7 to 1; 3: Time 1:03.

Sixteenth race, 1 mile—Light Note, 96 (Schilling), 8 to 1; 1: Federal, 104 (McIntyre), 4 to 1; 2: Our Sister, 94 (Aubuchon), 7 to 5; 3: Time 1:43 1/4.

Albinde, Huckleberry Finn, Gay Minister, can Craig, Barkmore also ran.

San Francisco, April 15.—Weather raining, track muddy.

First race—Father Catcham 1, Ethel Thatcher 2, Busy Bee 3.

Second race—Prince Brutus 1, David Boland 2, Smully Kane 3.

Third race—Byromerdale 1, Ledus 2, May Holliday 3.

Fourth race—Andrew Mack 1, St. George 2, Nigrette 3.

New York, April 15.—First race, 2-year-olds, 4 furlongs—Marquillo, Cassandra, Edna Jackson 104, Crossways 110, Andria, speed-way, Good Julia Society Bud 104.

Second race, 3-year-olds, selling, 6 furlongs—Delcanta 108, Virgo, Water Mirror 103, Gray Lad 99, Maid of Timbuctoo 100, Tranator 103, Head Dance 101, Oto 103, Port Arthur 99.

Third race, handicap, 5 furlongs—Mamie Worth 126, Burtleigh 125, Monte Carlo 113, Rose Tint 117, Race King 115, Crown Prince 113, Handarra 111, Monet 100, New York 108.

Fourth race, Ocean Stakes, 2-year-olds, 4 furlongs, selling—Belton 97, Superior Boy, Dr. Heard 101, Delmore 97, Montana 104, Minth 102, Calabash, Guy Manning, Special License 97, Eileen Burns 94, Just 102, Leonard Joe Hayman 100, Main 102, Andyne 90.

Fifth race, selling, 6 1/2 furlongs—Arabo 120, Kaptana 113, Senakent 115, Florida 107, Wizard 110, Red Knight 119, Bob Murphy 108, Shady Lad 105, Gold Dome 119, Explorer 110, Pronta 115, Bally Castle 103, Only II, 114, Whorlee 111.

Sixth race, maidens, 6 furlongs—Bouvier 107, Flat 103, Duchess Olie 105, Sunlight, Billy Roach 107, Keator 103, Noralight 101, Sandown 107, Water Mirror 103, Salt and Pepper 101, Diaroso 103, Drone 100, Spec. Anticipations 105.

Opening at Kinloch Park. St. Louis, April 15.—The Kinloch Park J.C. races opened to-day at the Fair Grounds. Weather threatening, track fast.

First race—Marlin 1, Voltage 2, Morrella 3.

Second race—Black Eyes 1, Henchman 2, We 3.

Third race—Deshabille 1, Pinkerton 2, Elastic 3.

Fourth race—Teru's Rod 1, Bro-handie 2, Otto Stifel 3.

Fifth race—Courant 1, Bannock Belle 2, Sorrel Top 3.

Sixth race—Lady Vashti 1, Oudon 2, Joe Goss 3.

Seventh race—Miss Betty 1, Behoove 2, Corwall 3.

Memphis Program. Memphis, April 15.—First race, 3/4 mile—Walredo 50, II Dottore 94, Hannibal Bey 97, Trueman, St. Merry Legs, Red Haven 100, Presentation 103, Marco, Saddleuce 105, Miss Gomez 103, Jigger 107, I. Samuelson 108, Van Ness 100, Dapple Gold 110.

Second race, purse, 1 1/4 furlongs—Anray, Wonderful, Colby, Old Pollard, Rhinoc, Interlight, Pittkin, Cosmos, Charles Green 115.

Third race, purse, 5/8 furlongs—Lapuelle, Loretta, Silver Skin, Envoy 99, Nanite Hodge 105, Old England 111, Action 114, Gus Helden 116.

Fourth race, 3/4 mile, Memphis Stakes—High Chance, 105 (Hildebrand), 30 to 1; 1: High Chance, 105 (Hildebrand), 30 to 1; 2: Virile Withers, 102 (Howell), 8 to 1; 3: Time 1:28 3/5.

Fifth race, selling, 1 1/4 miles—Aurumstar, Brooklyn 103, Miss Doyle 105, Falerian 100, Duke of Connaught, Golden Mineral 110.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Anne Alone 98, Translet 101, Highland Fling 106, Light Note 107, Sancton 111, Schoolcraft 115.

Dufferin Driving Club. Dufferin Park has been leased again by the Dufferin Park Driving Club for another term.

Britannians Beat King Edward. The Britannia Football Club defeated the King Edward Hotel Football Club by a score of 2 to 0.

Albions Beat Baracas. The Parkdale Albions defeated the Baracas football team in a friendly game Saturday by a score of 4 to 0.

Returned Bloodstained Testament. Raleigh Correspondence Atlanta Constitution: The governor has received a bloodstained Testament of Confederate print from J. E. Reid of Newton Centre, Mass., with a letter stating that the book was found at Fort Fisher, N. C., after the capture of that famous fortification on the second attack, Jan. 15, 1865.

First Death in Family in 59 Years. Lafayette Correspondence Indianapolis Star: The first death in 59 years of an adult member of the Switzer family and its branches occurred to-day at Fowler, when Homer S. Darby expired after a week's illness.

Monastery Riled. London, April 9.—The Russian government have drawn the attention of the British home office to a daring robbery which has been perpetrated at the monastery of Gemmal, in Georgia.

LOCKED BARTENDER IN VAULT. Practical Joker Realizes Situation When Door is Closed.

Chicago, April 9.—A joke that might have led to a murder charge against its perpetrator's furnished first mirth, then terror, and a desperate fight for a man's life last Saturday night in the saloon of J. W. O'Beirne, No. 236 La Salle-street.

Half a dozen of O'Beirne's customers, all of whom are business and professional men, planned a "fake" hold-up, in which O'Beirne was to be thrust into a vault. The jokers ranged themselves along the front of the bar and ordered drinks. While the saloonkeeper's back was turned, two of the crowd seized him and held pipe cases to his head in lieu of revolvers. They marched him to the rear of the saloon and shoved him into the vault. The combination on the vault was turned accidentally by the "fake" bandits, and then the jokers roared with laughter.

But it was different with the man inside the vault. He frantically beat and kicked against the big steel door. Only faint sounds could be heard by the men outside, and after they had had their laugh out they tried to liberate their victim.

No one knew the combination and after each in turn had tried his hand at opening the vault they began to realize the serious side of the joke.

"Suppose he should die before we get him out?" said one, an insurance man.

"If he should," said a lawyer, "we would all be held for murder, and they'd stick us, too."

The lawyer had the address of a burglar for whom he had recently procured an acquittal on the charge of a false blowing. The cracksmen was found and went at his work with drills and bits. Meantime one and a half hours had expired. The burglar opened the door in 20 minutes. The saloonkeeper was found unconscious on the floor.

A doctor was called and applied restoratives. O'Beirne soon regained consciousness.

Mr. Hall Calne Visits Gaming Hell for Realism. Monte Carlo, April 9.—Mr. Hall Calne is visiting various gambling places on the Riviera so that there may be lacking no accuracy of realism in the great gambling scene in "The Prodigal Son" when the drama is produced at Erury Lane on September 16.

Critics, in dealing with the book, have pointed out the description of what they wrongfully assumed to be roulette.

As a matter of fact, the author neither intended to signify the Casino at Monte Carlo nor the game of roulette. What he described was baccarat, as played at the big gambling clubs.

Certain experienced baccarat players have, however, pointed out to him wank points in this scene, and he has come to the Riviera, expressly to study the game in its various and most exuberant forms.

Under the guidance of one of the best known European gamblers and plungers, he is visiting all the most notorious clubs, casinos and gambling halls on the Riviera, and while his guide plays baccarat, Mr. Calne takes quiet notes of all that goes on.

At a well-known "circle" or so-called club, at Nice yesterday, Mr. Hall Calne stood behind the chair of his companion while in less than an hour he lost over £2000. After this no one will in future be able to reproach him with not being personally acquainted with the modern manners and methods of "The Prodigal Son."

He Didn't Smoke. Albany Journal: Several of the villagers were seated around the stove in the general store at Selkirk yesterday afternoon when Coroner Rye dropped in on his way back from a civil jury duty.

The coroner, who was accompanied by one of those present failed to respond.

"Don't you smoke?" queried the coroner.

"I reckon not," was the reply.

"I reckon, have something else," said the coroner.

"Very well," said the tardy one, looking around, "give me two leaves of bread."

Down-trodden British Farmers. Here is statement official that will surprise a great many: Folskone is on the southern coast of England, 71 miles from London. The freight on one ton of apples to London is \$5.50. The same ton of apples is carried from California to London for \$3.81. The distance is in round numbers 7000 miles. It costs \$9.73 to ship a ton of British meat from Liverpool to London (185 miles), while Chicago can deliver it for \$5.00 about 4700. The Irish farmer who wants to sell in the London market pays \$22.88 freight on a ton of eggs to London, while the Danish farmer can ship his ton to London for \$5.55. The Russian for \$5.10, and the farmer in No manly for \$4.05. A fruit-grower 50 miles from London pays twice as much to get his fruit to that market as does the grower in Holland.

Monastery Riled. London, April 9.—The Russian government have drawn the attention of the British home office to a daring robbery which has been perpetrated at the monastery of Gemmal, in Georgia.

The articles stolen include an embroidered black silk belt richly ornamented with pearls; inlaid in the buckles are 204 pearls and 59 emeralds and turquoise. Pure gold chalice, weighing 494 grammes, ornamented with sapphires and turquoise; four stones were missing.

The articles include a large golden ring of King David the Renovator, with a picture of St. George on the outside; the ring is provided with a lid for keeping relics. Small golden panagia, being a picture of the Holy Virgin, worn by bishops as their distinctive sign; two silver chalices and a silver tumbler.

The Semi-ready Chesterfield is the acme of spring overcoat style

For dress wear, there is no overcoat made that can touch the Semi-ready silk-lined Chesterfield. It is made of Cheviots and Worsteds, lined to the edge with silk, with fly front.

It is cut just long enough to cover a frock coat. It is carefully hand-tailored by expert specialists. It contains all the inner excellence of Semi-ready workmanship to make the shape permanent.

These Chesterfield overcoats are ready for you to try on, so you can pre-judge the effect of style, material and fit. When you are satisfied, we will finish them to your order and deliver in two hours.

Prices \$15 to \$30. Your money back for any dissatisfaction.

Semi-ready Tailoring TORONTO 22 WEST KING STREET MANNING ARCADE

PT. ARTHUR FIRM BELIEVER IN PUBLIC OWNERSHIP IDEA Will Extend Electric Railway 23 Miles Thru a Good Farming Community.

Port Arthur, April 10.—(Special.)—Port Arthur is fast becoming the leading municipal ownership town of Canada. A scheme is now on foot which will likely result in the construction of an electric railway from this place to Kakabeka Falls, a distance of twenty-two miles. With this road in operation the town would gain control of the trade in the whole farming community which lies around Port Arthur, and it is thought that it would be a paying investment from the start.

The municipalities are all eager to get the line extended thru their territory, and they have offered to go in with their towns for the construction of the line. This afternoon a joint meeting of the representatives of the municipalities and the Port Arthur Railway board was held at Murillo, and it is anticipated that from the outcome of the meeting the work will be commenced at an early date.

Fort William now wants to enjoy a portion of the Port Arthur municipal plum. The people of the neighboring town have taken a fancy to their end of the street railway, and it is likely that they will endeavor to purchase this from the town. The people here are loath to part with the Port William section at present, as the road is now getting on a good paying basis and is an excellent investment.

Whilst the road was not a large money-maker, the eyes of the Fort William people were not turned very much towards the railway, and they were very anxious to get control of their end of the road. The year for their taking over their portion came, and they did not seem to want to take the opportunity. The Port Arthur people are of the opinion that Fort William will have to wait five years before they will get another chance to purchase, as the agreement states that they are only privileged to buy after a certain number of years.

The franchise is now becoming one of the most important of the town's many municipal undertakings.

Glasgow's Street Railways.

Glasgow has always owned the lines. In 1871 it leased them to the Glasgow Tramway & Omnibus Company for a term of 25 years on terms most advantageous to the city. This was the only lease ever made, and from it the city derived a profit of \$63,628. It refused to renew the lease, and on July 1, 1894, began to operate these lines and to introduce improvements which have made this one of the model plants of the world.

The fares range from one cent to eight cents, the average being less than two cents. According to the last annual report 56,788,872 passengers were carried for a total of \$178,921,739 for two cents, or about three cents per passenger for the longer hauls. Compare these facts with Mr. Baxter's statement about "three cent fares during rush hours."

John Young is at the head of this great municipal department, and he is recognized as one of the traction experts of the world. Mr. Dalrymple, who has consented to give Mayor-elect Dunne the benefit of his advice, is one of Mr. Young's assistants.

Glasgow not only owns and operates its street railways, but also manufactures its cars, motors and most of the devices which make up a traction plant. Under municipal ownership the fares have been reduced more than 50 per cent, wages have nearly been doubled, the service has been improved until it is the model plant of Great Britain. If not of the world, and despite all these expenditures the surplus of receipts is in excess of \$1,125,000 per annum.

Still Intact. From The Louisville Courier-Journal: King Winter was in a terrible rage. At his heaviest the snow storm, the rain raised, and the street deserted.

IT IS ECONOMY TO BE WELL DRESSED

Let us take charge of your wardrobe. We will clean, repair and press your last year's suit or overcoat and return it to you looking quite new again. Try us. Work called for and delivered.

Ferguson & McCoy "The Two Tailors" 14 Temperance St. Phone N. 193

TRY Swedish Movements AND ELECTRIC TREATMENT FOR RHEUMATISM

Male and Female Operators to treat patients. S. J. AMSDEN, Phone N 3395- 25 Charles St.

VENERABLE CITIZEN DEAD.

Thomas Armstrong, Resident for 90 Years, Dies on 90th Birthday.

Thomas Armstrong, a resident of the city for the past eighty years, died on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock on his 90th birthday, as the result of injuries received from a street car on April 4. He was born in Fermanagh County, Ireland, and came to Toronto with his father in 1825. He had been a Mason for seventy years, being the first member initiated in King Solomon Lodge, of which he was a past master. He was also a lifelong Orangeman, Armstrong Lodge having been named after his father. He was one of the first directors of the Northern Railway and sat for several years in the first city council. In 1849 he was married to Miss Mary Davidson and the anniversary of the golden wedding was celebrated in March, 1899. He leaves surviving him, besides his widow, two sons and five daughters. He had been employed in the customs house since 1880 and had a very wide acquaintance. His reminiscences of the early days of Toronto were always most interesting.

Fortune Came Too Late. From The London Daily Mail: The loss yesterday of the Grimsby trawler Strytton, with her crew of 11 hands, revealed a remarkable instance of the irony of fate.

Ten weeks ago the vessel sailed for the Icelandic fishing grounds. Shortly after the vessel sent a message came from John Butler, the chief engineer, telling him not to go to sea as the death of an uncle left him the possessor of £8000.

A SYMPOSIUM IN WHICH Six Great Musical Artists ARE OF ONE OPINION

<p>R. WATKIN-MILLS England's Most Eminent Artist: "The tone is sonorous, the singing and sustaining quality just what we vocalists appreciate, and I feel that anyone who wants a better than to secure a Heintzman & Company piano."</p>	<p>MADAME ALBANI Celebrated Soprano: "The tone of the Heintzman & Company Piano is delightful, the elasticity of action marvelous—every note ringing out in clear, pearly and limpid quality. It excels any piano I have ever used."</p>
<p>POL PLANCON The Great French Basso: "It affords me the greatest pleasure to know that so fine an instrument as the Concert Grand Piano of Heintzman & Company used at my concerts in the Armories is manufactured in Canada."</p>	<p>RICHARD BURMEISTER Pupil of Liszt and Famed Pianist: "Your new scale Concert Grand Piano possesses unique musical characteristics that must give it a distinctive place among the great pianos of the world. I shall insist on having a Heintzman & Company Piano whenever I visit Canada."</p>
<p>ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM The Great Russian Pianist: "The Concert Grand Heintzman & Company Piano used in my recital in Toronto gave complete satisfaction. I found the tone massive in its sonority, and of very excellent quality, with a particularly limpid tone in its mezzo tints. I had no idea so good a piano was manufactured in Canada."</p>	<p>PLUNKET GREENE Great English Basso Cantante: "My recital program involves a wide selection of songs of most varied characteristics and require of necessity a piano capable in the highest degree of the most delicate inflexions and of widest range, alternating from fine pianissimo effects to the most powerful manifestations of dramatic force. To these demands I found your instrument most responsive."</p>

And yet these but reflect the views of a host of other artists and people of musical culture at home and abroad who know the

HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANO

(Made by Ye Olde Firm of Heintzman & Co.)

Piano Salon: 115-117 King Street West, Toronto

A REVIVAL IN BICYCLING C. L. A. LOOKING FOR IT

Owing to Improvements in Roads and Wheels—Annual Convention May 13.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Canadian Wheelman's Association, which, according to the change in the by-laws at the last annual meeting, should be held on Saturday, April 22, has been postponed until Saturday, May 13, owing to the inability of some of the members of the executive to be present.

The association has held its membership in the year just closing, and, with the improvements going on in both roads and the wheels, anticipate somewhat of a revival this year.

Major Rogers of the C.C.T.C. of Ottawa is the only nomination for the office of president for the ensuing year. No applications have been received by the secretary for the Dominion meet on July 1.

The C.C.T.C. of England are offering a valuable money prize to any inventor who will produce something that will prevent side-slipping on trolley tracks. The condition of the contest can be had from Secretary H. B. Howson of the C.W.A.

F. W. Dunn of the C. C. and M. Club of Toronto Junction has been nominated as chairman of the membership committee in place of John F. Race, deceased.

Secretary H. B. Howson has received from the C.C.T.C. of England the road book of Great Britain for 1905, and a supply of fraternal certificates for the use of C.W.A. members touring in Great Britain.

SPORTING NOTES

An Ottawa despatch says: It is stated on good authority here that Ottawa College will be represented by two Rugby teams this fall—one in the Quebec Union and the other in the Intercollegiate. The Quebec team will, however, after this fall, be turned over to St. Patrick's A.C. of Ottawa. The Intercollegiate meets at Montreal Thursday next.

The members of the Australian cricket team will arrive in Toronto next Tuesday, at 2:35. They are traveling from the coast by the C.P.R. They will leave Toronto for a visit to the Falls, thence to New York, embarking on the steamer Majestic for England on their arrival in that city.

Parkdale Cricket Club

The annual meeting of the Parkdale Cricket Club was held Friday evening at the Gladstone Hotel, and was largely attended, the president, A. F. Hatch, being in the chair. The principal business of the meeting was the discussion of the report of a delegation sent to a meeting of the Parkdale Amateur Athletic Association regarding with that association. It was unanimously agreed that the club join the Parkdale Amateur Association and that all members attend the meeting of the P.A.A. to be held on Monday evening next at McMath's Hall, when they will elect their officers for the cricket section of the P.A.A. All cricketers of Parkdale and those interested in cricket will be welcome at this meeting.

Doherty Won at Court Tennis

London, April 15.—H. L. Doherty again won the covered court lawn tennis championship to-day, defeating the challenger, J. G. Ritchie, at the Queen's Club, by 3-0.

FLAG OFFICERS BY ACCLAMATION.

Royal Canadian Yacht Club Nominations Closed Saturday.

The annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club will be held on April 22. The nominations close on Saturday, when the following had been received:

Commodore—Stephen Haas.
Vice-commodore—Dr. A. A. Macdonald.
Rear-commodore—L. S. Nichols.
Hon. treasurer—L. S. McMurray.
Executive—J. D. McMurray, H. J. Carter, G. L. Francis, J. T. Johnston, J. G. Worts, Dr. H. L. Riddard, G. T. McMurray, C. A. B. Brown, M. Jellett, W. H. Pearson, O. Adams, G. Gooderham, A. E. Jarvis, E. A. Smith, E. M. Wood, H. Eby, G. M. Higginbotham and A. F. Jones.

The following notices of motion have been posted:

1. G. H. Gooderham—The total number of members (exclusive of non-resident, foreign, honorary and honorary life members), shall not exceed 500.

2. In the event of the membership of the club being closed the initiation fee be \$20.

The following resolutions will be moved:

1. That the flag officers of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, as annually elected, be hereby elected honorary members of the R.C.Y.C.
2. That the members of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Canada be given all privileges of the club except voting, for a period of three months.

3. That members of the Royal London Y.C. intending to reside for an extended period or permanently in Canada, be allowed the presentation of their certificates of membership in the Royal London Y.C. be admitted as members of the R.C.Y.C. without election or the payment of an entrance fee.

4. That the committee of management be authorized to sell \$24,000 of the first mortgage 20 year 5 per cent. bonds, with the recommendation that they be divided among the members of the club.

J. L. SULLIVAN AND CHAS. MITCHELL

Said to Be Matched for 20 Rounds to Meet at Tacoma.

Tacoma, Wash., April 15.—The sporting editor of a Tacoma newspaper has, it is said, succeeded in matching John L. Sullivan, former champion pugilist of the world, and Charlie Mitchell, champion boxer of England, for a 20-round bout. Marquis of Queensberry rules, the battle to occur sometime in May. When Mitchell was asked if he would meet Sullivan, the Briton replied: "Ask John. I will be ready to meet him any time, anywhere."

Sullivan's reply was characteristic: "Will fight Mitchell, 10, 15 or 20 rounds, or for keeps, for a reasonable purse. Answer if he accepts."

The battle probably will occur at Tacoma, where boxing is permitted.

College Baseball Saturday

At New Haven, Conn.—Yale 2, Columbia 1.
At Providence, R.I.—Princeton 1, Brown 0.
At Philadelphia—Lehigh 1, Pennsylvania 8.
At Annapolis—Navy 3, North Carolina 2.
At West Point—Harvard 13, West Point 2.
At Williamstown, Mass.—Williams 11, Union 3.
At Middletown, Conn.—Wesleyan 8, New York University 4.
At Washington—Georgetown 9, Syracuse 1.

Western Ontario Baseball League

St. Thomas, April 15.—A meeting to complete the organization of the Western Ontario Baseball League was held here last night at the Grand Central Hotel, with the following delegates present: Messrs. Martin and Davis, Woodstock; Knight and Hoch, Ingersoll; Lee, Brantford; Smith, Killingsworth, and Swain, St. Thomas. There was no representative from London present.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested by those present, and the reports of the different delegates point to a most successful season. It is thought that the teams will be very evenly matched, and the competition between them very keen.

The officers elected were as follows:
President, J. C. Ponsford, St. Thomas; vice-president, Mr. Nesbit, Woodstock; se-

TORONTO WON, SCORE 8-7 FROM ROYAL CANADIANS

Soffel, O'Brien and Sullivan in the Game—Amateurs Made Good—Showing.

Soffel, O'Brien and Sullivan made their appearance at Diamond Park Saturday afternoon in the game against the Royals. Soffel is of short, thickset build, and in appearance resembles Al Wagner. O'Brien, on the contrary, is quite tall, and reminds one of Applegate. Sullivan, who caught for the Royals, is of medium build, but not light by any means. Hoopes has been released. Carr was on the side-entrance last Saturday, and Rapp at first short. Soffel and Sullivan made up for this. This will probably make up the infield.

Seven innings were played, and the Royals made a match better showing than they have made in any game. They were strong finishers, and tied the score in the seventh, getting four runs on Leper's single, a charity to Johnson, his stolen base, E. Taylor's hit and hits by Williams and Walsh. Toronto, in their half of the seventh, got the winning run on White's three-bagger to left and Harry's long fly to deep centre.

Royals	A. R. H. O. A. E.
H. Taylor, 2b.....	4 1 1 2 2 1
Johnson, r.f., 1b.....	4 2 1 6 0 1
E. Taylor, p.....	4 1 2 1 1 1
Williams, 1b.....	4 0 1 1 1 0
Walsh, 3b.....	4 0 1 1 4 3 1
Owens, c.....	4 0 1 1 4 3 1
Storey, l.f.....	3 0 1 0 0 2
Leper, s.s.....	3 1 0 2 0 1
Hume, c.....	2 2 1 0 1 0
Phelan, r.f., p.....	2 2 1 0 1 0
Totals.....	33 7 11 29 10 5

Torontos	A. R. H. O. A. E.
White, l.f.....	4 2 2 0 0 0
Harley, c.....	4 2 2 0 0 0
Rapp, 1b.....	3 2 2 7 1 0
Murray, r.f.....	4 0 0 0 0 0
Soffel, 2b.....	3 0 0 1 1 1
O'Brien, 3b.....	3 0 0 1 3 0
Carr, s.s.....	3 0 0 6 0 0
Read, p.....	1 0 0 0 2 0
Wade, p.....	0 0 0 2 0 0
Totals.....	28 8 7 21 11 2

Score by innings:
Toronto..... 1 0 4 0 2 0 1-9
Royal Canadians..... 0 0 0 2 4 7-7
Game-base hits—White, Soffel, H. Taylor. Bases on balls—O'Brien, White 2; off Phelan, Rapp; off Read, Johnson. Innings pitched—By Read 4 by Wade 3 by E. Taylor 6 by Phelan 3 by Storey 2 by Harry 2 by Sullivan 2 by Williams 2 by Phelan, Owens, Leper. Struck out—By E. Taylor, Sullivan, Read; by Phelan, Murray by Read, H. Taylor, E. Taylor, Wade, by Owens, Storey. Umpire—James Sharkey.

American League Results

At Philadelphia..... R.H.E.
Boston..... 2 0 3 0 0 0 0 0-3 1 1
Philadelphia..... 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 2-6 10 2
Batteries—Tannehill and Doran; Conkey and Powers. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

At Chicago..... R.H.E.
Detroit..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0-2 3 3
Cleveland..... 2 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0-6 9 1
Batteries—Mullin and Wood; Moore and Benis. Umpires—Kellar and McCarty.

At St. Louis..... R.H.E.
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-0 2 8 3
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1-3 9 3
Batteries—Glad and Sogden; Owen and Sullivan. Umpire—Sheridan.

At Washington..... R.H.E.
New York..... 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0-4 7 3
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-5 3 2
Batteries—Haley and Nesdham; Mathewson and Bowerman. Umpire—Johnstone and Emslie.

At Cincinnati..... R.H.E.
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 3 3
Cincinnati..... 1 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 0-7 14 3
Batteries—Phillips and Pett; Ewing and Phillips. Umpire—Kellum.

At St. Louis..... R.H.E.
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 6 2
St. Louis..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2-6 2
Batteries—Pfeffer and O'Neil; Egan and Warner. Umpire—O'Day.

National League Scores

At Brooklyn..... R.H.E.
Philadelphia..... 1 2 0 0 0 2 0 3-8 11 4
Brooklyn..... 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0-3 7 1
Batteries—Dugdaley and Dooan; Jones and Rupp. Umpire—Banswimer.

At New York..... R.H.E.
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 3 3
New York..... 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0-5 18 1
Batteries—Haley and Nesdham; Mathewson and Bowerman. Umpire—Johnstone and Emslie.

At Cincinnati..... R.H.E.
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-4 3 3
Cincinnati..... 1 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 0-7 14 3
Batteries—Phillips and Pett; Ewing and Phillips. Umpire—Kellum.

At St. Louis..... R.H.E.
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0-2 6 2
St. Louis..... 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 2-6 2
Batteries—Pfeffer and O'Neil; Egan and Warner. Umpire—O'Day.

I. C. B. U. Best St. Michael's

The I.C.B.U. of the Sunlight League won a ten-innings game from St. Michael's College by the score of 4 to 3. The game was played on the St. Michael's grounds. Errors lost the game for St. Michael's. Whalen pitched an excellent game for the losers, having seven strike outs. It was a close contest all the way. Score: I. C. B. U..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0-3
I. C. B. U..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1-4
Batteries—Whalen and King; Brody, Smith and Oster.

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President, J. C. Ponsford, St. Thomas; vice-president, Mr. Nesbit, Woodstock; se-



Satisfaction is cheap no matter what you pay for it

The Famous Ford

gives the utmost satisfaction to the user at the lowest possible price.

Made under the personal supervision of Mr. Henry Ford. No other car combines so many practical features of style and construction.

Its strong double-oval motor of 10 H.P. gives ample speed and "go." Its handsome lines and roomy side-entrance tonneau gives satisfaction to the eye. Price \$1,100, f. o. b. Walkerville.

20 H.P. Touring Car \$2,700

There is still a limited amount of territory not yet assigned, which will be given to responsible agents.

The Ford Motor Co. of Canada, Ltd., Walkerville, Ont.

Don't experiment—Just buy a Ford

Senior Y.M.C.A. Baseball Teams

The senior team of the Y.M.C.A. have not disbanded, as announced in some quarters, but hope to be stronger this season than last and again win the championship of the Inter-Association League.

Locust Hill Clippers.
Locust Hill, April 15.—The Locust Hill Clippers met on Friday evening and organized for the coming season. The following is the official list of officers: President, Wm. Armstrong, A. C. Reesor, Jas. Dinna, J. Jarvis, R. Clark; president, John Thomas; first vice-president, Rev. C. W. Reynolds; second vice-president, A. F. Dinna; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Hoopes; treasurer, D. Meuser; managing committee, W. J. Cowie, Wm. Maxwell; field committee, E. D. Maxwell, T. Robinson, N. H. Reesor.

Master Plumbers Baseball Club

The annual meeting of the Master Plumbers and Steamfitters Baseball Club was held at their rooms, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, K. J. Allison; vice-president, E. Larter; second vice-president, G. Cooper; manager, J. Wright; captain, A. F. McPherson; treasurer, D. Meuser; secretary, J. E. Fullerton, 561 Yonge-street; managing committee, D. Mcullen, R. Wright, R. Harrison, A. Richardson. They are open for challenges, Plumbers and Steamfitters Supply Houses, Journeymen Plumbers Association or Toronto Furnace Co. preferred.

Boat Race a Disappointment

Oxford's Victory Was too Easy

The university boat race, rowed on the Thames a week ago, ended in an easy victory for Oxford. The dark blues practically led from start to finish, finally winning well within themselves by three lengths.

The race was a disappointment to most of the spectators, who had expected to see a close struggle. While they generally anticipated that the Oxonians would lead their rival eight from the start, they did not consider it probable that the Oxonians would so easily increase their advantage in the way they did.

By no means did the light blues row up to their previous form, for never even during the practice races, did they show such a tendency to scramble as they did a week ago. In C. H. Taylor they did not have such strength at stroke as their rivals had in H. C. Bockus, who was decidedly the right man in the right place.

Another instance of the unreliability of practice as evidence of what a contest may be, was furnished by the race, or rather procession, for while Oxford rowed above her previous form Cambridge fell below hers. The dark blues finally cleared the winning line with a lead of three lengths, which undoubtedly could have been stretched into a much wider gap, as their opponents were badly beaten long before the finish.

The crews got away to a beautiful start, and in the first two minutes there was a real race, it being the only period of a close struggle in the twenty minutes and thirty-five seconds which Oxford took to cover the course. This was the only period in which the issue was ever in doubt.

Cambridge in the first minute pulled thirty-five strokes, Oxford pulled thirty-six equally strong, and an extra dip finally forced the bow of the latter's boat in front. In the next sixty seconds Oxford's advantage was increased half a length and it was a case of "follow my leader" afterward.

When the light blues followed their opponents past the ship at Mortlake, which is the winning post, there was a collapse all through the Cambridge boat. The winning crew, on the other hand, was comparatively fresh, and when the finishing gun was fired, every man held up his head and all wanted their hands to their friends on the accompanying steamers.

Our Fellow Worms

Youth's Companion: Before Loughefellow bought the house in Cambridge, he was associated with his mero y, it was owned and occupied by old Mrs. Craigie. Mrs. Craigie was a woman of many eccentricities. Moncure D. Conway says in his recent book of "Reminiscences": "Some one once tried to persuade her to have her trees tarred to protect them from caterpillars, which also invaded her neighbors' trees. "She refused to be so cruel to the caterpillars. "They are our fellow worms," she said."

TALAGOOBS BACK IN LACROSSE

HAVE TWO TEAMS FOR THE C.L.A.

Newmarket Reorganized With Prospects Looking Extra Bright and Good Material.

Newmarket, April 15.—A very enthusiastic meeting was held here last night, which resulted in the organization of lacrosse in this town. The club purposes putting teams in the intermediate and junior series, C.L.A. It has been some time since Newmarket has been represented in lacrosse, but there is splendid material right at home for a good aggregation and prospects look extra bright. Newmarket had one of the best grounds for the game in Ontario and no effort will be spared to promote good lacrosse. The officers elected were:
Hon. President—Sir Wm. Mulock.
Hon. Vice-President—T. H. Lennox, M. L.A.
President—Aubrey Davis.
Vice-President—J. E. Y. Broughton.
Secretary—W. J. Patterson.
Treasurer—W. Bosworth.
Executive—T. Somerville, A. Proctor and C. H. R. Clarke.
The club name will be the same as in years gone by—"Talagoos."

Oshawa in Line

Oshawa, April 15.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Oshawa Home last night, when the following officers were elected to manage the affairs of the Oshawa Junior C. L. A. team:
Hon. President, Peter Christie, M.P. Charles Carter, M.L.A.; Mayor Fowke and H. T. Curwen; president, Fred E. Ellis; first vice-president, P. O'Reilly; second vice-president, P. Punshon; secretary, Geo. Hewitwood; treasurer, Mr. Baird; manager, H. C. Bockus; management committee, G. Patnoe, E. Curdin, Bert Harris; representatives to C.L.A. convention, E. Curtin, Fred Ellis, P. O'Reilly.
Prospects are bright for Oshawa having a splendid twelve this year, and the club last night pledged itself to support the president, Fred E. Ellis, as a candidate for the executive of the C.L.A. The meeting closed with great enthusiasm.

Sermons in Single Sentences

Love is heaven's light.
Hating reproff is loving ruin.
Sac'ifice demonstrates sincerity.
There is no achieving without believing.
The Word of life is a lot more than words.
The smooth man has a hard road ahead of him.
No soul was ever yet caught by a steel-trap smile.
No one needs to sit still while waiting on the Lord.
The martyr's crown was never found by looking for it.
The people will go to the church that gives itself to them.
The greatest miracle is the casting out of the devil of self.
Love may be misunderstood, but it never misunderstands.
The love of the Lord never yet led men to hate one another.
A man may be solid on the time card and still miss the train.
Many a sister spoils her testimony in the church by her tongue in the kitchen.
There is something wrong with the home that is not the happiest place on earth.
It is the giving in His name that turns the cup of cold water into the wine of love.
Some people never enjoy themselves unless they are getting out an injunction on another's happiness.
Many an average man has been spoiled by having to live with a man who thought he was away above the average.
This is not the only world that is calous to the man who goes around looking for a chance to put his feelings under the other's fellow's feet.

Queen West Wilson

QUEEN WEST WILSON

SATURDAY BARGAINS

10c cigars, 50 each, Queen West Wilson, 98 Queen W. Branch—746 Queen East. y135

Transvaal at Bisley

Transvaal at Bisley this year.

STATION

THEATRE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL MATINEE D Smoke If You

WRECKED BANK OF Y

Redding Co. Contracted in Issuing of Drafts a Ending Was Disastr

Montreal, April 15.—(Special from Yarmouth, N.S., s) The story of the Redding connection with the Bank of which eventually brought knees, is a curious one. The head of it, had been a small tanning and shoe man business in the Village of H or four miles out of the town was a failure, but the fact of to get under way again nery was continued at Hebr factory was taken to piece ried into the town, where it again and business was ca W. H. Redding and his son ther went out on the ransons looked after the vari ments of the business at ho They had a good many em most of them were paid in an order system, which pr ally here at this time, and as the "truck system." That of being paid all in cash the en orders on firms in busi town—grocers, drygoods de and the amount of these charged against the Reddin

Notes were negotiated in of these accounts, and thus came the "truck system." bank in one way or another leged that they got into the making drafts on people w to accept them. By the drafts came back to the ban floated others, until, event were heavily in debt to the the end came.

As illustrating the spirit dependence and certainty in ness of the Bank of Yarmou be noted that when the bank, the Exchange Bank of was taken over by the Ban real, and became a branch institution, there was one siderable shareholder who refused to accept shares in of Montreal for his stock, b money out and bought st Bank of Montreal with it.

Lambert's Tale Out

London Truth: I remember years ago, the government found itself in a minority and a considerable number of o'clock a.m. Men were put and messengers were sent to of the absentees urging them and come at once to the hives replied that their hus not at home, and that pro in the house, and the many of them came themsel that their husbands had bee or something of that kind, meantime most of the abs been discovered and had r appearance. One of them s "You know my wife; pray throw yourself in her way her that you and I had be about some business in t since midnight." I did not moment to secure the thre mestic bliss of a Conserva at the expense of crude ve I had not seen my friend entire sitting.

Just That Cost a Life

There has just ended at V markable legal action, in a widow of a well-known obtained a monthly allowance acquiescence of her late h court holding them responsi death.

The two men sought to practical joke on the merchan to him that his wife w ing. He left them hurriedly, ful that all they had sugg suicide.

A first action for damag widow resulted in a verdi defendants, but the highest which the case was taken, re decision, and awarded the allowance of money as lo remained a widow.

Transvaal at Bisley

Transvaal at Bisley this year.

STAR THEATRE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 17 MATINEE DAILY! Smoke If You Like.

REILLY & WOODS PAT REILLY IN TWO EXCEEDINGLY FUNNY EXTRAVAGANZAS, "DOWN AT REILLY'S" and "A NIGHT OFF."

AMONG THE VAUDEVILLE FRATERNITY WILL BE SEEN: GORDON SISTERS, KEELER & WATSON, CENTURY COMEDY FOUR, ADAMS & SWINBURNE, ORTH & FERN, PAT REILLY.

"TRUCK SYSTEM" PAYMENT WRECKED BANK OF YARMOUTH

Redding Co. Contracted Bad Habits in Issuing of Drafts and the Ending Was Disastrous.

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Sermons in Single Sentences.

Love is heaven's light. Hating reproff is loving ruin. Sac'rifis demonstrates sincerity. There is no achieving without believing.

Just That Cost a Life.

There has just ended at Vienna a remarkable legal action, in which the widow of a well-known merchant obtained a monthly allowance from two acquiescing heirs...

Transvaal at Bisley. Fifteen Transvaal volunteers will compete at Bisley this year.

RUSSIA IS AGGRIEVED AT U. S. DILATORINESS

St. Petersburg, April 15.—The Russ to-day remarks, referring to the despatch from Washington published here yesterday, on the subject of the Japanese assurances in regard to the opening of hostilities:

BAIL FOR MRS. CHADWICK.

Cincinnati, April 15.—Mrs. Cassie L. Chadwick was to-day admitted to bail in the sum of \$3000 by Judge Lorton...

Cleveland, April 15.—J. P. Dawley, chief counsel for Mrs. Chadwick, suited to-day that the \$5000 bond named by the circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati...

Just a Routine Act.

Washington, April 15.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis to-day stated that the publication of the diplomatic correspondence respecting the Russo-Japanese war, and particularly that portion relative to the outbreak of hostilities before the formal declaration of war...

POWDER EXPLODES; KILLS 3.

Nashville, Tenn., April 15.—As a result of a powder explosion at Trenton, Tenn., to-day, three men were killed and several injured.

Death of Mrs. Harvey.

Barrie, April 15.—(Special.)—Mrs. Harvey, mother of the sheriff of this county and of the Drs. Harvey in Orillia, died here this morning in her 82nd year.

What Ligozone Is.

Ligozone is a product which in the past two years has sprung into world-wide use in the treatment of germ diseases. It is now used by the sick of nine nations; by physicians and hospitals everywhere.

How Ligozone Cures.

The greatest value of Ligozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues. And no man knows another way to do it.

Welfare of the Sick.

We judge from our records that one home in five, the country over, has some one whom Ligozone has cured. Some have been cured of "little ills"; some know that their lives have been saved by it.

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STRENGTHENING BRIDGES NEAR LEASIDE JUNCTION

Canadian Pacific Makes Contract With Hamilton Bridge Company and Work is Under Way.

The Hamilton Bridge Company have made a contract with the Canadian Pacific to strengthen the steel viaducts number 3 and 4 east of the city, crossing the Don on the main line, one and three miles east of Leaside station.

THE JAPANESE IMMIGRANT.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.) London, April 15.—The Outlook, referring to the British Columbia restriction on Japanese immigration, says:

"In many respects British Columbia well deserves its epithet, but of late years a socialistic labor party, with its headquarters in the American west, has used the political device of the 'bipartisan minority' in order to obtain power without responsibility.

Censure for Ex-Premier.

Buda Pest, April 15.—The lower house of the Hungarian diet to-day passed a motion for a vote of censure on former Premier Tisza for being actuated by political motives in raising the pension of Perczel Von Benyhad from \$1000 to \$3000.

No Settlement Yet.

Chicago, Ill., April 15.—The teamsters' strike conference at the office of Mayor Dunne to-day was apparently futile.

BOGUS CLERGYMAN FORGER AN EX-TORONTO CONVICT

Kingston, April 15.—The arrival of J. C. Brooks, the bogus clergyman, who had a carnival of forgery thru Quebec and Ontario, at the penitentiary, early in his identity.

AN UNDERGROUND SCHEME.

Montreal, April 15.—(Special.)—If authority is obtained from the city to open the streets the Bell Telephone Company this summer will put down three miles of conduits in the business districts.

LOADED FOR BEAR.

Newcastle, Col., April 15.—President Roosevelt started at 11.30 to-day on horseback on the first bear hunt of his vacation in the Rocky Mountains.

Dog That Shams Lameness.

George H. Sims tells a good story of a dog lamper in The Referee. The animal is a terrier, and one night was found on a doorstep in Rotherhithe.

She Thinks For Him.

From The Chicago Journal. "You think a good deal of your husband, don't you?" asked the visiting relative.

R. M. C. GRADUATES FAVORED.

Hereafter They Will Have Refusal of Permanent Corps Commissions

Ottawa, April 15.—The important step has been resolved upon of giving graduates of the Royal Military College the refusal of commissions in the permanent corps.

Three commissions will be given annually, should vacancies exist, to the graduating class, viz.: Every year one in the Canadian permanent infantry, and each alternate year one in the permanent engineers, and one in the permanent field artillery or in the permanent cavalry or mounted infantry and one in the permanent garrison artillery.

Further, every three years a commission in the permanent corps will be given to the graduating class.

PRIESTLY POWER A MENACE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.) London, April 15.—Michael McCarthy, who is a Roman Catholic and the author of "Priests and People in Ireland," in a letter in to-day's Chronicle says:

"For several years past I have noticed with regret the spread of the priestly power in Canada. I have an intimate knowledge of the evils of sectarian education as manipulated by the priests under the sanction of the government in Ireland, and I believe no greater misfortune could happen to such a colony as Manitoba than the endowment of priestly schools."

Goos to Ottawa.

Montreal, April 15.—(Special.)—John Dixon, superintendent of the job department of The Witness for four years, will assume charge of The Ottawa Free Press. His fellow-employee presented him with a gold locket and an illuminated address.

One Home in Five

Has Someone Cured by Ligozone. Won't You Try It—Free?

The product is so helpful so good for you under any condition that even a well person feels its instant benefit.

We Paid \$100,000.

For the American rights to Ligozone, and the rights in other countries have sold for proportionate sums. We mention this fact to indicate the value of Ligozone—the value to you.

Germ Disc 25c

These are the known germ diseases; all due to germs or to poisons which germs create. These are the diseases to which medicine does not apply, for drugs cannot kill inside germs.

What Ligozone Is.

Ligozone is a product which in the past two years has sprung into world-wide use in the treatment of germ diseases. It is now used by the sick of nine nations; by physicians and hospitals everywhere.

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The greatest value of Ligozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues. And no man knows another way to do it.

Fever—Gall Stones Tumors—Ulcers Gonorrhoea—Gleet Women's Diseases All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisoned blood.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Ligozone and have never used it, please send us the coupon below. We will then send you an order on a local druggist for a full-sized bottle—a 50c bottle—and will pay the druggist ourselves for it.

The acceptance of this offer places you under no obligations. We simply wish to convince you; let the product itself show what it can do. Then you can judge by results as to whether you wish to continue.

This offer itself should convince you that Ligozone does as we claim. We would certainly not buy a bottle and give it to you, if there was any doubt of results; you want to be well and to keep well. Then be fair enough to yourself to accept our offer to-day. Let us show you at our expense what this wonderful product means to you. Ligozone costs 50c and \$1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

For this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Ligozone Company, 458-464 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Ligozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Ligozone will be gladly supplied for test.

QUEEN-WEST WILSON

SATURDAY BARGAINS—10c cigars, 5c each. Queen West Wilson, 98 Queen W. Branch—746 Queen East. Y135.

REPOSITORY BURNS & SHEPPARD

Proprietors... requisites. Appointments a specialty.

SALE OF HORSES

Heavy Delivery Horses Carriage Horses and Workers.

The sale of boxes for the Horse Show will take place in the banquet hall of the King Edward Hotel on Wednesday afternoon.

The Toronto Driving Club and the Canadian Pony Society will be unusually strong in their particular classes at the forthcoming horse show.

The late Frank B. Harper, owner of the Nantura stud, who recently died at the age of 81, became famous high on to 30 years ago.

In a recent article "Vigilant" of the London Sportsman remarked: "In any government scheme for horse breeding."

When Will Shields, Oaklawn's owner, took a subscription for the Saratoga Special, according to the Washington Post.

A correspondent writing from Memphis says that the death of Miss Inez, daughter of imp Pirate of Fenanes.

Major-General Benson was induced to talk a bit at Ottawa about his mission and the needs of the British army as regards horses.

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SHEA'S THEATRE

MATINEE DAILY, 25c WEEK OF APRIL 17 EVENING 25c and 50c

The most Notable Event of the Season

Albert Chevalier

The World's Greatest Character Artist

HALL & WHITAKER In Song and Music

CLIFF GORDON German Politician

FITZGIBBONS, McCOY TRIO Singing, Dancing and Fun

LEROY & WOODRUFF Singing and Dancing

THREE TASMANIANS European Acrobats

ROSE AQUINALDO Beautiful Gymnast

THE KINETOGRAPH All New Pictures

Special Extra Attraction

TERLEY

A European Novelty

WITTE, DISCOURAGED, QUILTS.

Consider New Commission Result of Intrigue Aimed at Himself.

St. Petersburg, April 15.—M. Witte, president of the committee of ministers, has been discouraged, has definitely decided to give up all work and go abroad.

The last straw was the imperial rescript addressed Thursday to Interior Minister Boulgan, creating a special commission, the active head of which is M. Goremlyin, a former minister of the interior, to discuss questions relating to peasant tenure of lands and the abolition of the peasant commission, over which M. Witte presided.

The emperor took the step without even consulting M. Witte of his intention. The members of the Witte commission were actually at work Thursday evening and woke up yesterday to find the commission out of existence.

M. Witte attributes his majesty's act to court intrigue directly aimed against himself.

MOMENT NOT OPPORTUNE FOR ECCLESIASTICAL REFORM

St. Petersburg, April 15.—Emperor Nicholas has decided that the moment is inopportune to grant the petition of a group of the influential clergy for a convocation of a general council to effect a reform of the ecclesiastical administration.

On the margin of the petition his majesty appended a note as follows: "I find it impossible in the present disturbed situation, requiring calm consideration, to undertake a task of such magnitude, requiring calm consideration. Following the old example of the orthodox emperors, I intend, however, as soon as there is a favorable moment to set a foot on this great work and summon the council of the old Russian church for a canonical discussion of questions of faith and ecclesiastical reform."

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM COMING.

One of the most interesting events of the spring theatrical season will be the production of "The Savoyards," a four-act comedy drama, by Edwin Milton Royle, which Liebler & Co. will present for the first time at the Princess Theatre week after next, with William Faversham in the stellar part.

One notable feature of the cast will be the Indian boy, Baco White, who will assume the role of the interpreter. In part he has frequently played in real life.

Civil War Wound Kills.

Albany, N.Y., April 15.—General John Palmer died in this city today after a long illness. His death resulted from a wound at the battle, which he received in the civil war, and from which he suffered since that conflict.

Cook's Turkish Baths

A Spring Tonic

Open up the millions of little ducts in the skin and sweat out the spring poisons of malaria, spring fever and rheumatism by a Turkish Bath at Cook's.

Perspiration is Nature's way of ridding the system of these poisonous germs of spring troubles and Cook's is the very best and most natural method by which sedentary men and women can induce perspiration.

Cosy all-night sleeping rooms and a dainty supper served.

Cook's Turkish Baths

202-204 King St. West, Toronto.

Marie Tempest Arrives.

New York, April 15.—Marie Tempest and her Criticism Company arrived here from London on the steamer Lucania to-day to play a one month's engagement in this country.

Will Contest Settled.

The contest over a portion of the estate of Mrs. E. J. Fleming has been decided in favor of the plaintiff, the retired lumberman, and Miss Proctor will essay the lodging house slave, Belinda. The Rosedale Orchestra will be conducted by John Arthur, T.C.M., and Miss Pearl Spaulding, soprano, will be the assisting vocalist. Special attention will be given to the mounting of the play, as well as to the accessories and electrical effects.

Our Boys.

The Rosedale Dramatic and Musical Club are preparing a production of the famous English comedy, "Our Boys," which is to receive an early local presentation under the auspices of the Unity Club of the Jarvis-street Unitarian Church. The comedy, which has the affair in charge are working hard and no palus or expense will be spared to make the entertainment the evening event in local amateur circles.

All the celebrated characters will be in competent hands and Willard Lee Sullivan will appear as Talbot, champagne, while Miss L. Maude Welch will enact the leading female role, Mary Melrose. These roles were played by Ralph Cummings and Miss Helen Byron when the play was last seen in Toronto. James H. Drynan will be seen as Perkin Middlewick, the retired lumberman, and Miss Proctor will essay the lodging house slave, Belinda. The Rosedale Orchestra will be conducted by John Arthur, T.C.M., and Miss Pearl Spaulding, soprano, will be the assisting vocalist. Special attention will be given to the mounting of the play, as well as to the accessories and electrical effects.

MONEY

100,000

avings Banks of this city drawing only annum. If a strong, healthy man were ay, would you not call him a lazy man? It only earns you the small interest, with equal safety. The California and usher is earning 10 per cent. on all the cent price, the stock is selling at 30c a share, \$30; 1000, \$300. On May 1, the price is stock will be selling at \$1.00 a share ia and New York Oil Co.'s well is pro- e Great Section Seven Gusher. It is ders of the company. Acquire an in- at 30 cents a share will show an im- ant, and pay dividends at the rate of 16 oney invested from the start, with the ividends and much higher prices in the eading authorities of the world on oil e of the land of the California & New e present dividends are only an intro- ds that will soon follow. This company a. This stock is backed by our special s worth nearly \$2,000,000. This Trust us as safe as a gold bond.

& CO. INC. BANKERS AND BROKERS
 1000 Life Bldg., Toronto.
 Main 3290.

MUST BE SOLD
York County Loan & Savings
 20 Shares—Cost \$200—Best Offer takes.

WE WILL BUY
 10,000 Mexican Exploration, Series A, 10, 000 Potomac, Orleans; 100 International C. & Goldfield, Gold Tunnel, 5000 Aurora Co., Dominion Permanent, Standard, in Nevada, will be mailed FREE for a short time to all making request. This paper will also give information about the best investment in this mining districts. Address AMERICAN MINERS CO., 109 Broadway, New York.

INVESTMENT EXCHANGE CO.
 Spectator Building, HAMILTON, ONT.
 C. H. Routledge, Mgr. Phone 1656-1738.
 Member Standard Stock Exchange.

Keep Posted on Goldfield
 The Goldfield Mining News-Review, giving complete mining news about Goldfield, Bullfrog, Kawich, Lida, Silver Peak and Tompash Camps, in Nevada, will be mailed FREE for a short time to all making request. This paper will also give information about the best investment in this mining districts. Address AMERICAN MINERS CO., 109 Broadway, New York.

wildly gesticulating, flinging his arms about with the object of emphasizing his remarks. Finally in one of his finest periods his right arm and hand in a denunciatory sweep came down full on the hat of the Prince of Wales, who as usual with members of both houses of parliament was sitting with his high silk hat on his head. The hat, badly damaged, was knocked down upon the heir apparent's nose, to his intense astonishment, it being probably the first time in his life that he had been thus honored. Of course there was what the French would describe as "excitation" throughout the august assembly, the Duke of York growing purple in the face in his efforts to prevent himself from exploding into loud laughter, and comically of the situation being increased by the utter unconsciousness of the old earl as to the fact that he had been guilty of something much akin to "lese majesty."

Three Lucky People.
 By the death of an uncle in Australia, Private Frederick Kelly of the 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers, or Monaghan Militia, unexpectedly finds himself heir to a fortune of close upon £14,000, some £3000 of which is in real estate.
 In an old armchair purchased at auction at Townsherry, Donegal, by Mr. S. Henderson, the buyer found a leather purse containing nearly £200.
 After living alone for many years in a small cottage at Dover England, an aged woman named Marsh was found dead in her bedroom, and in crannies and crevices all over the house silver and gold packets containing gold, silver and bronze. So far £187 has been found.

Proudeley's Bad Break.
 From The Chicago Journal.
 "Mrs. Guschley remarked to me that it must be pleasant to be married to a clerk," said Proudeley's wife.
 "And what did you say?" queried Proudeley.
 "I told her, of course, that I didn't know that I had only been married once."

WEEK'S DEBATE AT OTTAWA AND SOME SIDE EVENTS

Government Was Not Anxious for a Fight in Edmonton—Tom Greenway Still Stands Pat.

Ottawa, April 14.—(Special.)—It has been a quiet week in the commons. No bombshell has dropped into the ranks of the government, and the debate on the educational clauses of the autonomy bills has dragged on its weary course. One chief feature of the week was the air of expectancy that seemed to permeate the house. This feeling of something going to happen, was reflected in the public galleries, which were generally crowded, waiting, Micawber-like, for something to turn up.

There is an ever-growing feeling that the government before taking the final step to fetter the newly-born provinces in the matter of education, will seek some high judicial opinion. The minister of justice, who is not as a rule so assiduous in his attendance at the house, has been present afternoon and evening throughout the week, and it was to be observed that any arguments in favor of seeking the authority of the courts in the matter of the constitutional side of the question, especially those of R. A. Pringle of Cornwall and H. B. Ames of St. Antoine Division, Montreal, met with the keenest attention from the ministers.

Another sign of the political times was the closing of ex-Premier Greenway of Manitoba with Sir Wilfrid. The Sphinx of the Prairies has never said yes or no on the subject that now has the country by the ears. He has been as mum as the proverbial malpeque and has spent his time for the past few days buying fat cattle, instead of worrying about separate schools. Whatever happened during that interview history may or may not tell, but in any event the conference was held, and the premier came into the house looking happy, and smiles sometimes show which way the vote is going.

Room 16 has been the scene of many whispered conferences during the week and there is no doubt but many of the western members of parliament were ready to pack their bags at a moment's notice and follow Greenway's advice. In spite of the assertion to the contrary, it can be said safely that the government did not relish the idea of a contest at the present moment, and the present indications that there will be no opposition candidate in Edmonton have had the effect of easing matters up a bit. But the shadow of a fight was there, and it cast a feeling of gloom over the usual jovial surroundings of the famous room. So little to gain, so much to lose, was the feeling, and it would not be denied.

Can anyone answer the conundrum why a member who represents a Quebec constituency should feel it incumbent upon himself to make a lengthy speech in the French language? There is nothing unparliamentary in that course, especially if the speaker is not sure of himself in the English tongue. During the past week two Quebec members have spoken and each at great length in their native tongue. The curious fact is that the members in question, Messrs. Beauparlant and Bureau, speak English fluently, and the house is wondering why they did not follow the example of Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne, and express their thoughts in a medium that was intelligible to the majority of the house. The effect of their argument was lost on the majority. Speaking of conversing in French the speaker had a crack at it on Friday afternoon, when he read a motion in and poetry. True, dated with beauty and language associated with queer accents, and his intonation was well—not exactly Parisian—but when he got thru, a round of applause swelled up from all over the house.

There is grief in the departments. The hat has gone forth that civil servants must no longer run in debt. The butcher, tailor and candlestick-maker in the future must see that their books do not contain the names of those excellent gentlemen, and peradventure, ladies, who, for so much per—(always assuming that it is paid with regularity and despatch)—do clerical work, and play with their pens all day, or at least, for a major portion of it. If any of them are caught cheating, the punishment is dire. Instant dismissal will follow. General headings are likely to follow the instituting of this drastic rule. Some of the more daring ones say that it is merely a flash in the pan, and that nothing can stop a free-born British citizen from piling up all the debts he feels disposed. The more cautious point out that nothing can stop, also, the incarceration of the civil servant who gets it chalked up, and then refuses to pay up.

There has been a change in the seating arrangements of the members of the opposition, and Chief Whip Taylor has been busily engaged in making the shuffle. Mr. David Henderson of Halifax has been moved up nearer to the front, and he now has a seat directly behind Dr. Sproule. Mr. W. F. Cockshutt of Brantford has also been advanced. The new member for Centre Toronto, Mr. Ed. Bristol, has taken Mr. Stockton's old seat, the latter having sought fresh pastures.

Butcher Is Humorous.
 From The Chicago Journal.
 "Look here, butcher, this meat is half bone."
 "You are mistaken, sir. That is good meat."
 "Ho! ho! Do you suppose I don't know bone when I see it? I say this is bone."
 "Yes, certainly that's bone. The bone is gone but the meat isn't. You said the meat was half bone."

ROMANCE OF A SKELETON.

Irish Murder Mystery Solved After Fifty Years.

London, April 15.—A romance of half a century ago has been revived by a discovery at Inch Island, Dingle Bay, County Kerry.

A boy who was strolling across the island struck his foot against something sticking out of the ground. He stooped down to see what it was. He had unearthed a human skull, and, full of fear, he fled incontinently from the spot.

He told his tidings, and the police went to the place and began to dig. Two feet below the surface they found the skeleton of a full-grown woman, of medium height.

An inquest was held, but the jury could arrive at no decision. There was no evidence of identification, and there was nothing to show the circumstances of the woman's death.

And then there came back to the minds of the older islanders a memory which seemed to solve the mystery.

Fifty years ago, says the Irish Independent, there lived on Inch Island, a man named Moriarty, who had the reputation of being much of a smuggler and not a little of a pirate.

He traded, without the co-operation of the revenue authorities, with a Spanish wine merchant, whose son frequently visited Moriarty.

During one of these visits he fell violently in love with Alleen Moriarty, who was also beloved by Murtagh O'Sullivan, the handsome young lieutenant of her father in his illicit trade.

The Spaniard won Alleen's heart, and preparations were begun on a lavish scale for the wedding.

But when the marriage day dawned Alleen and Murtagh had vanished. For many days a feverish but ineffective search was made for them, and at length the young Spaniard sailed home bereft of his bride.

The island tongues were busy, and it was generally agreed that Murtagh had done Alleen to death and fled from the scene of his crime.

The story was told at the fireside on winter nights, and the ghost of Alleen came to corroborate it.

Wayfarers saw her wandering in the moonlight with the hilt of a dagger protruding from her breast. Others beheld her wraith, at the spot where the skeleton was found, kneeling in her bridal robes.

Altho the law is unsatisfied, the islanders of Inch are convinced that the remains are those of the murdered daughter of the smuggler.

Barney Oldfield Hoedee.
 According to a newspaper story from St. Louis, Mo., Barney Oldfield stated in a recent interview that his superstition is "old men." It seems that on the occasion of his mishaps on the track an old man, in some form or other, has bobbed up just before the race and either smiled serenely at him or wished him "good luck," which good luck invariably turned out to be the worst kind of bad luck. After careful consideration of the case we are convinced that Barney has incurred the displeasure of a wicked fairy who is following him around the country casting spells over him. He should immediately consult the Queen of the Good Fairies and doubtless she will prescribe some simple formula such as driving the machine on its hind legs backwards three times round a track at 12 o'clock on a moonlight night, whereby the spell may be broken and all be well again.—Automobile Review.

Motor Cars in the Desert.
 A number of motor cars have been sent to Khartoum to be tried in the desert. If they are found to be of value a large number will be sent there and used to carry people across the sands where camels are now employed.

French Industry Grows.
 The manufacture of motor cars and accessories has become one of the most important French industries. From a total of 1650 automobiles in 1898, valued at \$1,600,000, the output in 1904, according to the Chambre Syndicate de l'Automobile de France, has grown to 22,000 cars, of an estimated value of \$34,000,000.

1000 Monastic Houses.
 London, April 9.—Some remarkable facts and figures concerning the increase of monastic institutions in Great Britain are given in the current issue of The English Churchman.

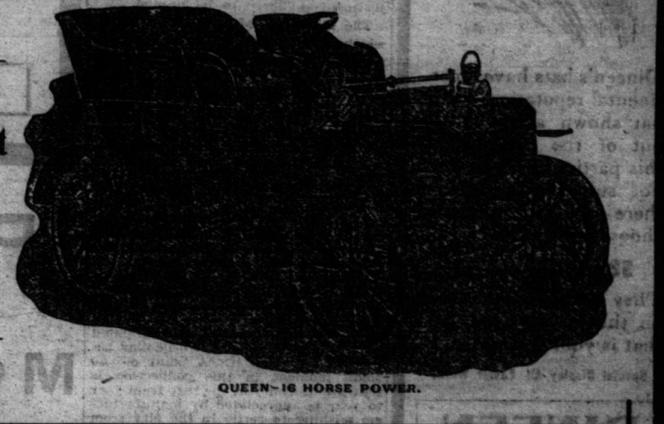
The following table shows the progress of monastic institutions for more than a century:

Monasteries.	Convents.	Total.
1780	1	1
1850	11	50
1880	140	306
1905	290	711

Of the 1001 institutions in England and Wales, 471—forty-eight for men and 123 for women—are in London. The majority—133—are on the north side of the River Thames. Lancashire, with 137 houses, heads the provinces. Scotland, which only had one convent in 1850, has now a total of 65.

The Automobile and Supply Co.

AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS TORONTO



Winton
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QUEEN—16 HORSE POWER.

THE MOST POPULAR CAR ON THE MARKET
 DEMONSTRATIONS CHEERFULLY GIVEN

TWO CIVILIZATIONS CONTRASTED.

Rider Haggard Predicts Danger From Mongolian Hordes.

San Francisco, April 9.—The address delivered yesterday by H. Rider Haggard at the University of California was sensational in its treatment of the civilizations of the west and of the east. The distinguished novelist, who is making a tour of this country, finds much to fear in the present state of affairs.

"Many of you have heard of me as a novelist," said Mr. Haggard. "That has been my occupation, and I am neither going to deny nor magnify that occupation. The books may amuse and dull pain and instruct, conveying at time very valuable lessons.

"Perhaps there are in most men various sides of character. The stranger who is known in this country finds himself the object of interest. He learns all sorts of things from reporters—that he has a good accent, that he is mean and insignificant, or finally, that he drops his h's."

"Altho I have been a writer of fiction, I have now turned my mind to more serious thoughts. The evils about one, accepted as inevitable, should be met with, and, if possible, overcome. A few years ago I noticed that the land in which I lived was being swept of its best and the cities becoming gutted, seething tanks of misery and sin."

Race Suicide in Cities.
 "You may say that the rich live in the city, but after five minutes' walk from the house of the wealthy, what do you see? In England to-day the conditions in the cities in the slums are terrible. The civilized people of the western world must stop in the conglomeration of people in a few large cities or it is inevitable that race suicide of the most aggravated type will grow.

"Another danger is from the east. Unless we reform, the Mongol hordes, who have not the evils of the occident, will sweep over us, as they have done in the past. The men are strong in Asia, and why? Because they are brave, because they are patriotic, because they are determined and wholehearted. But why are all these things true? Because they have grown in a land of primitive virtues, which alone make people great. That I believe to

When the Financier Scares.

From M. A. P.: The late Baron de Hirsch, the Jewish financier, was dining at a German nobleman's house in company with a certain prince, who made no secret of his venomous antipathy to the Jews. Courtesy proved no barrier to the outflow of his spleen.

Remarking upon a tour he had made in Turkey, he said he had been favorably impressed with two of its customs:

"All Jews and dogs that are caught are immediately killed."
 "The baron, with smiling sang-froid, immediately relieved the scandalized consternation of the other guests with a bland rejoinder:
 "How fortunate you and I don't live there!"



The "Russell,"
 A Made-in-Canada
 Automobile

CANADIAN Roads and Canadian weather conditions are items to be considered. We are often asked—"Have you a Car built to meet the requirements of Canadians?"—We have answered in the affirmative by putting on the market the "Russell." It's a Made-in-Canada Car and embraces all the good points of all good automobiles and has some special ones of its own.

Specification: 12 to 14 horse power, double cylinder 0 posed engine—situated under the bonnet in front, driving through a slide gear transmission with three speeds forward and one reverse. Bevel gear drive direct to rear axle, 90 inch wheel base. Wheels 30x3 1/2 inches. Gasoline capacity for two hundred miles. Body of handsome design, with side entrance tonneau, which is also easily detachable so as to be used for runabout purposes. Color—ultramarine blue body with light running gear.
 Equipment: Two oil lamps, ta' lamp, horn and ten t ou and mile odometer. Price, \$1,500

CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., LIMITED
 Automobile Corner,
 Bay and Tomp...
 T. RO. TO.

Mr. Charles S. Murray, in his new French car, built by the Daraque Company of Paris, France.

NOW DAYS IT'S DINEEN'S HATS



Dineen's hats have a continental reputation. The hat shown above is one of 100 designs. If this particular shape does not suit you remember there are 99 others to choose from at

\$2, \$2.50 and \$3.

They all have our name on the inside band, and that is your guarantee.

Special Display All Easter Week.

DINEEN Corner Yonge and Temperance Sts.

DEFEATED AND CHASED THEM.

Jap Force on Hailung Road Reports Two Successful Skirmishes.

Tokio, April 15.—(7 p.m.)—The following official announcement was made to-day from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in Manchuria:

"Our forces, advancing east along the Hailung-road, defeated a body of the enemy April 14, near the Heishihmu, 10 miles east of Panshi, and vigorously chased them towards Tachotza, 25 miles east of Panshi.

"Another force, advancing north from Singking, attacked the enemy holding a position five miles south of Pachazu. There has been no change in the military situation."

The expected Japanese turning movement is not developing, but preparations it is understood are progressing. Reinforcements, food and ammunition are being brought up from Newchwang. The Japanese outposts extend 30 miles on either side of the railroad.

Old, Old Story.

From The Chicago News. She—What are you reading? He—A novel entitled "One Woman's Love." She—Is it interesting? He—Oh, it's interesting enough, but it lacks originality. There is one heroine in it and five consecutive heroes.

Yonge Street Arcade Restaurant and Lunch Counter now open. Regular Dining in Dining Room 35 cents, other meals a la carte.

There is no occasion for you to be without a topper, raincoat or suit, while you can get it with a small deposit and easy payments at the Toronto Furnishing Co., 8-10 East Queen. Bring your wife or best girl along, as we can suit them as well. Open evenings.

COADY'S CONGRATULATIONS ON A UNIFORM TAX RATE

Appreciated by Manufacturers, He Says—City's Affairs in Good Shape for Prosperous Year.

The draft estimates of the city's expenditure for the year are now completed, and the coveted 19-mill rate will become an actuality, provided the council doesn't increase it on Monday. While it is certain that there will be some protesting against the cutting out of special items, the amounts concerned are not likely to be material, and but little further readjustment is likely to be needed.

The statement of Treasurer Coady which accompanies the estimates, refers to the total amount to be dealt with, \$7,633,956, as affected by taxation only to the extent of \$4,082,000, of which \$1,269,734 will be raised by revenue other than taxation, and \$2,814,166 by taxes, requiring a 19-mill rate. Reference is made to the inadequacy of last year's 19-mill rate, and to the necessity for \$160,241 in supplementary estimates.

Uniform Rate Desirable.

Says Mr. Coady: "Last year the amount raised was 3,794,463. The revenue other than taxation was \$1,109,915, and the sum raised by taxation \$2,684,548, but this did not suffice by an amount equal to about one mill of the assessment."

The council is to be congratulated on a rate of 19 mills on the dollar being submitted to it. A point of no small moment in this connection is that a uniformity of the rate from year to year is appreciated by manufacturers wishing to settle in the city from outside localities, and by others who desire to invest in real estate. A uniform rate, or a rate varying but little, enables such men to calculate on the taxes property here has to bear, with the assurance that there is but little probability of sharp increases.

The estimates provide for last year's deficit by one mill, and raise \$18,585 to cover the waterworks shortage.

Annual Revenue.

The city's assets and revenues are treated as follows:

"In considering the city debt, the value of the property and other assets possessed by the city should not be overlooked. The estimated value of this property is over \$15,000,000, and a large amount of it is revenue-producing. This valuation is exclusive of all the public works and services of the city, which have been provided, at heavy cost to the taxpayers, and, though not available as assets, are required for public use and convenience. The water lots owned by the city, the walks and gardens and other leasehold property, with the market block, yield an annual revenue of about \$106,000, which will increase from year to year, as the leases mature and are renewed. The total revenue from the city properties, exclusive of the waterworks, is about \$106,000, and at 1-2 per cent, represents a capital of over \$2,000,000. In addition, the city derives a revenue from licenses, police court fines, cattle market and weigh-house fees, and the Street Railway service (exclusive of that derived from the waterworks), of about \$482,000. The estimated revenue this year from the waterworks is \$460,000. These, with other revenues, bring the annual revenue of the city to upwards of \$1,269,734, exclusive of the amount raised by taxation."

In a general review of the city's progress, the treasurer, after allusion to the full tide of prosperity, remarks: "In the civic arena, the past year furnishes a record of which there is every reason to be proud. Careful husbanding of our resources has gone hand in hand with efficiency in the public service, embracing the great municipal utilities coincident with the life of a great incorporated community."

Outlook is Promising.

The business outlook is described as promising, and reference is made to the increased volume of both the city's imported and exported goods. Under the heading, "Electric Energy," Mr. Coady says: "Recent reports point to early completion of works at Niagara Falls, whereby the distribution of electrical energy and its application to industrial production will begin. To manufacturing cities, such as Toronto, the introduction of electricity from the falls will mark an era in their history."

"A steady improvement has taken place in the streets. Pavements and sidewalks have been laid down, constructed as a rule of asphalt and concrete, by which splendid roadways have been obtained and the city greatly beautified. The general cleanliness of these fine streets is a matter of remark."

Special Matinee Friday, April 21

PRINCESS

Regular Matinee Saturday, April 22

FOR ONE WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY, APRIL 17

THE MIGHTY MONARCH OF MUSICAL PLAYS

WIZARD

OF

OZ

FRED STONE AS THE SCARECROW

DAVID MONTGOMERY AS THE TIN WOODMAN

Original New York Cast—100 People

CURTAIN RISES AT 8 O'CLOCK SHARP

THE PRINCESS EVENINGS AT 5.30 O'CLOCK MATINEE AT 11 O'CLOCK FOR THREE EVENINGS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE

MONDAY, APRIL 24th.

TORONTO TO ENJOY PARSIFAL BEFORE LONDON, ENGLAND.

MR. HENRY W. SAVAGE'S Magnificent Production.

RICHARD WAGNER'S

PARSIFAL

(IN ENGLISH)

COMPANY OF 200. ORCHESTRA OF 60.

SUPERB SCENIC PANORAMIC AND ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.

Evenings at 5.30. Intermission from 7.15 to 8.30 for Dinner. Carriages at 10.45

Matinees at 11. Intermission from 12.45 to 1.45 for Luncheon. Carriages at 4

Prices from \$1.00 to \$3.00. Sale of seats begin on Thursday morning, April 20th. Mail orders will be filled when accompanied by remittance.

Tuesday afternoon, April 18th, at 3 o'clock, Invitation Lecture on "PARSIFAL" by Mr. Rubin Goldmark. Cards of admission may be obtained on application at the box office.

Imported and Exported Goods.

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What the Province Owes.

Mr. Coady takes up his former suggestion of a subvention from the legislature in these words: "It is not necessary to point out what the city owes to the government of Ontario and what the government owes to the city. It will be conceded that their interests are mutual, yet the burden is not mutually borne. The city does not derive money from the government by taxation on its property as it does from other owners of property in the city, notwithstanding that the same advantages of protection, etc., are accorded to government property as to other property upon which taxes are imposed. An equitable view of this subject would inevitably result in an arrangement by which the government would show an example of fair play to the municipality for which it is the law giver and ought to be the exemplar. The late government made a tardy admission of the principle involved, by making a small contribution to the cost of improvements on streets abutting on government property on West King-street, but the broad question of government exemption remains unsettled."

The report concludes with the advocacy of a cautious civic policy, with the following in justification: "The city debt will grow with the expansion and progress of the city, but the balance of a fair proportion should be firmly held. When times are good, money is, as a rule, dear, and corporations such as ours can afford to so regulate their great public works as to bring them on when the fluctuations of business place money within reach at easier terms. The figures submitted will show a satisfactory civic budget and the council may feel assured of a good municipal year."

Fireproof, Windows, Doors, Skylights, Metal Ceilings, Corrugated Iron, A. B. Ormsby, Limited, Queen-George.

MARRIAGES.

PHILLIPS-BENNER—On April 12th, at Erskine Presbyterian Church, Toronto, by the Rev. James Murray, B.A., R.D., Harry George, son of George William Phillips of London, Eng., to Edwina, third daughter of the late William Benner of Toronto.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—Saturday, 15th, Walter J. Alexander, aged 17 years, at the residence of his father, 256 Elizabeth-street, Funeral Monday afternoon, 3 o'clock, to St. James' Cemetery.

ARMSTRONG—On Saturday, April 15, 1905, at his late residence, -23 Forrest-road, Thomas Armstrong of H. M. Customs, on his 90th birthday.

KIRKLAND—On Friday, April 14th, Alexandra Marguerite, the infant daughter of Lawson A. and Laura E. Kirkland, aged 2 years.

McCORMACK—Suddenly, at his late residence, 243 Spadina-avenue, of heart failure, Andrew McCormack, in his 75th year.

Funeral (private) Monday, 2 p.m. No flowers.

Easter Gifts.

With the advent of spring come many new and pretty designs in Jewelry. We have taken great pains to select some of the very best for Easter.

Sterling Silver Coffee Spoons, neat Easter designs, \$1.00

Bookmarks, sterling silver, from 75c

Calls Lily Hat Pin, 14k gold-filled, turquoise pearl in centre, \$1.50

Sent by mail on receipt of price

W. W. MUNN, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN 30 YORK STREET 1st door North of Bloor PHONE N. 1152.

City Dairy

BOTTLED MILK at 6 3/4c per Quart

City Dairy milk in sealed bottles gives each customer the same quality of milk and keeps the milk pure from disease-laden street dust. It is the only way to secure private consumers in large cities.

City Dairy milk, in bottles, 30 pints for \$1.00, 6 2-3c per quart.

Phone City Dairy, North 2040.

WANTS STATEMENTS MADE GOOD.

St. Catharines Engineer Asks for Special Council Investigation.

St. Catharines, April 15.—(Special).—Rumors, which have been going the rounds the last day or two affecting a sewer-pipe contract, culminated to-day in Mayor Sweet receiving a letter from City Engineer Speakman, requesting a special meeting of council at the earliest possible moment, in order that a thorough investigation might be made.

"I have also to request that Charles A. Wilson be invited to attend and that he be required to substantiate openly before the council the insinuations he has made thru The Standard against my honor and integrity, having been informed by the editor that the imputations were made by him," writes Mr. Speakman. Mr. Wilson is an ex-alderman. The regular meeting of the city council is on Monday evening.

Short Journey.

From The Chicago Tribune. Young Featherston (at the party)—By Jove, when I went to my apartments this morning to dress for this occasion, and Jove I was at my wits' end!

—supping to see how quickly one can get there isn't it?

THE ONLY TOOLS YOU'LL NEED



The Easiest to Put On The Surest to Stay On The Best to Wear Well

Every pair stamped with the trade mark—"The Two Hands"—Guaranteed for a year and made to stand much longer service.

The DUNLOP TIRE CO., Limited

ST. JOHN VANCOUVER TORONTO WINNIPEG MONTREAL



THE TORONTO SUNDAY WORLD NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN ENGLAND.

With municipal ownership in Chicago and the agitation question in New York, the city gathers both additional strength and additional interest. Up to date in the United States has gone to a very great extent for the idea, of things which is undoubtedly the power of the corporations a municipal ramifications. With and New York leading the way there can be little doubt that in this matter will follow the vanguard can look for a tremendous success the principle and ultimately to municipal ownership. Municipal ownership has a foothold, rarely seen and rarer where really popular sentiment prevails. Therefore, it is predicted that in the next few years will make immense strides forward this one thing at least—Canada, of her big neighbor, for where large city and extremely few across the border have endorsed policy of municipal ownership few municipalities in Ontario—a number is constantly growing—only approved the idea, but have not adopted it. Under such circumstances it is interesting to hold that the movement has taken Great Britain, where the movement which it is founded, that if the government provided the necessary life to the citizens, the latter share in the profits usually enjoyed private corporations, is ever growing.

The advocates of municipal ownership, who, like all reformers, are active in spreading the doctrine, to quote a writer in The Liverpool Standard, "that a committee of town council specially selected for their business, and having a highly trained permanent staff under them, are competent to deal with matters gas, water and tramways as the directors of a gas company, a tramway or a tramway company, that whereas in the case of a private company the profits go into the pockets of shareholders, many of whom are residents and have no connection or interest in the town, in the case of municipal enterprise the profits go to the borough fund in alleviation of rates." These reformers also asserted that "gigantic trusts being everywhere formed the object of enriching founders and shareholders at the expense of the general public, a municipal enterprise are alone stand between these monopolists and the townspeople." The truth of these contentions cannot be denied. Specialists may attempt to deny them, but they will and must have their pains for their labor.

In Great Britain the typical municipal ownerships are the same as those here, and must be everywhere, lighting plants, waterworks and railroads. There are other enterprises to which reference will be made presently. In the meantime it is worthy to note that cheapness, and, in fact, of cases, profit, has followed taking over of these particular enterprises. In nearly every instance venues from the surface system traffic have resulted in aiding the treasury. Liverpool has had its street railways for eight years, while the fares have been reduced there has been an annual increasing profit. The same thing as regards Leeds, Hull and other cities. In one or two cases an effort has been made to reduce the fares to a deficit has resulted. Even course the people profited, but hence speedily brought about a change in affairs and now while fares are lower where the street railways are municipally owned and expenses are made to balance receipts and oftentimes not to equal Electric lighting has not been formerly successful; but Liverpool

April 16 1905

Regular Matinee
Saturday, Apl. 22

NDAY, APRIL 17

AL PLAYS

R D

DAVID MONTGOMERY
AS THE
TIN WOODMAN

00 People

LOCK SHARP

NGS AT 5.30 O'CLOCK
NEE AT 11 O'CLOCK
SDAY MATINEE

L 24th.

NDON, ENGLAND.

R'S
FAL

ORCHESTRA OF 60.

CAL EQUIPMENT.

r. Carriages at 10.45

5 for Luncheon. Carriages at 4

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RSIFAL" by Mr. Rubin Goldmark.
at the box office.

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The Toronto Sunday World.

SUNDAY MORNING APRIL 16 1905.—SECOND SECTION, PAGES 17 TO 32

EDITORIAL SECTION

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NO. 83 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP IN ENGLAND.

With municipal ownership approved by Chicago and the agitation of the question in New York, the principle gathers both additional strength and additional interest. Up to date no city in the United States has gone in to any very great extent for the idea, a state of things which is undoubtedly due to the power of the corporations and their municipal ramifications. With Chicago and New York leading the way, for there can be little doubt that the east in this matter will follow the west, we can look for a tremendous spread of the principle and ultimately to its general adoption. Municipal ownership, once it has a foothold, rarely turns back and never where really popular government prevails. Therefore, it is safe to predict that in the next few years it will make immense strides forward. In this one thing at least Canada is ahead of her big neighbor, for whereas no large city and extremely few towns across the border have endorsed the policy of municipal ownership, not a few municipalities in Ontario—and their number is constantly growing—have not only approved the idea, but have actively adopted it. Under such circumstances it is interesting to note the hold that the movement has taken in Great Britain, where the notion on which it is founded, that if the local government provided the necessities of life to the citizens, the latter would share in the profits usually enjoyed by private corporations, is ever growing.

The advocates of municipal ownership, who, like all reformers, were active in spreading the doctrine, argued, to quote a writer in The Liverpool Post, "that a committee of town councillors, specially selected for their business ability, and having a highly trained permanent staff under them, are quite as competent to deal with matters such as gas, water and tramways as the board of directors of a gas company, a water company or a tramway company; and that whereas in the case of a company the profits go into the pockets of the shareholders, many of whom are non-resident and have no connection with or interest in the town, in the case of a municipal enterprise the profits go into the borough fund in alleviation of the rates." These reformers also asserted that "gigantic trusts are being everywhere formed with the object of enriching their founders and shareholders at the expense of the general public, and that municipal enterprises are alone able to stand between these monopolists and the townspeople." The truth of both these contentions cannot be controverted. Specialists may attempt the task, but they will and must have only their pains for their labor.

In Great Britain the typical municipal ownerships are the same as they are here, and must be everywhere, namely, lighting plants, waterworks and street railroads. There are other enterprises to which reference will be made presently. In the meantime it concerns us to note that cheapness, and, in the majority of cases, profit, has followed the taking over of these particular franchises. In nearly every instance the revenues from the surface systems of traffic have resulted in aiding the city treasury. Liverpool has had municipal street railroads for eight years and while the fares have been greatly reduced there has been an annually increasing profit. The same thing is true as regards Leeds, Hull and Glasgow. In one or two cases an effort has been made to reduce the fares too far and a deficit has resulted. Even then of course the people profited, but experience speedily brought about a change in affairs and now while fares are much lower where the street railway franchise is municipally owned and worked, expenses are made to balance the receipts and oftentimes not to equal them. Electric lighting has not been so uniformly successful; but Liverpool, Man-

HAMLET AT SEA



ROJESTVENSKY HAMLET: Togo, or not Togo? that is the question.

chester, Leeds, Nottingham, Sheffield, Bolton, Southport, Leicester, Lancaster and Chester, among English cities and towns have all learnt the secret of success, while the operation of the gas works has everywhere proved remunerative, especially in Manchester, Salford, Nottingham, Birmingham and Leicester. As an indication of the spread of the municipal ownership idea, it may be stated that no fewer than 193 English towns own and operate their water supply, yielding an annual profit of \$450,000. This is not a large return upon a capital of \$250,000,000, but out of the annual profit of \$10,000,000, an average yearly sum of \$7,600,000 is paid as interest on borrowed capital and nearly \$2,000,000 toward the repayment of principal, both of which sums would be applied to the payment of dividends of joint stock companies. It will be understood that as in Toronto so in these 193 English towns there is no desire to make the water service a matter of profit; but that, on the contrary, the water is furnished at the lowest rate possible with the payment of legitimate expenses.

As has previously been remarked English experiments in municipal ownership do not end with light, water and street traffic. Several towns, such as Doncaster, Chester and Lincoln, are the owners of race-courses, from which an income is derived, sufficient almost, in the case of the first named town, to meet current expenditure. Health and pleasure resorts, apart from pure playgrounds, are frequently owned by the municipalities, even as a section of our own Island. The corporation of Bath owns the hot springs, nearly all the cold springs and the famous Roman baths and has recently added to the beauty of the resort at an expense of \$150,000. Bournemouth owns the winter gardens and golf links and provides an excellent orchestra; Harrogate

draws a large revenue as proprietor of the royal baths and springs, the winter garden and theatre, with concert rooms and gardens; Leamington also owns its baths; Southport draws about \$17,500 a year from pleasure boats on the lakes in the marine parks, and considerable receipts from such amusements on the beach as a switchback railway, bicycle railways, toboggans, etc., while the town of Brighton is the owner of the royal pavilion and the local aquarium. The town of Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, is the owner of the twelve ferry boats that run between the two cities. York owns the Foss Canal and a fleet of steam tugs for the towage of vessels between Hull and York. The corporation of Colchester owns the famous Colne oyster fishery, from which 3,000,000 oysters are taken every season. Bradford and Plymouth both own hotels, markets and theatres, the revenues from which go into the city's treasury. Markets and sewage farms are also sources of revenue in many instances, the latter more particularly in Nottingham, Wolverhampton and Birmingham.

Much has been said from time to time of the extent to which Glasgow has gone in for municipal socialism, and it is instructive to note that Liverpool and other English towns are not far behind. England's greatest port owns its waterworks, boasting one of the best systems in the world; its street railway, of which so much can hardly be said, and its electric light and power, besides having well-nigh perfect laundry and public bath systems, supplying flowers and plants, selling sterilized milk, employing a salaried organist to play its famous municipal organ, paying for municipal lectures, in addition to the usual undertakings of municipalities, such as parks, with concerts, technical schools, public gymnasiums, playgrounds, etc. Its greatest undertaking is that of pro-

viding dwellings for the very poor, demolishing the unsanitary rookeries and giving the former tenants a decent place to live in. This work is now in progress, and, while it is proving somewhat expensive, the corporation authorities believe the money is being wisely invested. There are many lessons in civic government that Toronto and other Canadian cities and towns might glean from ancient Europe with profit if they practiced the principles therein taught.

THE RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.
For months this paper has been warning the authorities what to expect when the immigration season opened. It has started in and with an unprecedented heavy rush. Many of the immigrants will be, and are being, quickly absorbed. Others will be left to do with themselves as best they can. Our concern is not for the former, but for the latter, for the poor creatures, such as a number of the Russian refugees, who are practically helpless and admittedly undesirable, and the class of whom Superintendent Owen of the Barnardo Homes is reported as saying, with an unexpected lack of charity, that it is wasting time and trouble to try and make any good out of them. Lest we should be charged with misinterpreting Mr. Owen's words, or misapplying his remarks, we quote exactly what the Barnardo superintendent is recorded as saying: "The customary prejudice against the Barnardo boy is now only academic. The economic fact is that the practical Ontario farmer wants the Barnardo boy. Why? Because he is able to train that boy up into farm ways and make a man of him on the soil of Canada, instead of wasting time and patience on adults from East London." We are of course rejoiced to hear that the prejudice against the Barnardo boy has vanished, or at least has become only "academic,"

Indians at the Princess.

When "The Squaw Man," a one-act play, was presented at the public gambol of the Lambs' Club in New York last spring it was hailed by the metropolitan critics as a real tour de force, and Edwin Milton Royle, the author, was so much encouraged that he immediately elaborated it into a four-act comedy drama. In this form Lieber and Co. will give a production at the Star Theatre, Buffalo, on April 24, with William Faversham in the title role. The supporting company is an exceptionally strong one and the stage settings will be elaborate and complete. Mr. Royle himself is directing the rehearsals, which have begun at Buffalo. Several of the principal characters in the play are Indians and they will speak in the Ute tongue, their words being translated for the enlightenment of the audience by Baco White, a Ute Indian from the Carlisle school, who is the first of his people to join the dramatic profession. Mr. White has given Mr. Royle much assistance in preparing the dialog for his Indian characters and in the performance will assume the role of a horse wrangler and interpreter, a part he has often played in real life. After leaving Buffalo the company will visit Toronto, Syracuse, Rochester, Cleveland and Detroit.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

Either a girl is proud because she has wavy hair or mad because her best friend has.
Some men are so mean they calculate they suffer a net loss when they pay an inheritance tax.
You can generally tell an innocent girl by the way it is so natural to her she doesn't know it.
After a man has sued other people two or three times he has nothing left for other people to sue him over.
A woman likes to travel on railway trains because it seems so unavowably scandalous the way they all have to go to bed in the same sleeping car.

GEMS OF LITERATURE

Handy Andy and the Letters.

(By Samuel Lover.)

Samuel Lover, one of the most versatile of Irish authors, was born in Dublin in 1797. The son of a stock broker, he was intended to follow his father's calling, but developing tastes for painting, music, and letters, he was allowed to devote himself to the first of these arts. In a few years he took high rank among Dublin artists as a portrait painter. His first published work, "Legends and Stories of Ireland," appeared in 1831. His principal work of fiction, "Handy Andy," from which the following chapter is taken, was published in 1842.

Altho Andy's functions in the interior were suspended, his services in out-door affairs were occasionally put in requisition. But here his evil genius still haunted him, and he put his foot in a piece of business his master sent him upon one day, which was so simple as to defy almost the chance of Andy making any mistake about it; but Andy was very ingenious in his own particular line.

"Ride into the town and see if there's a letter for me," said the squire one day to our hero.

"Yes, sir."

"You know where to go?"

"To the town, sir."

"But do you know where to go in the town?"

"No, sir."

"And why don't you ask, you stupid child?"

"Sure I'd find out, sir."

"Didn't I often tell you to ask what you're to do when you don't know?"

"Yes, sir."

"And why don't you?"

"I don't like to be troublesome, sir."

"Confound you!" said the squire, who he could not help laughing at Andy's excuse for remaining in ignorance.

"Well," continued he, "go to the post-office. You know the postoffice, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir; where they sell gunpowder."

"You're right for once," said the squire; "His Majesty's postmaster was the person who had the privilege of dealing in the aforesaid combustible."

"Go, then, to the postoffice and ask for a letter for me. Remember—not gunpowder, but a letter."

"Yes, sir," said Andy, who got astride of his back, and trotted away to the postoffice. On arriving at the shop of the postmaster (for that person carried on a brisk trade in groceries, gimlets, broad-cloth and linen-draperies), Andy presented himself at the counter and said, "I want a letter, sir, if you please."

"Who do you want it for?" said the postmaster, in a tone which Andy considered an aggression upon the sacredness of private life; so Andy thought the coolest contempt he could throw upon the prying impertinence of the postmaster was to repeat his question.

"I want a letter, sir, if you please."

"And who do you want it for?" repeated the postmaster.

"What's that to you?" said Andy.

The postmaster, laughing at his simplicity, told him he could not tell what letter to give him unless he told him the direction.

"The directions I got was to get a letter here—that's the directions."

"Who gave you these directions?"

"The master."

"And who's your master?"

"What consarn is that o' yours?"

"Why, you stupid rascal! if you don't tell me his name how can I give you a letter?"

"You could give it if you liked, but you're fond of asking implicit questions, because you think I'm simple."

"Go along out o' this! Your master must be as great a goose as yourself to send such a messenger."

"Bad luck to your impudence," said Andy; "is it Squire Egan you dar to say goose to?"

"Oh, Squire Egan's your master, then?"

"Yes; have you anything to say agin it?"

"Only that I never saw you before."

"Faith, then, you'll never see me agin if I have my own consent."

"I won't give you any letter for the squire unless I know you're his servant. Is there anyone in this town knows you?"

"Plenty," said Andy; "it's not every one is as ignorant as you."

Just at this moment a person to whom Andy was known entered the house, who vouched to the postmaster that he might give Andy the squire's letter.

"Have you one for me?"

"Yes, sir," said the postmaster, producing one—"fourpence."

The gentleman paid the fourpence postage and left the shop with his letter.

"Here's a letter for the squire," said the postmaster; "you've to pay me elevenpence postage."

"What 'ud I pay elevenpence for?"

"For postage."

"To the devil wid you! Didn't I see you give Mr. Duffy a letter for fourpence this mornin', and a bigger letter than this? And now you want me to pay elevenpence for this scrap of a thing. Do you think I'm a fool?"

"No; but I'm sure of it," said the postmaster.

"Well, you're welkin to be sure, sure;—but don't be delayin' me now; here's fourpence for you, and gi' me the letter."

He waited for about half an hour, in defiance of the anathemas of the postmaster, and at last left, when he found it impossible to get common justice for his master, which he thought he deserved as well as another man; for, under this impression, Andy determined to give no more than the fourpence.

The squire in the meantime was get-

ting impatient for his return, and when Andy made his appearance asked if there was a letter for him.

"There is, sir," said Andy.

"Then give it to me."

"I haven't it, sir."

"What do you mean?"

"He wouldn't give it to me, sir."

"Who wouldn't give it you?"

"That owl chate beyant in the town."

"Wanted to charge double for it."

"Maybe it's a double letter. Why on earth didn't you pay what he asked, sir?"

"Arrah, sir, why would I let you be chated? It's not a double letter at all; not above half the size o' one Mr. Duffy got before my face for fourpence."

"This is the way," said Sir Henry later, "that the government connive to reduce the time which they have left to a muzzled house of commons."

Echoes of the storm recurred fitfully until finally the members trooped out to the division lobby, a deep, peaceful hush fell on the empty chamber, broken presently by a fearsome shriek from the outside. Nothing quite like it has ever before startled the precincts of the house. Anxious listeners thought of sanguinary battles. Bewigged members bent diligently over their books looked up with consternation depicted in their faces. The sergeant-at-arms, standing statue-like at his post near the door, glanced with amazement in the direction whence the sound came. What had happened? Could some truculent nationalist have gained access to the government lobby and demonstrated his disapproval of obstructive measures in a manner unparalleled?

Happily the solution of the mystery was less distressing. Walking in from behind the speaker's chair, obviously anxious to attract as little attention as possible, came Mr. Forde Ridley, wearing a handsome dressing-gown and a pair of bath slippers.

Pattering his way to the box-like seat under the press gallery, the representative of South-West Bethnal Green held a kind of impromptu reception, with Japan has always been friendly, no serious cloud having ever arisen between the two countries. But a Great Britain has been born and will move into a larger international place. What effect will its army and navy successes have upon its future bearing and policy? A good sign is its considerate moderation in celebrating its victories, and its evident readiness to listen to overtures of peace, provided they include the permanent withdrawal of Russia's special claims in Manchuria. A broad future has opened to Japan, and its unfolding will be noted with a high degree of interest.

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Member Dragged From Bath Room When Division Bells Rang.

Liberals in the British house of commons exhibited symptoms of ill-humor the other day. When the government benches were all but occupied Mr. Lough, quick to realize the opportunities of a "snap" division, moved a reduction in the supplementary civil service estimates. The exceptional brevity of his speech aroused the suspicion of

the ministerial whips. With an alarmed glance at the empty benches they hastened from the house to muster their forces.

A bland smile of expectancy illumined the features of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. But he reckoned without Sir F. Bannbury, who has a native talent for frustrating such tricks. He talked more or less relevantly to the subject until the whips had completed their roll-call.

Disregarding frequent stentorian invitations to sit down, he riddled on, his voice scarcely audible above the murmurous conversation of an impolite and baffled opposition.

"He will keep it up for two hours," said Mr. MacNeill despairingly.

At last when Sir F. Bannbury had saved the situation, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman rose, and with a pronounced note of anger said, "I do not think I have ever in my experience of this house been present at a more gross obstruction and waste of public time."

Above the crash of opposition cheers rose vehement protests from the ministerialists.

"This is the way," said Sir Henry later, "that the government connive to reduce the time which they have left to a muzzled house of commons."

Echoes of the storm recurred fitfully until finally the members trooped out to the division lobby, a deep, peaceful hush fell on the empty chamber, broken presently by a fearsome shriek from the outside. Nothing quite like it has ever before startled the precincts of the house. Anxious listeners thought of sanguinary battles. Bewigged members bent diligently over their books looked up with consternation depicted in their faces. The sergeant-at-arms, standing statue-like at his post near the door, glanced with amazement in the direction whence the sound came. What had happened? Could some truculent nationalist have gained access to the government lobby and demonstrated his disapproval of obstructive measures in a manner unparalleled?

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Grandfather Weatherwise

His Barometer No Dainty Affair, by a Companion That Shifts From Woods to Skies.

Not a dainty affair, with silver or satin trimmings, nor yet with the credentials of officialdom attached; but a constant companion, shifting from woods and fields to skies—this was the weather bureau of our grandfathers, and mingled with the sins and omens of old there was just enough of fact that the old-timer sometimes gets the best of it now in foretelling the weather.

Rainbow at night, sitters' delight; Rainbow in the morning, sailors take warning; Rainbow at noon, rain very soon."

Just adapt this couplet the next time a rainbow comes your way, says The Scientific American, and see for your self.

A combination of rain and sunshine was also supposed to bring rain the next day.

Another verse which found favor was: "Evening red and morning gray Will set the traveler on his way; Evening gray and morning red Will pour down rain upon his head."

This is but an adaptation of the adage that a red sunset is a sign of clear weather. And if the sun goes down in a cloud, rain will surely come the next day.

If it clears off in the night, look for rain the next day. If smoke from the chimney settles instead of rising there is a storm at hand. When sound travels a long distance there is also a storm near. Never expect much storm in the old of the moon. The absence of dew and an unusually heavy dew are alike forerunners of rain. Not much frost need be expected in the light of the moon. An owl hooting in the hollow is a sign of a cold storm; on the hill it foretells a thaw.

Animals Read the Signs.

If the horns bleed low, the winter will be hard. When leaves fall early the winter will be long. When snow falls on a hard road it will not last long. The last spring snowstorm never comes until after the "sugar snow," which can be recognized by coming in unusually large flakes and only lasting a few minutes. If the bog's melt is found big at the front, the first part of winter will be the most severe; if the reverse is true, we may look for hard weather in February and March.

Bright "northern lights" being severe cold. If the sun shines on the second day of February to as to permit the woodchuck to see its shadow, it will go back into its hole and remain six weeks. If March comes in like a lamb, it will go out like a lion; if it comes in like a lion, it will go out like a lamb. In other words, one extreme at the beginning promises the reverse at the end of the month. Sundogs indicate a bad storm. Distant sounds distinctly heard forebode no good weather. If the sun "draws up water," it will rain. The pitcher sweating and the tea kettle boiling dry also indicate rain. Cobwebs thickly spread upon the grass are an indication of fair weather.

Animal life seems, according to the popular notion, to have peculiar warnings regarding the weather changes. Some of these are explainable by natural causes. It is a fact recognized by all intelligent stockmen that cattle have an intimation of an approaching storm some hours before it is visible to the human eye. There is a certain restlessness

Wanted to Get Even.

From The Atlanta Constitution: A correspondent sends us the following extract from the pious petition of a good old colored brother in a Georgia settlement:

"Lawd, we wants a blessin' fer ever' one, sept one; en dat one is a yaller nigger, what boarded de railroad train, en runned off wid de whole collection what wuz took up ter pay my salary wid! Lawd, please make de train jump de track—don't hurt de nuther passengers, but take off one leg fum dat nigger."

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MUSIC'S REALM

At last, it would seem as if musical students in America were to be afforded at home conservatory advantages something like those which have made Leipzig, Paris and Vienna famous as academic centres and hitherto indispensable to the seeker after higher musical education.

The threatened performance of "Parsifal" at Amsterdam has met with considerable opposition, and by men whose influence should not at all be neglected.

Concert business in Wales, says The Musical World, is practically at a standstill owing to the "Revival" movement.

Franz von Vecsey's farewell appearance was made in Carnegie Hall, New York, yesterday afternoon, with the most ambitious program of the tour.

Sir Edward Elgar, whose appointment last December to the newly-founded chair of music at Birmingham University created considerable interest in the musical world, visited Birmingham recently at the invitation of the principal and senate of the university.

English musicians who were continually wondering what the foreigner thought of us. What was more, he didn't care.

Says The Pall Mall Gazette of March 18: Last night, at the Queen's Hall, the opening of the ninety-third season of the Philharmonic Society was celebrated by a concert which was distinguished by many old favorite compositions.

The threatened performance of "Parsifal" at Amsterdam has met with considerable opposition, and by men whose influence should not at all be neglected.

"In France," said Albert Saleza to a reporter, "we are taught an art which in Germany and too often in Italy is curiously neglected.

"In France," continued Mr. Saleza, "we pay scrupulous attention to the dramatic proprieties. We lay stress in opera on important passages and on important words.

When his hair and beard had been trimmed the "barber" vigorously wiped whisk, and once more the car became a mail car instead of a barber-shop.

To ignore the proprieties which we respect. "Most of the great singers have come from warm climates. The south of France, Spain and Italy have produced many. True, Jenny Lind, Nilsson, Fremstad, Lehman and some of the best American singers have hailed from cold countries.

"I am glad you asked me that," replied the tenor. "When I began my career I was firmly of the opinion that singers should also be actors.

"No singer, unless he have the extraordinary physical strength of a Tammagno, should attempt the almost impossible feat of being, in the full sense of the words, both an actor and a singer.

Richard Strauss' new opera in one act, "Salome," will be produced next season at the Dresden Opera House for the first time.

Balabre's "Islamey," transcribed for two pianos by Casella, was performed early in March at a concert of the National Society, Paris.

Massenet's "Mary Magdalene" will be produced at the Opera Comique in Paris this spring, with Calve as the heroine.

KANEKO ON THE WAR

Japanese Baron Discusses Its Future Effects on the Nations.

The Ethical Culture Society of New York was addressed by Baron Kaneko of Japan, on the Russo-Japanese war. Baron Kaneko first discussed the effect of the war on the relations of the east and west, saying that his country would occupy a greater position as a nation after having declared war against Russia.

"No nation would declare war against Russia except tiny little Japan, but we have been making preparations for it for ten years, and no one can tell now the outcome of this terrible struggle," he continued.

"We are not only fighting against the Russian army and navy, but are fighting a racial and religious war besides. First, Russia is performing a duty toward the white race by fighting us—the yellow peril. The religious war—the Russian army on a crusade to crush the heathen Jap."

"To meet these attacks we appointed two professors on international law, in accordance with the principles of Christian humanity against a pagan nation."

"I can stand here before this large audience in the greatest metropolis of the greatest nation and truthfully say that we have not violated one point in international law. We have supplied 3500 doctors and nurses to the Red Cross of Japan, and we have cared for the wounded of our enemy as we have for our own."

"Subjectively, we are fully developed, but objectively, we are behind Europe and America. So we began an educational system to come into the intellectual community, to encourage agriculture, industry and commerce (natural, army and navy might), self government (political) and at last religious freedom."

"To acquire power (might) we try particularly to be peaceful and cordial, not arrogant and overbearing. We stand to our old principle to do our duty. This is a special point in our education. Imperial rescript of 1890:

"It is our desire that you, our subjects, be filial to your parents, kind to your brothers and sisters. Let husband and wife live together harmoniously; let friends be mutually trustworthy. Impose upon yourselves self-restraint and rectitude of behavior. Extend to the multitudes philanthropy. Advance learning and pursue your duties, developing intellectual faculties and perfecting virtue. Seek to enhance the public good and enlighten the world by benevolent and respectful conduct."

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JAMES MASON, Managing Director

show the best and noblest tradition of our ancestors. If we control the feeling of anger and severity against a bitter foe, we are truly civilized people.

"The effect on the west: The west is not only a factor destined to civilize the world; it discovered the real strength (moral and intellectual) of the Japanese; it has begun to respect the rights of the Asiatics."

"The effect on the east and west: There will be two types of civilization—Oriental and Occidental—Japan and Europe and America. The three can be assimilated into one, by which Oriental culture and western science cannot conflict, but be harmonious, so as to share the inheritance of the civilization of the two hemispheres."

"Those soldiers and sailors did not die in vain, but they met a noble death to shed new light upon the arena of world's civilization, which will surely accomplish in the course of the twentieth century a great work of universal peace and brotherhood of man."

No New-Fangled Disease for Her. From the Washington Star: A certain widow who lives in New York State is very desirous of having her congressman use his influence in securing a pension for her.

"I want you to know that my husband died of regular, old-fashioned consumption, contracted in the service. There is somebody writing to the pension office trying to keep me from getting the pension, who says John died of tuberculosis."



Scene from Act I, in "By Right of Sword," at the Grand Opera House this week

Women and Their Ways

Concerning the Latest Walking Costumes.

Sensibly short of skirt are they, and smartly neat and trim, in the way that the coats fit the figure, these new walking costumes, which seem suddenly to have sprung into life with the first days of bright spring sunshine. They present to us a novel and not ungraceful outline, but one to which our eyes are not as yet accustomed, for the sleeves which drooped demurely this



No. 1.

time last year are now arranged with all fullness in the region of the shoulder, thus helping to accentuate the apparent slimmness of the waist.

In one of our sketches this week we give an illustration of a typical coat and skirt costume of the moment, just the sort of useful frock which everybody wants to wear between the seasons. The original gown from which the sketch was made was carried out in a new shade of cinnamon brown, a pretty color which has a becoming suspicion of pink in its composition. The short skirt is arranged with a number of flat pleats, stitched down to within a little distance of the hem, and in this way allowing for plenty of fullness over the feet. A wide band of soft silk binds in a darker shade of brown borders the hem of the skirt, and outlines the tight-fitting coat most effectively, appearing also on the collar and the sleeves. A neat little polo toque in dark brown Yedda straw, trimmed only with straw loops and bows, looks well with this coat and skirt costume.

The same design might be carried out advantageously in other colors, such as leaf-green or pale lilac, which it would also be very distinguished-looking made entirely in cream or in ivory-white. Coats with long basques will be greatly in evidence all thru the season, and on a tall, slim figure they have an exceedingly graceful effect. On the other hand the short, close-fitting linen coats will still be permissible, while those who care for neither of these styles will find



No. 2.

a third alternative in the jaunty little jackets which fit closely to the figure from throat to waist, and then end either in short basques all the way round, or in a habit back, with coat-tail of varying sizes and shapes.

New Ideas for Travelling Coats.

Fashioned in the finest and softest cloth imaginable, and carried out in a pale shade of delicate leaf-green, the smart coat shown in our other illustration would be equally appropriate for wear at a spring race meeting or for a bride's traveling wrap. In the latter case, however, the superstitious ones might very possibly prefer to change the color and not to tempt an evil fate by wearing anything so unlucky as green.

Imagining the coat, however, to be leaf-green, it is worth noting that the wide revers, which do so much to beautify the front of the coat, and which also serve to border the full bell sleeves, are made in white suede, a trimming which, under various forms, promises to be very popular this spring. The white suede on this pale green coat is everywhere most effectively embroidered in a design of conventionalized wild roses and foliage worked in China ribbons and in flosselle silk in pale shades of pink and green. If the coat were wanted as a useful traveling wrap, it would do better to do away with these elaborate embroideries altogether, and in place of the suede revers, to have facings of cloth in a darker shade of green. These might be fastened with rather large buttons in old silver, and arranged in such a way that the coat would look equally well worn either open or closed.

Soft tweeds in black and white checks make useful race coats, and can be worn appropriately under a rainy or sunshiny sky, no small advantage in our uncertain climate. Very smart, too, for traveling, and better fitted perhaps to come in contact with railway carriage cushions of doubtful cleanliness, are the long coats that are made in



No. 3.

dark blue and green plaid, the colors being so subdued and so closely interwoven as to give almost a shot effect to the material. A blue and green plaid traveling coat, made recently in Paris, fits quite closely to the figure at the back, where it is molded gracefully to follow the curves of the waist, flowing out with ample fullness round the feet. A stitched waistbelt of soft green leather starts from under the arms, and comes down to a long point in front and above this point the bodice part droops a little, and is fastened down the centre with green leather buttons. This useful coat is completed by a collar and cuffs of the same soft green leather, closely stitched.

Smart Spring Millinery.

Should fashion continue to allow our hats and toques to grow "small by degrees and beautifully less," at their present rate of diminishing we shall soon consider a bow of ribbon and a bunch of roses quite sufficient in the way of headgear. It is astonishing to think how soon our eyes have become accustomed to the jaunty little Watteau shepherdess hats and the tiny torpelo toques of the moment. The small turbans, too, that are known somewhat inconsequently as pillboxes or polo hats, no longer strike one as being impossible, even when they crown the most modern coiffure, with its heavy encircling plaits of hair. This fashion for plaiting the hair, by the way, is another revival of the early seventies, and it bids fair to bring much grief to the mill of those who deal in what has been delightfully described as "applied" hair. When small hats are worn, elaborate hair-dressing must follow, as a matter of course.

Prettiest of all among the Watteau hats are those which are made in fine soft crinoline or horsehair braid, dyed in some pale pastel shade, and twisted up into various indescribable but very becoming shapes. These Watteau hats look best trimmed only with a garland of pink roses and forget-me-nots,

wreathed half round the crown on one side, and then carried over and under the brim at the back. Some novel hats there are, too, with douth's wings, the space between the upper and the lower brim being filled in with flowers, while other blossoms form a very full cache-peigne at the back.

The Revival of Silk.

With the middle of April behind us, spring attire begins to assume urgent importance, and it is now possible to see what will be the dominating features of the next four or five months' wear. There may, of course, be developments in detail. It is usually the experience of a season that something leaps unexpectedly to the forefront in favor, but in main outlines the materials and makes of the chief items of wear will follow paths now clearly distinguishable.

In the first place, it is going to be "a silk year." Silk is to be in every grade, from the most airy taffetas chiffon up to the richest and most stately of court brocades. For some years past the great silk manufacturers of Lyons, and, indeed, Europe generally, have been bewailing the scant attention paid to this fairest of fabrics, and during recent months they have been making strenuous efforts to bring about an enhanced demand by offering the most exquisite new effects at the most moderate prices. In this latter direction the careful buyer may be reassured, for there is available the most charming variety of minutest checks and shot and opalescent colorings at a dollar a yard. Sumptuous brocades, with rich Louis XV designs of flowers and ribbons, and suggesting court trains or dinn-dresses, are offered at \$1.75, such as but a very few years ago would have been \$3, and these are facts that cannot fail to have much influence in promoting the revival that is looked for. Such a dress is that illustrated in sketch No. 3, which shows a soft taffeta with the new flat front and the gaugings prettily fitted to the figure below the waist. The bodice trimming is Irish guipure. It has a smartly shaped sleeve and it has the further merit of looking well in all imaginable plain or shot tones.

But perhaps the most marked novelty will be the pompadour printed china silk, especially when there have a white ground strewn with flowerets and garlands. The tones used for the soft, blurred figuring are of the most delicate pastel shades, and made up with lace and velvet ribbon as foreshadowed in the earliest finished costumes, make the most delightfully dainty dresses for reception and wedding wear. Equally noticeable is one entirely of silk, and designated "Cascade," which is somewhat more costly, while printed chiffons and mousselines, with embroidered spots, are likely to have a leading position in the later demands. Silken linings, too, are essential, not only for dresses of this description, but also for the materials of morning and day wear. Even the tailor-made dresses, as that shown in sketch No. 2, and representing a very useful type of costume in champagne, beige, grey and all the pastel shades of red, blue heliotrope, and green, are this year being made entirely of silk, as the worsted suitings are of much lighter texture than heretofore. A great vogue is anticipated for fabrics of checked and over-checked design, and the shepherd's plaid is being reproduced with a colored spot added at near intervals, which imparts quite a novelty to this time-honored patterning. Some of the smartest and withal least expensive frocks of the moment, as there are no more than \$20, are being produced in this, the short skirts being either closely box-pleated or sun-ray kilted, and the natty little boleros is slightly pouched over a trim waistbelt, while the sleeves embody the latest ideas of puffs above and below the elbow. These gowns are to be had at the same price in cream or navy serge. A new and clever technical device in weaving gives all the appearance of a shaded check to one of the new materials, tho in reality only one color is being employed to produce it. Silk and wool collennes in all colors, and, notably, in peach and heliotrope tones, will be asked for very smart afternoon and visiting dresses.

Yet, again, we find silk to the fore for jackets and restaurant coats. Dainty little boleros of black taffetas, with a touch of bright embroidery, suggesting a vest, and perhaps a band of Irish guipure, will be admirably useful outdoor wear during the next few weeks, and are within the range of limited all lowances, as they begin at \$16 with pretty accessories of lace frilling in their ample sleeves. Parenthetically, it may be mentioned that Louis XV. embroideries are to play a great part in these silk coats, especially where they are more voluminous and finished with a basque. Nothing can surpass in old-world grace some of the fronts adorned with ribbon work and stichery in delicate blendings of pale blue, pink and mauve, and these are available for the home dressmaker at prices beginning at \$3.50 a set of emplacements for the vest. Modern habits are bringing into being new developments of attire, and the popular "opera" restaurant dinner is a creation that has attributes distinct even from an opera cloak. In a three-quarter length coat of taffeta of a beautiful clear shade, best described as lilac, and elaborately trimmed with thick silk lace, it would be no ordeal to pass down the length of a popular restaurant to one's table under the most critical glances of those already seated. Similarly, bridge has called for the evolution of its own coat—a chic little confection as shown in Sketch No. 1 of Paris tinted lace, with some touches of palest pink. Pretty features about it are its short-puffed sleeves, with nothing to catch against cards or table edge, and the deep lace basque.

June For Marriages.

June is the favorite month for marriages the world over. In Scotland, for instance, 175 of 1000 marriages take place in June, and in Sweden the proportion is 150.

In New York City the number of marriages in a year is 40,000, and the distribution by months is so even that the lead of June is very small. Last year there were 3709 in December, a favorite month for marriages, and 3604 in November.

The month in which there are the fewest in New York City is March, May and August are two other months in which the number of marriages is small. Tho in most European countries June is the favorite marriage month, there are some exceptions. Thus, in Holland, May is the favorite month for marriages, and in Italy, February, which includes the period preceding the beginning of Lent.

In Germany, April, regarded as the first of the spring months, is the favorite one for marriages, and in Greece, October is the favorite. In Russia, January is the favorite marriage month. It is in consequence of these old world preferences, no doubt, that the somewhat curious result is shown in New York: June is the favorite marriage month for those born in New York, whether of American or foreign parentage, but it is not for those foreign born. Last year, according to the New York board of health figures, there were more marriages in December than in June of foreign-born couples, and more in January, too.

Don'ts for Boys and Girls.
Don't lose your temper because it rains on a day when you have planned for an outing. The elements cannot postpone work, but you can postpone pleasure.

Don't risk meeting with accident to prove yourself brave. Many persons are seriously hurt thru foolhardiness and a desire to "show off."

Don't laugh nor talk loudly in public places, nor in any way attract undue attention. It is vulgar to force one's self on the notice of others.

Don't grow old too rapidly. The world is sweeter in youth than old age. Don't ape the manners of the blase man or woman. It is sad to see those living who no longer take a keen inter-



Old World limpet-shaped model for a child, composed of Dunstable pedal straw.

est in life. The world is full of beauty, change and goodness.

Don't linger in the hall or at the door when taking leave of host and hostess. Your call is ended when you rise to depart, and you should "stand not upon the order of going, but go at once."

Don't ask: "Is Mary in?" It should be: "Miss Mary within?"
"Don't say: 'I live on Dash-street.'" It should be: "I live in Dash-street."
Don't write social letters on a typewriter. Only business letters should be "machine made."
Don't think it smart to be sarcastic. Rudeness is often mistaken for wit.

Self-Embroidery.

Lace insertion or motifs are basted in place, and carefully applied with fine sewing silk. The stocking is then cut away beneath the lace. These are very dainty for wear with dancing slippers.

Self-embroidery is much preferred to colors at present, and quite elaborate designs on black and pastel colored hosiery in the delicate shades are worked out in silk of the same hue.

A very smart pair of emerald green silk stockings had a medallion design in white silk. This was, of course, an exception to the general rule of self-embroidery. Lisle and cotton stockings may also be embroidered, tho except in the better qualities the work entailed will not be recompensed for by the wear.

Very beautiful hosiery may be made from plain black silk of the finest quality, if lace insets are applied and the terms outlined in jet or silver spangles.

The Retort Pointed.

At Queen's Hall, London, they have been demanding women's suffrage, and to encourage them Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., told a story in illustration of the truthfulness of women. A minister addressing a meeting of his congregation, asked all women who had never quarreled with their husbands to stand up. Every woman kept her seat. Then the minister asked all men who had never quarreled with their wives to stand up. Ten men stood up, and they expected the minister to praise them. Instead, he said: "O Lord, have mercy on these ten liars."

Beautiful Hosiery.

Lace insets are as popular on the spring hosiery as when first introduced, and are only second in favor to the hand-drawn patterns in the finest silk stockings. These are now much used for evening wear. As the name denotes, the designs are entirely "picked out" or drawn by hand, after the style of Mexican embroidery. Only the finest of silk is used for the purpose.

Plain black silk may be bought with



WALKING COSTUME IN CINNAMON BROWN TWEED.

flexible top and of full length, and they can be beautifully decorated at home with lace insets if one cannot afford to buy them already lace-trimmed.

The Great Revival.

He comes, the great revivalist! He comes, the long-desired, long-missed! He comes with clear, inspiring call. But not to packed and teeming hall. Where crowds repentant meet; He calls us other—whither far, Where babbling streams and wild woods are.

And where no more dull greys are seen, But clad in robes of shimmering green, The weeds smile fair and sweet.

At his reviving touch awake The bare black copse and thorny brake, In dainty sheen the hedgerows sprout, Small flowers fling odors all about. And deck the barren sod; His "Glory Song's" triumphant notes Are trilled from myriad throbbing throats. They ring into the high faint blue As if to burst Heaven's portals thru To reach the throne of God.

He comes! all Nature welcomes here The great revival of the year. Old earth grows young, the days grow long, The woods are all a-throb with song, And hearts new-tuned to love; Here fison is where late was death, For silence, melody and mirth. Till in our hearts we deem we know The fair and smiling earth below. Has changed to heaven above.

The Cautious Lover.

Dear maid, I am thinking of making An offer—in short, to propose; But before such a risk, I am taking A view of the cons and the pros. 'Tis a difficult point to decide on, 'The balance is quickly upset, And my purpose can scarce be relied on— Don't think I am offering yet.

I have to consider all issues And contrary sides of the case; Unravel the thread to its tissues, And follow its ultimate trace; To study the why and the wherefore Of seeking a change in my lot; And, when I am well, shall I care for The prize or the blank I have got?

'Tis a lottery, dear, that is certain, Don't toss up your part little pate; There surely is nothing to hurt in Discussion before it's too late. 'Tis better to marry at leisure Than hastily fasten the noose; 'Tis prudence that dallies with pleasure, But folly that grasps it and loses.

I own there's a sweetness in wooing, As pleasant a sport as can be, But when things are done past undoing, I fear I may pine to be free. When bachelors fall into matches They try to look hearty and hale, But soon they have battered their batches And cried for a port in a gale.

Will you promise to love and obey me— Especially, darling, the last; Defer to and never gaily me; But cherish me fondly and fast? Will you give me the uttermost tether Of days when I did as I chose? Then, perhaps in some glimpse of fate I may screw up my mind, and propose. —A. L. S.



A SMART CLOTH COAT FOR MAT.

The Scarecrow

How Montgomery

The Scarecrow and the these are two names which less live when the various kings, suitans and prince musical use have been stor

a dusty corner of memory room. Impressionable child treasure the living interpet two pet characters, and c always grateful when it ca lieve in something of which The Scarecrow and the "inn lightfully real, and to them due the credit of keeping Wizard of Oz" for three se the prospect of still more. It is seldom that an actor sent to employ a make-up together conceals his identi the case of Fred Stone, the and David Montgomery, the their own relatives would r ogize them. Mr. Stone espie as identification. The most tective would pass him by w sues from the stage door. The writer was unusually g arding the appearance u ality of these two young m somewhat experienced in dis person from the grease pato terviewer felt confident of able to do so. But such w case. Mr. Montgomery was center, and he was obliged to himself. He is young, not as seems on the stage, with eyes and a winning smile. moments Mr. Stone joined proved to be also young, tall, brown curly hair and rather in nose. He also has a s makes friends.

Last week, while chatting great Chevalier, the writ power of this artist's genui lence. This week an alto ferent impression was receive being in the presence of t men who had struggled tog from the very depths, who know little or nothing of Shaw except what they chanced to hear, but who are extremely interesting. I the eighteen or more years of feuit climb they have preser tain naturalness of dispositi dom from cynicism, an abso nature and "ready for any i ing which is admirable. Thei periences would have so roughened many a man with intentions, but now that the position to look down the as tie, they find their preserved ness and frankness excellen have retained.

During his leisure hours St enthusiastic and expert. Montgomery is a good judge of horses. The Anologist gave a shoot in honor of S ing his Washington engage which he came off with the record for clay pigeon sho Montgomery candidly conf joying the races at Bennings. "We have been partner



A SMART CLOTH COAT FOR MAT.

The Scarecrow and the Tin Man

How Montgomery and Stone Came Together and How They Stay Together.

The Scarecrow and the Tinman—these are two names which will doubtless live when the various fictitious kings, sultans and princes of present musical use have been stored away in a dusty corner of memory's property room. Impressionable childhood will treasure the living interpretation of two pet characters, and childhood is always grateful when it can still believe in something of which it has read. The Scarecrow and the Tinman are delightfully real, and to them chiefly is due the credit of keeping alive "The Wizard of Oz" for three seasons, with the prospect of still more.

It is seldom that an actor will consent to employ a make-up which altogether conceals his identity, but in the case of Fred Stone, the Scarecrow, and David Montgomery, the Tinman, their own relatives would hardly recognize them. The most expert detective would pass him by when he is dressed from the stage door.

The writer was unusually curious regarding the appearance and personality of these two young men. Being somewhat experienced in dissecting the person from the grease paint, the interviewer felt confident of being still able to do so. But such was not the case. Mr. Montgomery was the first to enter, and he was obliged to introduce himself. He is young, not as tall as he seems on the stage, with clear blue eyes and a winning smile. In a few moments Mr. Stone joined him. He proved to be also young, tall, with dark brown curly hair and rather an aquiline nose. He also has a smile which makes friends.

Last week, while chatting with the great Chevalier, the writer felt the power of this artist's genius and intelligence. This week an altogether different impression was received—that of being in the presence of two young men who had struggled long and hard from the very depths, who perhaps know little or nothing of Isben and Shaw except what they may have chanced to hear, but who nevertheless are extremely interesting, because in the eighteen or more years of their difficult climb they have preserved a certain naturalness of disposition, a freedom from cynicism, an absolute good nature and "ready for any fate" feeling which is admirable. Their past experiences would have soured and roughened many a man with the best intentions, but now that they are in a position to look down the ascent a little, they find their preserved cheerfulness and frankness excellent things to have retained.

During his leisure hours Stone is an enthusiastic and expert shot, and Montgomery is a good judge and lover of horses. The Analostan Gun Club gave a shoot in honor of Stone during his Washington engagement, at which he came off with the highest record for clay pigeon shooting, and Montgomery candidly confessed enjoying the races at Benning.

"We have been partners for ten

years," said Montgomery, "but we have known each other for nineteen years. I was born in St. Joseph, Mo., and Fred is from Denver. I'm the fellow who has to be shown, you know. Oh, I've been shown! So many years in this work has taught me about all I want to know."

"Dave and I met nineteen years ago in St. Joe," remarked Stone. "Yes, and do you remember the circumstance?" asked Montgomery. "You and your brother were doing the variety theatres with 'The Happy Hottentots.'"

"Can I ever forget it?" continued Stone. "Nine shows a day, with flip-flops in the sand. Please don't think that when I say in the sand I mean on a beach. The sand was there because the act just before ours required it for sweeping off the stage, and consequently when I did my turn my hands got the worst of it. By the end of the week they were calloused. Oh, those days! Many times I have stood on the stage and watched them play roulette, at the end of the theatre. There were no curtain speeches permitted for the calling down of inattentive theatre parties. Often I've seen them shoot the lights out of the theatre while the performance was going on, just by way of approval or of disapproval."

"In those days we both played in places where men only were admitted. The smoking, drinking and gambling kept things lively," said Montgomery. "Fred here was playing with his brother, but things were very lonesome for me, because I was all alone. It was Haverly himself inattentive theatre parties. Often I've seen them shoot the lights out of the theatre while the performance was going on, just by way of approval or of disapproval."

"We have never tried the dress-suit game," said Stone, "and as for being unrecognized, I have been used to such make-ups all my life. I shall never forget an experience I had while playing one of the 'Happy Hottentots.' This was just before I met Dave. My make-up as a Hottentot was so good that it deceived three lusty bloodhounds accompanying the sheriff out in Trinidad, Colo. They saw my black toes and woolly head sticking out of a hut on the stage, and with one bound it seemed to me cleared the space between the back of the theatre and the stage, and they sought my fascinating toes. Fortunately I had my eyes open, and in a second I had climbed a stout imitation vine which twined about my hut."

"By the way," said the writer, "how do you put the Scarecrow together?"

"We are not supposed to tell the secret," answered Montgomery. "It is done by black art. This part of 'The Wizard of Oz' causes a great deal of worry to the children. They are all very fond of the Scarecrow, and it grieves them to see him cut up. One afternoon at the Majestic Theatre in New York a little child cried when it saw the pieces of my friend here thrown about. I stepped forward and said, 'Don't be alarmed. I won't hurt him. I will put him together again for you, and he will be as good as new.'"

"We have one more season in 'Oz,'

was popular. It was interesting to watch these two, whose long association had caused them to become like brothers. Every expression of the eye of one was duplicated by the other, as was each gesture. It was the unconscious illustration of force of habit and association.

"That's the Pas Mala," they exclaimed simultaneously. "And it was the Pas Mala that caused Haverly to engage Fred that very night," added Montgomery. Haverly congratulated me upon having secured a partner who could sing and dance and talk, for it is these three things a performer must do, and do well, if he wants to succeed."

"Especially talk," suggested Stone emphatically.

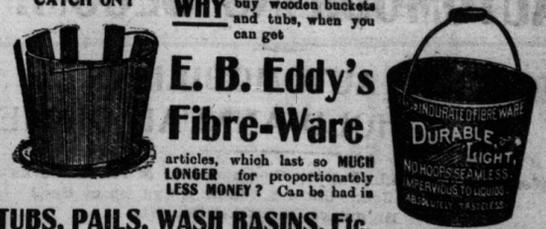
"Yes, especially talk," reiterated Montgomery, "for as you get older, you are obliged to pass up the singing and dancing, but if you know how you can still make good by talking, you're all right."

"Why is it that you are willing to so completely conceal yourselves as the Scarecrow and the Woodman?" asked the interviewer. "So many actors would provide some way whereby they might be recognized, because I have heard it said that in modern stage belief, to be popular one must be pointed out on the street. The people must nudge one another and whisper in loud tones, 'There goes John Drew or James Hackett.'"

"No, no. We don't believe in that," they both protested. "If we did, we would never amount to anything, because only our intimate friends know us. Indeed, in public there seems to be some mystery about our identity. Frequently we have heard the comments of people waiting at the stage entrance to see us pass out. As we leisurely walked by we heard such remarks as these: 'Certainly I'll know him when he comes out.' 'Bet you anything I can pick him.' 'Look carefully now, don't let them pass.' We have yet to hear the person say, 'There's the Scarecrow,' or 'There's the Tinman.' Even people who have sat purposely in the stage boxes have not been able to recognize us afterward."

"In the vigorous prosecution of its campaign for a law excluding Japanese laborers, The San Francisco Chronicle says that 'there is probably no unaided direct immigration of Japanese coolies worth mentioning. It is all virtually contract labor. As to the possible amount of it, it is sufficient to say that Japan proper contains a population of about 45,000,000 people, crowded into an area smaller than that of California and a net arable area very much smaller. They can spare 500,000 emigrants a year and never miss them, and keep it up indefinitely. Each able-bodied immigrant who secures work at \$1 per day can repay the cost of getting here within two months, while supporting himself with better food and shelter than he would ever get if he remained in Japan. Obviously, they will come if permitted. We cannot blame them. Any human being living as the Japanese coolies live at home who could get into America at a cost of \$30 or \$40 would do so. We may, and do, regret the conditions under which they live at home. We cannot and will not consent to

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429 SPADINA AVENUE—Telephone Main 2110.
1312 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Park 711.
274 COLLEGE STREET—Telephone North 1179.
324 1/2 QUEEN STREET WEST—Telephone Main 1408.

said Stone, "and after that comes a season in a new play under the management of Hamlin and Mitchell. We have a five-year contract, you know. At the conclusion of that we are at present undecided. Where one goes, however, the other goes. We have worked together too long to separate. Half the time our friends call Dave, Fred, and me Dave. So you see."

Japanese Labor Conditions.

In the vigorous prosecution of its campaign for a law excluding Japanese laborers, The San Francisco Chronicle says that "there is probably no unaided direct immigration of Japanese coolies worth mentioning. It is all virtually contract labor. As to the possible amount of it, it is sufficient to say that Japan proper contains a population of about 45,000,000 people, crowded into an area smaller than that of California and a net arable area very much smaller. They can spare 500,000 emigrants a year and never miss them, and keep it up indefinitely. Each able-bodied immigrant who secures work at \$1 per day can repay the cost of getting here within two months, while supporting himself with better food and shelter than he would ever get if he remained in Japan. Obviously, they will come if permitted. We cannot blame them. Any human being living as the Japanese coolies live at home who could get into America at a cost of \$30 or \$40 would do so. We may, and do, regret the conditions under which they live at home. We cannot and will not consent to

their escape from those conditions at the cost of reducing our own standard of life to a point approaching that of Japan. There is no limit to the possible immigration of Japanese in the absence of restrictive laws. The mere statement of their numbers, the conditions in which they live, the contrast of conditions prevailing here, and the trifling cost of passing from Japan to America tells the whole story. Nothing can keep them out if no laws forbid their coming, and the districts which they colonize must necessarily be abandoned by the white men, which will not occur without bloodshed."

The Bulldog as a Lady's Pet.

In spite of his ferocious appearance, his gleaming jaws, and his record of pugilistic feats, the bulldog has more than his share of votaries among the "doggy" women of to-day. He is the idol of the dog shows, and three important British clubs are devoted to his interests alone, to say nothing of a host of local ones, which have all their full complement of members. But proud as the Englishwoman is of her pet, she has a very real danger of fear from her cousin on this side of the Atlantic. American women are spending large sums to acquire the best bulldogs in the market, and the temptation of a glittering pile of dollars is sufficient to wear a man from many a fair owner the brightest ornaments of the show ring. Old-time breeders would stare aghast at the "long figures" which have been given for "Bully" of late, but there are still several firms and refused to part with the choicest treasures from their kennels. Among them is Mrs. Edgar Waterlow, who for her Champion Nuthurst Dog, a dog who has won over 200 prizes, refused a price that would have bought a hundred-acre farm; it would also take as much as Portsmouth dockyard would fetch, with the Isle of Wight thrown in, to induce Miss Marvin and Miss Traquair to part with their beautiful white bitch Hampshire Lily, a winner of over 80 prizes and cups. Mrs. Marley also turns a deaf ear to the voice of the charmer with regard to her grand fawn dog Champion Felton Prince, who has won upwards of 500 prizes. They firmly and steadfastly believe the bulldog to be as he truly is.

"All that bewitches sense, all that entices; Nor is it in our virtue to uncharm it."

Consumption Camps.

Indorsing plans for the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis patients, The Toledo Times says that "the progress of this great work will be watched with interest by those who suffer, and by those who are impressed by such suffering. If the fraternal orders can establish such a camp for their members, they will not only have accomplished something for themselves, but they will have demonstrated that nature itself will cure where doctors fail. The establishment of one successful camp will probably lead to the establishment of others in favored localities, and perhaps, be the opening wedge that will clear the way for the complete restoration of a majority of the consumptive patients and a practical eradication of the great white plague."

Trying Chinese Bride's Temper.

From The Boudoir: On the day of a Chinese marriage uninvited friends and neighbors, or even perfect strangers, are allowed to come in and see the bride and they may make any remark about her, or to her, please.

Sometimes things horribly rude and disturbing are said. To try her temper a man will say, "Fetch your husband a cup of tea." If she does so, all will say jeeringly:

"What an obedient wife you are!"

If she sulks and does not do as she is told, they remark: "That is a pretty vixen with which to begin married life. We cannot congratulate on that far-tar," and other words to a similar effect. Then the poor thing is made to stand upon an inverted cup to show how small her feet are.



SCENE FROM THE "WIZARD OF OZ"—PUTTING THE SCARECROW TOGETHER.



WALKING COSTUME IN CINNAMON BROWN TWEED.

flexible top and of full length, and they can be beautifully decorated at home with lace insets if one cannot afford to buy them already lace-trimmed.

The Great Revival.

He comes, the long-desired, long-misled! He comes with clear, inspiring call. But not to packed and teeming hall. Where crowds repentant meet; He calls us other—whither far, Where babbling streams and wild woods are.

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At his reviving touch awake The bare black copse and thorny brake, In dainty shade the hedgerows sprout, Prill flowers fling odors all about. And deck the barren sod;

His "Glory Song's" triumphant notes Are trilled from myriad throbbing throats They ring into the high faint blue As if to burst Heaven's portals thru To reach the throne of God.

He comes! All Nature welcomes here The great revival of the year. Old earth grows young, the days grow long, The woods are all astir with song, And hearts new-tuned to love; Here foison is where late was death, For silence, melody and mirth. Till in our hearts we deem we know The fair and smiling earth below Has changed to heaven above.

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Will you promise to love and obey me— Especially, darling, the last; Defer to and never gaily me, But cherish me fondly and fast? Will you give me the uttermost tether Of days when I did as I chose? Then, perhaps in some glimpse of fine weather I may screw up my mind, and propose.

—A. L. B.



A SMART CLOTH COAT FOR MAT.

AUTOMOBILING BECOMING THE NATIONAL SPORT OF CANADA

TORONTO AUTOMOBILISTS HOLD ANNUAL DINNER

Splendid Addresses by Deputy Commissioner of Public Works and Speaker St. John—Ontar Wants a System of Good Highways to Attract Tourists.

Another milestone was passed on the big national run of the Canadian automobile down the 20th century in the second banquet of the automobile club on Monday evening last. Wit and humor, ethics and philosophy, good fellowship and the bracing ozone of the sanest and swiftest land sport known to civilization, were the features noted on this run of the club on the 10th inst. We recommend this event to the study of all interested in a sport that humanizes people, dignifies amusement and puts itself in line with nature.

That automobilism is becoming a real national sport in Canada could easily be seen by the number of representative Canadians who were present. For this feast of dining, dining, wit and reason, the National Club was well chosen, with its walls hung with pictures of history-makers, such as Strathcona, Macdonald and Mowat.

The menu we pass over. In spite of its quite aboriginal program of events it proved equal to the occasion, and the occasion was notable. The speeches were the thing. An outsider wandering in there would certainly not have considered himself an undertaker's convention. Automobileists are not sad people. Their speech betrays them. They are good feeders and good speakers; they say things off-hand that make good listening, with a rattling head wind over the honker, bracing, wholesome and genial.

Dr. Doolittle, as chairman, looked like a standing piece of monumental advice to his conferees not to take any more medicine. He proposed the toast list without weeping. We shall give a character sketch of the doctor in next week's issue.

Humorist Philosopher Leads Off. Our first recollection of Mr. Gurney is as teacher of a Sunday school lesson years ago. He then said some things that might have given pointers to Artemus Ward—and by the way, did you ever notice that there is one way of looking at the expresident of the board of trade by which he suggests the inimitable joker, Bill Nye?

Mr. Gurney's speech was a classic of Canadian humor. He should write humorous stories—except that in reading them one would miss the Gurney atmosphere in the rendering. His sketch of his first automobile and its 160-mile trip out to the factory to get made over was a bit of real Methodist experience. Mr. Gurney talked at rather less speed than the law allows. If he had gone any faster the charm would have been spoiled. He retailed the humors of the automobile, hit off the ethics of the road and sized up Canadian politics all with equal ease. There is a big out-of-door-ness about Mr. Gurney's philosophy that makes him the real staff for an automobilist. Sometimes in listening to him talk it seems to us he should have been in the parliament of Canada. His indictment of partisanship as the compelling reason why Canadians have less native go than Americans was a shrewd item of sound philosophy.

Take that response of his to the toast of Canada and the empire for all in all, and it must be said that the one thing which made it a real after-dinner hit was its homely philosophy. We should delight to behold Mr. Gurney with his automobile and observe how he adapted himself to circumstances. As a traveling companion he would be a pace-maker.

He Came Along Strong. Noel Marshall's speech, which followed, had no reason to take all of Mr. Gurney's dust. There are various ways of being funny without going into vaudeville. Mr. Marshall tackled off from Mr. Gurney's method in rattling good style and came out at the end of the run without losing an inch of paint. He also confessed a few things about early automobilism. As a coal man and an automobilist he is in straits betwixt two; for it will be a long reach in the evolution of the motor before the coal cart and the horseless carriage are able

to run at full speed and capacity at the same time.

The Speaker Finished Well. The legislative end of the humorous philosophy was well looked after by Mr. St. John in his reply to the toast of "Our Legislators." He had evidently been sipping up the crowd and decided to run his oratorical car just about to the racing limit over the course. He pretended not to know much about cars and the makes of them; spoke with quite kindergarten innocence of the time when Dr. Doolittle had given him his first ride in a motor, and with equal blandness alluded to the prospect of getting a ride on Sunday morning. But we suspect that the Speaker of the house knows a few things more about an automobile than half the legislators for whom he spoke.

Natural dignity counts for a good deal.

TORONTO AUTOMOBILISTS.



H. C. McLeod, Manager of Bank of Nova Scotia, converted from yachting to the motor.

in his case. He is able to look impressive without speaking. He told of his love for the horse—a life horse such as he drives sometimes in High Park. With crushing frankness he admitted that once in a while on his drives he met an automobiling fool who knew not the ABC of the road. He scored this character in terms even more explicit than those of Mr. Gurney. Rosy things he predicted about the future automobile and its progress, and with a sound legislative outlook pointed out that the horse and the horseless carriage never could be rivals. He got in from his oratorical run in such good condition that it needs not a prophet to predict that one of these fine mornings a new motor will be seen steering up thru the south end of Queen's Park.

Wayside Picnics. The smoke was hazing up about this time, and it became evident from the general air of absorbed contentment that most of the members intended to sit out the session even to the it should last till daylight. Any contingency like this would have been easily met by E. Bissett, who proved himself a singing comedian of the top notch class. How many songs Mr. Bissett rendered in the course of the evening we have forgotten now; but there was a good deal of ozone and breezy fresh air about his whole repertoire. Peculiarly fetching was his rendering of "The Automobile Club"—"toddling home about five"—more than five hours yet by the clock.

Mr. Ellis Takes a Spurt. The toast list grew and grew, and like Mr. Finney's turnip, it did no harm. The toastmastership switched to W. A. Kemp about midnight. Too hoarse to speak after his recent jaunt out on the prairie, Mr. Kemp handed it over to M. C. Ellis, who if one should notice bears a rather singular resemblance to His Majesty. Mr. Ellis in proposing the toast of "Our Sport" indulged in some large mathematics showing how the automobile had conquered the United

States, a ratio of one motor to every 4,500,000 population in the year 1 of the new horseless era to a present ratio of one in every 1200. He has evidently studied motoring in the abstract, besides being a practical sport. He introduced H. C. McLeod, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, to whom a few minutes before Mr. St. John had extended the freedom of the province. **The Bank Manager Cuts in to Lead.** Mr. McLeod did not rise to his contract as the he intended to do any scorching; but he made a thoroughly healthy speech in which he recounted his conversion from yachting to motoring. This rather remarkable conversion had taken place in spite of a wild and woolly ride—Mr. McLeod's first ever—on somebody's automobile, which undertook to race a bike over hill and dale, and in turning a curve took a running high jump across the road over a ten-foot bank, clear into the land of Nod with Mr. McLeod.

Three Excellent Finishers. A truly sensible and suggestive speech was that of T. A. Russell, manager of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co. In response to this same toast, Mr. Russell has a practical mind and looks at motoring on business principles. His plan of a belt-line run from Rosedale out by Upper Canada College to the cemetery and thence to picturesque Lambton and the Humber, back by High Park to Garrison Common, may be well worth exploring.

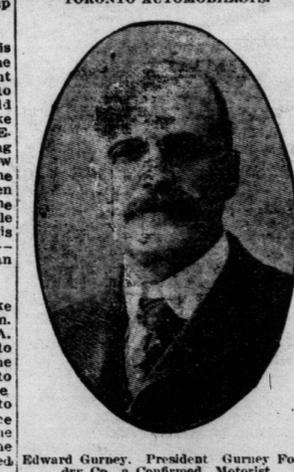
The feminine caprices of the gasoline engine on water were well outlined by J. J. Main, who told his experience following a yacht race on the Bay with a motor-boat. George Gooderham also linked together land and water by a racy account of his experiences on a combined yacht and motor trip down to the St. Lawrence. He pointed out that it was not always the automobilist who needed to learn the ethics of the road, but sometimes the horseman.

This ended the quartet of speeches in response to "Our Sport"—speeches which were all brimful of enthusiasm tempered with sound sense.

Commissioner's Rattling Good Spin. At a late hour, A. W. Campbell, the apostle of the good roads movement in Canada, rose to the occasion. The first time we heard Mr. Campbell talk to an audience was up in the Temiskaming land, in 1902, when he gave some of the settlers of the Hall Columbia for not dealing square with the government. Talking to the Automobile Club, the commissioner steered his headlights quite as decisively on the foibles of civilization. He ran no one down in the middle of the road, but he said some radically vigorous things about the duty of automobilists to the problem of good roads maintenance.

Mr. Campbell knows a few things about highways not set down in books. He has made roads in Temiskaming with not even an Indian trail to follow in the spruce woods. But he scored the patchwork streets of Toronto in terms that were not meant to create a ha-ha! The growth of the good roads movement, the immense economic value of good roads, the road as the complement of the horse and the automobile, the right of the motor-

TORONTO AUTOMOBILISTS.



Edward Gurney, President Gurney Foundry Co., a confirmed motorist.

ist to respect the farmer, and vice versa—in fact, the whole science and ethics of the road, kept Mr. Campbell seriously engaged for the length of a solid, well-steered cross-country run.

He was heard with marked interest, when under ordinary circumstances some of the members would have been thinking much about hitting the trail for home to worry much over roads whether good or bad. He had a specialty and he worked it generously. Nobody could trip him up, for he was on his own home ground. That he is a rattling good commissioner and a friend of the automobilist was attested by every word of his speech; and he certainly put a broad ethical face on the motorist's responsibility in the matter of good roads.

A night-cap speech by Leslie Wilson in response to the toast "Our companions, the ladies," put the finishing touch on an affair which for a commotion of hilarity, good sense, fine music, excellent ment and happy wit, is willing to enter the meet against all comers in the line of banqueting. And it must not be omitted that if at any

time any other organization in the city is in need of a new variety of entertainment at cost price, the Automobile Club will program itself as a male chorus for the full choral numbers on Monday night were certainly rousers.

Among the unfortunates who were prevented from taking part in this preliminary center of the T. A. C. were His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, Premier Whitney and Hon. Mr. Montiel, Captain Macdonald, A.D.C., expressed the regrets of His Excellency.

Toots from the Devil-Wagon. Automobiling in Mobile, Ala. There was once a big man with a mobile black face, and he lived in Mobile, Ala. Once a balmy bright morning he thought he would take a whizz at the big panorama.

He got on a 0-0 when no 1 was near, and started across Ala. And the balmy Mobilians that saw him go by said: "Oh fudge! this must be the black Lhamu."

But that mobile big black on his rampaging race. A mobile—Mobile Ala. Cried out as he automobilized his pace, "Fo shuah, I see a cyclone fana!"

What is the difference between the Autonomy bill and a fast automobile? One divides races—the other wins them.

Lesson in Word-Derivation. "Now, boys," said a teacher in a down-town school, "we will derive the word 'democrat.' 'Demo,' the people, and 'krazo,' to rule. Now, Sammy, what is a democrat?"

Sammy (who was brought up on a farm): "Please mum, it's a big three-seated buggy, 'thout no top, what people rides in."

"Nonsense! Let us try it another way. Sammy, what is an autocar?"

"Please mum, a car what goes 'thout horses."

"Very good. A car that moves itself. Now then what is an autocar?"

Willie: "A democrat what carries itself."

Johnnie: "Oh! oh!"—flapping his fingers.

"Well, Johnnie, what do you say?"

"Please'm, autocar's nalship. Swispey: 'Hully teacher there's scaena be a race in California between a nalship and a nautomobile. I'll bet on the atrship."

And the class in etymology went out to recess.

Toronto motorists who are jubilant over clear streets will please drop a tear for their unfortunate brethren in Montreal, where some of the streets are still piled high with the beautiful snow.

The Ontario farmer puts a chalk mark on the wall every time he sees a March that puts dust behind the harrows. The Ontario automobilist sends his compliments to the farmer—this year.

After all the wind's midding chilly yet for country runs. Fur coats may bring back winter.

One of these bleak days when April takes a notion to March you'll be wondering which is the more exhilarating pastime—motoring or iceboating.

Wayside Sports. An unusual instalment of spring has brought the man with the automobile into early prominence. Bluebirds may be a sure sign of balmy weather, but as a bird of prophecy the automobilist heads the list. He dotes on sunshine and thrives on warm winds. For him the horse—chestnuts cannot burst their brown buds or the maples at Highland Creek begin "wearin' of the green" a day too soon. Rainy weather he would have come all in one number on the program. In this he resembles the farmer who has the welfare of the country under his inside vest-pocket.

A world of motion and of sunlight, hope and sensation, of health and success from care—this is the gospel of the man in the automobile. Yet there are people here and there who think the automobilist is a sort of unauthorized freak whose chief delight is to throw dust in the eyes of pedestrians, run over pet dogs and scare half the horses in the countryside.

This is a prejudice, and like all prejudices, born of imperfect acquaintance. A man who preaches the gospel may sometimes become a bore. The man who practises his gospel without preaching it never does. This is the case of the man with the automobile. Look at him afar off and he seems like a mild sort of highwayman. Get next to him and you catch his point of view. He is not a freak, but a very human, ordinary man, who has suddenly discovered that life in the summertime is no longer a humdrum. Get next to him in his automobile and you will begin to see life thru his spectacles.

Some Sorts of Enthusiasts. The man with the automobile is an enthusiast. This needs explanation. The woods are full of enthusiasts. Some are sheer hobbyists. These are not comfortable—the man who always talks politics, the weather fiend and the person who becomes cynical because you don't know the latest thing out-in-horse-talk—Others are faddists—delighting in the newest-fangled notion about physical culture or dietetics, familiar talks about their latest symptoms of overwork and ill-health, and how they are constantly fooling the doctor by cold water and all kinds of home-made, jumped-up medicines. Others again are positive cranks. These are usually men with heavy theories. They discuss everything with methodical seriousness; even take themselves seriously, when the Lord knows, they were never intended for anything more than a more or less practical joke.

Having studied things in general by the flicker of a preconceived notion they divide all mankind into two classes—those who agree with them, and those who don't, the latter being fools. One's oily philosophy concerning such people, usually uttered with a sigh, is that it takes all kinds to make a world. But it's not consoling to reflect that a good-sized percentage of the "all kinds" make it their daily habit to make the world as uncomfortable and as artificial as they know how.

Motorist No Crank. This is not the enthusiasm of the automobilist. Of course there are some cranks that not even an automobile is able to cure, just as there are some people in church who are the worst kind of sinners. But the average man who has learned the gospel of automobilism ought never to be a bore or a crank. He is not necessarily wrong because he is in the minority; not a faddist because he has taken up with a new thing; and it is no mark of progress in any man to say that because he prefers the good old-fashioned pastime of footing it, he is therefore a philosopher.

HON. SPEAKER ST. JOHN.



He loves the horse but is not averse to a spin in a horseless carriage.

Notes and News.

Unprecedented activity is the rule at the motor emporiums this week. One firm has sold already more large cars this season than during the whole of 1904. The western shipments have been brisk, one firm sending already four carloads to Winnipeg.

There are several factors in this optimistic condition. The fine weather of March has been not the least. Men who took the winter to ponder over buying a heavy car had the purchase decided on before the robins came. When the snow went off they naturally wanted to get the machines into use as soon as possible. A man may put off buying a motor a good many times. He may invite the agent to all again when he is not so busy. But once he has the car he straightway gets the fever and wants to be on the thing. He has not faith in the old subject of debate: "Resolved—that the pleasures of anticipation are greater than those of realization."

The general tendency this season is to be up to date. This, of course, is always more or less a factor. But there comes a time in the evolution of every classic sport like automobilism when buyers get educated enough to be critical; when a hundred dollars or so is a mere trifle compared to a feature of use and beauty which a year or so before might have been missed altogether. There also comes a year in which the maximum of changes is made. That is the year when men get tired of their old cars, however good they may be, and hanker after the newest and the best.

Again, there is the general tendency to exchange a small car for a large one. Having broken himself in on a light car, the year-old enthusiast gets a desire for greater speed and higher powers of endurance and capacity which can only be got with a heavier car. This movement is expected to become general in 1905, which promises to be a record year.

An Automobile Bill of Fare. Following is the menu of the Toronto Automobile Club banquet on Wednesday night:

- The following is the menu:
 - No man can be wise on an empty stomach.—George Elliot.
 - "Now, gentlemen, fall on, as the English said to the French, when they had bayonets."—Artemus Ward.
- MENU:
 - Jump Spark Cocktail
 - Soup—
 - Purée of Cylindar Oil
 - Fillet of Sole
 - Pommes Anti-Soot
 - Salted Almonds
 - Olives (Brewster Green body)
 - Radishes (Red Devils)
 - Sweetbreads (a la Polacca) French Peas
 - Punch (Mad. in Canada)
 - (Rich Mixture)
 - Roasts—
 - Spring (good suspension) Lamb
 - French Plugs (a la Chaffeur)
 - Beef (Magistrate's Roast, President's Gravy)
 - Entremets—
 - Cabinet (Ontario) Pudding
 - High Pressure Sauce
 - Nuts and Wrenches (Raisins)
 - Assorted Cakes
 - Ice Cream (a la Denison)
 - Cheese (high gear on a hill)
 - Fruit (Apple Igniters)
 - Coffee (high brass Trimmings)
 - A woman is only a woman, but a good car is a smoke.
 - Kipping.



Scene from "A Wife's Secret," at the Majestic this week.

THAT WONDERFUL "THE WIZARD"

Again at the Princess with All its Wealth

Extravaganza will hold the Princess next week, of Oz," with Montague has taken all America for many years have out the continent re-echo genuine and continuous sh ther as over the drolicer crown and the Tin Woodman welly Lion and the Frolic Not for many moons has houses everywhere resound prolonged applause as has the wealth of scenic folded thruout the long an entertainment, and not for so homely, they are not for brighten the stage dars; therefore, that every about "The Wizard of Oz." The opening illusion transition from earth to a wonders that follow. Part marvelous work of the production is the transform and of the first act, which poppy flowers in full bloom phosed from summer to stage is dark at first and t gently, and thru the rain faintly at first, a field of py flowers of gigantic size ceases, the sun rises, a col the atmosphere and em scarlet of the flowers, wh ing their heads in the grate are discovered to be youn ful women. Then, when the North (incarnated by and staturesque dames) ce over the mystman flowers a snowstorm, they seem bl earth, and when light bga on the scene the flowers at withered in the heart of effect, which is novel in emanated from Julian m eminent stage director, to success of "The Wizard of ly due.

But scenery and pretty gily incidents of the extra is the hearty, wholesome Wizard of Oz" which deli dience and sends peopl at theatre in a glow of good enthusiasm. The Sacrecy Th Woodman are uproari and keep the ball of fun time they are on the stage cal Lion and skittish He rally impersonated by ade fun are amusing not only but to grown-ups as well.

Owing to the extreme lo performance and the numb that all of the songs resp management announces th will rise punctually at 8 o opening scene, showing the clone, is an exceptional fusion, and patrons are come early and witness t presentment of the cyclon

ALBERT CHEVALIER AT SHEA'S THEATRE

The Greatest of Vaudevis lists Twice Daily for Sh in His Best Song

Albert Chevalier, who is known as a singer of Coster be at Shea's Theatre on Mo is said will receive the hi ever paid to a single perfor stage. While Chevalier is singer of Coster songs, he than a Coster singer. If you lieve this, go and hear hi story of a life of loving d grew better and better rolled by. No matter how are now surfeited with st how weary of the efforts theatrical to convince you false are things genuine, hear Chevalier tell about h Dutch, without your thro ing up on that. The wis allyer probably possesses the suitable quality in a hi than any other performe seen. Nothing could be presentation of the humor ter, but what raises him als so that there is really parison between him and alder probably possesses the ability to touch the hear plicity of his methods is t remarkable thing about it walks out from the wings upon an empty stage before Somewhere out of sight, a gently, then the wizard's mouth and his hearers giv up to his spell. There is Chevalier. It has taken to get him to America and the first and probably the tunity Shea-goers will e seeing this "remarkable ront."

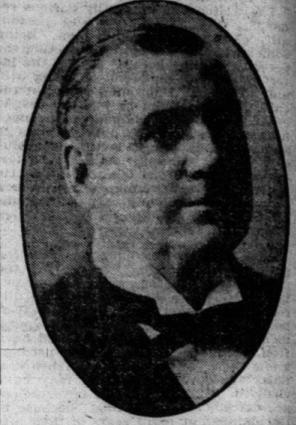
There will be a numbe splendid acts on the bi Cliff Gordon, the Germa Hill & Whitaker, in song the Fitzgibbons, McCoy rearing comedy sketch, Ter elded novelty, Lefroy & W singing, and talking act Tasmanians, beautiful ac Aginaldo, gymnast, and strah with new pictures.

OF CANADA

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THE WIZARD OF OZ

That wonderful play "THE WIZARD OF OZ" Again at the Princess This Week With All Its Wealth of Humor.

Extravaganza will hold the boards of the Princess next week. "The Wizard of Oz" with Montgomery and Stone, has taken all America by storm.

The opening situation showing the transition from earth to fairyland provides a foretaste of the succession of wonders that follow. Perhaps the most marvelous work of stagecraft in the production is the transformation at the end of the first act, where a field of poppy flowers in full bloom is metamorphosed from summer to winter.

But scenery and pretty girls are merely incidentals of the extravaganza. It is the hearty, wholesome fun of "The Wizard of Oz" which delights the audience and sends people away from the theatre in a glow of good humor and enthusiasm.

ALBERT CHEVALIER AT SHEA'S THIS WEEK

The Greatest of Vaudeville Artists Twice Daily for Six Days in His Best Songs.

Albert Chevalier, who is most widely known as a singer of Coster songs, will be at Shea's Theatre on Monday and it is said will receive the highest salary ever paid to a single performer on any stage.

There will be a number of other splendid acts on the bill including Cliff Gordon, the German politician, Hill & Whitaker, in song and music, the Fitzgibbons, McCoy Trio, in a roasting comedy sketch.

THE FATAL WEDDING

Famous Melodrama Coming to the Majestic Theatre Next Week.

One of the most striking and magnificent scenes ever presented on any stage is said to be the great wedding scene in "The Fatal Wedding," which appears at the Majestic Theatre next week.

"BONNIE BRIER BUSH"

Famous Scotch Drama to Be Presented Again at the Grand.

An attraction of real worth is "The Bonnie Brier Bush," which will be presented by Kirke La Shelle's players at the Grand Opera House next week.

A Prince's Version.

It is pretty hard to keep certain historical facts bearing upon royalty from the children nowadays. Eleven-year-old Prince Edward of Wales, in reply to King Edward's question, said that he had been reading about Perkin Warbeck.

RALPH STUART IN "BY RIGHT OF SWORD"

Russian Romantic Drama To Be Presented at the Grand Opera House This Week.

Ralph Stuart's production of "By Right of Sword," which comes to the Grand Opera House this week is a play that in point of dramatic construction compares favorably with many that are famous for that very thing.

The hero of "By Right of Sword" goes to Russia boldly declaring his intention to look for adventure. He finds it on the very threshold. A likeness between him and the brother of the heroine, Olga, is for stage purposes sufficient to permit him to assume the character and challenge her persecutors.

No modern play gives a better idea of the volcano in which Russian officials live and seem to thrive. The action reaches a climax in an attempted assassination of the czar and in this scene the devotion of fanatics to the idea of regicide is portrayed in no revolting way.

Promise of Cheaper Pearls.

There is a prospect of cheaper pearls. The Ceylon fishery is now in full swing, and promises to be the most prolific on record.

Ye Olde Firme of Heintzman & Co.

CHOICE OF FIFTEEN BARGAIN PIANOS

Any one with a serious thought of buying a piano should go over this list of fifteen pianos very carefully. The values are surprising.

- SQUARE PIANOS. 1-Stodart, New York—Rosewood case, 6 3/4 octaves, octagon legs, good practice piano, at \$61. 2-Fox & Co., Kingston—Square piano, carved legs and lyre, light rosewood case, with top mouldings, overstrung scale, 7 octaves, in good condition, reg. price \$375, special at \$119.

- UPRIGHT PIANOS. 8-Nordheimer—Upright, medium size, hand-carved panels in top door, 7 1/3 octaves, in elegant condition, practically as good as new, regular \$400, special at \$225. 9-Dominion—Upright, walnut case, 3 carved panels in top door, 7 1/3 octaves, cabinet grand, 3 pedals, in elegant condition, regular price \$365, special at \$239.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

SQUARE PIANOS. Under \$100, \$5 cash and \$3 per month. Over \$100, \$10 cash and \$4 per month.

UPRIGHT PIANOS. Under \$250, \$10 cash and \$6 per month. Over \$250, \$15 cash and \$7 per month. Discount of 10 per cent for cash with order.

Ye Olde Firme of HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited. 115-117 King St. West, Toronto.

REILLY & WOODS



REILLY & WOODS' BIG SHOW

HERE, HEADED BY PAT RILEY. Twenty-first Annual V. of the Oldest Burlesque Organization.

Of all the burlesque companies now on the road, none is as well known as the Reilly and Woods' Company, who will make their appearance at the Star Theatre all this week.

The Star Theatre will present next week the "World Busters," an organization of clever comedians and handsome girls, which have for several years ranked among the strongest burlesque companies before the public.

show, the World Busters, Clarke's Run-away Girls, Miner's Americans, the Blue Ribbon Girls, Robie's Kalkreuthers, The Bowery Burlesquers.

Irrigation in America. An enormous dam is to be built for irrigation purposes—the Roosevelt dam in Salt River Valley, Arizona. It will be one of the largest in the world, will cost \$1,100,000, will overflow about 50,000 acres of land and supply water power for hundreds of places throughout the territory.

Busy Killing Insects. Every week the canal commission imports no less than 200 tons of insect powder and 200 tons of sulphur bars into Panama. These are used in exterminating the mosquitoes.

LIQUOR AND TOBACCO HABITS

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.E. 73 Yonge-st., Toronto. References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity published by: Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.

Dr. McTaggart's Vegetable Remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure. Consultation or correspondence invited.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK

The postmaster-general of the United States does not allow many liberties with the service of which he has control even by the newspapers. He has just announced that detached and unnumbered supplements cannot be carried thru the mails as second-class newspaper matter. These supplements are described as including calendars, sheet music, patterns, blocks of post card, series of cut-out animal pictures, animal masks, postographs, cut-out dolls, soldiers and naval vessels, hand-bills, special detached advertisements, cardboard, spectacles, sheets containing disks of soluble paint to be used in coloring outline drawings, etc. I herewith mention the articles referred to because there are some papers in Canada that, seemingly thinking very thing Yankee is good, are addicted to this kind of thing and will doubtless be called to account from Ottawa after this ruling. I do not mean to imply that Sir William Mulock takes pointers from Washington, but he has had representatives there recently investigating the United States postal system and I do not doubt they will direct attention to this decree. As a matter of fact, however, some Canadian newspapers were called to account in this connection last Xmas.

A suggestion of some merit, if of doubtful feasibility, has been made by a writer in The New York Sun. It is to the effect that the restriction and diffusion of immigrants can better be accomplished than it is now by the imposition of a head tax of, say, \$5, to be turned into a fund for the purchase of farms for immigrants. The money derived from the sale of farms would be turned back into the fund for the purchase of more farms for more new arrivals. Thus, by the endless chain method of the reclamation section, immigrants would be made to settle in the new sections of the country and to pay for their own farms. The increased head tax, if it pointed out, would keep out all except desirable immigrants. Such a tax would certainly have a tendency to check immigration, but it would probably keep out the good as well as the bad. It might, however, be worth while for the government to establish farming schools for immigrants in the Northwest, or depots thru which such immigrants as desire could graduate in the course of a year with some practical knowledge of what was required of them. Immigrants evidently want grounding in the rudiments of soil and in the methods of treating live stock a great deal more than the sons of our own farmers, who have the agricultural college at Guelph and the veterinary college in Toronto to help them to the required knowledge.

Wouldn't it be as well for the mayor and the city council to wait until some twenty-story buildings are contemplated before adopting a special bylaw regarding them? These skyscrapers are excellent advertising mediums as well as admirable sign posts and watchtowers, as anybody can bear witness who has been to Winnipeg and taken stock from afar of the 14-story Union Bank Building. There is probably a good deal on the score of safety, not only to themselves and to their occupants, but also to the surrounding buildings, and from an aesthetic standpoint, to be said to the disadvantage of the skyscraper, but a question still exists as to the weight that these objections deserve. Toronto cannot afford to check enterprise in her midst. Are high buildings offensive to the eye and architecturally improper? Sir Caspar Furdon Clarke, new English director of the Metropolitan Art Museum, New York, has recently contributed his opinion. It is in favor of the high buildings which make that city so impressive. He believes, too, that the people can be trusted to use their own artistic judgment. Here, then, is an authoritative word that is entitled to consideration. Sir Caspar realizes, as everyone must do, that the high buildings are as typical of this continent, and of modern progress in America, as the Pantheon is essentially Greek. They are the product of our complex civilization, which demands there shall be the largest possible return upon an investment which utilizes every foot of available space, and which adapts itself to every new necessity. The confidence which marked the erection of the first steel frame building was almost sublime and the structure, it cannot be denied, when it reared its head to the sky, was a monument to American skill and energy. It is hardly likely that Toronto will be troubled for some time to come with a plethora of these buildings, which are an indication of wealth, business activity and a local public spirit not to be despised.

One rather admires the equanimity of the man, and a Protestant at that, who can say, "the autonomy bill!" At the same time, if that sort of feeling was general, there would be too much rough-riding over the people by the man with a majority. I have no great idea, unless the privy council comes to the rescue, that much better than a 70 or 80 excess vote will be polled on the first division at which

is in question the principle of provincial rights as regards education, but, at the same time, the stir that has been created has done a world of good and will cause the bulk of the electorate not to be so trusting in future when a man of brilliant attainments comes before them with sunny smiles, plausible words and sugar-coated manliness. They will remember that to scratch a Russian is to catch a Tartar, even though the Japs have hardly, as yet, had occasion to feel that way. The constitutionality of the educational provisions will clearly have to be tested, but if the government declines the responsibility of so doing who is going to undertake the task? Will the northwest provinces, with their majority of ministerial members? Will Premier Haultain feel himself justified in taking such a course? Or will the expenses have to be met by public subscription? If the latter, the fact can be not too soon known, but the calls for urgent and many, and appear likely to continue.

The art collection will undoubtedly be one of the features of the next Toronto exhibition. Not alone are the committee in charge exerting themselves to the utmost to obtain a good and fair representation of Canadian art but loans of pictures have already been promised Dr. Orr by His Majesty the King (Abbe's Coronation picture), the Corporation of the City of London, the Republic of France, South Kensington Museum, Lord Strathcona and Hon. William Mortimer Clark, lieutenant-governor of Ontario. Other gentlemen have yet to be heard from, including the Archbishop of Canterbury and John Pierpont Morgan. Truly the exhibition of 1905 promises to be a "Gandy," to use the language of the frivolous, what with the great array of works of art, the band of the Irish Guards, the finest musical organization in England and the coming of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the hero and greatest soldier of the empire, perhaps the best it has ever known. Manager Orr, who has the prize lists well under way for this period of the year, feels justified in announcing that they will be ready about the middle of next month. The spectacle this year will probably be "The Fall of Fort Arthur," for which special drawings and maps are being secured.

While I agree with the gentleman who said the other day that it was sorrowful to see the Toronto Lacrosse Club going in and out for professional lacrosse, if the beautiful grounds in North Rosedale are to be preserved it seems to be a necessity. There are at present no ways of obtaining an adequate income, and it is infinitely better that the club and its players should be honest about the matter than disgrace themselves by deceit and treachery. The nucleus of an excellent team has already been got together, and with the Toronto in any guise to once meet give the Tecumseh battle it is safe to say the game will increase in popularity and interest. If the Canadian Lacrosse Association reject the application of the club for membership in the senior series, it appears to me it will not only be unwise but taking a course directly opposite to its own financial welfare, or rather the welfare of the other senior clubs.

In less than two weeks the Eastern League season will be in full swing. All the clubs in Powers' league are now actively preparing for the long campaign and judging from all accounts the battle for the pennant this year will be of the strenuous variety. Rochester and Providence are much stronger, and the probably not pennant prospects, they will undoubtedly make it interesting for all comers. Manager Buckenberger is in charge of the Rochester team. He is a clever leader and given half a chance will place a strong club on the diamond. Jack Dunn, the old Toronto player, himself one of the best all round players in the game is the "man behind" at Providence. He has reconstructed the Greys almost entirely and they promise to be in the hunt. The team will be largely made up of spare players from the New York giants, and Manager Harley considers that Providence will be a decided factor. Montreal does not look like a formidable aggregation. "Jimmy" Bannon is no third baseman and as a manager he is an experiment. Buffalo will be weaker than last season. Grimshaw, Shaw, Clymer, Courtney and Atherton will be missed. Baltimore is strong at all points, with the exception of shortstop, and has a good chance of winning out. Jersey City, to my mind, is the strongest team of the lot. Newark is sure to be in the running. If O'Brien and Soffel come up to expectations the Torontos will give them all a hard run. The team is fairly strong in the box and in the catching department. The out-field is as good as any in the league and with anything like an even break Harley's men should be in the money. President Seitz and his associates are very confident of success.

The Canadian boxing and wrestling championships are to be held on Thursday, Good Friday and Saturday evenings of this week in Mutual-street Rink, under the auspices of the Argonaut Rowing Club. Last year the public witnessed the best boxing and wrestling tournament ever held in America, and the entries this year, which close Monday, April 17, are, of date, far superior to those of past

years. Consequently, the lovers of sport can expect to see some good bouts. Entries have been received from Boston, New York, Buffalo and several Canadian cities, which, with Toronto entries, will make a big card of events. The Argonauts are under heavy expense to make this a success, and any profit there may be will be used for purchase of new boats for the club. Solid gold, diamond-studded medals, fourteen in all, will be awarded to those carrying away championships, and silver medals for second prize. The plan opens to course ticketholders on Monday and Tuesday, April 17 and 18, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and will be open on Wednesday, April 19, to all who have not purchased course tickets.

I heard the other day of rather a good joke that was played on a chance stock speculator, who is, however, supposed to be uncommonly well fixed. He was given a quiet tip on A. O. T. Without troubling to ask what the mysterious letters meant, he placed an order for the board to watch the movements. A. O. T. it was suggested was an Atlantic stock just listed. It fluctuated considerably, with the result that the speculator was in alternate flurries of delight and dismay. At closing time he figured out that he was losing a couple of thousand dollars behind. Having, he thought, sold out, he asked for a statement and was then reminded it was All Fools' Day. He was a good fellow, and, also at first inclined to be a bit sore, said if he had been half awake he would have recognized that A. O. T. stood for "Any Old Thing," and, acknowledging the corn, he had a cork sprung.

I have received the following self-explanatory letter: "Kindly receive the thanks from one, who many years ago was likewise a stranger in a strange land, and unsophisticated in the ways of this great Dominion of ours. I have read with pleasure your kind and sensible article in The Sunday World, April 9, and the article in The News of April 5, holding up to ridicule my kinsmen and women from the old land. I am sure, not individually only, but my countrymen as a body, desire to thank you for your earnest advocacy of the newly-arrived comers from across the sea, and, dear sir, if more babes were seen at nature's fount instead of being supplied with lengths of hose, glassware, etc., it would be much more beneficial for the coming generation." James Lomas.

Rider Haggard, author of "The Brethren" and many other works, who has been traveling in America as the representative of the British government, investigating the question of overcrowding of population in cities and its relief by rural colonization, under the auspices of the Salvation Army, has come to the conclusion that conditions in America are not much better than abroad. He recently delivered an address before the students at the University of California, in which he said: "I do not want to talk about American conditions, but from what I have seen and from what your statesmen tell me the lot of the poor here is just as bad as it is in my own country. The problem is just as real as real as it is in England, and you will have to solve it sooner or later." He said further that the congested condition of city life is responsible for race suicide of the gravest type, and that unless the degeneration of the American people, due to the presence of great evils in cities, is stopped, they will be in danger of being swept out of existence by a conquering eastern people.

It will be a great time when the telephone is so perfected that any number

The Song of the Cradle.
Bye, bye! Hope risshish:
There's a sweet little cradle
hung up in the sky;
A dear real life that is
coming to bless:
Two soft chubby hands
in my arms, and a sweet
pure little soul winging
down from above;
A darling to care for, for
a baby to love.

One of the grandest agencies which enlighten and relieve suffering humanity has discovered to relieve motherhood from excessive suffering is the "Favorite Prescription" devised by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y.

This wonderful "Prescription" imbues the entire nervous system with natural, healthy vitality; gives elastic vigor to the delicate organism specially concerned in motherhood, and makes the coming of a baby entirely free from danger and almost free from pain.

"I wish to state that I have used Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription with very good results," writes Mrs. Kate M. Anns, of Hudson, N. Hampshire. "I had been in poor health for over four years and had been twice in the hospital. My husband brought me one of your Favorite Prescription, and it has carried me easily through my last two confinements. We are now blessed with two healthy children, and I am sure your medicine has done me more good than all the other treatment I have ever received."

BAD HEADACHES generally arise from bad stomachic condition, flatulency, indigestion, or belching of gas, are common symptoms though not present in every case. To cure, take small doses, only one or two each day, of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the Original Little Liver Pills, first put up by him over 30 years ago. One or two a laxative, three or four cathartic.

"LET THIS BE UNDERSTOOD"

"SALUDA"

Every individual Leaf is Absolutely Pure
Tea possesses cup-drawing qualifications possessed by no other tea.
Sold only in sealed lead packets. 25c, 35c, 45c, 60c, 80c per lb. By all Grocers Highest Award, St. Louis, 1904.

can be hitched on to a concert hall and the music be taken in afar off with almost as much clearness as it can in the hall itself. And there appears no profound reason why this should not happen in the near future. The sons of farmers will have less reason than their home life. As a matter of fact, conditions of residence in the country have greatly improved of late. Telegraphs and telephones are working wonders, and it needs little more than the perfection of modern inventions to spread city conditions for miles and miles around. The electric railway system and of the telephone to the height of their utility, with rural mail delivery, will practically bring agriculturists so near to the city that neither they nor their offspring will have half the excuse or half the cause for coming to town that they think they have now.

Last week reference was made to the progress of effeminacy among men as regards dress. An authority on the matter says: "Those who can afford to wear silk underclothes do not need to study how long the garments will last. Nor should they. . . . Millionaires ought therefore to wear hand-made silk underwear—and scorn a darn as they would shun falling stools!" Isn't this a beautiful example of the complete millionaire, facing an admiring world, modest, yet confident of rectitude in his "hand-made silk underwear?" Another expert describes his latest shirt: "The foreground was of pure batiste, pleated forty times, graduating from small to medium. The background was silk. Nor is this all. Some of these exquisite have their toe-nails manicured and their feet powdered and treated until the prevailing shade is "a delightfully delicate and continuous pink." Corsets are as much a part of their get-up as their boots and shoes! Shades of the pioneers defend us!

While men are demeaning themselves women are being urged to the other extreme. The business woman, we are told, should avoid a picture hat, a beehive, a fringed hair, with bows of ribbon and tortoiseshell combs and pins), powder, a disdainful expression, a low neck, pearls, wisps of tulle, a lace collar to hide deficiency of blouse, marabout stole or boa, tight waist, fancy gilt belt, big, baggy sleeves, gloveless hands, dangling bracelets, long skirts, cheap boots with high heels, sham jewelry. Powder and a disdainful expression, we are told, are particularly displeasing. It is undoubtedly nice to have kind people take so much interest in your welfare as to tell you what you shouldn't do; but as a rule the business woman is quite well able to take care of herself, and knows better what to avoid than her advisers.

SORROWS OF A CHILD WIFE.

Pitiful Letter of Confession Read in a Divorce Court.
Chicago, April 15.—The evil of child marriage has been shown in a startling manner in the divorce courts here. A remarkable case was related in the letter of Mrs. Edna Crokin to her husband, John H. Crokin, the document being introduced in evidence to support the husband's suit for divorce.

Mrs. Crokin was married in 1898, when she was but thirteen years old, while her husband was much older than herself. She could bear the troubles of her new life for only six months, and then she left her husband, going to Michigan.

After five years Mrs. Crokin wrote her husband from Kalamazoo, Mich., letter of confession which was offered before Judge Healy. The following is the document, in part: "You will think me rude in writing, but I must do it. Please get a divorce from me, please do, Harry. I would not ask it, but I am in terrible trouble. I have been so wicked I can never hope to speak to you again. Take this letter as proof against me. When I went to Lansing, Mich., in February, 1899, and you stopped writing to me, I met a young man. I thought I loved him, Harry. He did love me and asked me to be his wife. You know how innocent and good I then was. I knew nothing of the world. You also know how little I understood work or the value of money. I had a situation as companion to an elderly lady, whom I loved very dearly, but I worked so hard. Oh, you cannot think how hard I had it. Her husband was cross and so also was her son. My mamma did not write to me. She was traveling in Europe with papa and Lewis. They visited England, France, Italy and Germany. I was alone in the world, as I had no friends in Lansing, and knew no one. Sister Myrtle was here, but she is so cold and unsympathetic. I had no comfort from her. The girl-wife then tells of the attention that is bestowed on her. She says: "I was young, and the first summer I

was in Lansing every one said I was so pretty. People said I was still prettier than Myrtle, and you know how beautiful she was. Well, he loved me. His love was good and pure. I did not tell him I was a wife. I could not. It was so nice to have him call me pretty and pay me compliments. The young man got tired of having me say I would be his wife some day. He said I did not love him and he would go away unless I married him in two months. I was in despair and told Myrtle of my trouble. To my surprise Myrtle tempted me. She spoke to the young man, too. But neither of us would listen to her at first, but then came the death of my employer's husband, and her son became fascinated with me. The struggle ended in my surrender to my love. Happiness came to me then. I loved the young man passionately, and for a year he was good to me. Then he became a drunkard. He beat, neglected, and starved me. God only knows how I suffered, for I was not strong enough to bear cruelty then. I should have had all kindness. Then a baby arrived, and of this the letter says: "A beautiful child with large, blue eyes and golden hair came. I hold him in my arms as I write to you. But I hated the child's father after that and I went to work. The best I could do was to work in a hotel dining-room. Baby and I were happy together until he was taken ill, and then I had to give up my position. Finally baby grew convalescent and I tried to get work, but could not again. The time came when I had only 10 cents. I wrote home to mamma, asking if I could come home, and she would not answer. Sister Myrtle was married and had a beautiful home, but would not help me, so she had helped me to get in such a condition. And then came the young man again, and he has been good to me. We have been happy together again. Oh, Harry, for my child's sake, get a divorce from me. I know you do not love me. You must detest me. But think how young I was. My right age when I married you was only thirteen years and five months. My board and baby's is my pay. I have not even a suit of underwear. My shoes are ragged. So you can see if I have sinned I have suffered. Forgive me for my treatment of you if you can. You are worthy of a good, pure wife, such as I was when I first met you. Judge Healy granted a decree.

The Peace King.
Proposing the toast of "The King" at a dinner of the German Benevolent Society of London, Count Bernstorff, first secretary to the German embassy in London, made graceful and fitting references to his majesty's qualities as a statesman.

"The wise ruler of this powerful empire," said the count, "has won with his own people, as with all the nations of the world, the name of a prince of peace. King Edward is incessantly endeavoring to bring nations more closely together and to clear away misunderstandings between them. "None are better able to appreciate this conciliatory activity on the part of his majesty than the Germans who make their residence in this country, and who live here a happy and contented life."

In submitting the toast of "The Queen and the Members of the Royal Family," Count Bernstorff said: "We think of her majesty to-night as the august helper of the poor, the sick and the suffering."

The Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
So many endeavors have from time to time been made to sow discord between the signatories to the Anglo-Japanese alliance that The Jiji Shimpo, the leading paper of Tokio, has perhaps done wisely in expressing the real sentiments of the Japanese nation at large towards their allies in Great Britain. It was in the firm conviction that Great Britain would see fair play that the Japanese entered on a contest of life or death, and Japan could not have enjoyed this security from interference while fighting out her quarrel with Russia had she not been able to count on a faithful friend. For this freedom from coercion, Japan is disposed to give full credit to the fortunate circumstance of Great Britain being her ally, and the friendship is valued accordingly.

COLD CURE
GET IT TODAY Price 25c
Relieve the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately.
I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS.
MUNYON, Philadelphia.

BOON

JAP TORPEDO FLOTILLA
TWENTY-FIVE BU
Mikado Depends on The
Craft to Eliminate Por
of Russ Fleet.

Nagasaki, Japan, April 15.—With the coming of the Russian fleet the Japanese Government is rapidly completing and arming the flotilla to her torpedo fleet. The realization of the importance of defeating the Russian fleet is being emphasized by the Japanese Government. The flotilla is being built at the Osaka Iron Works under the supervision of the two being constructed by the Japanese firm and labor. The flotilla is being built at the Osaka Iron Works under the supervision of the two being constructed by the Japanese firm and labor. The flotilla is being built at the Osaka Iron Works under the supervision of the two being constructed by the Japanese firm and labor.

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Every individual Leaf is Absolutely Pure

MASS

Qualities possessed by no other tea.

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Well, he loved me. His love was good and pure. I did not tell him I was a wife.

Then a baby arrived, and of this the letter says: A beautiful child with large, blue eyes and golden hair came.

The time came when I had only ten cents to work with. I was so poor.

And then came the young man again, and he had been good to me.

Oh, Harry, for my child's sake, get a divorce from me. I know you do not love me.

When I married you was only thirteen years and five months.

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There are also six Thornycroft-built destroyers, launched from 1897 to 1899, of 275 tons and 30 knots speed.

Japan Has Eighty-Two. Of torpedo boats (suirai-tai) Japan had some 84 at the outbreak of hostilities.

Of these have been reported as lost. Of the 84 there were listed 35 of the first class (110 to 130 tons), 35 of the second class (60 to 90 tons), and 11 of the third class (under 50 tons), of which but four of the third

class were regarded as efficient. Other experts have classified the efficient torpedo boats at 76, of which 13 were counted as of the first class, 36 of the second class and 27 of the third class.

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O'KEEFE'S BECK BEER ON TAP MONDAY

JAP TORPEDO FLOTILLA TWENTY-FIVE BUILDING

Mikado Depends on These Little Craft to Eliminate Portion of Russ Fleet.

Nagasaki, Japan, April 15.—While awaiting the coming of the Russian naval forces the Japanese Government is rushing the completion and armament of the new additions to her torpedo fleet.

They acknowledge that the Russian fleet has a greater weight of metal in its battle-ships, number and tonnage alone being considered, but say Japan has confidence, experience and readiness to base her favor.

The factor of personal bravery may be counted as equal as it was in the Spanish-American encounter. Japan, however, depends on her greater number of cruisers, destroyers and torpedo boats to offset the difference in battle-ships, and is working night and day to complete 25 destroyers and 25 torpedo boats.

These boats are being constructed entirely by Japanese brains and labor, with the exception of the two being constructed at the Osaka Iron Works under foreign supervision. They will carry 55 officers and sailors and about 100 tons of coal, as well as an armament of one 75-millimetre (12-pounder) quick-firing Elswick gun aft, and five 57-millimetre (6-pounder) quick-firing guns of the same class forward.

The Kaituma, the Hatsushimo, the Yaroi, the Kisaragi, the Hibiki, the Wakaba and the Hataeyuki are being finished at the Yokosuka navy yard near Yokohama; the Oite and the Yuzuki are at the Matsuyama yard; the Yaguri, the Yudachi, the Mikazuki and the Nowake at the Sasebo navy yard, and the Ushio and the Nenohi at the Kure station.

The Ariake, the Fubuki and the Asare are of the same type, and will be soon ready for sea or harbor defence. All of these vessels are built of steel, nickel-plated, have four funnels, fore and aft, and a small military mast for signalling. They are really an improvement on any of the older boats.

The best of the destroyers afloat are four built in Japan in 1901, of the Yarrow type, and built by Thornycroft at Chiswick near London, in 1901-02. The Japanese Yarrow boats are the Asagiri, the Harusame, the Hayatori and the Murasame. They are of 385 tons displacement, of 3000 indicated horse-power, and equipped to steam 31 knots (53.7 miles) an hour.

There are also six Thornycroft-built destroyers, launched from 1897 to 1899, of 275 tons and 30 knots speed. They are armed and fitted like the others. They are the Kagero, the Murakumo, the Shinonome, the Shiranuhi, the Usugumo and the Yagiri. These six have but two funnels.

Equal to the others launched in 1901 are two built by Yarrow at Poplar, England, the same year, called the Akatsuki and the Kasumi. They are of 390 tons displacement and steam 31 knots an hour.

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ONE SYSTEM OF TEACHING ALL CREEDS MAY ACCEPT

Scheme of Religious Instruction for Public Schools Which Catholics Could Join In.

Editor World:—Owing to the recent discussion of the schools question in connection with the two new provinces in the northwestern part of Canada, the Roman Catholic Church in Canada has been brought into more than usual prominence, and the people of this country have begun to ask themselves whether that church has any privileges, secured to it by law, which are not equally secured to all professedly Christian denominations.

The Roman Catholic Church replies that she is no better treated in Ontario by those outside her communion than these same classes of people in Quebec are treated by herself. The two cases, however, are by no means parallel, for, whilst the Protestant cannot send his children to the public schools of Quebec without their being taught the Roman Catholic faith, Roman Catholic children may attend the public schools of Ontario without any analogous violence being done to their consciences.

Grave Mistakes. We cannot help thinking that granting separate schools, in the first place, to any particular church exclusively, was a grave mistake, and we believe that those who granted them would never have done so could they have anticipated the unhappy consequences which have followed.

Now, there is no system of religious teaching which may be used in all our public schools, with the hearty consent of the Canadian people? The controversy in the newspapers some years ago about the Bible in the schools—about simply having it read consecutively, without note or comment—shows that its introduction would not give general satisfaction, even to those who are called Protestants; and we want to find something which will be satisfactory to all Christians, Roman Catholics included.

Evidently this whole trouble, together with a great many others more serious still, is due to the unhappy divisions of the great brotherhood of humanity, and would not look upon each other of the one hand, as miserable little heretics, whose only doom is everlasting damnation, and on the other hand as wicked little idolaters on the straight road to perdition.

Now, the divisions of Christendom being universally acknowledged, either in totidem verbis or by implication, it is an unadvised and nothing should be done which would have a tendency to keep them up; and, inasmuch as this is the tendency of separate schools, no matter what branch of the church they have, we must repeat that we regard them as a very great mistake.

But Canada is what is called a Christian country; that is, the great mass of its people profess some form or other of the Christian religion; amongst its inhabitants there are but few Jews, few Turks, and, it is to be hoped, less atheists. Hence the children should be taught something of Christianity. Do you say that this is the duty of the parents? Alas, many of them are too ignorant or careless, and others too busy earning a subsistence for themselves and their families.

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Satisfaction

When you sit down to a meal nothing gives as much satisfaction as real good bread.

COLEMAN'S ...BREAD...

It has the true quality which gives perfect satisfaction. Thousands in Toronto are saying so. Why not you?

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A BREAKER OF THE JAW.

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysilioogoch.

The other day Mr. Justice Lawrence, at Anglesey, asked what the letters "P.G." after the name Llanfair meant, and was informed by Bryn Roberts, M.P.—we are not told how he managed it—that it was an abbreviation for the village of Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysilioogoch.

According to Professor Morris Jones of Bangor University—one of the greatest authorities on Celtic etymology—the greater portion of the name is probably of comparatively recent invention, "Llanfair-pwll-gwyngyll," being its usual designation. Both the grammatical form and accentuation of the remainder of the long name, he says, show that it consists of six words, namely, goger, chwyren, drobwll, Tysilio, Gogo, goch.

The following is a literary translation of the whole name: Llan (the church, fair (of) Mary, pwll (of the) pool, gwyngyll (of) whiteblossom, goger near, Chwyren (the) swift, drobwll whirlpool, Tysilio gogo (of) Tysilio Gogo, goch (the) red. Tysilio is the name of the saint to whom the church of the adjoining parish (Llandysilio) is dedicated. The epithet "gogo" is obscure, and may mean "of the caves." A popular form of idiom on the part of the public visiting Llanfair P.G. used to be to send telegrams in which the whole name was more or less accurately written.

But are there no formularies of Christian instruction which all Canadian parents will gladly consent to have taught in the public schools of the Dominion? Children should be taught what as Christians they ought to believe; and it is not the apostles' creed absolutely unobjectionable? They should be taught how they ought to pray; and where can anything be found equal to the prayer book of the church, which is the best of all books, and a reading book, might be easily compiled from the historical portions of both Testaments. As to the Jewish Scriptures, the selections already to hand in the old series of Irish National Readers.

The weekly or semi-weekly repetition of the creed, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer; the daily recitation of the Gospels, parables and the sermon on the mount; and a reading lesson each day from the compilation of sacred history, would afford children as large facilities for obtaining a knowledge of the central verities, the chief facts, the moral principles, of the Christian religion, as can reasonably be expected in schools sustained by the government of a country where there are several different Christian denominations. The inward and spiritual part of the matter does not come under the present discussion, nor is it a matter of parliamentary consideration.

But One System. In these views the writer may be half a century or so behind or ahead of the times; however, we would have but one system of public instruction—including the scheme just sketched—for all Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We would have the parliament say to the whole people: Here is the system of instruction we have provided for your children. We hope you may all be satisfied, but if any of you should be dissatisfied you are quite at liberty to send your children to be instructed under any other system. Only, remember, our system is for the good of the whole country, and therefore you will be taxed for its support, whilst in aid of the schools you prefer we shall give you not so much as one penny. Equal Rights.

Quebec, April 14, 1905.

Viola are Medicinal. The news cabled to this country a few days ago that Viola cure cancer is in reality the rediscovery of an exploded myth. In 1902 a similar story went the rounds of the press. The only active medicinal agent in the violet is an acrid poison named by its discoverer, Boullay, violine. It acts as a tonic in small doses, but as a purgative and emetic in larger quantities. The violet was used as a medicine in ancient Rome.

When is a cough more than a cough? When it hangs on in spite of all you can do. Cough mixtures won't cure it because they are merely for a cough and this is something more.

Scott's Emulsion cures the cough because it cures the something more. It heals and repairs the inflamed tissues where the cold has taken root and prevents its coming back.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

COLD CURE



Relieve the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately.

Price 25c. I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS. MUNYON, Philadelphia.

Nordheimer Pianos ARE THE HIGHEST GRADE INSTRUMENTS MADE IN CANADA

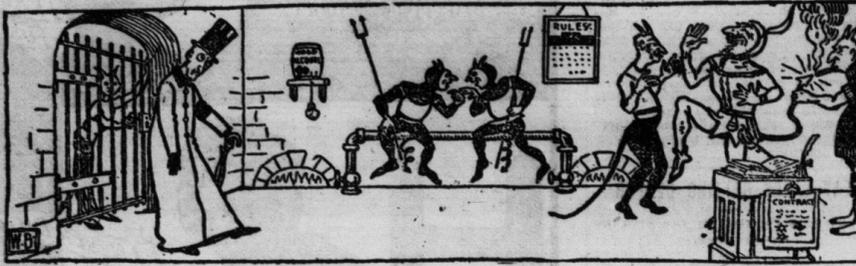
LAUGH AND THE WORLD LAUGHS WITH YOU

Bite of Philosophy.

The jingle of coin is music to the belle.
A stitch in time has mended many a man's ways.
Some men want to make hay even when it is raining.
Lots of women are up to date in everything except their birthdays.
Duty and pleasure are no more closely related than a wheelbarrow and an automobile.
When two women fall in love with the same man, the devil announces that this is his busy day.
An overworked conscience is apt to lose its voice.
It takes a lot of imagination to write a successful love letter.
Love is blind; but what's the difference? Most courtships are promulgated in the dark.
A coat of arms has little value in the eyes of the second-hand clothing merchant.
The deceived wife may feel that there is no balm in Gilead, but alimony is a pretty good substitute.
It's all right to paddle your own canoe, but some men are not satisfied unless they are paddling some other fellow's.

Hints to the Helpless.

Dear Sir: Pa says my gentleman friend is a regular pulp head, and it certainly does resemble a 10-cent grape fruit in color, shape and contents thereof. Be sides, I just hate blonds with penchants for squeaky shoes that annoy my emotions terribly. Pa says if a lady can



THE ONLY PLACE.

First Imp: That new spirit brought his umbrella along.
Second Imp: Yes, he said he always longed to have it where it wouldn't be borrowed.

pole to pole," as the poet says. We believe that you are destined to find your affinity yet, however. Do you like parsnips? We simply detest 'em.)

Opposed to Racing.

We air in favor of abolishing races altogether. We went out to the track the other day, and a toot giv us a tip that he said was ripe. He said that one of the races was going to be thrown, and a horse named Jag would win it. So we put our money on Jag, and he didn't stand no more chanct than a glass of beer at a camp meeting. Af course we

tel my little boy I was always head." It sounded bigger.
From The Philadelphia Ledger.
"That new clerk of yours refused an



What She Liked.

Jack: I feel cheap at asking you to go out in this little car after seeing you with young Blonde in his 50 h.p. tour-about.
Jill: Oh, but I love this little machine; it has such a darling, narrow seat.

offer from me," said the first merchant.
"How did you get him to come to you?"
"Perhaps didn't offer him enough money," replied the shrewd merchant.
"I told him his wages would be \$10 a week."
"I told him his salary would be \$500 per year to start."

Too Much for Sport.

My sister Sue don't like our dog. She says he should be shot. He starts a-howlin' when she sings. Oh my! it makes her hot. She says old Sport's a crazy thing. To see her mad 'a times; But father says the dog, he thinks, Has got a lot uv sense.

One night a young man came to call, 'Twas one Sue liked, you see; He ast her please to sing a song. She started "Sweet Marie." Well, me an' Sport was in the room 'Twas more than Sport could stand; He sat hisself down side ur Sue An' howled to beat the band.

Sue almost had a fit because I took Sport by the ear. An' says, "They ain't no law, old boy, To make you stay in here." Sue says that some fine day the dog 'll meet a awful end. But I know derred well that he won't. Fer father is his friend.

Our Own Dictionary.

Shine, v. (As shy + n -shyn).
1. To give forth luminosity, to be bright, to glow, to gleam, to glitter, to be glossy.
Ulysses—O, fair Penelope, how do I look?
Penelope—O.K., but that like Phoe-bus shines thy coat.
—The Odyssey, Bk. VI, d. 213.
2. To make overtures to, to cultivate the preference of.
Mother was always wantin' I should shine up to a likely girl.
Addison, The Spectator.
2. To make overtures to, to cultivate on, as of shoes.
First bootblack—Say, who's your father?
Second bootblack—A tiller of the soil, a hay maker, a farmer, an' it please thee, sweet my coz.
First bootblack—So your father makes hay while the son shines.
—Kremer, Wedded and Parted, Act I, Sc. 7.
Shine, n. (same as above.)
1. A luster on footwear in the dry season, a polish.
Bassanio—Going to a wedding?
Antonio—Nope. Why?
Bassanio—I see you got a shine.
—Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice, Act II, Sc. 4.
2. A fancy, a liking.
I have taken quite a shine to you.
—Goldsmith, Every Man in His Humor.
3. A trick; a prank.
He cut up terrible shines.
—Plutarch, Life of Nero.
4. A varnish; one who has the glossy finish as opposed to the domestic; a piker; a false alarm; a glass crash; a thrunder sheet; a paper storm; a culburbine fiend.
Ain't — an awful shine?
—A History of the Stage.

Men Were Deceivers Ever.

Jack: "It does seem a bit rough to be

sold them for two cents each, what would it come to?"
Johnny: "Frenzied finance."

Ferguson.

Ferguson worked on The Shearers' Sun, Editor chief was he;
Editor, sub, and staff in one,
Preaching democracy,
And picturesque was his ringing verse,
And his biting par, and his healthy curse,
And he wasn't loved by the men of Fat,
But workers would have a battered hat
To Ferguson as they passed.

He was the idol of rovers all,
Never without a thirst;
Never "revoked" or shirked his "call,"
His was always the first.
And so he loved and he drank and wrote,
In Bohemian way, till he got a note—
The biggest boss of The Daily Lie
Offered a job, and the wage was high
(How quickly a man falls in!)

For Ferguson "rattled," and to say—
"Rattled without a word!"
He sloped at six of a morning grey,
Nobody saw or heard.
He left a verse and a par, or two,
A line, "I couldn't resist the screw."
The boys were sorry, the typewriter cried,
The comp. wore crape when his old boss died—
Ah; dead as a corpse was he.

Ferguson writes for The Daily Lie
With his tongue in his shaven cheek;
His Muse has flown, and his heart is dry,
And his stuff is mild and meek.
There's a tall silk hat on his furrowed brow,
And the jargon of Fat he talketh now,
And seldom he lifts his grayed head,
And well he knoweth his soul is dead
And interred in a living grave.
C. Louis Randall.

Asked Too Much.

From The Columbus Dispatch.
Hercules had killed the serpent with the hundred heads.
"Now," said Mrs. Hercules, "I want you to go out to the kitchen and tell that red-headed cook to go!"
"My dear," he gasped, turning pale, "you take me altogether too seriously."

pawning Mary's ring in order to take her out for a treat. But it can't be helped; it won't be for long."
Mary: "I'm ready, Jack. But where is the ring I gave you? have you lost it?"
Jack: "No, dear, but I must conform to the proprieties at this season; so I'm not wearing finery, including your ring. You see, it is Lent!"

House Cleaning Proverbs.

Oilcloth covers a multitude of sins
Home is where the flat is.
Cleanliness is next to impossible.
Look before you sleep.
It's never too late to sweep.
Where there's smoke, there's rubb'ish.
One job does not make a plumber.
Chain up a child in the way.
There's no place just like home.
Don't cry over spilt varnish.
A picture that goes off to the wall is broken at last.



THE RETORT IMPERTINENT.

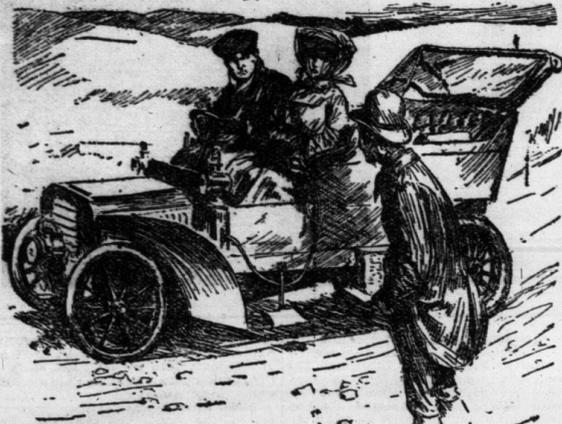
Pa the Powerful. I wish you two would get a little common-sense between you.
Charles, the Crackpot. There's only you between us at present.

Johnny Knew.

Teacher: "Now, Johnny, if a grocer had four apples worth a cent apiece, and

What Did She Mean?

He: If wishes were horses—
She: They'd take the bridal path.



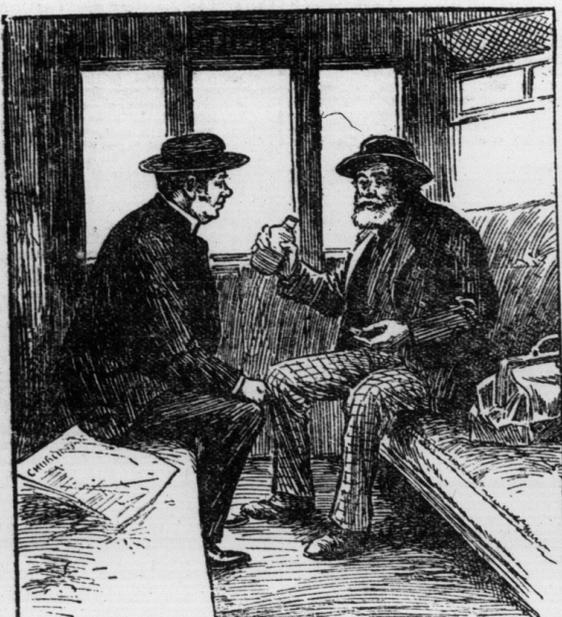
Gent in Motor: "Can you tell me how far we are from Slocum?"
Yokel: "Dunno."
Gent in Motor: "Well, how far is it to the nearest village?"
Yokel: "Dunno."
Gent in Motor (exasperated): "I wonder if there is any other idiot I might ask?"
Yokel: "No, there ain't. You and me and your missus are the only ones about for many a mottle!"

stand for that head she hadn't ought to make complaints against them shoes; but pa simply can't understand me at all. I am so different from the ordinary run of girls. Kindly to advise me.
Palpating Petite.
(You are up against it, it seems, going and coming, and as far as advice goes, so are we. Your friend, who, if you describe correctly, must be a shipping clerk, seems to be wrong "from

hated to lose the money, but when a squirt called us Gloomy Gus after the race, we had to take it, cause we didn't have enough money to pay a fine. We air agin racing from this time on.—Hardeman Free Press.

Where He had Him.

Father: "Aren't you ashamed to be always at the foot of your class?"
Johnny: "No. I'll just grow up and



HE PAID FOR HIS WHISKY.

Minister (a zealous temperance reformer, to Scotsman, who is taking a quiet nip): My friend, I have lived a few years now, and never a penny have I spent on that stuff. Scot: An, maybe, but dinna think you'll mooch aff me. I pay for a' my whisky. (Puts cork in bottle at once.)



BEAUTY AND THE BATH.

First Tramp: It sez in dis ere paper, mate, that society lyadies is likin' ter 'aving mud-barfs ter prodoose cleanness and fairness of the skin?
Second Tramp: Well, ain't we got skins like lilies?

A Sweet

Of course it was a great ago, and I did not unders meant to me until much she sees this, she will un the grey-headed man wi eager schoolboy who s light in her blue eyes a seen it so clearly since passing of the weary day call life. But we were b —then; it was so very, sometimes I dream it all more and am a boy again! Nowadays, people don't energy into their love-n old. They saunter thru it as if they were selecting a picnic; sometimes the lasts just about as long. park the other day, and ionable-looking young c just in front of me. I h her, as they passed: "Say, Let's get apliced. I'm aw on you!" She said: "How your income?" Then they

The Romance of the day
But in my boyhood's da ferent. When we fell in heart in it, chivalrous dev admiration. Why, six mo left school, the head boy ble simply because of h instincts. At dinner tim master's daughter always the potatoes. She admir boy very much, and alwa the biggest potato in the h before her. I remember she used to blush when s as if it were the most nat the world, unbuton his w up his huge potato—fortu ways had the skin on, or i taken his off—and put it heart. He accumulated feaatoes in that way, said them he sacrificed to eat the them in a box under his be they grew mouldy in tin discovered. Then the head pected the head boy of bei maniac and wrote home head boy's parents, he u say he could do nothing v that they had better remo The head boy had only to reason to set things right head master's daughter s poem which he thought s ten herself, beginning: "I arise from dreams of first faint hush of night!" Major (that was the boy's he'd be naughty-worded get a girl into a row w trouble to wake up and in that touching manner ham Major left the scho cloud." Five years later h and explained, and now h the first faint hush of nig little Hexhams. But I n Mrs. Malaprop says.

After Hexham's departu meted the headship of and fell in love with Miss seem to speak lightly a fit this lapse of time, it is emotion. I would as soon the "Thirty-nine Articles" the trouble Theodore Hook offering to sign "forty if it") as just about my lo Tucker.

Love in the Candy
"Mother Tucker" kept th in the village, about a m school. She lived in a quabered house, the front of been modernized in order a shop window, wherein w what she called "all the the season." Sometimes sh meant last season, for ther eyes no one seemed to l lingered in dishonored o particular corner. But wh er came back from "Lond that was changed. She b bull's eye, saw that the p fresh as herself, and turn parlor behind the shop bower where customers co and buns.

What first attracted her eyes towards me was the buns I "put away" in or might have an excuse to As a rule, she did not spe but I was sixteen, with th my upper lip, which I fo were the foremeners of (I made the most of them pin in the fire and blacking She was tall, slight, well-had slim white hands, w sweet lips, a finely-shape and dressed very quietly. ways wore a blue bow at and I never see a blue sk ribbon without thinking o having heard her say to that she admired a certai quoise ring on sale at the ity Shop" in the village. I my pocket money and boug My supremacy as head bo osely endangered, as I "treat" anyone while the h cess lasted. But at leng was mine. The problem get her to accept it.
One afternoon (it was a I went into the little room of the shop with a book of der my arm. The room and Eunice came in, sat d gan to sew. "You seem taken up with that book presently, I nodded. My mouth and I could no I had just planned a darin "It's a book of travels," I ten to this: "It is the cu the Arabs if a guest has bread with them, to hold sacred until he has had an from their tents the nex

TH YOU

Johnny: "Frenzied finance."

Ferguson. Ferguson worked on The Shearers' Sun...

He was the idol of rovers all, Never without a thirst...

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"My dear," he gasped, turning pale, "you take me altogether too seriously."



What Did She Mean? He: If wishes were horses— She: They'd take the bridal path.

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AND THE BATH. Paper, mate, 'taint society ladies is liking cleanness and fairness of the skin?

A Sweet Dream of Youth

Of course it was a great many years ago, and I did not understand what it meant to me until much later.

Nowadays, people don't put as much energy into their love-making as of old. They saunter thru it, so to speak...

But in my boyhood's days it was different. When we fell in love, we put heart in it, chivalrous devotion, ardent admiration...

One day, just before I was going home "for good," the mild, little old lady called me into the parlor.

"Your father has been here," she said quietly. "He is a gentleman."

"I arise from dreams of thee, in the first faint hush of night!" and Hexham Major that was the boy's name said he'd be naughty-worded before he'd get a girl into a row who took the trouble to wake up and think of him...

After Hexham's departure, I was promoted to the headship of the school, and fell in love with Miss Tucker.

"Mother Tucker" kept the sweet shop in the village, about a mile from the school. She lived in a quaint old, timbered house...

What first attracted her plying blue eyes towards me was the number of buns I "put away" in order that I might have an excuse to be near her.

One afternoon (it was a half-holiday) I went into the little room at the back of the shop with a book of travels under my arm.

It's a book of travels, I said. "Listen to this: It is the custom among the Arabs if a guest has once broken bread with them, to hold his life as sacred until he has had an hour's start from their tents the next morning.

Then they consider themselves at liberty to pursue and rob him." "An Arab Strategem."

"For me?" She smiled, leaned over the table for me to put the ring upon her finger. "You dear boy!" she said, leaned a little closer, and our lips met.

"I said that I, too, had an idea that thieves might be about, and that I had come down to protect her."

"I shall not stop," I said, also very pale, very determined, and equally nervous. "Eunice has promised to marry me. I have written to my father to explain."

"Your father has been here," she said quietly. "He is a gentleman."

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AFFAIRS OF THE STAGE

Henry Miller is appearing at vaudeville houses in one-act plays.

Mrs. Fiske, in "Leah Kleschna," will begin her tour to the Pacific Coast at Chicago on April 17.

It is very probable that next season Lillian Russell will be seen in a musical version of "The Taming of the Shrew," entitled "Katherine."

The London Standard expresses the hope that when Edna May returns to that city she may be seen as Babbie in "The Little Minister."

Before the close of the season Miss Ethel Barrymore is to be seen as Nora in "A Doll's House," probably only in New York City.

Among other productions which Mrs. Patrick Campbell is considering for next season is a dramatization of Tolstol's "Anna Karenina."

Haddon Chambers has written a new comedy for Nat C. Goodwin. It will probably be called "Choppe's Swagger Friend."

Sarah Bernhardt has played "The Sorceress" in Paris, London and Berlin, and will present it during her American tour.

Nellie Beaumont is to be the new "Serio-Comic Governess," under the management of Frank Howe, jr., who has bought the rights to this Zangwill play.

As a curtain raiser to "Cousin Billy" Francis Wilson is to present a new one-act play named "The Little Father of the Wilderness." Mr. Wilson will portray a priest.

It is the intention of Messrs. Liebler & Co. to make Mrs. Clara Bloodgood the typical American actress, presenting her in nothing but typical American plays, written by typical American authors.

Sardou, author of "The Sorceress," submitted the scenario of the play to Sarah Bernhardt 12 years before it was produced. So Sardou, as frequently happens to smaller authors, had to wait for his opportunity.

It is among the possibilities that during Bernhardt's farewell American tour, two years hence, she and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will be seen together for a number of performances, both actresses playing in French.

The third presentation of "Nazareth, the Passion Play of Santa Clara," will take place during the last week of May. This has become one of the fixed institutions of Santa Clara College, the oldest seat of learning on the Pacific Coast, and will undoubtedly develop into a world attraction.

Send human nature to witness imitation tragedy on the stage. Comedy, also, will be out of favor, because it is so unreal. Civilized people will have so earnest and real a life that mock life wholly outside their experience will cease to have charms for them.

It is astonishing how much the woman who has left her husband knows about home. There is Cecilia Loftus, for instance, who says: "The profession of a woman's love of home is greater, her heart-hunger keener, than the woman's who has always been protected by a home."

Of all the jolly, rollicking farces that have appeared in San Francisco in many a day, none have met with a better reception from an audience than "A Friend of the Family," as presented by W. Gorman's clever company, says The Chronicle.

It is among the possibilities that during Bernhardt's farewell American tour, two years hence, she and Mrs. Patrick Campbell will be seen together for a number of performances, both actresses playing in French.

The third presentation of "Nazareth, the Passion Play of Santa Clara," will take place during the last week of May. This has become one of the fixed institutions of Santa Clara College, the oldest seat of learning on the Pacific Coast, and will undoubtedly develop into a world attraction.

Eleanor Robson, "Merely Mary Ann," is another lady who knows a thing or two, and she says about "home and the actress": "Don't you think it is human nature to want to do the other-most thing from what you are engaged in? The professional woman always wants to try her hand at home-making, just as the domestic woman thinks it must be delightful to be always before the footlights. I love to cook and 'see to things'; to order the supplies and to investigate the corners to see if all is orderly and clean. I like to keep the household accounts. Whenever I am long enough in one city I have a home, as I recently did in London with Miss Dwyer of my company. In New York I am with my mother. Traveling is the bane of the actress' existence. For her home is the sacred place, the place of love, of creative forces, of rest and restoration."

A play that will hold the attention of local theatregoers from the rise of the curtain to the end of the last act is "The Mummy and the Humming Bird," that will be seen here in the near future. The "Mummy" is a scientist so deeply engrossed in his investigations that he unwittingly neglects his wife. The "Humming Bird" endeavors to use this seeming neglect for his own base ends. He most persuades the love-lorn wife to fly with him, but she is aroused from her little dream just in time to realize the true character of the "Humming Bird," and the fatal step is not taken. A most unique character in the person of an ignorant Italian organ-grinder participates in the undoing of the "Humming Bird," against whom he has sworn a vendetta. "The Mummy and the Humming Bird" is a powerful play, and out of its teachings comes a moral that would make the world all the purer and all the better were it carefully observed.

Some European dramatic critics have been abusing themselves by decanting on the probable extinction of the theatre in the good time coming, say, about A. D. 2270. The reason there will be no theatres then is because the world will have become too knowing, too good, too sincere. There will be no more tragedy in life, and it will of-

this constant watching of the many exponents of the dramatic art is excellent, and our fair informant admits she might make a try for it were it not for leaving her mother. Four of her assistants—two were her sisters—have followed at the call of Thespis.

"No, I never have any trouble with my assistants," answered Miss Taylor. "Once they get the house in their head all difficulties are past. What are the qualifications? Well, they must be quick, moral, neat and well-mannered."

The hours are rather tedious, especially in bad weather. Ushers should arrive not later than 1 1/2 at matinees and 7 o'clock at night. I at matinees and 7 o'clock at night. I at matinees and 7 o'clock at night. I at matinees and 7 o'clock at night.

"Does anybody offer tips?" is asked. "The men seldom do," is the blushing response. "I suppose they think it not nice to offer a girl money. Besides, it wouldn't seem right. But I don't mind accepting something from a lady who requires assistance. Old ladies, especially, very often like a lot of help at fixing themselves for going out into the cold, and we always do all we can."

All told, it seems that the only trouble with ushering is the small pay and the late home-going at night. If not directly in line with your calculations, the woman usher is your friend, the charmed circle under the glamor of "stageland."

"An Old Playgoer" writes to The Fall Mail Gazette: On the evening of Saturday, May 25, 1878, I was one of those in the Opera Comique Theatre who saw the curtain first rise on "H. M. S. Pinafore," and one night later I saw the opera again, in a London suburban theatre, followed by an enthusiastic audience as that of over twenty-six years ago. Not a line of the dialog or a page of the score had been altered in the years that had intervened, save for the addition of a few bars of "Rule, Britannia" to the finale; yet every joke told as immediately as ever, and every melody seemed as attractive and the whole thing as fresh as the yet in its first flush! Who of us at that memorable premiere would have dared foretell such a thing, successful as the piece was from the beginning? Some of us would even have groaned at such a prospect, for those were serious days, and the spell of the 'sixties was still in the air. It was a wet night in the middle of a run of bad weather—the sensational Australian victory over M. C. C. Lord's, in which the home eleven were dismissed for nineteen, was played on a wet wicket the following Monday and Tuesday—and on our way to the theatre we crossed a very slushy and slippery Strand in a dim grey light. There was a first piece, but I missed it, and only reached my seat as the curtain rose on the deck of Her Majesty's ship, and the opening chorus sounded forth. The vague charm of it all comes back as I write—the sense of novelty, the author's wit (how we strained not to lose a word of the dialog), the melodious music, the "detail" of the scene (it was rumored between the acts that Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Sullivan had been spotted a month before in a small boat in Portsmouth Harbor on the lookout for "local color"). How the grace and the pretty singing of Emma Howard, the first Josephine (and to us oldsters the last), captivated the audience; and George Grossmith's drollery, and the dignity of Rutland Barrington as the captain, and Miss Everard's jolly round face in the part of Little Buttercup, and little Jessie Bond's jimp Hebe, and the big voice and breezy gesture of one Clifton in the part of the boatswain. How they all come back and seem but things of yesterday! And after twenty-six years I find an audience drawn from the teeming population of a by no means rich suburb enjoying a very similar experience. It was evident by the roar of laughter that fell to such well-known pleasantries as the "Well, hardly ever!" and "His sisters and his cousins and his aunts" that many of the audience had never seen the opera before. Looking up at the crowd in the gallery, one could see them tier upon tier, all leaning forward, drinking it in; and with what a look of eager delight upon pale and toll-worn faces! As Sir Joseph in the finale was suddenly surrounded by his feminine relatives, all eager to console him, a woman's voice fell like a star from that dizzy height. "O, my gracious! Ain't there a lot!" and there was the genuine ring of sheer happy enjoyment in it. The rhetorical love-making of Ralph, the platitudes of Little Buttercup, and the autobiographical revelations of Sir Joseph were followed by the most intense delight; while as for the "Ring the Merry Bells" trio, it really seemed as though the audience could listen to it for ever. They encored it four times. There were those among us on that far-distant night at the Opera Comique who, in our short-sighted way, deplored the employment of such talent as Mr. Sullivan upon music which, however agreeable, "could not be other than ephemeral." We sighed for the slighted dignity of art. We wept over the neglected call of the sterner muse. We prayed of our English School of Serious Opera that was being betrayed. What a scene we were! Here, in 1898, is the same opera more than twenty-six years old, and still giving delight to thousands, and with every prospect of continuing to do so for many years to come; and I should be glad to know if the claims of the higher art and the higher dignity, and the higher everything else are not rather hoary cranked from top to bottom by such a record as that! And how deep the debt of a nation to the two men who made so delightful a contribution to its gaiety!

Unanimous. Agent: "I would like to see the gentleman at the head of the house." Henkert: "So would I."

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PIPES AND PRETTY GIRLS

Where Meerschaum Comes From and Where Meerschaum is Made.

It may perhaps not be entirely due to the enlightenment derived from "Charlie's Aunt" that the verities dangle among us has so much geography as to know "where the nuts come from." We very much doubt, however, if the habitual smoker would be able to tell offhand where the majority of meerschaum cigar and cigarette holders, or rather—should we say?—those he takes to be meerschaum and which are oftenest serious.

Were he to take down the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and hunt among the "M.s.," he would doubtless learn that the substance known by that beautiful name meerschaum, that is, meerschaum, is found about Anatolia, in Asia-Minor; nevertheless, the amount of the real article forming the bowl of the pipe between his teeth, that delicately carved negro's head he is so lovingly nursing to the ebullient complexion every full-blooded blackamoor ought to possess, in all probability infinitesimal; and should he be interested to know why—we will tell him.

Amid the resplendent greenery of birth and beech and sombre pines—thousands of miles away from Anatolia—nestles a slip of a place, in the heart of the Thuringen land. It has but one actual street, while thru its busy centre flows a mountain stream, on either side of which this townlet comes under a variety of different prices, one-half owing allegiance to the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the other's liege-lord being the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Ruhla, or "Die Ruhla," as its name has, for some unexplained reason, ever been in the mouth of the people, would be hard to beat for picturesque. Long and narrow, owing to its confinement within a valley it has yet managed to find elbow-room by scrambling up the steep hills on either side. One above the other, like eagle's nests, perch the Ruhla houses, being out wherever enough foothold could be got whereon to build some human habitation of bricks and mortar. It is over a century since a most lucrative industry found its way to the banks of the Erbstrom, there to establish a village home. Both the men and women of Ruhla are now perennially busy at the meerschaum pipe trade, and for the information of the smoker we may here add a note which should cause him to handle even more tenderly that soft-colored stem between his fingers. It is this—that the beauty of the Ruhla pipe is famous far and wide, and justly so, for it is indeed quite a difficult matter to come upon one who is merely "passably good-looking." Unfrequently the characteristic dress of the land, that did so much to enhance their charm of coloring and feathered hair, is now fast dying out; yet at the annual kirmess many still show their sense in donning the costume of the Ruhla. Meerschaum pipe-making had given way to kirmess festivities the last time we visited there. The great church festival of the ringing of the bells, the Ruhla beauties tripped down hill from their strongholds amid the mountain crannies, brave in national attire—red shoes, sheathing white blue-checked stockings, and showing shapely limbs beneath a short, full petticoat of grey and red. A short jacket of vivid green, opening over a yellow kerchief worn cross-wise, and a many-colored handkerchief wound turban fashion about their pretty heads, the "tie," being always arranged so as to come just above the left ear, where the ends stick out coquettishly, evidently the finishing touch. Dark-haired and dark-eyed, with a bright color, and the laughter ever on her lips—such is the Ruhla type of girl. Song and merriment are indeed special attributes of this little place, hence the by-name of "music-making Ruhla." Nor does the serious daily business of pipe-making abate their cheeriness or wit, since for animation, jollity, and good humor, it would be hard to beat a buxom Ruhla beauty.

This industry, that found its way so long ago into this sylvan valley, was due to the invention of spurious meerschaum by Severus Ziegler, of those parts, whose factories still flourish here in the hands of his descendants. Ever since its earliest importation into Europe, the Turks and Armenians had brought their loads of Anatolian meerschaum to the great Leipzig fairs, selling it at prices which indeed were not much lower than those obtained nowadays for "real" meerschaum. Carefully packed in cotton-wool and laid between layers of sawdust is the best sort, for the longer exposed to the air the more brittle it becomes in the raw—for this reason the waste incurred after cutting pieces of a suitable size, as well as what fell from the carver, was immense—until Ziegler invented the process now used for converting all refuse into a serviceable mass. Permission may be obtained to watch the work going forward in these factories, and the sight is a most interesting one. All the chips and parings falling from the real meerschaum are collected and first pounded in water with heavy wooden implements, and then further ground in a mill, between two revolving stones, until reduced to powder; this is again placed in great vats full of water and rinsed, being subsequently strained thru cloths or horsehair sieves, to reduce it to an equal smoothness. Then the mass is mixed with a certain proportion of salicious earth and poured into coppers, being "cooked" until it has arrived at the consistency of porridge, after which it is ladled out into linen cloths, which are affixed to

square box-frames, open above and below so as to admit of the steam passing off at either end. As this mass gradually "settles," and drips off, more space is left at the top; it is therefore carefully watched, and gradually filled to the brim, being then left to cool, and until sufficiently "set" to remove from the frames as fairly solid blocks. These square masses are then cut into pieces of a size requisite for the objects desired to be carved from them, and are taken next to the drying-room, where they are subjected to a heat of from 60 to 70 degrees Reaumur. Now the pieces will be hardened to about the consistency of wax, and ready to pass thru the cutter's hands, who gives to each piece a rough indication of its future destiny, be it pipe bowl, holder, or some small ornament, many pretty articles being made besides those its name is generally connected with.

From the cutter the pieces now pass to the carver, who is often no mean artist. This last stage in the shaping of the meerschaum pipe is frequently carried out at the worker's own home, and may therefore rank as a cottage industry, both men and women having herein scope to show their inventive faculty, their sense of form and beauty, and skill in delicate manipulation. So alike to the genuine meerschaum is, indeed, the false kind, that even those constantly handling it are often deceived, the only real test being that of placing the "mis-trusted" object in water; that settles the question, for the counterfeit softens and eventually loses shape, whereas the genuine remains perfectly hard. Since forgery is, however, so difficult to detect, unless these means are resorted to, the "trade" never buys a box of raw material unless the original case in which it was packed is opened by the purchaser's eyes, and closed again with their own private seal, prior to any money changing hands.

Therefore, the reader may in future harbor grave doubts as to the genuineness of his meerschaum smoking-tackle, let him but think of the Ruhla lass who earned her bread, and sang her song, while laboring for his pleasure. Then, should he but possess of any poetry, the nicotine within that bowl will surely possess yet one charm the more added to its many!

NAPOLEON AND KUROPATKIN.

London Truth.—Had Napoleon himself been in Kuropatkin's place, and with the mentality a Russian military training gave, he could not have done better. Once Napoleon won the battle of Marston he had an absolutely free hand. He came at a seething time, when traditions had ceased to bind and the logic of facts and events appeared in striking nudity. It was next to impossible on the French side to go wrong, with the finger posts of facts before all eyes.

Armed led by heavy port wine or beer drinkers, for in his military troops did not count. The Archduke Charles, the single Austrian general of capacity, became incapacitated from frequent attacks of epilepsy.

The advantages of the Japanese are similar to those of Napoleon. They do not drink and are pitiless against hard drinkers; have the driving force of enthusiasm on their side, enthusiasm for their ancient country and their institutions, for their national independence and their personal freedom. The Russians had been talking from the time they were competing in the Port Arthur of taking a surfeit for the good behavior of Japan the Island of Hokaido, commanding the Sangar Straits in the northwest and of Kyushu in the south, the nursery of great warriors, seamen and artists. What is more, they meant what they said. The Japanese know all that Henry de Windt could tell them about political exiles in Siberia. There is hardly a leading general or admiral on the Japanese side who is not a Kyushu man. Imagino Togo, Oyama, Kuraki, Oku, Kamimura, Nogi, Nodzu and some of the ablest statesmen, who are Kyushu men, being technically Russians, declared dangerous by the St. Petersburg police and good for transportation to the Siberian mines.

Each one of these now illustrious men knew what the Russian talk meant. They have been fighting like heroes for a point of honor that Russians could not understand, and with desperation, to break the bear's paw before that animal could put it down on their sunlit island.

Religious Persecution in England.

Referring to the agitation for wider religious freedom in England, The St. Paul Pioneer Press declares that "there is really no hope for genuine and permanent religious liberty in England so long as the alliance is maintained between church and state—between Anglicanism and authority. There is an absolute incompatibility between soul-freedom and the recognition by a nation, thru its government, of one form of religious faith as entitled to greater consideration than another. The true route to free-school system, such as England needs, is thru a divorce of government and episcopacy. That would not only carry with it the abolition of sectarian control over the schools, but would place the disestablished church in England on the same high level of independence and usefulness that is occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Church in America. The American churches of the Anglican order are better supported, more progressive, are doing numbers considered, a greater amount of Christian work than the government-aided, government-rid-den, churches of England."

Famous Japanese Feat.

"We were to perform a famous feat in crawling on all fours for many miles," says a Japanese writer in Success. "Our ambition was not exactly to attract attention to the Russians and receive their applause from their admirers. All sorts of fireworks seemed to help the work of their searchlights. We made slow progress, always on all fours. We reached the second netting of barbed wire, and this we hacked away without very much trouble. In front of us was the final fence. We had had a happy run of luck so far. We did not wish to spoil it by a touch of carelessness or too much daring. Cautiously, therefore, we went on our stomachs to make the distance between the second and the first barbed-wire entanglements. All this distance was a surprise to us; it was covered with many things evincing of the skill and thoughtfulness of the Russian engineers. It was about 100 metres in length. The ground was sloping. It was filled with pitfalls and mines innumerable. For a second these mines made us forget the first line of wire fence toward which we were making our way. First of all, we had to dispose of the mines. We were electric mines, and in fact the Russian engineers, with all their thoughtfulness, did not always take the trouble to bury the conductors. We discovered and cut as many as four conductors, which were just about the size of my thumb. They were wrapped in a rubber coating, and within the rubber coating we found over 24 small wires. I carried no scissors about me. These electric wires were a neat surprise to us. The severe usage to which it had been put had dulled the edge of my ax almost as blunt as the edge of a palm. It could not cut the rubber-wrapped wires on soft earth. Time was pressing. We were in danger of being discovered. We were getting at the first line of barbed-wire fence, which was the last goal of our efforts; moreover, we were somewhat impatient. So all of us fell upon those electric wires, and with our teeth we bit them off. I fear we may have been somewhat excited. We did some damage to our teeth by this work. When a man tells you that he did not know when his teeth were being broken, you would not believe him. That man might be telling the truth, under some circumstances, however."

He laughed a laugh innocent and childlike and in the laughter you could see more than two broken teeth in his mouth. Nothing else could drive home the conviction quite so powerfully as those broken teeth of his.

Sex Seclusion a Thing of the Past.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in "The Home, Its Work and Influence,"

The concept of sex seclusion is, with us, rapidly passing away. Our millions of wage-earning women can feel no fear to the irresistible force of accomplished fact to recognize the feminine as part of the world around us, not as a purely domestic element. The foot-binding process in China is but an extreme expression of this old domestic concept, the veiling process another. We are steadily leaving them all behind, and an American man feels no fear to his sexual-domestic sentiments in meeting a woman freely walking in the street or working in the shops. The domestic hearth, with its undying flame, has given way to the gilded pipes of the steam heater and the flickering evanescence of the gas range. But the sentiment about the domestic hearth is still in full play. The original necessity for the ceaseless presence of the woman to maintain that altar fire—and it was an altar fire in very truth at one period—has passed with the means of prompt ignition; but the feeling that woman should stay at home is with us yet. The home, its labors, cares and limitations, we have called womanly, and everything else in life manly. Therefore, if a woman manifested any power, ambition, interest, outside the home, that was unwomanly, and must cost her her position as such. We are taught that man most loves and admires the domestic type of woman. This is one of the roaring jokes of history. The breakers of hearts, the queens of romance, the goddesses of a thousand devotees, have not been cooks. The man loves his wife; but it is in spite of the home, not because of it. And wherever the shadow of unhappiness falls between them, wherever the sad word of sorrow and sin is begun, it is too often because love strays from that domestic area to follow a freer bird in a wider field.

The Rest Cure.

Simple people find that it is impossible to live the strenuous life without taking periodic times of complete rest. There is no more fervent believer in the rest cure than the Marchioness of Londonderry.

Lady Londonderry, than whom there is no more energetic woman, nor one whose beauty is better preserved, is a methodical taker of rest. She has found it impossible to discharge her exacting social duties without taking periodic days of absolute rest.

In this way she is able to brace up her nervous system and get thru an enormous amount of social and philanthropic work, says The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Sir John Cockburn also insists on the need of more sleep for everybody. He ridicules the old proverb, "Six hours for man, seven for woman and eight for a fool."

Sir John declared he could never do with less than nine, and yet he has been premier and agent-general for South Australia. He believes it is only vacations which save the under-kept child from a breakdown. Sleep from 10 to 11-2 hours is required, for a child between 4 and 14 years, and from 9 to 10 hours between the ages of 14 and 19.

The Sirdar at Khartoum drives a car and many members of the khedive's family in Cairo are devoted to the sport.

IF YOU WILL TALK AND WRITE, DON'T

Don't say "lots" for "many" or "several."

Example: "There were lots of people there," should be "There were many (or several) people there."

Don't say "lunch" for "luncheon."

Example: "Have you had lunch?" should be "Have you had luncheon?" or "Have you lunched?"

Don't say "mad" for "angry."

Example: "He has been mad all morning," should be "He has been angry all morning."

Note—I am aware that the word mad is sometimes defended because it is used in the Bible, and in Shakespeare; but there are many Biblical and Shakespearean words and terms that are now used to convey a different meaning. The word mad, however, is still in use, but should not take the place of the word angry. We speak of animals going mad, but we signify thereby much more than is contained in the word "angry."

Don't say "man and wife" for "husband and wife."

Example: "I pronounce you man and wife," should be "I pronounce you husband and wife."

Note—A Biblical term; but it will not bear analysis. If a man, then woman, if wife, then husband. To pronounce them "man and wife" is to marry only the woman.

Don't say "marvelous" for "wonderful."

Note—Many things are wonderful that are not marvelous, but all things marvelous are wonderful. That which is wonderful appeals to or surprises the senses; that which is marvelous appeals to the reason.

Don't say "me" for "I."

Example: "It is me," should be "It is I."

Example: "He is better than me," should be "He is better than I."

Example: "They said more than me," should be "They said more than I" (said).

Example: "Who are invited? You and me?" should be "Who are invited? You and I?"

Note—You are invited, not you and me are invited. You are invited and I am invited.

Don't say "modiste" for "milliner."

Note—A modiste is a dressmaker.

Don't say "more" for "most."

Example: "Is braver, courage, or strength the more desirable?" should be "Is braver, courage, or strength the most desirable?"

Note—Comparative more, two objects; superlative most, three or more.

Don't say "most finished," etc.

Example: "He is a most finished speaker," "It is a most novel invention," "It was a most rapid transit," should be "He is a finished speaker," "It is a novel invention," "It was a rapid transit."

Note—The word most, like very, can be dispensed with in the majority of sentences in which it is used. If the article "the" were used, the foregoing sentences would be correct, i. e., "He is the most finished speaker," "It is the most novel invention," "It was the most rapid transit," etc.

Don't say "most" for "almost."

Example: "He comes almost every day," should be "He comes almost every day."

Don't say "most" for "more."

Example: "Is braver or courage the most desirable?" should be "Is braver or courage the more desirable?"

Note—Comparative, more.

Don't say "no" for "not."

Example: "Whether right or no, I cannot say," "No fewer than seven lives were lost," should be "Whether right or not (right) I cannot say," "Not fewer than seven lives were lost."

Don't say "Mrs. General" or "Mrs. President" — "Mrs. Professor" —

Note—The wife should not be addressed by the husband's title.

Don't say "must first."

Example: "Before going I must first be satisfied as to his intention," should be "Before going I must be satisfied as to his intention."

Don't say "near" for "nearly."

Example: "He was not hurt near so bad as he thought," should be "He was not hurt nearly so bad as he thought."

Note—Near should not be used as an adverb in the sense of nearly.

Don't say "neither give" for "give neither."

Example: "They would neither give meat or drink," should be "They would give neither meat nor drink."

Note—To say "neither give" implies that they desired to sell. The conjunction in all such cases should be placed before and as near as possible to the object excluded.

Don't say "never came" for "did not come."

Example: "I looked for him yesterday, but he never came," should be "I looked for him yesterday, but he did not come."

Don't say "new beginner."

Example: "He is a new beginner," should be "He is a beginner."

Don't say "nicely" for "well."

Example: "I'm doing nicely," should be "I'm doing well."

Note—Of all things shoddy in language, this use of the word nicely is the shoddiest. It is often heard in answer to the query, "How do you do?" "Oh, I am nicely." One is often credited with having good command of language, but that does not imply that he has command of good language.

Don't say "Not another word out of your mouth."

Example: "Did you not hear me say not another word out of your mouth?"

Note—As all words proceed out of the mouth, the words are superfluous.

Don't say "not, nor" for "not, or."

Example: "He does not obey his brother nor his sister," should be "He does not obey his brother or his sister."

Note—The negative (not) is felt thruout the sentence, therefore, should not be repeated by not. Not so, however, in the following sentence: Example: "He was not strong, nor was he weak."

Note—In this example the word nor is needed, as the force of not is expended in the first part of the sentence.

Don't say "null and void."

Example: "The law is null and void," should be "That law is null," or "That law is void."

Note—Null and void being synonymous, one of them must be superfluous. To say null and void is as erroneous as to say free gratis.

As the Boy Understood It.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

"During the taking of a religious census of the District of Columbia the past winter," relates a representative from Tennessee, "a couple of young ladies who were engaged in the work stopped at my home on Capitol Hill, and when the bell rang it was answered by the negro boy I brought from Tennessee with me. The ladies asked him: 'Will you please tell me who lives here?'"

"Yesum; Mistah Johnsing," was the answer.

"Is he a Christian?"

"No, ma'am. He's er congressman from Tennessee."

Riot in Shanghai

The mob gave way before him. A rioter had seized one of the screaming girls by the hair; as he bent her head back he held the sikh's sabre poised for the stroke, while another devil tore the thin summer dress from her neck and shoulders in spite of her clinging hands.

The inspector slashed the Chinaman across the face, wrested the sword from him, and cut him down. The ladies were still safe.

"He attacked the mob furiously, sobbing 'You — swine!' as he felt the weapon check for an instant and bite deep, again and again. He kept them off for hours—the girls said—as they clung to each other and saw their one protector standing up to hundreds of bloodthirsty fanatics; and altho the Chinaman came on fiercely enough now, he seemed to bear a charmed life. At last they heard a clear, resonant tugging; it was the 'Double' bringing up the volunteers. The mob rushed in, altogether, and the gallant inspector went down under the mere weight of it. Miss — felt herself seized and dragged roughly to her feet; she saw a line of white helmets and red tunics on the bridge, then a reeking yellow face was thrust into hers, and she fainted."

The captain paused. Our host silently poured out a libation of whiskey and pushed the siphon across the table.

"Well!" said the captain, as the sofa sizzled into the tumbler, "my leading section halted, and the sergeant promptly fired volleys without further orders. The flashes were bright orange in the gathering dusk. A howl of rage and execration rose from the mob. I saw the inspector go under in a sea of bamboos, and knives, and arms. The houses had been fired, and the smoke went up in slow, black, slanting columns, and no flames showed. I caught sight of a woman's face turned towards me. Then I was swept away by my company, coming shouting down the approach of the bridge at the charge. The mob fought fiercely for a few moments, and then broke for the side streets. We found Miss — fainted, and the other girl with her eyes wide with terror and laughing hysterically. We smashed down a door and carried them into the house until medical help could arrive. Then I hurried out into the emptying street; my men were busy a little higher up, and some had turned down the alleys. Chinamen were littered about everywhere. Suddenly a troop of the Light Horse swooped out of a by-road, scattering a sullen crowd. Smiting and thrusting they broke ranks in the main road and rode down individuals. Their blood was up and there was no stopping them. My company had entirely disappeared, so I went back to the house where I'd left a non-com. and six men in charge of the ladies. A doctor had come and brought two rickshaws. I took my chaps and we went and had a look at the carriage; there were quite a dozen chinkies lying heaped in a rough semicircle, and the sikh was on a little pile just inside. He was badly mauled and —"

The little clock on the mantelpiece chimed the half hour. The captain pulled out his watch.

"By Jove! I was swept away by my company," said our host, opening the door.

"But the sikh and the inspector?" we asked.

"Oh! they both got all right, in fact the inspector wasn't much hurt, and he'd gone off with the troops. —"

"Might give me a lift on —"

"Thanks! — of course, the sikh —"

"Ah! there's my cab! —"

"Good-night!"



Mr. Ralph Stuart in his great play, "By Right of Sword," at the Grand this week.

AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS

A rather extraordinary book has just made its appearance in England. Its title is "Imperialism: Its Prices; Its Vocation," and the author is Emil Reich, who has before contributed some eccentricities to the literature of the time. "The British nation," he announces in the preface, "is singularly tolerant and affable to foreigners, and has more than once listened to the opinions of men who have dwelt among Britons as their guests." He hopes that a similar tolerance may be extended to him on this occasion. "Strike," he pleads, "but listen to me." In such a work as this on imperialism he is never dull, and tho he may leave some minds exasperated and others perplexed, and all will challenge, at least half his generalities, yet, on the whole, the reading of this little book will prove stimulating to individual thought and also full of suggestion in the courses of contemporary affairs. The nation which does not fight is lost, and the ruin of Austria was effected by one single mistake in her foreign policy—the failure to attack Germany in 1870. Economic and national causes are the real changes which appear as religious and ideal. Civilization is to be judged mainly by the development of its women. Art is the highest end of mankind. These are some of the theses which are here demonstrated with a variety of illustrations. "Imperial power can be won only at the expense of the human capital." This is his main thesis. "Women are silent in empires proper" is the true sense of the words of St. Paul, much misunderstood, upon "imperialism and women." In the letter to the Corinthians, it is the women that suffer for the making of empires; a thesis he illustrates from the condition of women in the United States to-day. It is the lesser communities to which the world is indebted for the great discoveries of the human soul, and it is communities such as France, which have definitely abandoned imperialism, to which the heritage of the future of that soul is to be committed. At the other extreme stands America, which has gained the whole world in imperial dominance and lost the soul itself; to which no true art or literature or cultivation of manners and the art of life is in any degree possible. Between the two stands England, with the choice now offered her of becoming one or the other. It is the momentous nature of that choice which Dr. Reich emphasizes in this volume. "The British empire has been necessary ever since 1066, certainly ever since 1154." Spain submitted to the Inquisition and eliminated the Protestants so as to have peace at home and free scope in America. "The Puritans devoutly sang of the Empire of the Lord. In reality they sang for the British empire." "Historically speaking, Puritanism is the same phenomenon as Spanish ultra-Catholicism." Japan is attempting to build up an empire on the continent of Eastern Asia is bound to fail, as England failed in its continental dominance. Dr. Reich even announced in December of last year the impossibility of Japan

getting to Mukden in less than six months—a possibility so dimly falsified as to awake doubts as to the soundness of his other dogmatic statements. The bottom cause of the failure of Napoleon in imperialism was the French woman, and the French woman at the present is keeping France from empire. Imperialism wants imperial women, and if the gift is demanded, the price must be paid. It is being paid in the United States, where the extraordinary nature of American imperialism compels American women to become more and more like men. The spectacle of Mr. Roosevelt gravely lecturing the American women for just those qualities created by Mr. Roosevelt's policy fills Dr. Reich with laughter. To the earnest student of the human heart the sight of the terrible corolla or bullfight of American womanhood is pitiful in the extreme. Here is the bull of American imperialism fiercely rushing for the tender limbs of the woman in the States; she attempts to escape his gorings, and leaps about wretchedly in the most eccentric fashion, all the time pretending to laugh and to enjoy the sport. After a short time she is despatched by the infuriated bull, and other women renew the game of the female torador. Who has ever seen the incredibly large number of wasted lives amongst the countless old maids of the States, where men are very much more numerous than women, without feeling something of the sickening pain at the sight of a Spanish bullfight? Mr. Roosevelt, imperialist par excellence, gravely upbraided the American women for the neglect of their duties of maternity. The gods, on reading Mr. Roosevelt's paper, smiled bitterly. Or does Mr. Roosevelt not see that it is the extravagant imperialism of the States, so much encouraged by himself, that is the direct cause of that neglect of maternity? The great example of imperial power in Europe is the Catholic Church, and the Catholic Church also demands the sacrifice necessary for its continuance, the tendency to browbeat nature," as Dr. Reich calls it, "which is so intimate an organ of any imperialism." "Ascetic orders of monks, far from ceasing to arise or to spread in the near future will, on the contrary, become numerous than ever." The leveling down of intellect and the dryness of heart which are the products of imperialism, will always prevent the ultimate complete triumph of the large empires over the small politics. Apollo dwells in Delphi, not in Babylon. This giant power is the danger at the present time in England: The terrible and unmistakable tendency of that imperialism-begotten self-consciousness to encroach upon an increasing number of forces of the mind, to spread its deadening lacquer more and more over the sincerities, sympathies and spontaneities of our hearts; this terrible tendency is and always has been evident in British imperialism, too. It has deprived English prose-style of half the figures of speech; of all the fine movements of query, astonishment, exclamation, delicate irony, subtle undercurrents and other forms of natural vivacity and spontaneity; it has tabooed adjectives and crippled adverbs; in short,

it has laconicized, not Atticized, English prose. It has for ever sterilized British music.

Here is the lugubrious picture our author draws of the future of Great Britain if imperialism triumphs on other than present lines:

Once British imperialism is pushed on lines of progress deviating from what has hitherto been its road to success, British women will be, as in all excessive imperialisms, its first victims. They will be decomposed with exasperating rapidity. Homes will cease. Meals will be provided by companies; children will be educated by telephone; and since women in excessive imperialisms do not want to be mothers, children will be imported from the Transvaal, from the Greek Islands, or from South Russia, in accordance with acts of parliament. Marriage will be a contract limited to a period of one year or less; and the majority of women will prefer to swell the ranks of old maids. When all these great achievements will be reached, the British empire will be drained of all its blood, and of its vital spirits, and a combination of Belgians and Portuguese will deprive it of one part of its dominion after the other.

There are other doleful things to happen, but readers will find much both instructive and thought-inspiring in Dr. Reich's book.

In "Love's Proxy," by Richard Bagot, women are so entangled in the plans and plots of politicians that the reader is forced to believe that the women of England are the real rulers. Ronald Latimer, a rising young politician, is in love with Lady Lorrimer, who is uncertain as to her own feelings toward him, being sure only that she does not love her husband. The development of the character of the lady is the only baffling, and therefore interesting, feature of the story. She marries Sir Henry Lorrimer to please her mother, accepts the attentions of Latimer even after the latter's marriage, and only awakens to her true feelings toward her husband after he has been wounded in an accident and loses his sight for life. The story is well and entertainingly told, but the life dealt with are so superficial that the wonder is that the novelist should ever be led to treat them seriously.

"Behind the Footlights," by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, will command attention from lovers of the theatre. It is a mere collection of anecdotes and reminiscences, but such things, if only half decently given, are always attractive. Such, for instance, is Mrs. Tweedie's account of her visit to Ibsen in Christiania.

On the table beside the inkstand was a small tray. Its contents were extraordinary—some little wooden carved Swiss bears, a diminutive black devil, small cats, dogs and rabbits made of copper, one of which was playing a violin.

"What are those funny little things?" I ventured to ask.

"I never write a single line of any of my dramas unless that tray and its occupants are before me on the table. I could not write without them. It may seem strange—perhaps it is—but I cannot write without them," he repeated.

"Why I use them is my own secret." And he laughed quietly.

"I never write," Mr. Grey was his best work, "The Master Builder" gave him individually most satisfaction, and he declared that he had never tried to be a teacher or a philosopher, but had only painted human nature as he saw it. Most of the actors and many of the playwrights now in the public eye occur in Mrs. Alec-Tweedie's observation. With her accounts of the triumphs and amusing incidents that enter into the actor's life, she is determined that none shall forget the hardships, trials, disappointments and failures, and especially the temptations that beset those of weaker clay.

An example of the intimate and gossipy, but sufficiently discreet, style of Mrs. Alec-Tweedie in this work is her story of the Robertsons. She relates it thus:

Just before I sailed for Canada in August, 1900, Mr. Johnston Forbes Robertson came to dinner. He had been away in Italy for some months recruiting after a severe illness, and was just starting forth on an autumn tour of his own.

"Have you a good leading lady?" I inquired.

"I think so," he replied. "I met her for the first time this morning, and had never seen her before."

"How indiscreet," I replied. "How do you know she can act?"

"While I was abroad I wrote to two separate friends in whose judgment I have much confidence, asking them to recommend me a leading lady. Both replied suitably in every way. Their opinions being identical, and so strongly expressed, I considered she must be the lady for me, and telegraphed, offering her an engagement accordingly. She accepted by wire, and at our first rehearsal this morning promised very well."

I left England almost immediately afterward, and eight or ten weeks later, while in Chicago, saw a big newspaper headline announcing the engagement of a pretty American actress to a well-known English actor. Naturally I bought the paper at once to see who the actor might be, and lo! it was Forbes Robertson. It seemed almost impossible; but impossible things have a curious knack of being true. Was not that a romance?

During his lifetime, Edgar Allan Poe considered himself lucky if he earned \$500 in a year. His wife died as much from want of proper care and nourishment as from actual disease. And yet the manuscript of one of his poems, "Ulalume," was sold recently in New York for \$1000. The poem contained ten stanzas, 104 lines, but the last stanza was never printed. It reads: Said we, then, we two then: "Ah, can it



A LITERARY PEGASUS AT THE PLOUGH: COUNT TOLSTOY PUTTING HIS PRECEPTS INTO PRACTICE.

Russia's grand old Socialist, Count Tolstoy, is by no means content to preach the policy of "Back to the Land" without putting his preaching into practice. For this reason, he has made himself conversant with every detail of the work of the average peasant in the neighbourhood of his estate, and he can frequently be seen tilling the fields.

Have been that the woodlandish ghosts—
The pitiful, merciful ghosts,
To bar our way and to ban it
From the secret that lies in these woods—
From the thing that lies hidden in these woods.

Have seen up the spectre of a planet
From the limbo of lunar souls—
This sinfully scintillating planet—
From the hell of the planetary souls?"

Count Tolstoy, certainly the most picturesque of modern apostles, is himself the best example of how good it is for even thinkers and brain-workers to go back to the land. It may surprise some of his admirers to learn that he has been compelled, and that in a very real sense, mother earth to give him up her secrets. He early decided that as he preached, so must he act, and this is why he has literally followed the plow, and made himself thoroughly conversant with all the work done by the average peasant in the neighborhood of his home. Tolstoy considers that every man should be able to keep himself upon the natural aptitudes and their faculties, generally much to the degradation of the race. I have not studied them more closely than I have men, but with more affection, a deeper interest in their enfranchisement and development, being assured that women of the intellectual mind are needed for any sensible degree of progress. They will so educate their daughters that these will not be instructed at the start to think themselves naturally inferior to men because less muscular, and need not have recourse to particular arts, feline chiefly, to make their way in the world.

Mr. Meredith adds that he has no special choice among the women of his books. "Perhaps," he says, "I gave more color to 'Diana of the Crossways' and Clara Middleton of the 'Egoist,' and this on account of their position."

Morag & Co. announce the instant publication of Dr. James Hannay's "The War of 1812." Under the heading of "A Nutshell Review of the War of 1812," the publishers have furnished The Sunday World with the following: **The Characteristics of the Book:** Its British point of view—an exhaustive history of 1812, written from the Canadian point of view and in the light of much recently available documentary evidence. Its mastery of detail; its rejection of superfluous detail and effective use of the material worth while. Its readability—history with life in it, the facts told with spirit; its appreciation of the picturesque element; its graphic summaries of events and their contributing causes; its occasional plays of irony that help to show the motives of the war in their true light.

Facts That It Proves: That the war was the deliberate choice of a dominant faction in the United States congress. That the American war party was peculiarly self-confident and grandiloquently boastful. That many blunders were made by both sides in the conduct of the war. That the Canadian militia of nearly a hundred years ago was daring, loyal and competent, and the saving of Canada was due to their prompt and valorous response.

That both the French and the English-speaking inhabitants stood loyally together thruout the whole contest. **Chapters of Special Interest:** Chapter 1—a concise and enlightening statement of the causes which led to the war. Chapter 2—the story of the Battle of Queenston Heights. Chapter 13—describing the operations on the St. Lawrence frontier. Chapters 16-17—telling of Chippewa, Lundy's Lake and Fort Erie, the most important campaign of the war.

The Author: James Hannay, D.C.L., is one of Canada's ablest journalists; a native of New Brunswick, for six years a legal practitioner; since 1872 in active con-

nection with the press, for a time on the editorial staff of The Brooklyn Eagle; now editor-in-chief of The St. John, N.B., Telegraph. Has written a number of poems and historical ballads, his most extensive work previous to the present volume being "A History of Acadia."

ANOTHER NEW PLAY FOR THE MAJESTIC

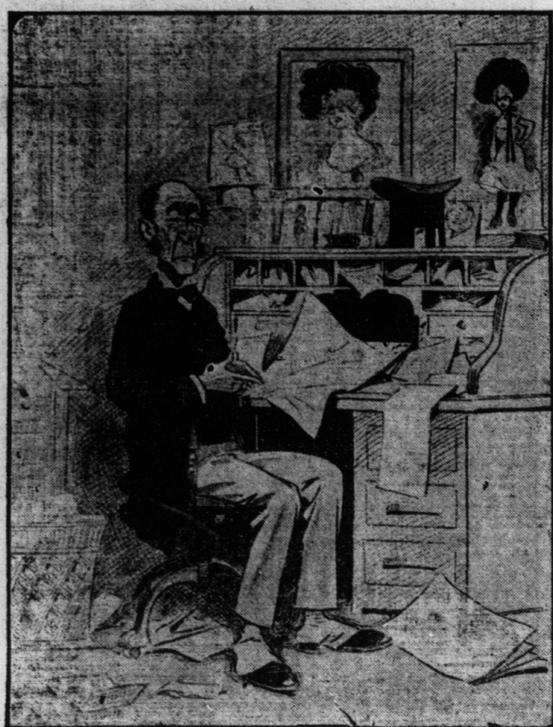
"A Wife's Secret" the Latest Sensation in the Melodramatic Field.

Hardly a more beautiful picture could be presented for dramatic use than that of a young wife, wrongfully accused, turned out of home by her husband and persecuted by his associates, and still remaining blindly and patiently faithful to him. Many a woman has been driven to shame and disgrace by a man's insane jealousy and injustice, and the man has found out when too late that it was his own lack of faith that has caused her downfall. When a woman thus falsely accused and doubted, goes retain her purity and conscientious loyalty under such conditions it shows a character of strength and beautiful moral courage. Such a woman forms the central figure in the story of "A Wife's Secret," the new emotional melodrama which will be seen in this city for the first time at the Majestic Theatre next week with a matinee every day. This new offering to the patrons of melodrama has been winning countless laurels in other cities where it has appeared so far this, its first season, and from the success it has attained elsewhere, should prove a splendid drawing card among the followers of this class of stage presentations in this city. Aside from the sympathetic tears it calls forth, "A Wife's Secret" is said to contain a wealth of rich humor and brilliant comedy, with amusing character sketches, cleverly portraying the many sides of human nature as seen in everyday life. In conjunction with all this, the management claim for it some of the most thrilling and realistic scenes presented on the stage in recent years, interpreted by a cast of sterling strength and enhanced by splendid scenery and effects. The production is said to be one of the most expensive seen in several seasons in melodramatic houses, and the cast has been selected from the highest ranks of the profession, with the sole intention of surpassing anything yet presented to the theatres where popular prices prevail.

Foremost in the cast is Miss Grace Hopkins, than whom there is no more convincing and natural portrayal of human emotions on the American stage, as witnessed by her many successes. Miss Rowan is acknowledged one of the cleverest of the younger dramatic stars now on the stage, and in the role of Mona Madison, the wronged wife, it is said that she has scored the greatest triumph of her career. She is ably supported by Hallett Thompson in the leading role of John Madison, a young clergyman, a part to which he is admirably adapted, and which offers ample scope for his dramatic power and magnetic personality.

Messrs. Spencer and Aborn, who are the managers presenting this new piece, have made many other successful productions in this same field, memorable among which are such well-known attractions as their splendid revival of "M'liss," with Nellie McHenry in the title role; last season's remarkable hit, "Hearts Adrift," and their big scenic production of "After Midnight." In "A Wife's Secret," they have duplicated and even surpassed their former successes in point of patronage, and the press and public of other cities where it has been seen this season join in pronouncing it one of the most satisfactory offerings of recent years. The scenic equipment is one of exceptional beauty and splendor, and the mechanical effects involve some sensations new to the stage. From all reports from other quarters, "A Wife's Secret" should have a banner week's engagement at the Majestic.

The Virtuous Diner. Walter: "Haven't you forgotten something, sir?" Rev. Tightfast: "Certainly; as a Christian I always try to forgive and forget."



Possible Editors of Possible Paper: The Editor of "Frisulous Bits."