4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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45TH YEAR NO. 19301 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1908.—EIGHTEEN PAGES PRICE TWO CENTS.

SIX-YEAR-OLD BOY WAS DROWNED IN THAMES HENRY BAKER FALLS IN AT BLACKFRIAR'S DAM

Swept Away in the Rush of Icy Waters.

THE BODY NOT YET RECOVERED

Little Fellow Was Sitting On Abutment When He Lost His Balance.

While watching the flood of water pouring over the dam near Blackfriars Bridge yesterday afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock, Harry Baker, the 6-year-old son of Mr. Harry Baker, 56 Wilson avenue, West London, fell into the river and was drowned.

No trace of him has yet been found.

Shortly after the scholars had been dismissed from the Empress avenue school, a number of them went to the bridge to watch the water and ice pouring down the river at flood.

Rode Ice Floes.

Some of the larger and more venturesome boys went down the river, where they amused themselves by riding ice floes.

Harry Baker, with his companion, Charlie Robinson, of 16 Empress avenue, went to the bridge, but turned south, and stood at the breakwater just below the dam.

They amused themselves by throwing stones into the river at the blocks of ice for a time, and then Harry Baker went out on the timbers of the abutment at the dam and sat there for a while.

Young Robinson continued to throw stones into the river while Baker watched him.

Boy Had Disappeared.

Shortly after, Robinson went for some more stones a little distance from the abutment, and when he turned to come back his companion was not to be seen.

He commenced to cry, and some of the neighbors who heard him ran to his assistance.

He told them that Baker had fallen into the river, but no trace of him could be found.

Fell Into Whirlpool.

The spot where he fell in is a whirlpool just below the dam.

Tons and tons of ice and snow have been pouring over the dam, and the body of the boy was carried away in the flood.

Owing to the volume of water and ice pouring over the dam it is impossible to drag the river.

A watch was maintained along the river until a late hour, but no trace of the body has been found.

No Trace of the Body.

This morning the breakwater is being patroled, but at a late hour no trace has been discovered of the drowned boy.

Charlie Robinson, the 6-year-old companion of Harry Baker, was seen, but could not give a definite idea as to how the accident happened.

Lost His Balance.

It is thought that the lad attempted to turn around on the plank abutment, which is only about a foot wide, and, losing his balance, fell into the river.

So far as can be learned, there was no other witness of the tragedy.

The dead boy was the eldest son of Mr. Harry Baker, who is an employe of E. Leonard & Sons. Mr. Baker is an Englishman, and has lived in the city about a year and a half.

There are two other children, a little girl 3 years of age, and a newly-born babe of 9 days.

Fear the Shock.

Mrs. Baker has been very ill, and the shock is a very serious one for her.

The boy was highly spoken of by the neighbors, and was a very pretty, flaxen-haired chap, with a bright, winning manner. He was a pupil of the West London school.

This is the first fatality of the river this season.

Four years ago two young students of the Medical College were thrown from a canoe at this dam, and one, Duncan McMartin, was drowned. His body was never found.

Little hope is entertained of finding the body of young Baker.

Still Searching.

The body of little Harry Baker who was drowned in the Thames yesterday afternoon near Blackfriar's bridge, has not yet been found, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

No trace of it can be found, and it is the opinion of experienced river-men that it will not be located for some time yet, if at all.

The water is very high, and floating ice makes it impossible to drag the river.

The water is so deep that it would prove unavailing anyway, it is thought.

NEW MANAGER OF GRAND GEO. S. M'LEISH IS NAMED

Selected by Mr. A. J. Small to Fill the Vacancy---Announces That Some Excellent Attractions Will Be Seen in London Before the Close of the Season.

Mr. George S. McLeish, of Montreal, has been appointed manager of the Grand Opera House by the proprietor, Mr. A. J. Small, of Toronto, and has already entered upon his duties, arriving in London last night.

Mr. McLeish, who is 39 years of age, and was born in Sherbrooke, Quebec, is a man of wide theatrical experience, having been connected with some of the best companies on the road in America.

He says that the best attractions of the season are yet to come to London, and in proof of his statement cites the following: Mrs. Leslie Carter, George Primrose, a local boy; Amelia Bingham in "The Climbers," and "The Frisky Mrs. Johnston," "The Red Mill," Frank Daniels, Cheridda Simpson in "Red Feather," "Forty-Five Minutes from Broadway"; Kathryn Osterman, "Madame Butterfly," "The Mayor of Tokio," and others.

Savage's "Madame Butterfly" will certainly prove a rare treat for Londoners.

No Junkets for Board of Health Finance Committee Uses the Knife

And Sum for Trips Is Struck Out of the Board's Estimates.

There will be no junketing trips for the board of health this year.

The appropriation of $200 in the board's estimates for this purpose was quietly and effectually chopped off last evening by the finance committee of the city council.

At the last meeting of the board of health what looked like a large deputation was appointed to go to Ottawa, and some unkind things were said about the mayors, past and present, who have refused to sign checks for trips abroad.

Mayor Stevely and Ald. Beattie have come to the conclusion that the estimates of the year will stand a great deal of attention, and that some very careful pruning will have to be done, or the tax rate will be very high this year.

They determined to make a start by cutting off the junketing trip of the board of health.

Whitney Helped Put Act Through Body Blow From Hon. Geo. W. Ross

Hollow Pretence That the Late Government Tied Up the Province.

Ottawa, March 13.—Hon. George W. Ross, in an interview today, effectively replied to the allegations made by Premier Whitney in the course of his remarks on the power question in the Legislature this week, to the effect that the present provincial administration had been prevented from entering into any agreement to take over the plant of the Electric Development Company by reason of the conditions imposed in the agreement made with the company by the Ross administration. Mr. Whitney, with dramatic vehemence, laid upon his predecessors in office the blame, if blame there is, for the clauses in the agreement preventing the Ontario Government from entering into competition with the companies now chartered at the Falls. Mr. Ross pointed out, in the first place, that Mr. Whitney himself indorsed these agreements, and in the second place, that the argument that the Government could not take over any of the existing plants by agreements with the

Continued on Page Nine.

Messrs. Beck & Gamey Have Troubles

The Toronto Star says:

There is said to be good foundation for the story that the Hon. Adam Beck is to be given a newly-created portfolio, that of minister of power. Premier Whitney has declined to discuss the matter.

It is known that Mr. Beck is to have a hard time in London, as another Conservative, and former candidate, Mr. Gray, is in the field.

The Niagara power problem may at any moment involve a large expenditure, and it is thought that this should be handled by a department, rather than a commission.

Mr. Gamey is also having trouble in his riding, and has not been near the Parliament Buildings for some days.

It is said that the department of lands, forests and mines is to be divided to give him a portfolio, but not until he has proved his claim to it by winning the next election contest.

ST. THOMAS MAN FOUND DROWNED

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Simcoe, March 14.—The body of a colored man was found in the River Lynn, just outside of the town limits this morning. Papers found in the pockets would indicate that the man's name is Daniel Ross, of St. Thomas, the body has the appearance of having been in the water for a considerable length of time. About a month ago an overcoat containing a watch and a pair of mitts was found on the banks of the river above, where the body was found, and it is supposed it was the property of this man. The body was removed to Hoffman's undertaking-rooms and a coroner's inquest has been called for this afternoon.

A New Industry for the East End

It was announced at the meeting of the manufacturers' committee last evening by Assessment Commissioner Grant, that a Steel Culvert Company, with branch offices in Yale, Mich., and two others in Minnesota and Wisconsin, would establish an industry here to manufacture steel culverts.

Messrs. H. E. Beach and R. H. Menary, of Yale, Mich., have been in the city, and have rented a part of the Gillis property in the east end, and would establish a plant here shortly.

The company expects to employ about 35 men at the commencement, and will enlarge the plant as the necessity demanded.

This will be the only company manufacturing steel culverts in Canada.

They are used extensively in the United States in railway construction, and the promoters do not fear the competition of cement culverts, of which there is a large number manufactured here.

There was no official communication from the firm before the committee and it asked for no assistance whatever.

Ald. Ferguson expressed himself as highly pleased with the prospects of locating this industry in London.

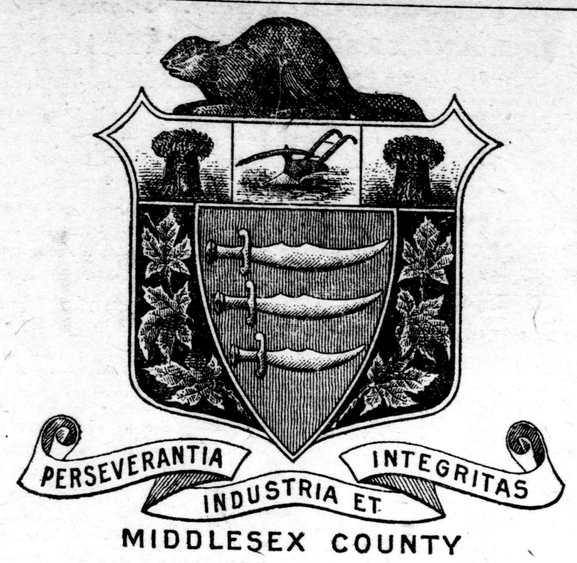
Action for Damages Against the City

Mayor Stevely was notified this morning by Mr. R. M. C. Toothe, that he would enter suit on behalf of Mr. Wm. Adams, of 140 Clarence street, for injuries received through a defective walk on Clarence street.

Mr. Adams fell early in the winter on Clarence street, near the Iroquois Hotel, breaking his shoulder, and otherwise injuring himself.

He holds the city liable for the damage,

The suit will probably be defended by the city.



THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

At the last meeting of the county council a request was received from different officials of the county suggesting that some steps be taken in the direction of having designed a suitable coat-of-arms for the county, and dies made, so that all stationery and other printed matter on which it could be used would bear the county's crest.

A committee was appointed with power, consisting of S. F. Glass, chairman, J. C. Knapton, secretary of the jail and county buildings committee, and County Clerk Robson. The result of their labors may be seen in the cut.

WILLIAM YEATES RESIGNS DR. DRAKE TO BE APPOINTED

Former, Who Now Resides in Hamilton, Finds It Inconvenient To Come To This City To Attend Meetings---Mr. Hanna Has Resignation.

Official word of the resignation of Mr. William Yeates, of Hamilton, license commissioner, is expected in a few days, in fact, it is said that the resignation is already in the hands of Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial secretary.

Mr. Yeates is no longer a resident of this city, and consequently finds it very inconvenient to attend meetings.

He has been on the board since the Whitney Government has been in power.

Speculation is rife as to his successor, but it is said that the Conservative Club has agreed on Dr. Drake to succeed Mr. Yeates.

Friend of Mr. Beck's.

Dr. Drake is a personal friend of Hon. Adam Beck's, and is said to be highly satisfac'ry to the Beck wing of the party, which is now in control.

The appointment will also be satisfactory to the other commissioner, who have insisted on the appointment of a good man.

Dr. Drake is a practicing physician and is at present physician for the Grand Trunk Railway.

London Tp. Bridge Washed Away Thames Causes Damage Down River

The Channel Is Now Practically Clear of Ice---No Danger of a Flood.

There is five feet of water going over the Springbank dam at present, so Engineer Simmie, of the pumping station, reports.

Very little ice is going over, although there was a great quantity going over last night and early this morning.

In the river, little ice is floating, although there is a great quantity of it lodged along the banks of the river. This will not be moved unless the water rises considerably.

There is no danger of a flood, as the worst is over.

The river is running wild further down, it is stated, a bridge on the fifth concession of London Township being torn away by the flood.

The water is gradually subsiding and will reach normal in a few days, it is thought.

HOMER COMMITTED

Young Muncey Indian Charged With Forgery to Elect.

Isaac Homer, the accused Muncey Indian forger, was this afternoon formally committed for trial by Squire Chittick.

A nephew of Homer's was the chief witness. He stated that on the day of the alleged forgery his uncle had given him a money order calling for $10 65. The Muncey postmaster had appeared suspicious of the order and had paid but $5 65 on account.

Upon receiving the money the witness had signed his uncle's name to the document, which later was proved to have been raised from $1 65 to $10 65.

Homer will appear for election of trial in a day or so.

The Princess of Wales has sent to the Church Army of England an order for a large number of shirts, to be made by the wives of prisoners who are under the care of the society.



LITTLE HARRY BAKER,
Who Was Drowned in the Thames Last Evening.

—Brantford Courier: Superintendent Tiffen of the G. T. R. was in Brantford yesterday in his private car. He was accompanied by Mr. T. Treleaven of London, superintendent of the carshops. The car was an especially handsome one, just turned out by the London shops.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—A LITTLE COLDER

FORECASTS.

Toronto, March 14—8 a.m.

Today—South and east winds; light snow or rain tonight.

Sunday—A little colder; light local sleet.

Local Temperatures.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. yesterday were: Highest, 45°; lowest, 31° above zero.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	6	2	Cloudy
Winnipeg	—18	—20	Clear
Port Arthur	4	0	Cloudy
Parry Sound	20	16	Clear
Toronto	30	26	Clear
Ottawa	28	24	Fair
Montreal	34	32	Clear
Quebec	32	26	Clear
Father Point	28	26	Fair

Minus (—) means below zero.

The first column in the above table records the temperatures at 8 o'clock this morning, and the second column records the minimum temperatures during the 24 hours previous.

WEATHER NOTES.

The low area which was over Ontario yesterday is now centred in New Brunswick, and that which wos over Southern British Columbia is now in Minnesota, moving quickly toward Ontario, accompanied by light snow and rain.

The weather continues very cold in Manitoba and the Western Provinces, and comparatively mild from Ontario eastward.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 42 below—12; Atlin, 14 below—10 b ow; Port Simpson, 36—42; Victoria, 44—52; Vancouver, 34—55; Kamloops, 44—58; Edmonton, 6 below—4 below; Battleford, 8 below—2; Prince Albert, 18 below—zero; Calgary, 26—28; Regina, 8—14; Winnipeg, 8 below—zero; Port Arthur, 2—22; Parry Sound, 28—40; Toronto, 32—46; Ottawa, 20—38; Montreal, 26—42; Quebec, 2—28; St. John, 19—36; Halifax, 14—36.

$50,000 FOR HURON COLLEGE BISHOP WILLIAMS ANNOUNCES

KNEW ARMSTRONG IN ENGLAND

Two Young Men Call and Identify the Body.

Superintendent Heard of Victoria Hospital stated to The Advertiser today that two young men with whom the late Fred Armstrong had been chumming while in St. Thomas visited the hospital and identified him as coming from Maidstone, in Kent, Eng.

They knew him in that place, and also after he came to this country, and are at a loss to understand why he should have wanted to change his name to Ward.

Superintendent Heard has also received letters from different parts of the country regarding the matter.

The remains are being held pending instructions from the father, Mr. Chas. Armstrong, who lives at Maidstone, Kent.

A FIFTY PER CENT CALL

Sovereign Bank Shareholders May Get Off Comparatively Easy.

Montreal, March 14. — Mr. D. M. Stewart, former general manager of the Sovereign Bank, it is announced, will not attend the annual meeting of the shareholders on Monday. Mr. Stewart is said to have handed all his stock over to the bank authorities some time ago, and is consequently not qualified to attend. There is some talk revelations being made at the meeting. It is not believed anything will come out, excepting under pressure. The view is expressed here that a 50 per cent call is the worst that the shareholders may fear. It had been hinted that the full double liability might have to be called for.

A Plan Is On Foot To Strengthen Anglican Institution.

MONEY WILL BE SECURED

Within the Next Five Years---A Big Improvement in College Contemplated.

An important meeting of the council of Huron College will be held on Friday evening next, when the matter of raising an endowment fund of $50,000 for the theological department will in all probability be launched.

"In five years more Huron College will be 50 years old," Bishop Williams told The Advertiser this morning, "and it is our aim to raise a fund of $50,000 in the next five years.

Huron College.

"Now that there is some likelihood of the city taking over the Western University, the church intends to make a special effort to make Huron College a big theological center.

"If the endowment fund is raised we will be able to secure a number of new professors and make an important improvement in the college in general."

Will Contribute.

It is stated that a number of wealthy persons throughout the diocese have signified their willingness to contribute substantial amounts toward the endowment fund, and there is little doubt that the required amount could be raised.

Jap Fleet Off for Secret Service May Be a Threat to China

A Powerful Cruiser Squadron Ready to Sail at Moment's Notice.

Hong Kong, March 14.—Information has been received here from Formosa that the first Japanese naval squadron will sail today on secret service. The cruisers Yakumo, Akitsushima, Asama and flotilla of smaller vessels have been coaled ready to sail at a minute's notice since March 7. At Sasebo, the naval station, everything is exceedingly busy. The Tatsu affair has caused a sensation in the navy, and some action in this department is surmised.

$100,000 Amusements at the Port Board of Trade Hears Proposition

Of American Who Would Transform the Old Time Resort.

The proposed improvements at Port Stanley occupied almost the entire attention of the board of trade last night, the regular order of business being either postponed or passed over in as brief a manner as possible.

The following gentlemen were admitted to membership upon vote of the mayor: J. C. Park, W. C. Wood, A. J. Morgan, Samuel Baker, C. A. Ross and W. P. Irving.

Mayor Stevely.

Mayor Stevely opened the meeting by stating that it had been called at the suggestion of President Rumball and Manager Mower, of the Southwestern Traction Company, who had called at his office yesterday and laid the plan for Port Stanley improvements before him.

He thought the movement was in the right direction, and well worthy the support of Londoners, as well as the people of St. Thomas and Port Stanley.

From Hon. Mr. Lemieux.

His worship then read a letter of appreciation from the Hon. Mr. Lemieux for the treatment he had received in London.

"When Mr. Lemieux was here," concluded the mayor, "I spoke to him about the establishment of a form of

(Continued on Page Six.)

Real Estate Owners Dissatisfied With the Hospital Expenditure

Committee Named To Go To the Institution and Investigate.

The statements that have appeared in the press this week regarding the expenditure at Victoria Hospital, together with information that was given last evening, furnished food for a good deal of warm discussion at the meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association last night.

One of the members stated that the expenditure for repairs during the month just passed had been one of the largest in the history of the institution, and amounted to nearly $3,000.

Crack at Physicians.

It was also stated that certain physicians are violating the rules of the institution in regard to the admission of inebriates by bringing them in under another name.

A case was mentioned where a man was placed in the "D. T." room as it is called, for a couple of days, and his diagnosis was given as ear trouble.

It was stated that many of the physicians of the city are aroused over this matter and intend bringing it up before the council, asking that body to deal with the matter.

Committee Appointed.

As a result of the discussion on the expenditure it was decided to appoint a committee to go down to the hospital and investigate.

The members allege that there is something wrong somewhere, and they intend writing to other cities for information regarding the cost of running their institutions.

Repairs Extensive.

The members are at a loss to understand why such extensive repairs should be necessary to a comparatively new building, and they intend investigating the matter thoroughly, and asking the council to take this matter up with them also.

The Resolution.

The following resolution was passed regarding the matter:

"Resolved,—That, whereas, matter affecting the administration and expenditure of public revenue and taxes has appeared in the public press, that would indicate either incapacity of the management or administration of Victoria Hospital as shown in the expense account set forth in said press report, that a committee, consisting of the chairman of the standing committees of this association be appointed to make inquiry into this matter for the benefit of the association, the general taxpayer and the public."

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

KING STREET—Story and half brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences. A bargain, $2,600.

NELSON STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; city water; lot 36x111 feet. $1,200.

QUEBEC STREET—Story and half brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 48x150 feet. Only $2,600. Will exchange for property nearer center of city.

ONE ACRE and large red pressed brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good cellar, pantry, large attic, good cellar; splendid soil. $3,500.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, cement walks; lot 35x144 feet. $1,350.

WELLINGTON STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, sewing-room, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, front and back stairs, all modern conveniences, veranda at front and back; lot 47x143 feet. $3,900.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Red pressed brick, two-story, 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, sewing-room, dining-room, kitchen, front and side veranda, modern conveniences, cement walks, barn; lot 39x215 feet. $4,000.

COLBORNE STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 large bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, piped for furnace, cellar under all of house, veranda, cement walks; lot 33x150 feet. Price, $2,200.

FRANCES STREET—New story and half brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, veranda, room for bath, pantry, hard and soft water and sink in house, 3 clothes closets, grained all downstairs; lot 38.6x157 feet. $1,900.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, furnace, modern conveniences, cellar under all of house, veranda, fruit trees, henhouse. $2,550.

DREANEY AVENUE — Brick-veneer cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; lot 33x132 feet. Price, $1,500.

EUCLID AVENUE—1½-story frame, cement foundation, good cellar, 4 bedrooms, room for bath, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn; lot 40x175 feet. Price, $1,850.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, cellar, sink and water in house, woodshed; lot 33x150 feet. $1,250.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, scullery, grate and mantel, veranda and balcony at front and rear, modern conveniences, fruit trees; lot 75x700 feet. Call for particulars.

SIMCOE STREET—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, with w.c. and piped for bath, gas, good cellar; lot 36x165 feet. Price, $2,300.

HAMILTON ROAD—New two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, room for bath, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, scullery, furnace, gas, two cellars; lot 36 feet frontage; good hardware; was not built to sell. Call for particulars.

OXFORD STREET—Semi-detached two-story brick, modern improvements; lot 76x145 feet to a lane. $4,800.

BRISCOE STREET—New frame cottage, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, good cellar. Lot 30x189 feet. $325 cash, balance $7 per month. A snap, $1,250.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Two-story, 3 bedrooms (large), parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 38x216 feet. $3,000.

HAMILTON ROAD—New brick cottage, block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hard and soft water, gas and fixtures, good cellar. $200 cash and balance $10 per month; $1,500.

TRAFALGAR STREET — New brick veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, piped for gas. Lot 30x110 feet. $400 cash and balance $10 per month; $1,600.

CENTRAL AVENUE—New 2-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. Lot 30x165 feet. Call for particulars.

CATHCART STREET — 1¾-story new brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. A splendid chance. Lot 32x139 feet. Only $2,700.

LYLE STREET—New brick, 1½-story, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, veranda at front and side, good cellar, all modern conveniences. $3,400.

ONE AND A HALF ACRES—Splendid large brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, fruit trees. $2,050, or with only half an acre $1,650. Only ten minutes walk from street cars.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—2-story brick, slate roof, 6 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, all modern conveniences. A first-class locality. Lot 61x150 feet. Call for particulars.

GROSVENOR STREET — New brick veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, den, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, front and back stairs, piped for furnace, gas and fixtures. Lot 30x120 feet. $2,300, or with bathroom and furnace complete $2,500.

RIDGEWAY—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, sewing-room. Lot 66x140 feet. Only $2,650.

FLORENCE STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, cupboard, cellar all under house. Lot 36.9x168 feet. City and soft water. $1,250.

DUNDAS STREET — 1½-story brick veneer, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, 3 clothes closets, bathroom, complete, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, furnace, good double cellar, pantry, sink and water in house, veranda, cement walks. Lot 30x115 feet. Price $2,500.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen; heated by hot water; bathroom complete, electric light and fixtures, barn and driveshed; lot 90x270 feet. This is a very nice property. Call for price.

TALBOT STREET—New red pressed brick, 4 bedrooms and attic finished, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences, veranda; a first-class property; the warmest house in the city. Call and get order to see house.

WILSON AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; good large lot. Easy terms. $100 cash, balance in monthly payments. Only $1,100.

MAITLAND STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, 2 clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 2 cellars, gas, veranda; lot 32x150 feet. Call for price.

COLBORNE STREET—Story and half brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, clothes closets, mantel and grate; shutters to all windows, chicken coop; lot 33x330 feet and right of way. Only $1,700.

CENTRAL AVENUE—Frame store and dwelling; dwelling contains 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, good cellar. Will sell cheap.

BECHER STREET — 1¾-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences; fruit trees; lot 30x132 feet. $2,800, or without furnace, $2,700.

YORK STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, gas and fixtures, cellar. $1,600.

LORNE AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, room for bath, 3 cellars, pantry, water and sink in house, furnace, wired for electric light, grained throughout; lot 29x150. $2,300.

FARMS—We have several very desirable farms. If you want a farm, call and see us.

TALBOT STREET—Two-story and attic brick, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, den, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen; oak floors all downstairs, all modern conveniences; stable, with cement foundation; a splendid property; lot 99x155 feet. Call and get order to see property.

IRWIN STREET—Frame two-story, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, good cellar, storeroom, 2 clothes closets, good barn, good well, large lot. Only $1,700.

WATERLOO STREET — Brick story and half, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, room for bath, furnace, 3 cellars, barn, driveshed; lot 42.6x152 feet. Call for particulars.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, all modern conveniences, porch and veranda, brick barn; lot 88x96 feet. A splendid opportunity to get a nice property in a good locality.

MAITLAND STREET—New solid brick story and half, 3 bedrooms, with 2 clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, piped for furnace, pantry, water and sink in house, cistern; lot 35x146 feet. $2,700.

BRUCE STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, 2 pantries, barn, fruit trees; lot 40x150 feet. $2,500.

LORNE AVENUE—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 27.6x150 feet. Will sell on easy payments, $100 cash and balance in monthly payments. $1,200.

HOPE STREET—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, with clothes closets, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, woodshed, gas, furnace; lot 55x150 feet. Easy terms, $500, balance monthly. $2,600.

TO RENT—Two splendid stores; first-class opening for confectioner or hardware. Immediate possession. Good locality.

FLORENCE STREET — New frame story and half, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, 3 cellars, furnace; hard and soft water in kitchen; fruit trees; lot 123x167.9 feet. A splendid opportunity. $2,500.

INKERMAN STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, water and sink in house, cement walks. $1,200.

VACANT LOTS—WE HAVE THE SALE OF THE LOTS IN THE FOLLOWING SURVEYS. YOU CAN BUY A LOT IN ANY OF THEM BY PAYING $5 DOWN AND $1 A WEEK. LOOK AT THE LIST: SUNSHINE PARK, NORTH END; SURREY PLACE, WEST LONDON; CHELSEA GREEN, SOUTHEAST; CRONYN PARK, EAST; VAUXHALL PARK, EAST; WYATT SURVEY, NORTHEAST; WOODSIDE SURVEY, SOUTH LONDON; DUNN ESTATE, SOUTH LONDON; MACKENZIE ESTATE, SOUTH LONDON; MAPLE GROVE, SOUTH, AND A LARGE NUMBER OF OTHER LOTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.

SIX ACRES—Chicken ranch; brick-veneer story and half house, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, veranda, 3 cellars, stable and feed room, driveshed, 4 large chicken houses, 200 fruit trees, three years planted; the buildings are all new; owner is doing splendid business. Property near city limits. Good reason for selling.

PICCADILLY STREET—Vacant lot, 34x66 feet. $400.

ARGYLL STREET—Frame cottage; lot 33x165 feet; easy terms. $800.

RESTAURANT—Doing first-class business; good locality; a money-maker.

PARTRIDGE STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, new barn and driveshed; lot 50x148 feet. Price, $1,400.

ELIAS STREET — New brick-veneer story and half, cement foundation, cellar under all of house, hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, hard and soft water and sink in house, piped for gas, electric light and fixtures; lot 30x140 feet. Price, $1,900.

ELIAS STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms down and 2 upstairs, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, hall, pantry, large cellar, gas, barn, fruit trees; lot 48x300 feet. Price, $1,600.

BARBER SHOP—Centrally located. Call for particulars.

SURREY AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, furnace, water and sink in house; lot 33x105 feet. Only $1,850.

GENERAL STORE—Stock amounting to about $2,800. Turn-over, about $14,000 per annum; rent only $25 per month; a first-class village, near the city. A splendid opportunity.

PRINCESS AVENUE, just east of Quebec street—New story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good cellar, connected with sewer, hard and soft water. This is a well-built house. Will be sold for $2,100 if taken at once. Immediate possession. Will sell for $1,900 without furnace. A chance of your lifetime. Easy terms.

VACANT LOT—Central avenue, central, 35x133 feet. Call for particulars.

TO LET—Modern residence, Richmond street north. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOT—Dundas street east; 31x115 feet. A very desirable lot. $800.

VAUXHALL PARK—Some very fine lots on easy payments. Call and see plan.

LARGE TWO-STORY RESIDENCE, near Wellington street, on King street; first-class order, steam-heated.

FINE PAIR of new brick dwellings, with all modern improvements; good location and well rented. If you want an investment, see them.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—Brick cottage, stone foundation, good cellar, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, water in back kitchen; lot 33x150 feet. Price, $1,100.

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

RIDOUT STREET, near Grand avenue—Some of the best lots in South London. Only $20 per foot.

ELIAS STREET—Cheap lots, $3 to $5 per foot. A splendid bargain.

BECHER BLOCK—BEST LOTS IN NORTH END. THEY ARE GOING FAST. A FEW CHOICE ONES LEFT. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT ONE.

RIDOUT STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE, SOUTHWEST CORNER—THE BEST VACANT LOTS IN SOUTH LONDON. CALL AT ONCE IF YOU WANT A CHOICE LOT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

VACANT LOTS—Colborne street north; splendid lots and cheap; on easy terms.

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

43 ACRES—A splendid property to subdivide; a money-maker.

13¾ ACRES—Market garden, brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, bank barn, stone basement and roothouse, stable, etc., henhouse; sandy loam. A first-class property. $3,500.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

CELERY FARM — BEST PAYING proposition out of doors; mile from Chelsea Green. The London Soap Company.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES; LOBO Township, con. 7, corner lot 12; frame house and barn, half-acre strawberries; 1¾ miles from Lobo village. Apply William Jardine, Lobo P. O. 971

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, 100 ACRES, in London Township, well fenced, well watered. Also 155 acres in London Township, near London; 35 acres of good timber, fair buildings, good fences, well watered. Fraser & Moore, barristers, London, Ont. 89c t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

100-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—NORTH half of lot 8, con. 4, Township of Lobo; soil clay loam, large frame house, barns and stable; 12 acres of fall wheat sown; fall plowing all done. Apply on premises or to Box 63, Lobo P. O. 65tf-t

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE—RENT, $10 monthly; sale price, $2,800; 60 acres woods, 6 acres cleared; splendid new stone cottage and barn; running water in each. Box 258, London. 99bl-wt

$2,700 WILL BUY A GOOD 50-ACRE farm—Good buildings, con. 6, Westminster Township. Apply James Blakie, White Oak, or Mrs. Geo. George, Shetland, Ont. 95c-twt

ANDERSON & CO.

Real Estate Agents

Bank of Toronto Chambers. Phone 2322

J. G. ANDERSON, FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT ASSURANCE EFFECTED. MONEY TO LOAN.

Now is the time to buy a farm. The snow is gone. Spring is here. Come and see what we have to offer.

200 acres in Westminster; frame house, fine buildings.

100 acres in Westminster; the choicest farm in the township; fine buildings, well fenced, all level, choice clay loam. Price is right.

140 acres on car line; two good barns, good brick house, 14 acres wheat, soil clay loam, 7 acres timber.

125 acres on car line, five miles to city; first-class buildings, beautiful lawn and ornamental and shade trees, soil clay loam. A beautiful home and chance to divide property.

50 acres on car line, four miles to city; good buildings, flowing well, etc., clay loam.

25 acres on car line; a beautiful spot for small farming or chickens.

40 acres, two miles out, on Traction line; the choicest kind of a home.

25 acres, up to date, to exchange for cottage in city or other property. Inquire about this.

50 acres, well improved, good home, near Bothwell, for $2,500; the best snap we have.

100 acres in Caradoc for $2,800; $500 down or city property; balance to suit; new land.

50 acres, near city; fine buildings; choice clay loam. Wants to sell.

45 acres, 1½ miles from Komoka; frame house and barn. Price, $2,000.

100 acres, half-mile from Komoka; here is a bargain; choice home and land, buildings, etc. Sickness the reason for selling. Inquire about this.

100 acres in London Township to sell or exchange; good brick house, two barns; four miles to city. Would take house in city. Speak quickly.

25-acre farm, near village; up to date in every way; fine brick house and barns. Would exchange for cottage in city.

65 acres, 2½ miles to city; choice brick house, bank barn, clay loam.

We have a lot of small places from five acres up, too numerous to try to advertise.

A choice 100-acre farm in Lobo Township. Call or write for full particulars.

$3,000—Large rooming house, fully occupied, on Dufferin avenue.

$3,800—Hyman street; 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms; modern.

$3,000—Waterloo street; 1½-story brick, modern.

$3,500—King street; two-story brick, modern.

$3,000—Maitland street; 10-roomed house.

$3,500—Oxford street; 1½-story pressed brick.

$3,000—Colborne street; 1¾-story brick, modern; small stable. Immediate possession.

$3,500—Wellington street; two-story and attic; near the park; modern.

$3,500—Ridout street; two-story brick, modern, 4 bedrooms, etc.

$4,000—Piccadilly street; 1½-story brick, modern.

$4,200—Central avenue; two-story brick, modern, latest improvements.

$4,600—Princess avenue; two-story brick, modern.

$5,500—Talbot street; two-story brick, modern.

$5,000—St. James street; two-story brick, modern.

$6,000—Two-story and attic; central, modern.

$6,500—Two-story and attic, near to the park; modern.

Lots in all parts of the city for sale. Come and see what we have for sale before buying. List your property with us and we will find you a buyer..

$850—Frame cottage, large lot. Terms, $300 cash.

$1,200—Hill street; frame cottage.

$1,300—Brick cottage, new. Terms, $300 cash.

$1,400—Frame cottage, stable. Will exchange for 5 or 10 acres.

$1,500—Adelaide street; frame cottage. On easy terms of payment.

$1,200—Tecumseh avenue; frame cottage, in good repair. Terms, $200 or more cash.

$1,400—Kent street; frame dwelling; lot is worth money asked.

$1,350—Duchess avenue; frame cottage.

$1,350 — Cement brick cottage, new. Terms, $75 or more cash.

$1,375—Frame cottage, new. Terms, $50 or more cash, balance monthly.

$1,475—Hamilton road; frame cottage, new; excellent value.

$1,300—1½-story frame, five minutes' walk to market. Terms, $300 cash.

$1,800—Princess avenue; new brick cottage. Immediate possession.

$2,000—Redan street; brick 1¼-story, bath, etc. On easy terms of payment.

$2,300—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, bath, closet, furnace, gas, cellar, grate, etc. Terms, $300 or more cash.

$2,400—1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, hard and soft water, hot and cold, bath, closet, furnace, hard and soft water upstairs, in cellar and kitchen.

$2,600—Two-story and attic, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen. A good chance for a modern rooming house.

$3,000—Two-story and attic, 6 bedrooms, thoroughly modern; suitable for roomers or a large family.

$3,000—Waterloo street; red brick house, modern. Owner leaving city.

G. A. HATCH, Licensed Auctioneer for City and County

THERE NEVER WAS A BETTER TIME

for anyone to engage in farming in Ontario than the present. Many of the farms we have for sale can be bought at bargain prices. Men make great mistakes in continuing at uncertain work in cities and towns when they can be independent by becoming the owners of some of these farms. A farmer, unlike the employe in cities or towns, is never liable to be laid off work, with rent, grocery, butcher and other bills staring him in the face. More than eighty-five per cent of the farmers of Ontario are prosperous and independent. The same cannot truthfully be said of any other class of the community. Very rarely do we hear of a farmer actually failing.

No. 5530—One acre of land in Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, half-mile to electric railway, quarter-mile to school, church and postoffice; frame house, 7 rooms. Price, $1,600.

No. 5531—100 acres, Township of Moore, County of Lambton, four miles from Petrolea; soil clay loam, all drained by tile and open drains; 2 acres orchard (mixed fruit), one-story house, metal sides, frame barn. Price, $5,200.

No. 5532—Six acres in the Town of Caledonia, County of Haldimand; fine garden land, well fenced, all plowed ready for crop; one-eighth mile to stores, postoffice, railroad station, etc. Price, $350.

No. 5533—146 acres, Township of Dunwich, County of Elgin, near Iona station; 1½-story frame house (9 rooms), frame barn, cement basement, stabling, implement house, etc. Price, $6,200.

No. 5534—50 acres, Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, 3½ miles from Bothwell; soil sand and clay loam, tile drained, good spring well, frame house, barn, cow stable, etc. Price, $2,500.

No. 5528—12 acres, Township of Caradoc, County of Middlesex, one mile from Strathroy market, railroad station and postoffice, all in good state of cultivation; 1 acre orchard, new wire fences, brick house (7 rooms), barn, henhouse, all in good repair. Price, $1,500.

No. 5526—50 acres, Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, two miles to Newbury railroad station, 2½ miles to Wardsville P. O.; soil sand and clay loam, all drained by tile and open drains; half-acre orchard (mixed fruit), 1½-story frame house (5 rooms), barn, drive barn and fowlhouse, other small outbuildings, all in good repair. Price, $2,600.

No. 5523—9¾ acres in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton, half-mile to Burlington, ten miles to Hamilton; 4 acres apple orchard, 1 acre pears, 90 cherry trees, quarter-acre plums; two-story brick house (11 rooms), two barns, in good repair. Price, $10,000.

No. 5521—100 acres, Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, three miles to Newbury, 1½ miles to Wardsville; 27 acres timber, valued at $2,500; soil clay and sand loam, 2 acres orchard, two-story frame house, on brick foundation (10 rooms), frame barn, with stables under, hay barn and open shed; all buildings in good repair; beautiful lawn, with ornamental trees. Price, $5,200.

FOR SALE.

A splendid chance to secure a good paying general store business in good village in County of Middlesex. This property was placed in our hands for sale yesterday, and the owner is anxious to sell, on account of ill-health. Doing a business of over $10,000 per year. The store and dwelling can be rented at $12 per month. There is a good garden and orchard in connection. Carrying a stock of about $3,500 at present. Call in and get full particulars at once if interested.

No. 1431—Livery barn and equipments, also dwelling, 7 horses, 4 buggies (1 rubber-tired), 2 double carriages (1 rubber-tired), trunk wagon, trunk sleigh, 5 cutters, 1 double cutter, 6 set single harness, 3 set double harness. The outfit is all in good order, and within a couple of blocks of railway station. Price, $3,500.

SEE FREE PRESS OF THIS DATE FOR FURTHER LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LIMITED.

78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.
Phone 696.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARM, OXFORD County, 200 acres; 35 acres good pine and hardwood bush, balance good workable land; first-class buildings; barn 60x85, stable underneath; well fenced; abundance of water, large orchard; convenient to market; price, $9,000; part cash; immediate possession. Address William Currie, Ayr Ont. bd-t&w

CHEAPER THAN RENTING — NEW, modern; Central avenue; vacant; near Talbot; interest only 4½%. One on Waterloo street, near Dundas; three cottages near market. Sutherland, 7 Market Lane. 99k-wtyw

FOR SALE ON LOT 19, CON. 9, LONDON Township, March 20, 1908; thirteen horses, forty dairy cows, some young cattle, two sows. A Needham, proprietor. 1e

Chas. W. Firby & Co.

78 Dundas St. Phone 696.

Is your property on our sales list? Is it on our rent list? Have you a business for sale? Have you rent or accounts of any kind to be collected? Do you want to borrow money? If you are interested in any of the abave it will pay you to call or to send us full particulars.

A FEW PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

(47) $1,600—Maitland street; solid brick cottage, new, 8 rooms, nicely situated; lot 35x150.

(46) $1,400—Kent street, central; frame cottage, 8 rooms, brick foundation; lot 37x75.

(45) $1,300—Ontario street; one-story frame, good repair, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms.

(44) $1,800—Euclid avenue; cement veneer cottage, 24x40; lot 60x120 feet; cement stable.

(43) $1,300—Nelson street; 1½-story brick-veneer, 8 rooms; lot 37½x111.

(41) $1,700—Sackville street; one-story frame cottage, 24x30, 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms; lot 80x166.

(40) $1,650—Kitcnener avenue; brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms.

(39) $950—Grosvenor street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, 7 rooms.

(38) $1,400—Egerton street; frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, 7 rooms.

(37) $1,500—St. James street; frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, 6 rooms; lot 33x150.

(31) $1,200—Euclid avenue; frame cottage, in good condition; 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms; lot 30x120.

(30) $1,750—Brighton avenue; new one-story solid brick cottage, 8 rooms.

(29) $1,550—St. James street; 1½-story new brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms.

(28) $1,100—Argyll street; 1¼-story frame, 40x25 feet; 7 rooms; lot 66 feet frontage.

(27) $1,200—Queen's avenue; brick cottage, 6 rooms, 2 bedrooms.

(26) $1,500—Princess avenue; 1½-story frame, new, 8 rooms, 3 bedrooms; lot 26x133.

(25) $1,700—Princess avenue; 1½-story frame, 22x28; 4 bedrooms, 8 rooms.

(24) $1,600—Trafalgar street; one-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, 8 rooms; lot 30x132 feet.

$2,000—Five-acre fruit farm, 1½ miles from London; good buildings and all kinds of fruit.

$1,100—Three-acre market garden farm; frame house, cement barn.

$2,500—Six acres, 1¼ miles on Traction road; frame house and barn; some fruit.

For list over $2,000 see Free Press.

For Sale or Exchange

First-class licensed hotel, doing a good business; two-story brick building; two barns and shed; business done daily is from $15 to $25. Will exchange for farm.

100 acres, Township of Westminster; 8 acres timber, soil clay loam, 1½-story good brick house, barn 50x60, stone wall, other outbuildings; one mile to school, six miles to London. Will exchange for 150 acres to suit, or would exchange for farm in the neighborhood of Brucefield.

100 acres, Township of London; soil clay loam, 1½-story house, three frame barns; nine miles to London. Will exchange for blacksmith shop or small store.

50 acres, Township of West Nissouri; soil clay loam, 1½-story frame house, new barn 42x50, on stone wall; seven-eighths mile to school. Will exchange for 100 acres.

100 acres, Township of London; soil clay loam, 1½-story brick house, two frame barns; eleven miles to London. Price, $5,600.

150 acres, Township of London; soil clay loam, two-story brick house, two large barns, on 9-foot walls, large shed, other outbuildings, windmill, good bush; ten miles to London.

40 acres, Township of London; good land; two-story good brick house, contains 12 rooms, barn 40x60, on foundation, stabling under, good henhouse; eleven miles from London.

50 acres, Township of Tuckersmith; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, barn 32x45; 2½ miles to Hensall. Price, $2,300.

If you do not see what suits you, call or write. Full particulars gladly given.

NEEDHAM & ROBSON

418 TALBOT STREET, LONDON, ONT.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED acres, on Adelaide street, seven miles from London; brick house, two barns, well watered; soil clay loam. Apply John F. Sifton, care Sifton & Co., London. 65tf-tw

STORES—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of first-class grocery and other stores in this city for sale. If you want a store of any kind, call and see us, and we will be pleased to give you full particulars. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 93tf-wty

Weather Probs: FAIR AND COLDER.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE—PHONE 655

Saturday March 14

STORE NEWS TODAY.

COME MONDAY MORNING EARLY

The inducements offered here for Monday will attract hundreds to this store, and if it is one of those beautiful spring days the outing in that morning air alone will be worth a special effort. But let the weather be what it will, it won't interfere with the clearance of every one of the ten dozen Skirts, and five dozen Waists, also the 173 yards of Black 79c Mignon Chiffon Taffeta for 50¢ a yard. That's all, but SHOP BEFORE SIX TODAY, and come MONDAY MORNING EARLY.



Only $1.00

This cut represents the special White Lawn Waists which go on sale Monday—embroidered front, tucked and fastened at back, three-quarter sleeves, exactly as shown in cut. We have only five dozen in this lot. Don't let them pass. While they last, each...... $1.00

Black "Mignon" 79c Chiffon Taffeta, 50c Yd.

We have two pieces only (173 yards) at this price. These, unfortunately (or rather fortunately for our customers), were damaged by water in transit. The insurance company has to pay the damage. Our customers now reap the benefit. This is our regular line of special (guaranteed) Chiffon Taffeta, with name "Mignon" woven on selvage, which we have sold large quantities of for two seasons past, with good results.

The effect of the water on the silk is barely perceptible, but knowing the conditions we refrain from offering it as perfect, and we are given another opportunity to offer to our customers what we are always proud to stand behind—A GENUINE BARGAIN.

173 yards only. Black "Mignon" Chiffon Taffeta, Monday morning, per yard .... 50¢

MAIL ORDERS FILLED WHILE THEY LAST.



Black Sateen Petticoats, 98c

Another ten-dozen lot, same as was sold some days ago at this price. We have had many inquiries for more of these, and have secured them at same price as before. If you have not seen them, this cut is an exact representation of same, and speaks for the goods. Ten dozen only. Each .... 98¢

'Phone or Mail Orders Filled While They Last.

Store Closes at 6 p.m. Daily. Saturday Included.

Smallman & Ingram
THE SATISFACTORY STORE—PHONE 655

149 to 153 Dundas Street

P. Walsh's Bulletin

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of rich clay loam, well drained, flowing spring creek at buildings, ten acres of hard maple, three acres of orchard, large two-story frame house, bank barns; four miles south of Parkhill, on G. T. R. main line, close to school. Price, $7,500. It will pay you to inspect this farm.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Two-story brick, semi-detached house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, good lot. Price reasonable.

ALBERT STREET—Two-story brick residence, 11 rooms, modern improvements, brick barn, large grounds. Call for price.

ADELAIDE STREET—1½-story frame, almost new, 7 rooms.

LANGARTH STREET—Frame cottage 9 rooms, large lot. Inspect this house.

PURCHASE A LOT WHEN YOU CAN get the best privileges, such as city water, sewers, street cars, etc. Such property must increase in value. Inspect our lots in the Ridout street survey, where we have already sold some. This is the best offering in South London. Call at once.

COLBORNE STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 50x165 feet. Price, $4,200.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US AT ONCE. SPRING SALES WILL BE ALL RIGHT. NO CHARGE UNTIL SOLD.

HYMAN STREET — 1½-story brick house, complete in every respect. Call at once for price.

ASHLAND AVENUE—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; lot 40x167 feet. Call for price.

IF YOU DON'T SEE WHAT YOU WANT WE HAVE OTHER PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

CHEAP LOTS on the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. The new electric belt will pass this block.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating; all modern improvements; good lot. Price reasonable.

ORCHARD STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas; lot 23x202 feet. Price, $2,200.

WILLIAM AND GROSVENOR STS.—Two-story frame, in good order; the grounds will make five building lots; a good site for a store. The new electric belt will pass this corner.

WHARNCLIFE ROAD, SOUTH LONDON—Ten acres, new 1½-story brick house, outbuildings; close to electric cars. Speculators, note this chance. Call for price.

MILL STREET—1¼-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x90 feet.

WELLINGTON STREET — Two-story brick house, all modern improvements; close to Victoria Park. $3,600.

EGERTON STREET—New brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot 35x180 feet.

GROSVENOR STREET—1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms; good lot. $1,550.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms; lot 44x247 feet; fruit trees. If you want desirable property in the north end, call and see us.

WELLINGTON AND VICTORIA streets—Large brick cottage, with one acre, which can be subdivided. Call for price.

ENGLISH STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Only $2,500.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; large lot. At a bargain.

JOHN STREET—Two-story frame, 5 bedrooms, electric light; good lot. Easy terms.

CLARENCE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms. $1,400.

A GENERAL STORE, twelve miles from London; doing a large paying business. We refer you to the wholesale houses.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, large cellars, cement walks; lot 28x195 feet. Call at once.

MOUNT PLEASANT AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick. $1,800.

P. WALSH,

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

Are You Thinking of Buying

A HOUSE?
A LOT?
A HORSE?
AN AUTOMOBILE?
A BUSINESS?
A MUSICAL INSTRUMENT?

If so, then serve your own interest best by consulting The Advertiser Wants.

A. A. CAMPBELL

Real Estate, Loans and Investments.

428 RICHMOND STREET,
LONDON, ONT.

Building lots, cottages, residences and business properties for sale.

Wanted for a client—Two-story modern brick residence, west of Adelaide street and south of Central avenue.

MONEY TO LOAN,

for part of purchase money, to build (money advanced as building progresses), to pay off old mortgages, and to remodel the old house.

Business intrusted to us is strictly private and confidential. 1tf-ty

Notice to Creditors

In the matter of Lind, Kerrigan & Co., of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, wholesale grocery merchants:

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Lind, Kerrigan & Co. have made an assignment to the undersigned, under the provisions of Chapter 147, R. S. O., 1897, of all their estate and effects in trust for the benefit of their creditors.

A meeting of the creditors of the said estate is hereby convened, and will be held at the law offices of Meredith, Fisher & McDonald, London, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1908, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the said estate.

All creditors of the said estate are hereby required to file their claims with our solicitors, Meredith, Fisher & McDonald, London (as directed by the said statute), on or before the day of such meeting. After April 25, 1908, the undersigned shall proceed to distribute the said estate, having regard only to such claims as they shall have notice of, and they shall not be responsible for the assets of the said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons whose claim or claims shall not have been filed.

Dated the 9th day of March, A. D. 1908.
MEREDITH, FISHER & McDONALD, solicitors for THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY, assignees. b

TENDERS

Sealed separate or bulk tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock, for the erection of an addition to school No. 22, London Township, Hamilton road. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. G. CRADDOCK, architect, 461 Talbot street. 1c-txt

A TENDERLOIN TRAGEDY

Canadian Girl Is Dead From Drink, Cocaine and Opium.

New York, March 13.—Mabel Rogers one of thirteen children left orphans out in Red River, Canada, who answered the call of the city at the age of 14, is dead. Mabel Rogers, they called her. It sounded good and was easy to remember, but the old name was buried in the past, and "what's in a name" in the Tenderloin? "The prettiest girl on Broadway," they used to say of her, but drink, cocaine and opium did their work, and the Tenderloin killed Mabel Rogers at the age of 23.

When she started downward the police courts knew her, but the efforts of magistrates and probation officers could not bring back the girl that Red River had known. And then came the end. The drugs had been too much, and it was the heart. She dropped dead on the threshold of one of the places where she had become so well known. The music never stopped; the singer finished his cheap sentimental song, "Take her somewhere," said the proprietor, "for things like that hurt business."

Mrs. Hattie Ross, the negro missionary, took up a collection and got enough to bury her properly. "The poor kid," said "Bill" Devery as he slipped $5 into Mrs. Ross' hand. They took her down to an English avenue undertaking establishment and many of the old-time friends came to see her.

FIVE YEARS FOR WALSH

Convicted Chicago Bank President Refused a New Trial.

Chicago, March 13.—Judge Anderson of the United States district court, today denied the motion for a new trial for John R. Walsh, former president of the Chicago National Bank, convicted of misusing the funds of that institution, and sentenced him to five years in the state penitentiary. Sentence was not passed immediately, attorneys for the defense entering a motion in arrest of judgment on which they argued for some time and against which District Attorney Dobyns made reply.

An application was immediately made to Judge Grosscup, of the United States court of appeals, for a supersedeas, which was granted, and Walsh was released under bonds of $50,000 pending the hearing of his appeal.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC. AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Next Thursday Night
SAMSON
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Chorus 125 Voices | Mr. Albert D. Jordan, Musical Director. | CHICAGO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA QUARTET.

ADMISSION 50c

Side doors open at 7:15 for ticket holders. General public admitted 7:30, front doors.

GRAND TODAY MAT. & EVE.
Thorns and Orange Blossoms A dramatization of Bertha M. Clay's novel. Seats now selling. Mat., 15c and 25c. Eve., 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c

BENNETT'S
PICTURE THEATER. ALL NEXT WEEK.
The Passion Play
Beautifully Hand-Colored. The Original Production.
CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCES. 2 to 5, 7:30 to 10:30. **10c** Admission to All.

A BENEFIT CONCERT
will be given at Bennett's Theater, Tuesday, March 24, in aid of London Symphony Orchestra.
Prices: Galley, 10c; balcony, 15c; lower floor, 25c; box seats, 50c.
98tf W. O. STEVENS, Conductor.

DUTCH SUPPER UNDER THE AUSPICES of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A., Monday evening, 16th, from 6 to 8 o'clock. b

SHAMROCK HOP—PALACE DANCING Academy, Tuesday evening, March 17. Special musical programme of Irish airs. Invitations. Dayton & McCormick.

KEEP DISENGAGED—FOREST CITY Business College concert, Friday evening, March 27. James Fax and other good talent employed. b

EMPRESS SHIPS
Empress of Britain sails Friday, March 20, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool. Train No. 9, C. P. R., connects with this ship at St. John, N. B. Low rates to or from the Old Country. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

ST. PATRICK'S CONCERT, ST. MARY'S Hall, March 17—Miss Aileen Askew, soprano, Windsor; Mr. Charles Mathew Clohecy, baritone, Detroit; Miss Jean McDonald, reader. "Nora's Sacrifice," an Irish drama, by St. Mary's Dramatic Society. Reserved seats, 50c, 35c, 25c. Plan open at McPhillips' music store, Monday, March 16, at 9 a.m. 1c

IRISH CONCERT—TUESDAY, MARCH 17, Chalmers Church, corner of Waterloo and Grey streets. Splendid programme of Irish music. Refreshments served, 8 p.m. Tickets, 15 cents. b

RAMBLER CLUB—IRISH CARNIVAL, Jubilee Rink, Tuesday, march 17; $20 cash prizes. Extra band; all Irish music. 1c

MISS WATSON, PRINCIPAL OF THE department of home economics, Macdonald Institute, Guelph, will give an address on "Children's Diet" in the Collegiate Institute assembly hall, on Tuesday, March 17, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the London Mothers' Club. The public is cordially invited. b

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

LEARN TO DANCE—PRIVATE LESSONS by R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue. Season open. Call and register. 89tf

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

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—DOMINION LODGE, NO. 48, will entertain on Wednesday evening, March 18. Every member requested to attend. Chorazin Lodge will exemplify degree work. Come and enjoy yourself. Thomas D. Hastings, secretary. 1c

THE PAST MASTERS' ASSOCIATION will meet in the Masonic Temple on Saturday evening, 14th inst., at 8 p.m., to complete arrangements for banquet. All masters and past masters are invited. S. Baker, secretary. 100u

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE WITH farming experience, to work on farm. Apply Sidney L. Court, Dorchester. 99c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG MAN WANTS POSITION IN wholesale house; double entry bookkeeping; large business experience in Canada, England and United States; university education. Apply Box 66, Advertiser. 1c-tzx

PERSONAL.

IF THOSE SIX ROWDY GIRLS WHO last night yelled like fiends around my house, and rang my doorbell, repeat the offense, will be severely dealt with. Wm. E. Parsons, 1068 Dundas. b

CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, RELIABLE, convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birth date. 490 North Clark street, Chicago. b

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WIRE-HAIRED FOX TERRIER dog, 9 months old; black and tan head, white body. Reward on return to 514 Dundas street. 100tf

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, BETWEEN Michigan Central station and City Hall; initials "M. A. W.," on case. Address in back. Finder please leave at Advertiser office. 100c

LOST—OVAL MOURNING BROOCH. Reward for return to Advertiser office. 100c

LOST—LEFT IN OXFORD STREET car, gold-headed cane, with name on. Reward if returned to this office. 99u

LOST, SATURDAY—SMALL BAG, CONTAINING about $10 in silver. Reward at Advertiser office. 98c

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES, NORTH half of lot 3, con. 6, London Township; frame house, bank barn, good well, orchard; near schoolhouse and church. Price, $6,300. Apply W. A. Guest, 920 Wellington street. 1c-tyw

FIVE ACRES—SPLENDID LOCATION, half-mile east of city limits. Address W. W. Gould, Ealing, Ont. 1k-tywt

SIGNS.

SIGNS OF ALL KINDS—MODERATE prices. "The Signry." 272 Dundas street. Phone 1845.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DEATHS.

McEWEN—On March 11, 1908, in London Township, William McEwen, dearly beloved husband of Ellen McEwen, in his 78th year.

Funeral on Sunday, March 15, from his late residence, lot 15, con. 4, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, at 2:30; service at 2, by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, of New St. James' Presbyterian Church. Friends kindly accept this intimation. 99c

MALE HELP WANTED.

POSITIONS ARE CERTAIN — SIX young men and two young ladies placed in positions this week, and more positions waiting; specialty of advanced railway work; terms easy. London College Telegraphy, London, Ont. 66tf-zxt

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS STOVE plate molders. Western Foundry Company, Limited, Wingham. 1c

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN, TO take charge of children's department; must be first-class; state age, experience and salary expected. Address Salesman, this office. 98k

EXPERIENCED DRESSGOODS SALESMAN. Apply T. F. Kingsmill. 97c-yxt

WIDEAWAKE, AMBITIOUS YOUNG hustler as our representative; salary, $60 to $100 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary. Metropolitan Cigar Company, Milwaukee, Wis. b

YOUNG MAN FOR SHOE BUSINESS. Casselman Bros., 171 Dundas street. b

APPLICATIONS FOR THE POSITION of janitor of Hyatt Avenue Methodist Church will be received by the undersigned up to March 18. Applicants to state salary expected. Call after 7 p.m. F. W. J. Ball, 168 Adelaide street. 1c

GOOD PAY TO MEN EVERYWHERE to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvasing. Universal Advertising Company, Chicago. b

AT THE DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto, telegraphy is taught quickly and thoroughly. All students are placed in good position immediately upon graduation. 77tf-t

CANVASSER—A TRAINED SALESMAN of good appearance; weekly salary paid. 355 Clarence street.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED COATMAKER. APPLY Robinson Corset and Costume Company, 434 Talbot street. 1c

LADY SEWERS—MAKE SANITARY belts at home; materials furnished; $15 per hundred; particulars, stamped envelope. Dept. 710, Dearborn Specialty Company, Chicago. b

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK, FOR private house; upstairs girl and girls for general work. Apply McEwen's, 501½ Richmond. ywt

TWO SALESLADIES WANTED AT once. Apply Lang Company, 124 Dundas street. b

WANTED AT ONCE—A DISHWASHER and vegetable cook. Apply Tecumseh House. 100c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY 362 Dufferin avenue. 100c

MAID WANTED FOR GENERAL work; good wages; no washing; references. No. 536 Dufferin avenue. 99tf

CIGAR PACKERS WANTED. APPLY John McNee & Sons. 99c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKER, to work on either skirts or waists. Miss Edwards, Adelaide and Dundas streets, upstairs. 98c

WANTED—HOUSEMAID AND KITCHEN girl. Apply Housekeeper, Victoria Hospital. 98tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Apply Housekeeper, Tecumseh House. 971

INVESTIGATE OUR SPECIAL OFFER to students now. Acme School of Art, 430 Talbot street.

WANTED—200 LADIES TO GET OUR prices on bread and confectionery. Big Bell Restaurant, 123 King street. Phone 1749 K.

WANTED.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING, TO take home. Address Box 68, Advertiser. 1c

WANTED—GENTLEMAN'S SADDLE; must be in good condition. Address Box 67, Advertiser. 1c

AN EXPERIENCED CHEESEMAKER needs factory. Apply Box 64, Advertiser. 1c

WANTED—SMALL COTTAGE, BY THE middle of April. Box 65, Advertiser. b

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD, going, profitable grocery business; clean staple stock, $500 to $1,000; can pay cash. Box 63, Advertiser. b

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COMFORTABLE house, centrally located, on easy payments. Address, stating particulars, to Box 51, this office. 97c-yxt

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 223½ Dundas street. ywt

WORN-OUT JEWELRY CAN BE SOLD —Take it to Milroy, 394 Richmond. t

WANTED TO LOAN—$1,200 ON CITY OR farm property. Box 62, Advertiser. 100c

5,000 LADIES TO PURCHASE CALLING cards. Your name, address and receiving days beautifully written on imperial white ivory cards at 25c a dozen. Call at Room 117, Masonic Temple, or phone 1736 or 124. 100c

WANTED TO PURCHASE — TWO-STORY solid brick house, central situation, five or six large bedrooms and bathroom. Reply, stating price and size of lot, to Box 59, this office. 99c

WANTED—GENERAL STORE BUSINESS in country village in Western Ontario, on railroad. Box 58, Advertiser. 99c

WANTED TO BUY—A GENERAL stock in village or country; rent property preferred. Address O. Kay, St. Marys, Ont. 98g

WANTED TO RENT—SIX OR SEVEN room house, modern conveniences; May 1; give full particulars. Apply Box 53, Advertiser. 97n

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

INCUBATOR—USED ONE SEASON; will sell cheap. 415 Dundas street. 1c

WE SELL GOOD HARD COAL AT $6 50 per ton. We must dispose of our stock. Good wood, $2 per load. Dominion Coal and Wood Company. Phone 1788.

SHUFF'S WALL PAPERS HAVE SUITED hundreds in London. Corner Dundas and William.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 55 VARIETIES; also seed potatoes, raspberry and blackberry plants. Catalogue free, describing each variety. Jno. Downham, Strathroy. 95m-t

FOR SALE—$450 UPRIGHT PIANO, AT a sacrifice for immediate sale. Address Box 61, Advertiser. 100c,13,14,21

FOR SALE—PRIZE-WINNING WHITE Wyandotte eggs; best laying strain; $1 50 per fifteen. 430 Quebec. 97a-yt

GOOD CHEAP WORK HORSE FOR sale. Apply R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton. 100tf

FOR SALE—FIVE AND SEVEN-YEAR-OLD team, with new set heavy double harness and truck. 446 Hill street, afternoons. 99c

FOR SALE—BIG, SOUND MARE, 12 years old; cheap. 20 Argyll street, West London. 99c

PEDIGREED BOSTON TERRIER PUPPIES for sale; champion bred. Apply after 5 o'clock, 14 Walnut street. 99c

BOYS' SHOES, $1.50
MEN'S SHOES, $2.00
These two lines of Shoes are made of box-calf, and are good value for the money.
WM. PAXMAN,
290 DUNDAS STREET.

GO TO THE BIG WATCH SIGN, KING street, for jewelry, W. J. Wray & Co., wholesale and retail.

FOR SALE—A LARGE NUMBER OF good horses of all classes. Baled hay and straw. Manitoba feed wheat and choice oats. James McCartney & Son, 141 Queen's avenue. 98k

COAL—THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN buy; also best hard wood; promptly delivered. South End Coal and Wood Yard. Phone 2700. E. Moule, manager.

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

MANUFACTURERS OF REX MOTOR bicycles will advance price twenty-five dollars April 1. Few orders will be accepted in meantime at old price. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

20 lbs. Redpath Granulated Sugar, $1
3 tins Aylmer Peas 25c
3 tins Aylmer Corn 25c
2 tins Cascade Salmon 25c
HENDERSON & GRAHAM, Cash Grocers
Cor. Colborne and Cheapside, Phone 1724

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN AND BUFF Orpington eggs for hatching, from well-bred stock; settings reserved. 191 Grey street. 89k t

CEDAR POSTS.
Straight, sound and good size for the price asked; 8 to 16 feet long. Turned posts here, too.
GEO. H. BELTON.
Yard and Mill: Rectory Street, north Grand Trunk Railway. xt

GOOD DRY WOOD, $2 PER LOAD; slabs, $1 50. Forest City Bent Goods Company, 585 Bathurst. Phone 700.

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD AT WILSON'S Big Store, 375 Clarence street. Furniture, stoves, carpets, curtains, rugs, etc. Homes furnished complete.

ORDER YOUR Account Books FOR 1908
The CHAS. CHAPMAN CO.

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

CALENDAR PHOTO MOUNTS FOR 1908, only 5 cents. McKenzie, photo supplies, opposite City Hall.

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT, OUR WORK is guaranteed, in carriage painting, repainting, woodwork, ironwork, at Smith's, Maple street.

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

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

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES AND oils. Umbrellas repaired. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

SNAPS FOR THIS WEEK—BEAUTIFUL French burl upright piano, 7 1-3 octaves, all improvements, used only four months; regular price, $325, now $245. Handsome rosewood piano, 7 1-3 octaves, $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co. 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

GREEN & CO. SELL GOOD QUALITY free-burning Lopez anthracite chestnut coal, at $6 50 per ton; no clinkers, no smoke; burns entirely out. Yard, 495 York. Phone 1391.

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

SUNGLEE SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF hair-growing. Try a bottle. James Gleeson, 631 Dundas, Phone 2223.

JOBBING and REPAIR WORK
I have secured the services of a first-class expert in plastering, painting and paperhanging, bricklaying, etc. Work guaranteed and orders quickly executed. H. E. ST. GEORGE, 74 Fullarton street. ywt

20% OFF ON ALL HOUSEHOLD FURniture, carpets, dinner sets, toilet sets, lamps, etc., on easy payments. Fishbein's, 638 Dundas St. ywt

FOR SALE — IMPORTED HACKNEY stallion, Truman's Cadet (8684), foaled 1901; won first at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904; and also imported Shire stallion Eckington Dandy (7533), foaled 1901. H. Farncomb, Masonville P. O., Ont. 95g-tyw

Dinner for Ten Cooked Over One Ordinary Gas Burner.
A new invention for saving gas. Manufactured and sold at the Cannom Oven Factory, 284 Dundas street, London, Ont. Phone 1848. ywt

HEAVY WAGONS, ONE-HORSE wagons, delivery wagons, buggies, breaking carts, wheelbarrows, new and second-hand. Scott, Pall Mall and Adelaide. ywt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE — HARD and soft coal and wood dealers. Phone 299. Corner Maitland and G. T. R. Prompt delivery. ywt

WEDDING STATIONERY IN ALL THE latest styles. See our samples. The Advertiser Job Department. 58tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

CYCLAMEN IN POTS, 15c EACH
Cut Flowers, Carnations, Tulips and Daisies, Ferns and Palms. Try a 10c package of our Plant Food, and have beautiful flowers. 40c worth of poultry papers this week for 5c. A. J. MORGAN, 113 Dundas street. ywt

$690 WILL BUY AN AUTOMOBILE touring car, complete; top and lamps. Horton's, London.

FLOUR AND FEED DELIVERED promptly anywhere in city. Phone 2369. W. T. Summers, 644 Dundas.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

AUDITORIUM, 4 O'CLOCK
Meeting open to men and women. Miss Alice Chapman, of Boston, recital of "Queen Esther." Special music. Miss Annie Reed, soprano; Miss Alice Halls, contralto. Association Orchestra, Maurice Poure, director.

ADELAIDE ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—Services 11 and 7. Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor, will preach. Morning, "The Value of Christian Testimony"; evening, "Rehoboam, the Young Man Who Knew It All."

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—11 A.M., MATINS, Litany and serman; 7 p.m., Evensong, sermon. Rev. T. B. Clarke, rector.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "The Consequences of Neglect"; morning subject, "Consecration."

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11, Rev. Dyson Hague, rector. 7, Rev. G. A. Andrew, assistant. Holy Communion after evening service.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 and 11 a.m.; Matins, 10:15; subject, "Christ in Prayer"; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A. Evensong, 7; subjert, "Evidence of Immortality"; preacher, the Precentor.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAlister. Morning, "Yokes"; evening, "Whither?" Strangers and newcomers welcome.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor, 11; 7, "From Gatekeeper to Governor, or the Secrets of Success." Sabbath School, 3.

CHAPTER HOUSE (UNITARIAN), opposite C. P. R. station—Rev. V. J. Gilpin, minister. Service, 7:30 p.m. Subject, "Human Nature Not Ruined, but Incomplete."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH, King street—Pastor, Robert J. Garrett. services and subjects: Morning, "Running the Race"; evening, "Homesickness of the Soul." All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. 11 "The Three Graces"; 7 p.m., "Good Resolves, and How to Keep Them," a sermon to young men. Special music at evening service. Everybody welcome.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor, will preach. 11 a.m., "Conditions of Forgiveness"; 7 p.m., "Do Nature, Reason and the Christ Teach Eternal Punishment?" Miss Alice M. Halls, contralto soloist, will sing in the morning, and the Ladies' Quartet in the evening. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. 10 a.m., brotherhood; 11 and 6:45, preaching services. All welcome.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Morning, "Early Christianity"; evening, "The New Aristocracy." Cordial welcome to all.

EVANGELIST BELCHER SPEAKS on "What It Costs to Follow Jesus," Sunday night at the York Street Mission Hall. Joseph Henry in charge of morning service. Special music and singing. Seats free.

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

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The subject, "Substance." Sunday School, 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Reading rooms open weekdays from 2 to 4:30. All welcome. Literature for sale.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., "Answered Prayer"; 7 p.m., "The Uninvested Pound."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. Gibson Inkster, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 and 7, both conducted by pastor. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HAMILTON road and Grey street—Sunday School at 2:30; Gospel meeting, 7 p.m. All heartily welcome.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. G. Harris, pastor. Morning, "Garrison Duty"; evening, "Spider's Web," to young people.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11 a.m., "Pergamum, or the Hidden Manna"; 7 p.m., "How the Devil Captures Men." Revival services each evening of the week. The pastor, assisted by Rev. J. J. Teasdale. Special music. All welcome.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Rollins, B.A., pastor. Morning, Communion; evening, Rev. A. D. Menzies, B.A. Strangers welcome.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor, will preach at both services. Baptism in the evening. Seats free. All welcome.

MR. J. VIBERT, OF GUELPH, WILL lecture Sunday, March 15, 3 p.m., in Castle Hall, on following subject: "Does Man Go to His Reward at Death? If Not, When?" Bring your Bibles for reference. Seats free. No collection. b

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

OTTAWAY AVENUE CHRISTIAN Workers' Church—G. Clarke Booth, pastor. 11, "A Passion for Souls"; 7, "God's Love for Souls." Everyone welcome. Come. b

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, the Rev. A. D. Menzies, agent of Pointe aux Trembles schools, will preach. Evening, Dr. Ross will preach on "A Man With a Handicap."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON —Dean Davis, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. James Livingstone, pastor. Morning subject, "The Prepared Place"; evening, "Lessons from the Eagles." Special music by the choir. All welcome.

ST JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S UNITED EVANGELICAL Church—Rev. A. Y. Schwake, pastor, 114 Wellington street. Sunday School 10, 2:30. German service, 11; English service, 7.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning, 11 o'clock, Rev. W. M. Walker, B.A.; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Norton, Toronto. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

GARMENT CUTTING.

CUTTING AND DESIGNING TAUGHT by most improved modern method. References on request. Open every afternoon and evening. Cutting School, 243 Dundas street.

Our Daily Hint.



XXI.

Start in early when you teach
How it's best success to reach,
And at once begin advising
Systematic advertising
In our Want Ads—that's the place,
Satisfying every case.
And if thus you will advise
All your boys will surely rise!

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED — $1,500 BUYS half interest in mining claim, Coleman Township; snap. Address R. B. J., Box 196, Haileybury, Ont. 1a

$35 STARTS YOU IN LEGITIMATE, profitable business; no fake, books or jewelry; square business; big profits. Dept. A, National Vending Machine Company, Chicago, Ill. b

CITY HOTEL NEWS STAND—TO good, reliable man or enterprising young lady, a chance to secure and build up most profitable business. 100c

EXCHANGE STOCK IN LUMBER AND agricultural company (last three years paid 10%), for full-paid mining or industrial stock. Send list and prices. Mathewson, 38 Union Square, New York. b

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

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

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

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½% on real estate security; sums to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 93 Dundas.

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

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES; no commission; easy terms of payment. Call or write. P. H. Bartlett, barrister, etc., 59 Dundas street.

DENTAL CARDS.

Dr. S. M. Thomas
DENTIST
252½ Dundas Street. Phone 2085. ywt

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation natural teeth. 162½ Dundas. Phone 976.

DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST, OVER Sovereign Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone 2462.

WOOLVERTON & BROWN, DENTISTS, 218 Dundas street, over Cairncross & Lawrence. Phone 822.

DR. S. M. KENNEDY, DENTIST—OFFICE, 212 Dundas street. Telephone No. 2634.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. ECCLES WILL BE ABSENT FROM the city until May 1.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence, 836 Richmond street.

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

DR. SHOEBOTHAM, CORNER RICHMOND and John. Phones: Office, 494; residence, 2202.

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

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 363 QUEEN'S avenue—Hours, 4-8. Special attention diseases of children.

DR. GEORGE McNEIL, NORTHEAST corner Dundas and Waterloo streets. Telephone 2169.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 444 WELLINGTON street, London. Electrical treatment of diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN H. BEAL (RETURNED from England). Office, 534 Dundas street. Phone 889.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Removed to 564 Richmond, opposite Albert. Hours, 9 to 4:30, 7 to 8.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S (ENGLAND)—Special surgical diseases. 433 Park avenue.

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

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

DR. SPENCE—OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 435 Hamilton road. Bourne block. Phone 1632.

DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases women and children.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., SOUTHEAST corner Dundas and Colborne. Phone 888

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (England)—Office, 297 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. KINGSMILL, MEMBER ROYAL College Surgeons and Licentiate Royal College Physicians. Corner Park and Queen's avenue.

DR. G. L. CLARKE (RETURNED FROM Europe)—Eye, ear, nose and throat. 478 King street.

DR. JAMES D. WILSON—OFFICE REMOVED to 134 Carling street. Specialty, diseases of digestive organs.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 391 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1; 3 to 5.

DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS —Phone 510. Special attention diseases women and surgery. X-rays.

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

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WANTED — AGRICULTURAL LOAN shares. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London, Ont. Phone 693.

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TO LET—1½-STORY HOUSE, FIVE bedrooms, hard and soft water. Apply 1 High street. 1c

LARGE RESIDENCE, 471 WATERLOO street; seven bedrooms, bath, etc., stable; lot 80 feet wide. Apply by mail, 814 Queen's avenue. 71tf-t

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HOUSE TO LET, 137 ELMWOOD AVENUE—Double parlors, kitchen, dining-room, 7 bedrooms and all modern conveniences. Apply Janes' store. 95c-t

COMMODIOUS HOUSE, 185 CENTRAL avenue, west of Richmond; vacant April 1. Apply on premises. 1c-tyt

TO RENT—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 445 Colborne, corner Queen's avenue; 12 rooms, all modern conveniences. Apply Brown Bros., 182 Dundas street. 100c

HOUSES—$6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $13 and $15. Scarrow's Wallpaper Store, 92 King street. 91tf-wty

TO RENT — LARGE TWO-STORY house, good locality, good repair; also two-story brick house for sale, modern improvements. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 418½ Talbot street. ywt

OFFICES, FIRST FLAT, HEATED, over 185 Dundas street. Apply to Wm. Gurd & Co. 95n-tyw

TO LET—UNFURNISHED ROOM AT 346 Dufferin avenue, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply 420 Oxford street. 57tf-wty

TO LET — TWO-STORY FRAME; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, four bedrooms, gas, furnace, w.c. 316 Oxford street. 99c

TO LET, AT LONDON JUNCTION—A new modern 1½-story solid brick house. John George, London Junction. 85tf

TO LET—MODERN HOUSE, REPAIRED throughout; No. 442 Waterloo street. Apply 391 Dundas street. 92tf

TO RENT — STORE — 265 DUNDAS street; possession, March 1. Apply 401 Wellington street or Savoy Hotel. 78tf

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VAN, largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS, including Biggs' business. W. A. Broughton, 455 Piccadilly, Phone 1444.

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TENNENT & SHAW, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 137 King; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 688; residence, 278 and 1522.

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 453 Talbot street. Phone 865; residence phone 763.

AUCTION SALE
Seven Acres of Land
There will be offered for sale by auction on Tuesday, March 24, 1908, at 2:30 p.m., on the premises, con. 1, London Township, just back of Mount Pleasant Cemetery, known as the William Pulford estate, containing 7¾ acres, brick cottage, 5 rooms, pantry and kitchen, barn and stable, newly shingled, newly fenced, good well and some good timber. Terms and conditions made known day of sale, or by applying to the undersigned. G. A. HATCH, auctioneer, Bank of Toronto. Phone 2322. 1u-t

Clearing Auction
Farm stock, implements, household furniture, everything choice, lot 75, East Talbot road, Westminster. See bills. The largest sale of the season. Wednesday, March 18, 12 noon sharp. WM. NIXON, proprietor; G. A. HATCH, auctioneer, Bank Toronto. Phone 2322. b

Auction Sale
Lot 14, con. 14, London Township, on March 17, at 12 o'clock. Farm stock, implements, hay and roots; farm, 100 acres, good land, well watered; large brick house, bank barn, good outbuildings. ANDREW WILLIAMS, proprietor; JAS. STANLEY, auctioneer. Also will sell at same time, lot in Village of Birr, containing 2 acres; good house, good well and stables; suitable for any general purpose. Apply ANDREW McNAIR, Birr P. O. Terms made known at sale. 95k-tywt

AUCTION SALE
FURNITURE AND PIANO.
On Wednesday, March 18, No. 514 Philip street, East London. Contents of house, comprising in part: Upright piano, parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, iron bedsteads, baseburner, Souvenir range, carpets, refrigerator, outdoor effects. Sale at 2 o'clock p.m. Take Hamilton road car. NEIL COOPER, auctioneer. 1u-ty

REAL ESTATE SALE BY AUCTION, on Saturday, March 21, at 2 p.m.; frame cottage and barn, 708 Elias street. For particulars see posters. Neil Cooper, auctioneer. 1u

AUCTION SALE.
of household furniture, implements, etc., Tuesday, March 17, 1908, at the residence of Mr. Samuel Wheaton, lot 15, con. 3, London Township (Broughdale). Sale commences at 1 p.m. sharp. Terms, cash. See bills. SAMUEL WHEATON, proprietor; THOMAS CLARK, Auctioneer. 1u

MILLINERY OPENING
March 18 and following days.
MISS E. F. DWYER
204½ AND 604 DUNDAS STREET.
Public cordially invited. 1c

London Advertiser.

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TWO EDITIONS DAILY-WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS:

Business Office 107
Job Department 175
Editorial Departments.... 134 and 136

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are requested to favor the management by reporting any irregularities in delivery. Communicate with the Circulation Department, or phone 107.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

CANADA'S TERCENTENARY.

The celebration at Quebec the latter part of July next of the three hundredth anniversary of the birth of Canada, promises to be one of the most important and spectacular national events in the history of this country. The cardinal feature will be the dedication, as a national park, of the battlefields on which the forces of Wolfe and Montcalm fought to decide whether Canada—and, perhaps, America — should be English or French. Originating with the Governor-General, Earl Grey, and indorsed by King Edward, the proposal to turn the Plains of Abraham into a great national park is receiving the heartiest approval of the people of the Dominion. The presence of the heir-apparent to the throne, with a British squadron, will add eclat to the occasion, and the co-operation of French and United States warships and thousands of Canadian soldiers, while particularly appropriate, will, at the same time, permit a series of historical pageants on sea and land such as is rarely witnessed outside of the greater European countries. And what grander setting for these events than old Quebec?

The military display will be particularly impressive. The spectacle will be presented of a force variously estimated at from 15,000 to 30,000, drawn from the various provinces, embracing men of both British and French origin, but now Canadians, all inspired by a common patriotism, a loyalty to one flag, united as comrades in arms, in celebrating a truly national anniversary. Apart from this, the mobilization of a Canadian army corps will afford an opportunity of demonstrating the efficiency of the various branches of the service, including the auxiliaries, such as army service, ordnance and medical corps, all indispensable to complete organization. During the past few years considerable change has taken place in the headquarters staff; new military methods have been introduced, the various corps having been drilled along different lines from those in vogue before the South African war, and the working out of those new methods on an extensive scale, and the testing of a highly-trained but untried staff, cannot but prove of value to those at the head of military affairs in Canada.

Ontario, which long ago demonstrated pride in its Canadian nationality by erecting a monument to Brock's memory on Queenstown Heights, is deeply interested in the coming demonstration at Quebec, which, judging from the preparations already under way and the plans which are beginning to take shape, will be one worthy of the young giant of the North.

A BI-LINGUAL COUNTRY.

Mack, in Toronto Saturday Night, quotes the late Mr. Tarte as saying to him on one occasion: "How can we hope to bring the two provinces into political harmony when the editors of the great journals of Ontario are unable to read the great journals of Quebec? Our province will remain a closed book to your province until your editors can read our papers." Mr. Tarte's son made the same lament at the recent press convention in Toronto.

Editors of the larger newspapers in the English provinces should make it one of their duties to acquire at least an adequate reading knowledge of the French language. Probably the majority of them do so. It is even more incumbent upon public men to perfect themselves in the two languages of this country. The average English-speaking publicist is of the opinion that he is under no necessity of learning French, but that the French-Canadian must acquire English as a matter of self-interest. There is some warrant for this view, but it is selfish and short-sighted. We in Ontario know that our conceptions of Quebec and the French-Canadians have been largely formed by public men, such as Laurier, Lemieux, Monk and Bergeron, to name only a few, who have been heard frequently from Ontario platforms. Their use of the English language has enabled them to be missionaries of national unity. If public men from the English provinces had the bi-lingual accomplishments of their French-Canadian brethren, they could sow good seed in Quebec by going among the people and delivering fraternal messages in the French tongue. Nothing could be more effective in promoting a better understanding between the two great races which predominate in this country, and in intensifying a national spirit.

THE EARMARKS OF A GERRYMANDER.

The Opposition in the Ontario Legislature will be justified in resisting Mr. Whitney's proposal to make an exceptional case of the city of Toronto in the forthcoming redistribution.

Mr. Whitney's plan is to double the city's representation by a stroke of the pen. It is at present divided into four ridings for provincial purposes, each electing one member. Under Mr. Whitney's scheme the ridings would remain the same, but each would return two members. As all four divisions are solidly Conservative, the Government would present itself with four extra seats by this neat little operation. The partition of the city into eight constituencies might enable a wicked Grit or two to be elected, for even Toronto is Grit in spots.

It has been always the rule that the unit of representation shall be larger in urban than in rural ridings, and the larger the city the larger the unit. One reason why Toronto and other centers of population have been given fewer seats in proportion to population than rural communities is that the majority of cabinet ministers and many members for rural ridings, live in cities, which are thus presumed to be specially privileged in the matter of representation. Toronto has a population of 272,000 according to the municipal census. With eight seats the unit of representation would be 34,000 people, which is very little larger than in many of the rural constituencies. There is no promise that London, with a population of 48,500 according to last year's census, and approximately 50,000 today, will get more than one member. The contrast between Toronto and London will be a glaring one, if London is overlooked. Three of the Ontario Cabinet ministers have their homes in the former city, and the doubling of its representation in the House, especially if the electoral divisions are unchanged, would smack of partisanship and favoritism—in brief, of a gerrymander.

The weather is removing the snow more rapidly than the Graydon-King correspondence.

The Thames has already claimed its first victim this season. Despite the warning, it will be a miracle if the first victim is the last.

The St. Thomas Journal says that London, St. Thomas and Port Stanley are "getting closer together." This should make life in St. Thomas more tolerable.

The Provincial general election is now predicted for June, which would enable the ministers to make its power policy an issue before the public knew the issue thereof.

The visit of Uncle Sam's fine fleet to Australia would be regarded as a friendly act, and would cement the good feeling between the two countries. Here is the very best purpose to which battleships can be put.

The story that Hon. A. G. MacKay is tiring of the Liberal leadership comes entirely from the Tory press. The wish is probably father to the thought, and may be taken as a compliment by Mr. MacKay.

Premier Roblin of Manitoba tells a St. Louis interviewer that there is room for 20,000,000 Americans in the Canadian prairie provinces. The "Americanization" of Western Canada is less of a bogey to the man on the spot than to some eastern politicians.

Mr. Talbot, M. P., was quite justified in taking Dr. Sproule to task for the latter's assertion in a speech at Mount Forest that Roman Catholic members of the House made a practice of interrupting him. As Dr. Sproule admitted in the same speech that Protestant members were among his interrupters, it is hard to understand why he referred to the matter at all. He is one of the dreariest bores in Parliament, and his flood of vapid talk costs the country a pretty penny every year. Stung by Mr. Talbot's protest yesterday, he threatened to "dip into" the latter's private life. Such is the gutter politics of the majority of Mr. Borden's lieutenants.

NEW YORK BY NIGHT.

[New York Dispatch.]

Students of sociology are virtually unanimous in the opinion that the great crowds of people that throng Broadway nightly are attracted there by the lights. "It's the old attraction of the moth to the flame," said one of them. Darkness is a "killjoy," especially when the pleasure seeker has experienced the thrill which the flare of a million lights produce. Then years ago New Yorkers were not seriously opposed to the shades of night. They took these shades as a matter of course, and made little effort to raise them. Since electrical artists have shown what can be done with the twinkling incandescent globe, however, New Yorkers are against darkness of any character. As a result this city is now the most brilliantly illuminated in the world, and it costs more than $50,000,000 annually to keep it so. "When it is considered," said an electrican, "that 7,000,000 candles, all burning at once, would be required to give Broadway, between the Flatirons, as much brightness at night as is now diffused in that district by illuminated signs alone, some idea of the magnitude of the blaze which makes New York the most incandescent city in the world may be appreciated. The opalescent glow which hangs over the theatrical district could not be reproduced if everyone in New York were to be given a lighted candle and packed in the short space of Madison Square and Forty-second street."

THE END OF A MYTH.

[Manitoba Free Press.]

The last recital of Mr. Robert Rogers' masterpiece of imagination, the "thni red line" legend, came in the form of an editorial in the Roblin Government's newspaper on Tuesday of this week. Scarcely was the ink dry with which that editorial was printed when the attorney-general, by his action in withdrawing all the prosecutions which had been begun with such a flourish of trumpets, confessed that those prosecutions were groundless and had been undertaken solely with a political purpose in view.

Thus the "thin red line" legend vanishes into thin air.

A RISK.

[Life.]

First New Yorker—I'm thinking of opening a bank account.

Second New Yorker—Can you afford it?

AS IT IS.

[Lippincott's.]

Knock, and the world knocks with you,
Boost, and you boost alone.

POOR ALFONSO.

[Toronto Star.]

The bomb throwers have served notice on King Alfonso. The anarchists have more against him than his being a king. The poor boy is in love with life, in love with his wife, in love with his son, in love with love, and altogether is too happy to be left alone.

AT PEACE.

[Toronto Star.]

The brewery workers have made an agreement for three years, and are, therefore, no longer at lager heads with their employers.

NOT A HORSELESS AGE.

[Boston Transcript.]

The horseless age that has been so persistently predicted is not merely slow in coming; the facts indicate that it is further away than ever, and perhaps may never come. We hope it will not, while at the same time welcoming all the new aids to rapid and untrameled transportation. People must be riding a great deal more than they ever rode before. The automobile industry in this country has quadrupled in value in the last three years, and has developed at even a greater rate in the number of machines manufactured. But the statistics of horseflesh keep on expanding. There were more than 14,000,000 horses in this country in 1897, but according to the figures for the year just closed there are 19,746,000 horses in the United States at the present time.

SO IT IS ALLEGED.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

After you have complimented a woman on her youthful appearance and her beauty, and praised her children, it doesn't make much difference what you say about her husband.

GAS ENOUGH.

[St. Thomas Times.]

London is trying to secure natural gas. Judging by its morning newspaper, its home product should be sufficient.

WHAT HE FORGOT.

[Montreal Herald.]

"Labor produces all wealth, and no wealth can be produced without labor," observes a distinguished Socialist who has been visiting this city. It is true and beautiful, but he seems to have forgotten that the wealth that labor can produce in these complicated days without the assistance of a whole lot more of already produced wealth is mighty insignificant.

OPEN YOUR WINDOW.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Every dwelling house ought to be thoroughly aired every day, and those who can afford sufficient bedclothing to keep them warm at night ought to sleep with their bedroom windows open. If the open window habit were commoner there would be fewer coughs and colds; for colds are in a great majority of cases produced by breathing impure air. The main reason why people are troubled with colds less in summer than in winter is that while sleeping they breathe fresh air in summer and tainted air in winter.

NEITHER SORT NECESSARY.

[Prince Rupert Empire.]

Prince Rupert can become a great city without the aid of professional gamblers, either "tin-horn" or "square." A "tin-horn" gambler is too often a petty thief. A "square" gambler should be able to make a living at a business sanctioned by the laws of the country.

WILLING.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"I have a spring poem here," said the young man with the long hair, "that I would like to read."

"Very well," replied the busy editor, "if it's short enough you can do it as you go down in the elevator."

FORCE OF HABIT.

[Tatler.]

Scene—London restaurant: Hungry Customer—And—er—waiter, two egs, please. Boil them four minutes.

Waiter—Yes, sir; be ready in half a second, sir.

QUICK CHANGE.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Fer two cents," said the boy with the dirty face, "I'd knock ye down!"

"Here's de two cents," said the boy with ragged trousers, tossing the coins at his feet and squaring off belligerently. "Now come on an' try it, durn ye!"

"Wot's de use?" rejoined the other boy, picking them up and backing away. "Ain't no sense in knockin' a feller down w'en ye knl git de mun out'n 'im widout doin' it. See?"

TIME TO DO IT.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Fleeting is all earthly bliss,
That I vow;
If you have a girl to kiss,
DO IT NOW!

NO SUCH THING AS PULL.

[New York American.]

Sir Oliver Lodge, president of Birmingham University, scientist, author and lecturer, says there is no such thing as pulling. A horse doesn't pull a cart, says Sir Oliver; it pushes against its collar. A man rowing a boat pushes the water, and a man drawing a handcart behind him merely pushes the part of the handle in his grasp.

Even if a weight were tied to a man's coat tail, the man would not pull the weight. He would push against his clothes!

So in view of what so sage a scientist has to say, we must conclude that the ward politician really has not a "pull"—he's merely in with the "push."

AGREED WITH THE AUTHORITIES

[Chicago Tribune.]

Instructor (at night school)—What proof have we that the earth is round?

Shaggy-Haired Pupil—Don't need no proof. I'm willin' to believe the jographies."

THE SPAN of LIFE

Is uncertain. It may be long, or it may be short. You are strong and prosperous now, and NOW is the time to make sure that no change in the days to come can rob you of a competence; or if you die, can fling your family upon the cold charity of the world.

Moderate savings now will secure for you one of the new Reserve Dividend Policies, in THE

LONDON LIFE

Insurance Company,
London, Canada.

It will provide an income for the future, and, all the time, right from the start, protect dependent ones.

GEO. McBROOM
INSPECTOR
J. F. MAINE
SUPT. INDUSTRIAL BRANCH.

The London Times office stands upon the site of an old Norman fortress, which was built as an early historian records, "to oppress the weak, to guard the spoils of robbers, and to protect the oppressor."

Advertiser Correspondence

A Much-Needed Improvement.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The Lobo town hall was built at Coldstream about 28 years ago, So one can easily imagine that it is somewhat ancient and its interior not up-to-date. At the back part of the hall and opposite the door is a small platform about 18 inches high, surrounded by a railing, resembling a cage, large enough to hold a table, around which the council board transact the business of the township. Whenever an entertainment is held it requires considerable labor and expense to erect a platform large enough above this useless structure.

Some of the ratepayers have interviewed the councilors privately in reference to erecting a suitable platform and other necessary improvements. This came to the ears of the ladies of the Woman's Institute who are always on the alert to advance the interests of the community, and knowing that the hall had proved itself altogether too small to accommodate the public assembled on three different occasions already this year, they proposed that they enlarge the hall by constructing a basement at the rear, which could be used by the ladies for demonstrating at the time of their institute meeting, and to erect a suitable platform on this structure which would enlarge the seating capacity of the hall about one-third.

With this arrangement in view a deputation from the Woman's Institute, Coldstream public library board, and other interested ratepayers waited on the council at their last meeting, and requested them to make the necessary improvements, presenting plans and estimates as to the cost, and the ladies, with commendable enterprise and liberality, agreed to donate $100 towards defraying expenses.

The ladies of this association have certainly chosen a goodly object on which to extend their helpfulness. We are justly proud of the township. Lobo ranks second to none in Middlesex, and Middlesex stands foremost in Ontario. Why should not the town hall—where our councilors met many times every year, where political meetings of importance are often held, where our farmers assemble to discuss matters of interest, and where literary entertainments of a high class are held—be improved and enlarged as its needs require?

The addition proposed would add greatly to the accommodation of a large audience, and would afford a means of having better ventilation than is now possible, and better means of egress from the building should an accident from fire occur.

Let the matter be carefully looked into and when that is done we hope it will receive the hearty support of our citizens.

A RATEPAYER.

Coldstream, March 13, 1908.

Syrup Makers' Supplies

We can supply you with any utensil required for this season's sugar and syrup making.

SAP PAILS—Long and short pattern.
SAP SPILES—All the best kinds.
SAP PANS—Made any size at short notice
SYRUP CANS—Round or square with screw tops.
SYRUP JUGS—With nickel-plated hinge cover.

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Inspector's Report on the Collegiate

At a special meeting of the board of education held yesterday afternoon, the report of High Schools Inspector Wetherell was considered.

The inspector found everything in very good shape. The teaching staff was first-class, and the quality of work being done was good.

He referred to the crowded condition of the school, and informed the board that an addition would have to be built to the Collegiate very shortly.

Teach Reading.

The inspector also recommended that one skilled teacher be employed to teach reading, as the work was done by several teachers, and was not satisfactory.

Some minor changes were recommended in the staff.

The report was filed for reference.

It was decided to allow the formation of orchestral classes in the public schools.

Those present were Chairman Graham, Trustees Westervelt, Granger, Hamilton, MacRobert, Teasdall, Tillmann, Weekes, Principal McCutcheon and Secretary McElheran.

NEW HOME BANK BRANCHES

The Home Bank of Canada has opened branches at Sandwich, Thorndale and Ilderton. The Sandwich branch is managed by F. F. Lovegrove, formerly paying teller at the head office of the Home Bank in Toronto. H. S. Womack, formerly ledgerkeeper at the Church street branch of the Home Bank in Toronto, is in charge at Ilderton, and E. D. Grant, formerly manager of the Sovereign at Ilderton, is local manager of the Thorndale branch.

DEATH OF CLIFTON M'LOUD

Popular Young Man Passes Away After a Long Illness.

Clifton McLoud, son of Mr. William McLoud, died at the family residence, 332 St. George street, yesterday morning, after a long illness. The late Mr. McLoud was born in Lucan 26 years ago.

Later he came to this city, where he lived until about five years ago, when he went to Chicago to accept a position with the firm of Marshall Field & Co.

About a year ago he returned owing to ill-health.

Besides his parents he is survived by two brothers and five sisters—Charles, of St. Louis, and Sidney, of Chicago; Mrs. Charles Mitcheltree, of this city, and Misses Nellie, Ina, Beryl and Della, at home.

The funeral will take place to Woodland Cemetery on Sunday afternoon, services being conducted by Rev. W. T. Hill, of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

WEDDING OF A POPULAR COUPLE

Miss Bessie Rose Becomes the Bride of Mr. Charles W. Northey.

A happy event took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George Rose, 519 Nelson street, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, when their daughter, Mary Elizabeth (Bessie), was united in marriage to Mr. Charles William Northey, of London.

The house was prettily decorated for the occasion. Rev. Mr. Claris, of the Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. The bride was beautifully attired in cream point de sprit, and carried the usual bridal bouquet. Miss Florence Northey assisted the bride, while Mr. Harry Rose attended the groom. After the ceremony the guests partook of a very tasty supper.

The presents received were very numerous and costly, showing the esteem in which the young couple are held. Mr. and Mrs. Northey left amid showers of rice and confetti for their new home, 794 Lorne avenue.

KEEP TORONTO M.P.'S TO SIX IN NUMBER

Toronto, March 13.—Premier Whitney and Mr. MacKay held a conference this morning, as a result of which the inaugural meeting of the redistribution committee, set for this afternoon, has been postponed until Wednesday next.

The main issue at present appears to center on Toronto's representation. Unexpected opposition to giving the city eight members has developed among the rural Conservative members. Two Conservative rural members said openly this morning that they would oppose any proposition to give Toronto more than six members.

Other redistribution comment seems to take for granted that the two Wentworth constituencies, with a combined population of 26,000, will be merged into one, while Monck and Cardwell will vanish altogether. In Bruce two ridings will probably be made where there are three at present, and changes are also anticipated in Huron.

Western Ontario will remain practically unchanged, with the alteration of two ridings to conform to county lines

HAND CAUGHT IN A SHAPER

Mr. Harry Gardner, 83 Briscoe street, met with a very unfortunate accident the other day while engaged in running a shaper at John Ferguson & Son's establishment.

In some unknown manner Mr. Gardner's right hand came in contact with the knives, almost severing the thumb and first finger.

Dr. Mason attended the injured man, and unless blood poisoning sets in a speedy recovery is looked for.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At New Orleans—Little Mose 8 to 5, Prowler 8 to 1, Momentum 11 to 5, Polly Prim 9 to 5, Banrida 3 to 1, Hannibal Boy 5 to 1, Flaxman 4 too 1.

At Oakland—Bannock Bob 5 to 2, On Parole 4 to 1, St. Avan 11 to 2, Brookleaf 11 to 1, Taunt 8 to 5, Fantastic 9 to 5.

At Los Angeles—Halaca 4 to 5, Pops even, Ampedo 8 to 5, Toupee 7 to 10, Sam Bernard 5 to 2, Bemay 6 to 1.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, BACKACHE, DIABETES
Take discontinued the use of pills, dropsy, dropsy, dropsy. The public may rely on them. Imitations, Sold only in boxes.

DRUNKENNESS
A Curable Disease

Eminent Physicians and Scientific Men Agree That it Should be Treated As Such.

Drunkenness is a progressive disease; the moderate drinker is not satisfied with two or three drinks a day, the craving for more and more becomes irresistible as the disease advances; the result is Chronic Alcoholism.

The treatment used successfully by thousands right in their own homes is Orrine. It is a scientific cure for drunkenness, and has given such universal satisfaction that it is sold under a positive guarantee to effect cure or your money will be refunded. This guarantee is given in good faith, and is carried out to the letter. Orrine is not a new remedy: it has been sold by the leading druggists in every city for years. It has lifted tens of thousands from the depths to worthy manhood, and has the hearty indorsement of grateful men and women in every State in the Union.

Orrine No. 1 is the secret remedy: Orrine No. 2 is for those willing to take the treatment. Either form costs $1. The guarantee is the same in either case. Write to The Orrine Company, Washington D. C., for free treatise on drunkenness, mailed in plain sealed envelope. Orrine will be mailed sealed on receipt of price. Sold by the leading druggists in every town and city, and in this city by C. McCallum & Co.

ORATORIO "SAMSON"

There is every indication that the performance of "Samson" next week will be one long to be remembered by the music lovers of London. The chorus is much better than in former seasons, although consisting of only 125 voices; yet the quality and volume are excellent, as the voices have been carefully chosen. Much interest is being centered in the appearance of the Chicago Symphony Quartet. The following notices refer to the contralto and bass:

Mrs. Rose Lutiger-Gannon's contralto has rich and vibrant qualities, ness and richness, of a thoroughly musical character, of wide and extended range; it is equal to all demands made upon it. Mr. Middleton sings with remarkable intelligence, and in such matters as interpretation, phrasing, and the right use of tone color, he excels. His strong, vigorous constitution, his manly appearance, repose of manner and winning personality, made the evening one that will long be remembered.

His best work was done in "Arm, Arm, Ye Brave," of Handel; "Vision Fair," Massenet, and "The Evening Star," from Tannhauser, by Wagner.

SOLOISTS FOR "SAMSON."



ARTHUR MIDDLETON, Bass.



ROSE LUTIGER-GANNON, Contralto.

and her parts were delivered with much dignity and seriousness, which were in keeping with her renditions of the well-known solo, "He Was Despised and Rejected of Men," one of the noblest parts that falls to the contralto part.—Indianapolis News.

Mrs. Rose Lutiger-Gannon sang with much grace and feeling; her ones were good, round and true, and possess the luxuriant quality one seeks in the deep, rich contralto.—Jackson Evening Press.

Des Moines, Ia., Register Leader: Mr. Middleton is the fortunate possessor of a basso voice of great full- The closing number, Mrs. Beach's setting of Browning's "The Year's at the Spring," was sung with wonderful brilliancy, which aroused the audience to a high pitch of genuine enthusiasm.

The other soloists are Genevieve Clark-Wilson, soprano, and John B. Miller, tenor. The sale of tickets is very encouraging, many inquiries coming from other towns. Ticket-holders are allowed the privilege of entering the church by the Wesley Hall door fifteen minutes earlier than the general public. Tickets are on sale at all music stores.

Entertained Members of Bible Class

A very pleasant evening was spent at the parsonage of Wellington Street Methodist Church last evening, when Mrs. Livingstone and Miss Lawrence entertained the members of Rev. James Livingstone's Bible class.

About 60 persons were present, and during the evening Mr. and Mrs. Livingstone were surprised by being presented with several handsome gifts.

On behalf of the class, Mrs. Jones gave Mr. Livingstone a club bag and a gold-mounted umbrella, while Mrs. Livingstone was presented with two handsome cut-glass rose jars.

An address was read by Mrs. Bradshaw.

A musical programme, consisting of numbers by Mrs. Amos, Miss Warren, Miss Short, Miss Turtle, Miss Herrick, Miss Douglas Livingstone, Mr. George Power, and violin selections by Rev. James Livingstone was greatly enjoyed.

The affair was terminated by a supper.

Orients Honor Mr. John A. Connor

Seventy members of the Orient Club were present at the annual banquet of the club, which was held last night.

Mr. Jack Connor was presented with a handsome gold watch and an address by Mr. S. K. Milroy, acting on behalf of the members of the club, who wished to show their appreciation of Mr. Connor's services at the recent minstrel show.

Messrs. Kenneth Murray and W. Brown were each the recipients of gold-headed umbrellas for having sold the largest number of tickets for the show.

During the evening songs were rendered by Messrs. Ranahan, Pavey and Nopper.

How to Cure Neuralgic Agony

No affliction is so painful, so hard to bear as neuralgia. It may strike any organ, one nerve or perhaps a whole set of nerves may be affected. Physicians who have had large experience with this malady say that local applications are best. A well tried treatment consists of rubbing the affected parts thoroughly with Nerviline. The rubbing should be continued until the skin shows a warm healthy glow. This invariably relieves the pain. Protection against relapse is best secured by wearing a Nerviline Porous Plaster on the weak spot. These plasters are great healers, draw out congestion, absorb deleterious secretions through relaxed pores, and when used along with Nerviline, act as a sure preventive against all muscular aches, pains, and stiffness. If subject to neuralgia or lumbago cut out these directions and keep them for reference.

WAS A TOTAL WRECK FROM HEART FAILURE.

Heart disease is characterized by its stealthy approach and its variety of forms, yet in all its forms nature gives unmistakable signals which warn us of its presence.

One of the first danger signals announcing something wrong with the heart is the irregular beat or violent throb. Often there is only a fluttering sensation, or an "all gone" sinking feeling; or, again there may be the most violent beating, with flashings of the skin and visible pulsations of the arteries. You may experience a smothering sensation, gasp for breath and feel as though about to die. In such cases the action of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is, beyond all question, marvellous. They give such prompt relief, such speedy restoration to health that no one need suffer.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure, my wife advised me to take your pills, and, after using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now sixty-two years old and feel almost as well as I did at twenty."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25 at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

UNCLE SAM LIKES THE LEMIEUX ACT

Special Commissioner at Ottawa to Study Canada's Disputes Legislation.

Toronto, March 13. — Sent from Washington to study Canada's labor disputes legislation, Dr. Victor S. Clark, of the department of commerce and labor, thinks that the Lemieux act is more applicable in the United States than either of the similar acts in New Zealand or Australia.

Dr. Clark was in the city yesterday. He has seen the Lemieux act applied at Glace Bay and at Montreal in regard to the disputes of the Dominion Coal Company and the Grand Trunk Railway employes respectively. He has also interviewed leading employers, members of conciliatory boards and officials of the department of labor at Ottawa. He left Toronto for Cobalt, where he will inquire into the miners' dispute, and how the act worked there.

Dr. Clark would not state that his inquiries would lead to any special legislation being enacted in the United States.

THAW'S REPLY

Answers Evelyn's Suit for Divorce by Deciding to Fight.

New York, March 13.—Denying the charge of insanity and praying for dismissal of the suit, Harry K. Thaw, through his counsel tonight made answer to Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's suit for an annulment of their marriage. Thaw's answer was delivered to Daniel O'Reilly, counsel for Mrs. Thaw, who, after receiving the papers, stated that the case would be put on the trial calendar in the supreme court next week.

The answer of Harry Thaw is brief and contains only the barest legal formalities. A. Russell Peabody, lawyer for Thaw, declared that the case would be thoroughly contested by his client.

A RECORD RUN.

Liverpool, March 13.—A wireless message received by the Cunard Steamship Company states that the Lusitania, which left here for New York on Saturday, made a record run of 627 knots from Monday noon to Tuesday noon.

The Lusitania's run of 627 knots establishes a new world's record, the best previous day westward run being 618 knots, made on Nov. 6. On that run the Lusitania also broke the record for a westward voyage, 4 days, 18 hours and 40 minutes.

THE PROSECUTION OF RAILROADMEN

Minister Graham Announces Amendments Will Be Made to Criminal Code.

Ottawa, March 13.—Hon. Geo. P. Graham announced today that he would probably bring down an amendment to the criminal code in regard to the prosecution of trainmen. Mr. Graham in speaking of the vacant chairmanship of the railway commission said:

"This position is seeking the man," said the minister. "If any man sends in an application it will probably end his chances of ever being appointed."

Mr. Graham's bill to increase the commission from three to six members was taken up in committee, but not finally disposed of.

E. A. Lancaster referred to clause 2 of the bill, which conferred upon the assistant chief commissioner all powers of a chief commissioner. This, he thought, might result in a clash. To overcome such a danger Mr Graham proposed an amendment that such powers should not be exercised by the assistant chief commissioner, except in the absence of the chief.

Several members thought the time had come for a reform of the criminal code with regard to the prosecution of trainmen.

Mr. Graham said this did not come under the railway commission's work, but he would probably bring in some amendments to that end this session. He said he did not believe in a double-barreled statute being directed against any one class.

ROOM FOR MILLIONS IN WESTERN CANADA

Twenty Millions of Americans Can Be Accommodated, Says Premier Roblin.

St. Louis, Mo., March 13.—Rodman P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba and minister of agriculture, stopped in St. Louis yesterday on his way to Oklahoma and Texas, for an outing after the close of a long and arduous session of Parliament. In talking of the farming possibilities of Western Canada, he stated that "the prairie provinces in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan have room for 20,000,000 Americans as fast as they can be conveyed there by the railroads."

He said: "These three provinces ten years ago had fewer than 400,000 persons. They have now passed the million mark."

CHINA TO APOLOGIZE

Willing to Wipe Out Insult by Saluting the Mikado's Flag.

Pekin, March 13.—There was a further conference in this city today between Baron Hayashi, the Japanese minister to China, and Na Tung and Yuan Shih Kai, representing the Pekin Government, over the Tatsu Maru incident. No final understanding was reached, however, and the discussion of the matter is to be continued.

Baron Hayashi proposed that China pay the purchase price, something over $10,000 for the arms on board the Tatsu Maru if she insisted upon their retention, as well as demurrage for the time the vessel had been in the hands of the Chinese authorities. He insisted, however, that China release the steamer and that Chinese warships fire a salute to her flag in the presence of a Japanese consul. In consideration of this Japan would relinquish her claim for payment for the arms and leave the matter of the punishment of the officials who are responsible for the lowering of the Japanese flag on the Tatsu Maru to the discretion of China. To these proposals China replied that she was willing to restore the vessel and incorporate an apology for the flag incident in the final settlement.

China has presented her side of the case to the diplomatic representatives in Pekin of the several powers.

LIFE OF ST. PATRICK

(Continued from Page Fourteen.)

There's the Abbey clad with ivy, and the river's winding shore,
And the boys and girls are playing on the banks of Avonmore.

God bless the little shamrocks, then, for bringing back the scene,
The beauty of the sunshine, the brightness of the green,
Thro' long, long years to see it, and to see it all so plain,
Ah! child, I'm sure you're smiling, but I'm feeling young again,
And though I'm truly thankful for the blessings that God's hand
Has brought around me, Katie, in this great and happy land
I can't forget the old home, 'midst the comforts of the new,
My heart is three parts buried where those little shamrocks grew.
—Author Unknown.

There's a dear little plant that grows on our Isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the sun on his labor with pleasure did smile,
And with dew from his eye often wet it.
It shines through the bog, through the brake and the mireland,
And they call it the dear little shamrock of Ireland.

This dear little plant still grows in our land,
Fresh and fair as the daughters of Erin,
Whose smiles can bewitch, whose eyes can command,
In each climate that they may appear in.

This dear little plant that springs from our soil;
When its three little leaves are extended,
Denotes on one stalk, we together should toil,
And ourselves by ourselves be befriended.
And still thro' the bog, thro' the brake and the mireland,
From one root should branch like the shamrock of Ireland,
The sweet little shamrock, the dear little shamrock,
The sweet little, green little shamrock of Ireland.

There is also a legend in connection with the shamrock that the possession of a four-leaved one, being of such rarity, is supposed to endue the finder with magic power. Our readers will remember Samuel Lover's verses,

I'll seek a four-leav'd shamrock in all the fairy dells,
And if I find the charmed leaves, oh! how I'll weave my spells;
I would not waste my magic might on diamond, pearl or gold,
For treasure tries the weary sense, such triumph is but cold;
But I could play the enchanter's part in casting bliss around;
And not a tear nor aching heart should in the world be found,
To worth I would give honor, I'd dry the mourner's tears
And to the pallid lips recall the smile of happier years,
And hearts that had been long estrang'd, and friends that had grown cold,
Should meet again like parted streams and mingle as of old,
Oh! thus I'd pray the enchanter's part thus scatter bliss around,
And not a tear nor aching heart should in the world be found.

The heart that had been mourning o'er vanished dreams of love
Should see them all returning, like Noah's faithful dove,
And Hope should launch her blessed bark on Sorrow's dark'ning sea,
And Mis'ry's children have an ark, and saved from sinking be,
Oh! thus I'd play the enchanter's part, thus scatter bliss around,
And not a tear nor aching heart should in the world be found.

The Irish people do not look upon St. Patrick as a rigid ascetic—he was of the preaching order, and not a hermit or monk. They seem to think he allowed them special liberty on the 17th March, and a Patrick's pot, is a very venial sin on that day. Their love for St. Patrick is founded upon their firm belief in his geniality. If he were not an Irishman by birth they believe he became one by his contact with the people.

The following very popular verses have a sly hit at the Irishman's love for a fight as well as an implication of the origin of the "Patrick's Pot":

St. Patrick.

In the eighth day of March it was, some people say,
Saint Patrick at midnight he first saw the day,
While others declare 'twas the ninth day he was born,
And 'twas all a mistake between midnight and morn;
For mistakes will occur in the hurry and shock,
And some blamed the baby and some blamed the clock,
But with all their cross-questions, sure, no one could know,
If the child was too fast or the clock was too slow.
Now the first faction-fight in Ould Ireland they say,
Was all on account of St. Patrick's birthday,
Some fought for the eighth, for the ninth more would die,
And who wouldn't see right, sure, they blackened his eye,
At last both the factions so positive grew
That each kept a birthday, so Pat then had two;
Till Father Mulcahey, who showed them their sins,
Said, "No one could have two birthdays but a twins."
Says he, "Boys, don't be fighting for eight or for nine,
Don't be always dividing, but sometimes combine;
Combine eight with nine—seventeen is the mark.
So let that be his birthday." "Amen" said the clerk,
If he wasn't a twins, sure our hist'ry will show
That at least he's worth any two saints that I know.
So they all got blind drunk, which completed their bliss,
And we keep up the practice from that day to this.

BRITISH

At a village near Exeter the wife of a farm laborer has just given birth to her 22nd child. All his family are alive and doing exceedingly well.

"Her language was so bad that I had to cover her head with a shawl," said a Preston constable giving evidence against a lady with the poetical name of Rose McClusky.

The recent heavy gales have completely smashed the hull of the battleship Montagu, which was wrecked off Lundy Island on May 30, 1906. No part of the vessel is now visible.

The Swansea trawler Hene Castle, of 162 tons, steamed out of Swansea docks on a voyage to Japan, a distance of 12,000 miles, which is a record for a small boat of this size.

At Amersham, Bucks, two years ago, a plowman named Harris lost a watch while plowing. Recently another plowman named Bird threw up the watch with his plow while plowing in the same field.

Aged 100 years and 8 months, Andrew Munn, a blacksmith, has just died at Port Glasgow. He saw the keel of the first steamship laid, and witnessed the passage of the Lusitania down the Clyde.

"If I, as a scientist, were asked to tell you what life is," said Professor Bottomley at the Browning Hall, Walworth, "I would answer, 'A metabolic activity of protoplasm,' but candidly I know nothing more than you do."

A bog near the stationhouse at Robroyston, on the Caledonian Railway, nearly swallowed up a locomotive which overran a siding. It required three days' arduous work on the part of the engineering staff to rescue it.

Negotiations are in progress between the London County Council and the Thames Steamboat (1897) Company, Limited, for the acquisition by the company of the river steamers which the council has decided to sell or lease.

A Clacton lady last summer purchased an old and dilapidated piano at a local sale. Failing to get any music out of the instrument her son-in-law took it to pieces a few days ago and found hidden among the wires notes to the value of £1,000.

There is a touch of pathos in a report from Bridgnorth of the death in the workhouse at the age of 78 of William Rowley. Rowley had passed 68 years in the union, being admitted when he was but a boy of 10 years. He was dumb and a cripple.

During the hurricane which raged over Norfolk, two anglers (Mr. W. Smith, of Wroxham, and Mr. Jacob Spashett, of Lowestoft) made a catch of seven pike on Wroxham Broad. The biggest scaled 27 pounds, while the others weighed 20, 17, 15, 14, 13½ and 10 pounds respectively.

Luton corporation tramway system has just been inaugurated. The system comprises about six miles of track and twelve two-decker cars, and the cost of construction has been £63,000. Mr. T. G. Ashton, M. P., performed the opening ceremony. The whole of the plant is of British make.

An inquest was held at Husbands Bosworth on Mrs. Whitway, the wife of a resident of the village, who died from an overdose of oil of sage, which she took to cure asthma. This oil is not recognized as a poison by the British Pharmacopoeia, and the coroner said that the case was the first on record in the British Isles. A verdict of death from poison was returned.

HITCHCOCK'S TRIAL

Mother of Girl Accuser Did Not Believe Story She Told.

New York, March 13. — Mrs. Mary Von Hagen, mother of Ellen, the chief complaining witness against Comedian Raymond Hitchcock, was called to the stand during the actor's trial today, and admitted that she had expressed doubt of the truth of her daughter's charges.

Counsel for Hitchcock was able to place on record a letter in which the witness sought the aid of defendant in securing the release of Ellen from th custody of the Gerry Society, where Mrs. Von Hagen wrote, the girl was being held as a witness against him.

The letter continued: "I have no wrong impression of the visit of you and Ellen to Great Neck. We have both lived there and we know it is all right."

Following the reading of this letter the defense asked Mrs. Von Hagen:

"Do you know Mrs. Hitchcock?"

"Yes," witness replied, "I have spoken to her. I spoke to her yesterday afternoon when in the corridor of the building."

"Did you tell Mrs. Hitchcock that you did not believe Mr. Hitchcock has mistreated your daughter Ellen?"

"I did not say that."

"Did you say that in substance?"

"Well, I said something like that."

Elsie Voecks, who said that she would be fourteen years old next July, was a witness today. Called by the prosecution, she corroborated the story of her visits to the actor's home at Great Neck, L. I., as told yesterday by Ellen Von Hagen. Ellen, cross-examined by the defense, reaffirmed the testimony of her direct examination.

WEIGHED FOUR POUNDS WHEN FOUR MONTHS OLD

Most of the sickness that comes to babies and young children is due to the stomach or bowels being out of condition. It is then that they are cross, peevish and upset the whole household. These are troubles that Baby's Own Tablets always cure promptly. Here is proof: Mrs. J. Stewart, Everton, Ont., says: "My little girl thrived so badly that at the age of four months she weighed four and a half pounds. Her stomach was badly out of order, and although the doctor treated her he did not help her. Then I got Baby's Own Tablets and right from the first they helped her and now she enjoys perfect health." If your little one is ailing try Baby's Own Tablets—always do good; cannot do harm. Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

STRANGE PREDICTIONS

Planetary Professor Foretells Events and Quickly Reads the Lives of People, Though Thousands of Miles Away.

Sends Letters to the Rich and Poor Alike, in Which He Advises Them About Business, Marriage, Speculation, Love Affairs, Wealth, Etc.

Offers Free Readings to All Who Write and Send Date of Birth.

In his office in New York city, surrounded by charts and dials of strange design, Albert H. Postel, the astrologer, studies daily over the lives of men and women who have written him for advice on affairs of business, love, speculation, travel, marriage, health and the important events of life. The following letter gives an idea of Mr. Postel's ability:



Prof. Postel:
Dear Sir,—You are certainly the most wonderful astrologer living. Every one of your predictions came true. I consider that you not only saved me from an awful death, but prevented the loss of hundreds of dollars. I trust that many people will profit by your advice. Sincerely, MISS EFFA M. TRYON.

The accuracy of recent predictions made by this eminent astrologer has caused many of his friends to believe that he possesses a supernatural power, but he modestly asserts that his predictions are due alone to a scientific understanding of natural laws. The many thankful letters Mr. Postel has received from people who have benefited by his advice furnish ample proof that he is sincere in his work and has a kindly feeling toward humanity.

Readers of this paper can obtain a reading made from their zodiacal and ruling sign free of charge by addressing a letter to Albert H. Postel, Dept. 1003, No. 126 West 34th street, New York. Simply say you wish a reading of your life, stating your birth date, sex and whether married or single; also give hour of birth, if possible. Please inclose 10 cents (silver or stamps), to pay postage and clerical work, and the reading, also a copy of Mr. Postel's booklet, "Your Destiny Foretold," will be promptly sent.

According to L'Electrician a Vienna firm has recently placed on the market brushes made of glass, which are to replace emery cloth for cleaning and polishing the commutators of dynamos and motors. These brushes are said to clean the commutators without scoring the metal, and their use avoids the inconveniences and dangers of emery cloth.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropplngs in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Engineers declare that consumptives employed in caissons used in tunnel construction are benefited remarkably by the compressed air. Eminent physicians are testing the truth of the assertion.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY SALE..

Food Choppers Reduced

No. 761, **85c.** No. 20, **98c.**
No. 22, **$1.25.**

These and many other lines reduced:

Meat Saws **18c**
Egg Whips, 2 for **5c**
Stove Polish, per tin **2c**
Tack Hammers **5c**
Scrub Brushes **8c**
Copper, Nickel-Plated Kettles **$1.25**
Fruit Presses **30c**
Hat and Coat Hooks, 6 for **5c**
Scissors **12c**
Carpet Sweepers **$2.00**
Paveway Sewing Machine, 5 year guarantee .. **$14.95**
Puritan Oil Stove **$3.50**
Wade and Butcher Razors **35c**
Shaving Brushes **19c**

WESTMAN'S HARDWARE

121 Dundas St. and Market Sq. Phone 360

For His Majesty the BABY

NEW CARRIAGES AND GO-CARTS



Our superb line of 1908 Carts is now on our floors, ready for your inspection. In our efforts to secure for our trade the very best, we inspected a great number of makes, and without any hesitancy we say our 1908 Carts are away ahead of anything ever offered in Canada before. We have over one hundred different styles, and you will find our prices are the lowest.

Heywood Wakefield

Below we show just a few of our many designs.

Come and see them and get our prices, whether you intend purchasing or not.



English Cab, in brown, black or blue. Our price..... .....$23.00



Reed Go-Cart, made of selected reed. Our price $10.00



English Reed Cab, in Brown or Green. Our price $28.00



All-reed Cart. Our price $18.00



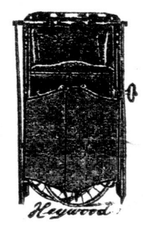
English Cab, in green or brown. Our price $18.00



¾ size English Cart, green or brown. Our price..... ....$16.00



¾ size Reed Cart, leather hood, green or brown. Our price..$14.50



Folding Carts, with or without hoods, from ..... $5.00 up
Over 20 different styles.



Our Iron Beds, Springs and Mattresses

Are still on sale at Factory Prices. Don't fail to see them before buying.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

LONDON'S LARGEST FURNITURE HOUSE.

228-230 DUNDAS STREET.

BRASS

Castings and Spinning to order.

NATIONAL LIGHT CO. 348 TALBOT

Mfrs. Cody Inverted Gas Light.

SANTAL-MIDY
Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.
MIDY

Four hours' hard thinking exhausts the ordinary person as much as ten hours of manual labor.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, $3. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory. J. F. HUNT & SONS, 593 Richmond street. Phone 997.

Every Woman

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



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

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont. General Agents for Canada.

It Makes Pure Blood

We are often asked, Why does Hood's Sarsaparilla effect such wonderful cures of cases that seemed beyond the reach of medicine?

An examination of our well-known formula, from which Hood's Sarsaparilla is and always has been carefully and scientifically prepared, confirms the fact that it contains those well-known and valuable medicinal ingredients, which, when intelligently combined and properly administered, are sure to bring about good results.

It is the properly balanced proportion, combination and process in combining those ingredients known to have specific action upon the blood, stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself and enable it to produce results unequaled by any similar medicine.

These ingredients are: for the blood, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Yellow Dock; for the liver, Mandrake, Dandelion; for the kidneys, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, Pipsissewa; for the stomach, Gentian, Wild Cherry Bark, Bitter Orange Peel; for the bowels, Senna, Mandrake, Dandelion.



"After scarlet fever I was without strength, had defective hearing, running, watery eyes, twinges of pain and exhausting aches, and free perspiration upon the slightest exertion. A sore on my left limb laid me up. In this low condition Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me in a week and in 8 weeks I was in perfect health, my blood cleansed of impurities and the sore healed. My complexion is better now than ever. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for all blood humors and skin diseases." MRS. HENRIETTA EMORY, 34 Dean Street, Roxbury, Mass.

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and the results were entirely satisfactory. Several of my friends use or have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and all speak highly of it." MRS. RACHEL BRODRICK, 71 Murray St., Montreal, Que.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Makes people well and keeps them well. Get it today.

NOTHING DID GOOD

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-tives"

Madame Rioux is the wife of M. Jos. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruit-a-tives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.



St. Moise, Quebec.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-tives." I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors but nothing did me any good, bloating continued. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-tives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well.

(Sgd) MADAME JOSEPH RIOUX.

"Fruit-a-tives" — or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for $2 50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ANNUAL ELECTIONS OF LONDON GOLF CLUB

The following officers were elected at the recently-held annual meeting of the London Golf Club:

Honorary President—V. Cronyn.
President—J. K. H. Pope.
Vice-President—S. J. Radcliffe.
Secretary-Treasurer—Jos. I. Anderson.
Captain—F. P. Riddell.
Greens Committee—J. K. H. Pope, Col. Peters, F. P. Riddell.
Handicap Committee—F. P. Riddell and Dr. Alexander.

The club greens will be placed in shape by the end of March, and the first club handicap will be held in April.

The membership of this popular organization is rapidly growing, and those desiring to join should send in their applications to the secretary, at 182 Dundas street.

OBJECT TO SPEECH.

Commons and Senate Discuss Orange Leader's Remarks at Mt. Forest.

Ottawa, March 13.—In both the Senate and the Commons today attention was drawn to the report of speeches made by Dr. Sproule and Mr. E. T. Essery at the Orange convention at Mount Forest.

Mr. O. E. Talbot (Bellechasse), brought it up in the Commons. He took exception to Grand Master Essery's words in introducing Dr. Sproule at the Mount Forest convention. He said it cast reflection on the members of the House. Mr. Talbot also took exception to Dr. Sproule's statement that he was continually being interrupted in the House by Roman Catholics. There was no man in the House, said Mr. Talbot, who had cost the country more by his endless talk on every occasion than Dr. Sproule. It was, he said, with the greatest scorn that he read to the House what Dr. Sproule was reported as saying at Mount Forest.

In the Senate Senator Cloran said Dr. Sproule was reported as having said that the French and Irish Roman Catholics were unduly favored in appointments in places in departments of the Government and of Parliament, while the Roman Catholics were only 40 per cent of the population of Canada.

Several senators suggested that this matter should be left until Tuesday, so that the regular business might not be delayed.

ATTACKS HIS MOTHER.

Ottawa, March 13.—Because his mother rebuked him for staying away from home, 13-year-old Alfred Lafleur residing a few miles from Maniwaki, Que., grabbed an axe and shouting, "I'll split your head open and I'll kill you," rushed at his mother, and tried to carry out his threat. His mother, however, succeeded in dodging the blow, and seizing the youth overpowered him. The boy will be sent to the Quebec Reformatory at Long Point.

Autogenous welding is successfully applied by Robert Hopfeldt, a German electrician, to the soldering of aluminum wires, a direct union of aluminum with aluminum being readily obtained.

City Is Not In the Loan Business Organ Company Wanted Inducements

To Come to London—Advised to Float a Company at Once.

The manufacturers' committee met yesterday afternoon when Mr. Morgan, of Woodstock, one of the proprietors of the Canadian Pipe Organ Company appeared before the committee and asked for the loan of $5,000 to bring his plant to this city, and a suitable site at a reasonable rental.

Mr. Morgan explained that his quarters in Woodstock were too small, and that it was his intention to build.

He was anxious to come to London, and thought that with the loan of $5,000 at fair interest, he could manage it.

The East End Hall.

The company had excellent prospects, and would certainly be a success. He had looked over the East End Hall, and thought that with a little fixing it would be satisfactory for his purposes.

Mr. Morgan has at present ten men in his employ, and would employ many more when in full operation.

Float a Company.

Ald. Ferguson pointed out that the committee could not loan him $5,000 without a vote of the people.

He was doubtful if a bylaw would carry.

He advised Mr. Morgan to float a company, and he was certain that the money could be raised if the concern had such prospects, as he said it had.

When that was done, he could come to the committee, and then arrangements for a site or other inducements would be made to him.

Mr. Morgan promised to do so, and would certainly come back if matters could be arranged satisfactorily.

The Steel Industry.

The chairman, Ald. Ferguson, also reported that he had got in touch with those behind the large steel industry of which mention was made in The Advertiser the other day, and that he was certain of getting more information today. He would do his best to locate the industry in this city.

May Come to London.

City Clerk Baker was also instructed to communicate with a large firm in Hamilton that is anxious to enlarge its plant, and would come to London if proper inducements were offered.

Other minor matters were disposed of.

Those present were Ald. Ferguson, chairman; Ald. Beattie, Ald. Parsons, Ald. Moorehead, Ald. Stewart, Ald. Saunders, T. W. McFarlane, John Stevely, and City Clerk Baker.

Old Boys Ask $2,000 for Reunion Deputation Waits on Committee

The Request Laid Over Until the Estimates Come Up.

A deputation from the Old Boys' Association was present at the meeting of No. 1 committee yesterday afternoon, and made a request for $2,000 for the purpose of entertaining the returning Old Boys in August next.

President MacRobert laid the claims of the association before the committee, and pointed out the advantages of the reunion. He hoped the council would deal generously with the association.

Secretary McCann.

Secretary B. C. McCann also spoke of the great benefit of the Old Boys' reunion, and pointed out the great good that had been done the city by these reunions.

It advertised London as perhaps nothing else had done.

This year's celebration promised to be the most successful of the series. He thought the request for $200 was not too much.

Mr. J. W. Jones also spoke briefly outlining the advantages of the reunion.

Laid Over.

Ald. Beattie declared that the object was a worthy one, and was certain to receive careful attention. It would have to be laid over until the estimates were considered.

The deputation was composed of Mr. E. J. MacRobert, president; B. C. McCann, secretary; Thomas Gillean, treasurer; J. W. Jones, Joshua Garratt, R. A. Carrothers, Dr. John D. Wilson, Wm. Ward, Harry E. Buttrey, John Stevely and T. F. Kingsmill, jun.

Moving Pictures Again.

Messrs. Maker and Steinberg, of East London, were present at the meeting and asked to rent the east end hall to open a moving picture show. The hall would be fixed up, and an up-to-date picture show installed. They would pay $15 a month rental and would move out on 30 days' notice. All they would ask the city to do would be to fix the ceiling.

The matter was referred to Chairman Beattie and Ald. Ferguson to inquire whether the city could rent the hall, cost of repairs and other information, to be submitted to the council at its next meeting.

Goderich Harbor.

Mr. E. W. Lewis, M. P., wrote regarding Goderich Harbor. He asked the city council to request the Dominion Government to improve the harbor so that it would be accesstble to the largest lake-going vessels. Mr. Lewis pointed out the importance of this harbor to Western Ontario.

A Good Move.

Ald. Stevenson thought it would be all right for the city to assist in getting this harbor widened. He was sure the C. P. R. intended running a line from Goderich to London very soon, and that the large C. P. R. boats would be transferred from Owen Sound to Goderich.

Ald. Ferguson thought that it would not do London any harm; in fact, he thought it would do the city good. It would not hurt Port Stanley, and he moved that the request of Mr. Lewis be granted. This was carried.

The Salvation Army Rescue Home applied for the usual grant, and it was laid over until the estimates were considered.

Arbitration Awards.

The awards of the arbitration committee in regard to the Woodward and Slade properties was submitted to the committee, and it was recommended that the amounts called for be paid.

Union Label.

The request of the Trades and Labor Council that the union label be placed on all city printing was recommended to be filed, as the council had no power in the matter, according to the city solicitor's opinion.

The request of the Seventh Regiment for the usual grant was laid over until the estimates were considered.

Billboards.

A bylaw was prepared regarding billboards and indecent pictures and will be submitted at the next meeting of the council.

This is to amend the present city bylaws to make it conform with the municipal act governing this matter.

Major Hayes made a request for some improvements to his office, and it was recommended that No. 2 committee carry out the improvements suggested.

Those present were: Ald. Beattie, chairman; Ald. Parsons, Ald. Ferguson, Ald. Stevenson, Mayor Stevely, and Secretary Pope.

$100,000 OF AMUSEMENTS

(Continued From Page One.)

special delivery stamp which would be standard in both Canada and the United States, and he has promised to take steps toward securing it."

Port Stanley Amusements.

A communication from the Port Stanley council in reference to waterworks at that place was laid over, as were also several other letters.

The Port Stanley amusement matter was then taken up, but beyond discussing the question pro and con, no action was taken, it being decided that a personal canvass was necessary to further the financial end of the project.

Those Who Spoke.

Among those who spoke were Messrs. C. H. Oberhide, New York, promoter of the scheme; ex-Mayor F. G. Rumball, W. T. Bell, president of the Port Stanley board of trade; Henry Rowe, of the Southwestern Traction Company, A. W. White, ex-president of the London board of trade; A. T. McMahen, London; Jos. Griffin, St. Thomas, and the members of the Port Stanley council.

Mr. Rumball introduced Mr. Oberhide, by stating that he was manager of a number of successful enterprises in the amusement line, and that he was here from New York to place the Port Stanley project before the London board of trade.

No Parks Near Here.

"There are no parks worthy of note between here and Toronto," said the speaker, "and it is certain that not only Port Stanley, but London would be benefitted by the excursions from all points which would be run if the scheme goes through."

Natural Resources.

Mr. Oberhide said that he had had the good fortune to have been invited several months ago to visit Port Stanley, and that after an inspection of the place, he had come to the conclusion that it afforded natural opportunities for development in the line suggested.

The natural resources of the port were better than those of any Canadian point he had seen, and were certainly the equal of anything in the United States. Financially, the scheme to provide an amusement park by the lakeside looked like a good one.

Needs Amusement.

The public needed amusement more in the summer time than in the winter, and was willing to pay for it.

Mr. Oberhide stated that he was interested in schemes involving between $200,000,000 and $400,000,000, and he had known of many instances in which a park had taken care of itself before the first season had been closed.

The Proposition.

What the syndicate which he represented proposed doing was in a nutshell as follows:

Taking over the Fraser House.

Obtaining a lease of what is known as the city of London property.

Renting 500 feet of lake frontage from the Ferguson syndicate.

To control, in all, about 2,000 feet of frontage.

To renovate the Fraser House and make it a place which people who were willing to spend from $3 a day up would patronize.

Engage first-class management for everything.

Beautify the grounds.

Erect first-class bathhouses.

Erect a pavilion for use in rainy days.

The installation of up-to-date, clean amusement devices, which would not only prove harmless, but be a great source of profit as well.

$100,000 Company.

"We purpose spending $50,000 at Port Stanley," said the speaker, "and a joint stock company will be formed, capitalized at $100,000. So far as is possible we want the stock held by local people. What is left the syndicate will look after."

Mr. Oberhide explained that the business of the company would be attended to by a board of directors. Fifty thousand dollars of preferred stock would be offered at $1 a share, and as an inducement to purchasers, 20 per cent of common stock would be given with each $1 invested in the preferred stock.

The Railways.

In reference to arrangements and inducements from the Pere Marquette the Southwestern Traction Company, and the steamship lines from Montreal and Cleveland, he had nothing to offer beyond the fact that he had been favorably received when the subject had been broached.

Stock Subscribed.

At a meeting held in St. Thomas some $10,000 had been quickly subscribed, and all believed that the opportunity was a golden one.

In reference to the Fraser House he thought that it would be a big paying investment, and arrangements had already been made to have an experienced hotel man from the other side take charge of the house.

Of course, not much could be done in the way of exterior work on the hotel this season, but he figured that inside of five years or before it would be necessary to build one or two wings to the structure.

A Paying Project.

Mr. Bell stated that in his opinion the project would be a paying one, and said that he found even his small business at Port Stanley a paying one. However, what Port Stanley most needed along with suitable amusements was a waterworks.

Such a convenience would be a boon to the residents of the village, and to outsiders, who stopped there during the summer.

St. Thomas Favors It.

"The better class of St. Thomas people," said Mr. Henry Rowe, "are highly in favor of the proposed amusement project at the Port.

"With capable development, Port Stanley, as a pleasure resort, need take second place to none in Canada."

The need of a first-class hotel was a long felt want, and the whole project was a most important one.

The residents of St. Thomas had put their shoulders to the wheel with a vim and it was certainly up to Londoners, who should be far more interested, to do likewise.

Take Over Pere Marquette.

In answer to questions from several present, Mr. Oberhide said that it was the intention of the syndicate to take over the lease of the Pere Marquette Railroad when it expired five years hence.

The speaker also stated that it might not be necessary to purchase an entire new plant for Port Stanley, as he understood that there was a toboggan and like paraphenalia for sale at Crystal Beach, where, through injudicious management, a failure had been recorded.

The Crystal Beach plant had cost $100,000, where half of that amount should have erected everything on the ground.

A Personal Canvass.

"I think the syndicate should get out a prospectus and make a personal canvass of the city," said Mr. McMahen.

"It is rather a delicate subject for the London board of trade to sanction as a body, the taking away of our residents, for it has always been our desire to keep our amusements as close home as possible. However, we are interested in the welfare of the London and Port Stanley Railroad, and should do all in our power to further the movement to establish a summer resort worth while."

That Road Again.

In reply to a question regarding the road which leads up to the Fraser House, a member of the Port Stanley council said that while the city owned the road, the council was willing to do anything in its power to keep it in good shape.

Mr. Oberhide will be in the city for several days, and is registered at the Tecumseh House.

Between January 1 and November 1 the fire loss of the United States was $108,765,300, compared with $424,460,200 in the same ten months of 1906.

Gives Reasons Why Doctors Fail to Cure Sick Women

Because they fail to notice exactly what is wrong with many a sick woman, doctors are frequently criticized very severely. For instance, disease in the kidneys is one of the last ailments for which a doctor looks when treating women. This is a great mistake.

Women are very prone to kidney trouble and in fact many physicians attribute a woman's languor and ill health to a derangement of the genital organs, when it's simply plain kidney disease, and nothing else.

Many so supposed female complaints are either bladder or kidney diseases. Sick kidneys, of course, make associate organs sick also. The result is back pains, bearing down sensations, utter weariness and headache. But Dr. Hamilton's Pills go right to the spot. They put life into the kidneys that makes a worn out woman feel like new.

Indirectly the blood and nervous centers are assisted by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and the result is a proper performance of the function and a painless fulfilment of nature's command.

Thus it is that a woman can gain much happiness and abundant good health by the regular use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

You can rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills with implicit confidence. Their affect is wonderful. Sold by all dealers. Price 25c per box. Five boxes for $1.

JUST LET Pronounced Si.KEEN PSYCHINE CURE YOU

Turned the Face Of the Angel of Death

A wonderful story this. So far as physicians and human aid and appearances were concerned, the Angel of Death had marked John Galbraith for his own, but the whole plan was changed and a wonderful rescue effected by

PSYCHINE

READ IT! REMEMBER IT!

Here is the story as told by the Forest Free Press:—

[From Forest Free Press.]

Forest, May 2, 1907.—The following facts are vouched for by Rev. C. E. Burrell, Baptist minister, and Ralph E. Scott, the well-known local druggist:

John A. Galbraith is a well-to-do farmer, living in Plympton Township, about five miles from Forest. He enjoyed good health until early in 1906, when he had a severe attack of pleuro-pneumonia, which apparently broke up his whole system. In speaking of the case to the Forest Free Press he said:

His Own Words.

"I did not seem able to gain any strength after the attack of pneumonia. One doctor said that tuberculosis had developed, that I could not recover, and advised me to settle all my affairs as quickly as possible. This was the condition I was in when my pastor, Rev. C. E. Burrell, of the Baptist Church, advised me to try PSYCHINE, and procured for me a trial bottle. This was in May, 1906, and at that time I was reduced in weight to 120 pounds. The PSYCHINE seemed to do good from the start, and I continued until I had used about $15 worth from Scott's drug store, Forest. I gained in weight at the rate of half a pound a day, until I went up to 150 pounds, steadily regaining my strength and feeling better. I actually had to have my clothes enlarged, not through any corpulency, but owing to a putting on of good flesh all over. I have resumed my work and have gone through this severe and sickly winter with nothing worse than an attack of grip, which my system was able to throw off without any serious results.

"I give this statement for the purpose of showing how PSYCHINE has probably saved my life, and in the hope that others may be likewise benefited by its use."

J. A. GALBRAITH.

The Pastor's Words.

"Mr. J. A. Galbraith is a prominent member of my church, trusted by his neighbors and very highly respected throughout the entire community. His case has attracted very considerable attention. His was a pitiable case, indeed; in the prime of life and with the brightest of prospects to be suddenly stricken down in the midst of it all. Visiting him after his physician had pronounced his case hopeless (and, indeed, set the date at about which he would likely pass away), and observing pretty closely his condition, it occurred to me that PSYCHINE, which I had used in my own family with wonderful results, might benefit him. I strongly recommended it to him, and he began its use. The result was truly wonderful. Almost immediately he began to improve, and soon was able to be out again. He apparently regained his old health and was able to take up once again his old duties on his large farm, and to perform them with comparative ease and comfort. The improvement was permanent, and he is today apparently just as well as ever. He gives all the credit for his recovery, under God, to PSYCHINE.

C. E. BURRELL, Baptist Minister.

The Druggist's Word.

"I have read the statements made by Mr. J. A. Galbraith and Rev. C. E. Burrell regarding the results of the use of PSYCHINE. I know both gentlemen personally and can heartily indorse all that they have said. Mr. Galbraith obtained his supply of PSYCHINE at my drug store, saying from time to time that it had done him good. I took an interest in his case and noted a steady improvement. Altogether I sold him about $15 worth. PSYCHINE is having a big run here, and so far as I know is always used with beneficial results."

RALPH E. SCOTT, Druggist.

Forest, May 1, 1907.

H. J. Pettypiece, Esq., ex-M.P.P., publisher of the Forest Free Press, writing under date of March 19, 1907, says:

"THE GALBRAITH CASE IS CONSIDERED A MIRACLE HERE. I know his case was considered hopeless by his physician, and that something had pulled him together. I have only just learned that it was PSYCHINE."

On June 14, Mr. Pettypiece writes:

"I saw Galbraith in town yesterday. He is looking the pink of health—says he never felt better, and that he is doing his share of the work on the farm, instead of being under the sod, where, just one year ago, the doctors told him he would be."

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, La Grippe, Pneumonia, Chills, Night Sweats, Stomach Troubles, and all run-down conditions, which are always the sure forerunners of the more fatal diseases, are quickly, permanently and surely cured by PSYCHINE. At all druggists. 50c and $1 00. Guaranteed a perfect and effective medicine.

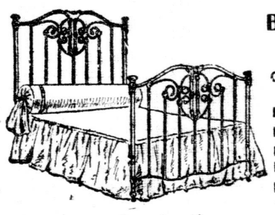
Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

Spring Furniture

You will save some money on your Furniture bill if you call at PATTEN'S before you buy. Next week's specials:

12 Iron Beds to go at $2.50

Was $3 50, now $2 50
Was $4 75, now $3 00
Was $7 50, now $5 00
Was $12, now $9 00
Was $10 50, now $8



Best Felt-Filled Mattresses

Covered with best art tick.

Reg. $12, for $9 50
Reg. $6 50, for $4 50
Reg. $5 00, for $3 75
Reg. $4 00, for $3 00
Reg. $3 00, for $2 40

After you have got others' prices, come here and see what a difference there is in prices here. Don't forget the place.

PATTEN'S, 233 DUNDAS STREET

TWO DOORS EAST OF BENNETT'S.

EVERYWHERE THE FAVORITE.

EDDY'S "SILENT" PARLOR MATCHES EDDY'S

D. McLEAN, Agent, 426 Richmond St.

Though all New Yorkers do not have as much money as they need, there is enough in the city for all reasonable purposes with the capital, surplus and undivided profits in the National and State banks amounting to $245,500,000.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

ALLAN ROYAL MAIL LINE

WINTER SAILINGS

TURBINE STEAMERS.

Sailings to Liverpool

	From St. John.	Halifax.
Tunisian	Sat., Mar. 21	
Victorian	Fri., Mar 27	Sat., Mar. 28
Corsican	Sat., April 4	
Virginian	Fri., April 10	Sat., April 11

SAILINGS TO GLASGOW.

	From Portland.	Boston.
Laurentian		Thurs., Mar. 26
Sicilian	Thurs., April 2	
Pretorian		Thurs., April 9
Ionion	Thurs., April 16	

For rates of passage, sailing lists, etc., apply E. DE LA HOOKE, G. T. R.; W. FULTON, C. P. R., or F. B. CLARKE, 418 Richmond street.

REDUCED

ONE-WAY COLONISTS

FARES

To points in

ARIZONA, IDAHO, CALIFORNIA, MONTANA, UTAH, OREGON, WASHINGTON, NEVADA. NEW MEXICO, MEXICO, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tickets on sale daily until April 30, 1908.

For particulars consult agents

Michigan Central

99c-wty

OCEAN STEAMSHIP TICKETS

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston—Liverpool Direct.
E. DE LA HOOKE, SOLE AGENT.
AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool (Summer).
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
E. DE LA HOOKE or W. FULTON, Agts.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east —*3:50 a.m., 10:56 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:23 a.m., *6:26 p.m., *7:48 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:15 a.m., *11:13 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:20 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9 a.m., *11:23 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 7:30 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations.

Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:05 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:40 p.m. trains stop at all stations.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., *6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:27 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *7:55 p.m. (International Limited).

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—*3:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 11:10 p.m.

Depart—6:10 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Depart—5:40 a.m., *6:50 a.m., 9:43 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m., 17:35 p.m.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:15 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m., !10:30 p.m.

*To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. ! Between London and St. Thomas only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., *10:25 p.m.

*Runs through to Waterford.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *11 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., **8:20 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., ***8:10 p.m., *11:10 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday. **From Chatham only. ***Runs only to Chatham.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Royal Mail Trains From Montreal To Halifax

connecting with

Royal Mail Steamers From Halifax to Liverpool

CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN

THE MARITIME EXPRESS

Leaving Montreal Fridays at 12:00 (noon) carries passengers, baggage and European mails, reaching the steamer's deck at Halifax the following Saturday afternoon.

Special trains carrying passengers, baggage and mails, when inward steamers do not connect with the Maritime Express, leave Halifax immediately after the arrival of the steamer, making connections for Ottawa, Toronto, Detroit and points west.

For tickets and further information, apply to nearest Grand Trunk Ticket Agent, or to Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King street east.

WABASH

Will sell during the months of March and April

SPECIAL ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLONIST TICKETS

from all stations to California, Arizona, Mexico, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington and British Columbia. Tickets will be on sale via all direct routes.

The Wabash is the short and true route to the above points. For further particulars call on your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, No. 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

One Way Colonist Excursions to the West

Commencing Feb. 29 and continuing daily until April 29 to the following points:

$46.05 Vancouver, B. C. Seattle, Wash. Spokane, Wash. Portland, Ore.

$46.05 San Francisco, Cal. Los Angeles, Cal.

$51.55 Mexico City.

Tickets also sold to certain other points in proportion.

Secure tickets and full information from MR. E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., London, Ont.; E. RUSE, depot agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

A CHEAP TRIP TO THE COAST

$46.05 only for your ticket, second class, one way, to Vancouver, Seattle, Portland, and other Pacific Coast points, any day until April 29.

$8.50 in addition for comfortable sleeping accommodation in a tourist car, right from Toronto to Vancouver. These cars are fully described in the "Tourist Car" book, which can be obtained with

Full information at London offices; W. Fulton, 161 Dundas St., J. Houston, C.P.R. Station, or write C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

All Latest Sporting News and Gossip

Brantford Out of International A Third U.S. Town May Replace

Promoter Paige Getting a Strong Team for Ambitious City.

In reference to the statement in The Advertiser several days ago that Brantford would probably not be in the International League, the Hamilton Spectator says:

"Fred Paige, the promoter of the International Baseball League, is rusticating in Bangor, Maine, where he is the president of a five-club league. Mr. Paige writes that according to the say that he is already busy getting his players for the Hamilton team into line. He has secured five of them, and is on a hnut after some other good ones.

Brantford Out of It.

He will be in Hamilton next week, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday. Mr. Paige writes that according to the Brantford papers the Dykeville parties have got cold feet, and may drop out. This was the first intimation he received that Brantford would buck over the traces.

"Well," he continues, "I don't think we want Brantford in the league anyway. I understand it is not a good baseball town. When they saw that they would have to put up $250 as a guarantee to play the season out, they got cold feet sure, so consider them out. We have five clubs sure now — Hamilton, London, Guelph, Niagara Falls and Lockport, and I shall get busy and choose the sixth no doubt from this side (American), making a more ideal circuit.

Signing Up the Team.

"I am now signing my players for the Hamilton Club, and am in communication with five good ones. If I succeed in landing them, they will prove to be as good as any minor leaguers playing baseball under class C. They are at present working out in the south, and doing good work. These men have worked for me before, and I know they are the goods—no counterfeits.

"I will go to Lockport at the beginning of the week, and will be tied up there for two or three days. Then I will get on to Hamilton, and finish up matters there as far as possible."

No Harm Done.

While the throwing out of Brantford will be much regretted in Dykeville, there is no doubt but that it is a good move, as the town will hardly support a high-priced team and at the same time stand for professional lacrosse, with the result that the former has to go. The crowds attending the baseball matches there were usually about the size of those which went to the City League games here. If the promoter of the International League can get a good club from the States into the deal, he will greatly strengthen the league from every standpoint. While Guelph may be ripe for a team that has a salary limit of $1,500 a month, Hamilton and London are the only good Canadian cities, London being particularly good. The next meeting will be held in the latter part of March, in Hamilton, and the chances are that Cal Davis will be asked to take the presidency. With the season scheduled to open about May 20, the teams will have to be pulled together pretty soon and whipped into some sort of shape.

The Times adds:

Word was received from Fred Paige of New York this morning to the effect that he has signed five players at present in the south for the team which will represent Hamilton in the new International League. He will be here next week to arrange for the meeting of the league on March 25, when officers will be elected and a schedule will be prepared.

Mr. Paige has learned that the Brantford promoters have got cold feet; he says they backed up when told they would have to post a substantial forfeit. He is considering the advisability of taking another York State team in to fill the vacancy. Five cities are now assured, as follows: London, Guelph, Hamilton, Lockport and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

WARD 4 BOWLERS DOWN SIPPI'S TEAM

Captain Stone's ward 4 bowlers were the real trundlers last evening in the Liberal Club series, winning three games from President Sippi's East London team. The winners all bowled steady games, and were all grouped for aggregate scores. Loudy Kerr was the king bee trundler for the winners, although Worrall and Stone and Ross were very close. Platt was good.

John Wilkey was the best bowler of the evening, getting high individual with 198, and high aggregate with 504. Doc Sippi rolled like a real one. The others were just fair.

The scores:

Ward Four.

Platt 162	130	137—	429
Kerr 176	147	155—	478
Worrall 134	175	159—	468
Ross 148	167	145—	460
Stone 160	167	136—	463
Totals 780	786	732—	2298

Ward Five.

Wilkey 134	198	172—	504
McKay 115	129	154—	398
Arthurs 120	111	146—	377
Russell 166	136	115—	417
Sippi 140	159	139—	438
Totals 675	733	726—	2134

Moving van records in New York show that new arrivals in the city who come without advisers seek first the lower stories of apartment houses, then keep going upward with each successive move and very frequently go from the top floors into the suburbs.

Looks Like Fine Season On Greens



MR. JAS. D. TYTLER.

"This season should prove the greatest one of them all in the lawn bowling line," remarked Mr. Jas Tytler, secretary of the W. O. B. A., today.

"I am receiving hosts of answers to the letters I sent out in reference to the Canadian bowlers' visit to England this summer, and by the outlook it would appear that there would be more who will want to go than there will be places for.

With the annual meetings of both the Thistle and London Bowling Clubs over, it will be seen that the trundlers are not wasting any time getting ready for the season's campaign.

"With warm weather comes visions of bowling greens, and summer cannot come too soon for the London lawn experts. Undoubtedly this city is one of the most enthusiastic of all places for bowling, and it is only natural that the championship of the W. O. B. A. should rest here."

Bowling Club Elects Officers Enthusiastic Meeting Last Night

Mr. W. J. Hayward Chosen for President—Jared Vining Is Secretary.

The seventeenth general meeting of the London Rowing Club was held last evening in the clubrooms in Duffield block, with a large attendance of members.

Secretary Vining's report was most satisfactory, and showed that the receipts for the year amounted to $1,368 79, leaving a balance in the treasury of $261 47, after all expenses have been paid.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

Honorary President—M. H. Rowland.

President—W. J. Hayward.

First Vice-President—John Stevenson.

Second Vice-President — Joseph Weld.

Secretary—Jared Vining.

Treasurer—Dr. J. N. Wood.

Auditors—John Lochead and Edwin Paull.

House Committee — Ed Weld, J. Weld, R. A. Bayly, M. H. Rowland, Jared Vining.

Bowling Committee—J. K. Spry, W. H. Phelps, V. W. Meek, James Reid, and W. A. Casselman.

Tennis Committee—F. L. Willgoose, Elmer Sage, J. G. Boucher, W. R. Vining and K. W. Casselman.

Representative to W. O. B. A.—J. S. McDougall.

Representative to O. B. A.—A. H. Beddome.

Representative to Dominion Bowling Association—W. T. Cox.

The proposal to make Mr. James Mattinson an honorary member was unanimously adopted.

Tennis This Summer.

During the evening the question of tennis for the coming year was warmly discussed, it being the opinion of the majority of the members that more ground must be arranged for courts.

The matter was not finally disposed of, but it is likely that the committee will take steps shortly to arrange three more courts.

Proposals for Membership.

The following proposals for membership were received: L. H. Scandrett, S. W. Williams, C. H. Ross, C. W. McGuire, J. H. McGuire, E. C. McMurtry, H. S. Mara and P. G. Welford.

After the business was disposed of a most pleasant social evening was spent in playing cards.

Musical selections were rendered by Messrs. Crawford, Dunn, Willgoose and Wilson, and were greatly appreciated.

Light refreshments were served during the evening.

LISTOWEL WINS NORTHERN ROUND

Wingham, March 14. — The locals took the final contest in the Northern League tie series last night from Listowel, but could not overcome the lead of 6 goals, which the visitors obtained in their own rink last Tuesday. Last night's score was 5 to 3, and Listowel wins the round by 4 goals.

The lineup:

Listowel.		Wingham.
Yale	Goal	Britton
Zilliax	Point	Moore
Rocker	Cover	Johnston
Brooks	Rover	Elliott
Hay	Center	Fleming
Thomson	Right	Elliott
Thomson	Left	McLean

STALLINGS HAS "COLD FEET"

Newark Manager Not so Anxious To Open the Season at Toronto.

Toronto, Marnh 14.—Several weeks ago Manager Stallings of Newark promised to have the Toronto team open the Eastern League championship season in Newark.

President McCaffery of the locals was anxious to have his champion team begin operations there for a number of reasons, and it was tacitly agreed that, with President P. T. Powers' consent, this would be arranged.

Now Stallings has got what looks like a clear case of "cold feet." He doesn't want to take a chance with Toronto Club to toss with Buffalo the agreement.

President Powers has asked the Toronto Club to toss with Buffalo, and Rochester clubs for the choice of the opening date. The Toronto Club is willing to take a chance, but there is a feeling hereabouts that Stallings is afraid to run up against the champions first crack out of the box.

HOCKEY.

Lobo, March 11, 1908.

To the Sporting Editor of The Advertiser:

This is my selection of players from the City League to play the Londons:

Name.	Position.	Club.
Orr	Goal	Waterloos
McGuffin	Point	'Varsity
Bernhart	Cover	Waterloos
Turner	Rover	Hermits
Lackie	Center	St. Johns
Prodgers	Left	St. Johns
Dickson	Right	Hermit A. F.

Brantford, March 14.—Grimsby's fair hockey players journeyed to Brantford recently and trimmed a Brantford ladies' team by 2—0. The Telephone City sprung a ringer on the "Peaches"—a man in the goal nets—but the visitors didn't quail a bit. One goal came on a long wing shot, but the other was scored when Miss Culp took the puck away from the horrid man and slapped it in the nets.

Famous Tyrus Cobb Will Come Back to Tiger Fold Tiger Hold-Out Wires Pres. Nairn He Will Report

Georgian Will Talk Terms After He Reaches Hot Springs; Writes Troubles to St. Louis Paper.

Detroit, March 14.—Ty Cobb has reported to the management of the Detroit baseball club that he will report at Hot Springs for practice, and talk terms afterwards. According to Detroit information the Tiger star will be on hand in the old uniform for practice Monday.

President Frank Navin, of the club, received a telegram from the Georgian last night. The hold-out stated that he was ready to go to Hot Springs and talk with either Jennings or the president relative to signing up for the present year. He added that he was ready and willing to join the Tigers, and thought that they could reach an agreement.

Permission Is Called.

"You see," said President Frank Navin, when called up regarding the Tiger star's seemingly sudden change of front, "early in the year Jennings gave Cobb permission to coach a Georgia college team, telling him that he needn't report until April 1. When we learned that he was not coaching the team I wrote Manager Jennings and instructed Cobb to report at once. This he evidently did.

"I don't just know what day Cobb will report, but as it will take him about two days to get to Hot Springs from Royston he ought to be ready for work by Monday. This shows that Cobb is reasonable and that being the case he will find us just as reasonable."

From Royston, Ga., Cobb wrote to the St. Louis Times about his trouble with the Tiger management. Ty unburdens himself to the Brown city paper by telling what he has been paid for the past two years, and stating that he has been treated unfairly by the Detroit club. Cobb does not mention in connection with his last season's pay the world's championship bonus he received. He says in his letter that there are other men on the Tiger team drawing more money that was offered him in his 1908 contract. He will not take less than any other Tiger receives.

Ready to Concede.

But most important of all, Cobb says he is willing to make some concessions to the local club.

When President Navin saw the letter he was astonished, to say the least.

"Why Cobb is telling his troubles to a St. Louis paper is more than I can understand," he said. "Why doesn't he write to me, or to a Detroit paper? That St. Louis letter can't do him any good.

"Ty says he is willing to make concessions. So am I. Any time that he wants to settle down and talk this matter over logically we will come to terms and he can sign up. Here's the position I take:

"He has got to cut that accident and sick benefit clause out of his contract. We are not running any insurance bureau, and don't propose to start one. That clause cut out we'll come to terms soon.

"Perhaps there are men on the club drawing more than we offered Cobb. That can be easily remedied if he will get together with me. I have no doubt that we would be willing to give him as much as any other man gets; perhaps more than anyone else gets. But he has got to come to us and talk the matter over.

Ready to Concede Some Points to the Club—The Management Will Also Make Concessions.

Can Have Three Years.

"As to that three-year contract matter, that is nothing. I am willing to sign him for two or three years on a regular contract. I never found any fault with that arrangement. But we will not stand for that benefit clause. When he cuts that out we'll be able to come to terms at once. All I want is word from him that that clause has been eliminated and I'll guarantee that he will have little reason for holding out longer.

"If Cobb had said in the first place and to me that he was willing to make some concessions he might now be with the team at Hot Springs. He could just as well have written to me as to a paper in a city hundreds of miles from here. Nig Clarke settled his difference with Cleveland in half an hour after he met the club owners. Cobb will be signed ten minutes after he cuts out that accident and sick benefit clause. The salary and the term of contract won't tie matters up long."

CURRENT SPORTING GOSSIP

BY SOUTHPAW

PRESIDENT McLENNAN, of the City Hockey League has instructed the writer to call the final meeting of the league one week from next Thursday, March 26. Each team is requested to send not more than two representatives. The place of meeting will be announced later.

The idea in holding the meeting off for a week or so is to allow for a possible return of ice.

* * *

THE QUESTION OF WHETHER LONGBOAT will or will not compete is growing rather wearisome. The Redskin is as certain to be a competitor as Sullivan of the A. A. U. is to some day get a bump that will send him flying from the throne he has assumed.

* * *

NOT CONTENT WITH THE BODY blow he got from the Collegiate world when he attempted to dictate as to the where and why of things, Sullivan is now antagonizing the Y. M. C. A. athletes. The Toronto Telegram hits the ball on the nose when it says: "What will come out of the Y. M. C. A. muddle? Well, it looks like Sullivan on top for the present. The Y. M. C. A.'s across the line do not love the boss, but they hardly feel strong enough to openly oppose him. However, the big boss is daily adding to the number of his active opponents ,and it is only a matter of time till they are strong enough to make him give his undivided attention to writing ads for sporting goods.

* * *

BILLY PAPKE is to box Hugo Kelly Monday night in Milwaukee. Without regarding the feelings of Mr. Ketchel, of Montana and California, the promoters are billing the match as a legitimate scrap for the world's middleweight championship. It is to be fought at 158 pounds. The Hippodrome, where the fight is to come off, is about as large as Madison Square in New York, and the people that made beer famous will pack it to the doors.

There's some excuse for calling this a championship fight, for, although it is only a ten-round affair, that short interval is usually long enough for either Mr. Papke or Mr. Kelly to complete a day's work. Both have the punch. Mr. Ketchel will have a chance to settle with the winner afterward, and then, except for an occasional wail from Tommy Ryan's peach orchard, the middleweight situation will be quiet.

The Papke punch is favorite in the betting. When this pair fought before Kelly's sleep-producer had the edge.

* * *

AL WATTS, THE BIG PITCHER of last year's champions stated that the Verity team were ready now and would be on hand to defend the title of city champions.

Al should have a good wing. He has been bowling at the alley all winter.—Brantford Courier.

* * *

WINDSOR FUSILIERS will play the Toronto Garrison winners in Toronto on March 21 for the championship of the Canadian Military Indoor Baseball League.

* * *

GUELPH HAS BEEN PROMISED a playing manager for their International ball team who has already won two pennants.

* * *

ANXIOUS FAN—No word has as yet been received from the council chamber of the London City League.

* * *

WHO'LL BE THERE WITH THE BIG STICK at the International League meeting in Hamilton? So far there are only two candidates for the 4th of July date, but there are at least three competitors for the 24th of May, and the rest of them.

* * *

UNLESS THE CITY COUNCIL sees fit to dredge the river the Thames Boat Club will have to hold its regatta in gravel wagons. At times there is dry space enough in the river to hold an athletic meet on.

* * *

NO YET, BUT SOON — "Play ba-l-l!" and "Strike tuh!"

KELLY AND PAPKE FINISH TRAINING

Chicago, March 14. — The days of training grind for Hugo Kelly and Billy Papke are about over.

The two crack middle-weights have about finished the work necessary to put them on edge for the combat Monday night, and if there has been anything overlooked it has not been discovered.

Today the men will do their last hard work, and tomorrow the camp breaking will begin. Papke will go to Milwaukee to rest up for the last hours before he is called to the ring. The thunderbolt will probably pass through this city tomorrow on his way to the Cream City. Kelly will not give up his present training quarters until Monday morning, chosing to spend the last night away from the excitement at the battleground.

BILL MURRAY TO DO THE STARTING

Hamilton, March 14.—Turf enthusiasts will be pleased to learn that Billy Murray has been engaged to do the starting at the Hamilton Jockey Club's spring meeting. Murray has been starter here for a number of years, and has always given the best of satisfaction. Last fall, however, he was notified the day before the meeting opened that he was not in good standing with the New York Jockey Club on account of having officiated at some of the outlaw tracks, and as a result he was not allowed to act here, Dade being engaged to take his place. Since then Murray has squared himself with the New York Club, and as a result will be in a position to act here. Murray has several engagements to fill before coming here.

A Wareham (England) man named Wellstead found four blind baby rabbits on his holding and took them home to his cat for food. Pussy was nursing her one kitten, and instead of eating the rabbits she proceeded to nurse them, and under her fostering care they are doing well.

Sporting Jottings From Scissors, Pen and Wire

* * * * * *

WITH THE ROOTERS FAR AWAY.

Being some verses dashed off on the spur of the Elgin and Aurora before the latest returns came in:

Bob Cantwell climbed the conning tower,
The rooters sat by two or three,
"Root, if you never rooted yet,
Good rooters, root your best," quoth he,
The grand old Roman reached his hair
(And even Agnew writhes and squirms
To see the White Sox fall before
The lean and lithe Los Angeleworms.)

Bob Cantwell drained a Nile green pop,
"Now, by my halidome," quoth he;
"Root like a bunch of razor backs,
Bold rooters, rott like h—l," quoth he.
And we will win on easy terms,"
Yet down the White Sox went before
The lean and lithe Los Angle-worms.
Bob Cantwell rose and waved his hat,
A gallant spectacle to see,
"Root for the love of—Maud," he said,
"Ease rooters, root once more," quoth he,
"What ails the White Sox On my head,
Methinks the tribe bin filled with germs,
See how like hutts they fall before,
The lean and lithe Los Angel-worms!

Bob Cantwell's voice split wide the air
In hoarse and megaphonic key,
"Root for your home and country, men,
O, rooters, root again," wailed he,
But all in vain, the scoreboy's mitt,
The sick'ning slaughter slow affirms
Of Conny's prides who fell before
The lean and lithe Los Angle-worms.
—Chicago Tribune.

* * *

DEFINITION OF AMATEUR.

It seems a pity that the definition of an amateur in a broad sense, as given by the dictionary specifically for sporting and athletics, could not be uniformly adopted for all sports and in all countries. It would put an end to a constant sources of controversy and prevent the somewhat paradoxical situation of a man being a professional in one sport and an amateur in another, while living up to the letter of the amateur law in different sports. The reason that this happy condition does not exist is because more stringent regulations are necessary in some sports than in others to maintain the high standard required and to make it possible to draw a stronger line between the real amateur and the semi-professional, which is the dangerous factor.—Toronto World.

* * *

A TREAT FOR FATHER.

In no athlete more than the boger or fighter is the quality of confidence so predominant. He may be defeated by the knockout process or overwhelmingly outclassed, but the next day bobs up serenely with the idea that it was the chance blow or a combination of adverse circumstances that proved his undoing.

Before the battle, Jack Palmer, the Englishman, thought his chances with Burns were good. From his training quarters he wrote to his brother in America a letter that is almost pathetic in the faith he was placing in himself:

Dear Brother Joe: Received the papers and the clippings. They were good. The clipping saying that the match was a huge joke made a hit with us. My curved legs seemed to be funny to the writers. Well, Joe, I am as good as I ever was in my life, and I'm going to stay—oh, a long time—with Burns.

I will weigh about 180 in the ring, and will be good and fit. Father, here at the quarters, has never seen a prize fight. It will be a treat for him, and I have arranged to take him in with me.

* * *

Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, has written from New Orleans asking Eddie Collins to report at the Crescent City as soon as he is able. Collins is laying off in order to give his arm a rest.

* * *

The Cardinals have purchased First Baseman Jack Flynn from Toronto. The Leaves had no place for Flynn, and disposed of his services for $1,500.

* * *

The Americans in Paris have missed their national game. The longing to see a real old-fashioned game of baseball has resulted in the organization of the Athletic Club of Paris. Baseball is the ultimate object of this club.

* * *

The last shot that the Highlanders received when they left New York for Atlanta was that not even a glass of beer can be purchased in Atlanta under the new prohibition law. One sarcastic individual remarked that it was a pity the law had not been in force last year, but he was content with that and did not elaborate further.—New York Herald.

* * *

According to an early morning dispatch from Little Rock, it is to be "Capt." Robert Unglaub of the Boston Americans again this year. Bob remained captain of the nine last season after he was replaced by McGuire as manager, but not until a few days ago was there much talk of his being reappointed. McGuire figured on starting without a captain, or having Jimmy Barrett look after things on the field.

* * *

In the reports from the southern baseball training grounds the good old term "crockery whip" is again climbing on to the caravansary.

* * *

The Pirates will get their usual trip to Atlantic City this summer. Dates have been arranged at the famous resort for the Pittsburgers for Aug. 12 and 13.

* * *

Charlie Chech is sure of an all-year job with Cleveland. There are many baseball experts who say that Cincinnati made a serious mistake in allowing Chech to go.

* * *

Poor Bobby Wallace, the St. Louis shortstop, will have to struggle along henceforth with almost the attenuated income of a United States senator.

* * *

If Honus Wagner doesn't play with the Pirates this season it won't be on account of salary disagreement. Wagner has been told to fill in his own contract.

* * *

Shortstop Beach, who was secured from Amherst College by the Baltimore Eastern League team, has decided not to play professionally, and has so notified Manager Dunn.

* * *

Manager McGraw says that Mike Donlin has violated no law and does not have to be reinstated. Of course, Donlin will play with the Giants, but it looks as though it will be after the national commission lifts the suspension.

Martin-Orme Pianos

To know the Martin-Orme piano you must see it. Send your name and address to-day and we'll mail you a descriptive catalogue showing photographs of the instrument and telling how it's manufactured.

Many styles and many prices, but only one quality—the best.

If the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented near you, we will ship a piano to your address, in any part of Canada.

Write for prices and terms. Old instruments exchanged at a liberal valuation.

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.



GRAND BOWLING TOURNAMENT
FOUR DAYS,
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Trophies and cash prizes.
The Ideal Bowling & Billiard Parlors
195 KING ST.

THE NATIONAL
¶ Smoke a "NATIONAL SPECIAL." Best Five-Cent Cigar on the Market.
¶ Come and Try Our BILLIARD TABLES and BOWLING ALLEYS.
¶ SATURDAYS ONLY: All Three for 25c CIGARS Will Be Four for 25c.
197-199 Dundas Street
MIKE FOLEY, MANAGER.

London Strong With Staff of Life
Much Bread Shipped from the City

Local Bakers Pay Express Companies About $20,000 Annually.

"The people of London have little or no idea of the amount of bread that leaves London every year," a well-known express representative told The Advertiser this morning.

"In round numbers last year the express companies of this city received from local bakers in express charges alone, $20,000.

"Of this amount the Canadian Express Company would receive about $14,000 and the Dominion $6,000.

This difference is due to the larger amount of territory covered in this part of the country by the Canadian people.

"Every train that goes out of London every day in the week, except Sunday, carries tons of bread, buns and cakes made by London bakers.

"These products go as far west even as Windsor, Sarnia and Walkerville.

Toronto After It.

"It is a surprising thing, but the Toronto bakers have awakened to the importance of this trade and are making a strong effort to cut in on it.

"No. 7, the early morning express from Toronto, carries many bread cases filled with fresh bread from Toronto, bound for Sarnia and other points, where in order to secure the trade the Toronto firms retail at prices equal to the London firms.

Holding Their Own.

The London men, however, are more than holding their own, in fact, the trade is growing and increased by several thousand dollars during the last fifteen months.

The express charges for the year before last would probably approximate $18,000.

The London trade is making gains slow but sure in all the districts in this vicinity.

Laundry Trade.

"Another item in express traffic that is simply astonishing to those who do not know is the laundry trade. Last year the express companies collected over $10,000 on dirty clothes that were sent to this city to be washed and then returned.

"These clothes come from all over the country and the laundry houses are fully alive to the importance of the trade, for now they have agencies all over the district.

"Just now shipments of eggs for Montreal and Toronto are very heavy, and some nights many thousands of dozens of eggs are handled in the local offices.

Chairman Jones Ill, No Meeting Held

The water commissioners have again failed to get together to discuss the water situation.

A meeting was scheduled for yesterday afternoon, but the illness of Chairman Jones prevented the meeting.

Arrangements will be made for a meeting in the near future, in all probability early next week.

Company Begins Removing the Ice

The letters of City Engineer Graydon have at last made an impression on Manager King, of the street railway, and this morning a gang of men was at work on Richmond and Dundas streets removing the ice.

A considerable portion of it downtown was removed, and the condition of Dundas street east made much better.

"The work the street railway is doing now should have been done long ago," said City Engineer Graydon, "The bylaw calls for the company to do this work, and it should be forced to live up to its agreement."

The company is throwing the ice from the high places on to the street railway tracks.

Tenders for the Isolation Hospital

The time for receiving tenders for the new isolation hospital will be extended from March 23 until March 30.

That was the decision arrived at by Mayor Stevely this morning after consulting with City Engineer Graydon.

There is a great deal of inquiry for plans, several Toronto firms being anxious to tender for the reinforced cement work, and other parts of the building.

It has been difficult to get blueprints on account of the lack of the sun, but it is expected that blueprints sufficient to meet the demands will be got ready within a day or two.

City Will Oppose the Bowyer Bill

Mayor Stevely had an interview with Hon. Adam Beck this morning regarding the Bowyer bill, to prevent the granting of exclusive franchises.

Mr. Beck informed his worship that the bill would probably come up in the House on Tuesday next, although it had not yet been reported.

If the city would enter a protest, a deputation must appear before the committee of the House at that time.

Mr. Beck Interviewed.

It is probable that the city will send a deputation down to protest against the bill, and Hon. Adam Beck has also been instructed to oppose it.

He has agreed to do so, and that is considered sufficient.

"B" Company Hold Big Banquet

Approximately sixty members and their guests attended the annual banquet of B Company, of the Seventh Regiment, at the London House last night, and, needless to say, a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Among the guests were representatives from each of the companies in the regiment, and Sergt.-Maj. Borland, of Wolseley Barracks.

The toast list was presided over by Captain H. C. Becher, who in a brief introductory address welcomed the guests present.

"The Commanding Officer" was ably responded to by Captain McCrimmon.

"The men," said the speaker, "should give the officers the heartiest co-operation in attending drills, etc., and should enter into their work with enthusiasm. This much at least was due the officers, who sacrificed both time and pleasure to the interests of the regiment."

Presented Certificates.

In conclusion Captain McCrimmon presented certificates of qualification to Sergt. Phelps, Corporals Sangster and Complin and Privates Howell and Henderson.

Other toasts responded to were: "The ex-Members of B Company," Capt. Walter Smith; "Sports," Capt. Gordon Ingram; "Our Guests," Sergt.-Major Borland; "The Ladies," Capt. G. W. Bentley.

Vocal selections were rendered by Lieuts. Ware and Hunt, Sergt.-Major Marshall and Sergt. Phelps.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of B Company are as follows: Capt. H. C. Becher, Lieut. Howard Ingram (non-com.), Color-Sergt. W. Footitt, Color-Sergt. E. A. Gibson, Color-Sergt. C. Butler, Color-Sergt. W. Johnston, Color-Sergt. F. N. Phelps.

Over $500 for Tuberculosis Hospital

urer, Mrs. R. M. Graham, for her untiring efforts on behalf of the Charity Ball. Mrs. C. W. Belton made the presentation on behalf of the members of the chapter, and paid a tribute to the splendid work done by Mrs. Graham.

The ladies who worked most energetically and successfully for the ball were Mrs. Cl. T. Campbell, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. S. Stevely, Mrs. W. Turnbull, Mrs. Whitwam, Mrs. C. W. Belton, Mrs. J. C. Judd, Mrs. J. Stevely, Mrs. T. H. Purdom, Mrs. R. M. Burns, Mrs. Edmund Beltz, Mrs. E. R. C. Struthers, Mrs. Masuret, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. E. Rechnitzer, Mrs. R. M. Graham and Miss Wollverton.

The Daughters of the Empire will have over $500 surplus from the Charity Ball on St. Valentine's Day, and it will be used in furnishing the tuberculosis hospital.

The ladies expect to purchase the linen for the hospital.

The figures are not yet complete, but it is expected that they will be shortly.

Among the donations acknowledged by the Daughters of the Empire were $10 from Sir John Carling, $11 from Mr. D. Kaufmann, of Detroit, and $5 from Mrs. H. W. Allen.

At the annual meeting held some days ago, a splendid bouquet of roses was presented to the secretary-treas-

Might Mean $50,000 Grant to Fair

The action of the Western Fair board in going after the Dominion Exhibition for 1909 is meeting with a hearty support from the citizens generally, and it is thought to be a move in the right direction.

It would mean a great deal to the city, and especially to the business men.

A grant of $50,000 was made to former Dominion Exhibitions by the Dominion Government.

This sum, added to the regular prize list of the fair, would make it a very formidable list, and would attract a very large number of exhibitors as well as visitors.

—Mr. John McNernie, of this city, has been sworn in as a special constable for the city of London, and has been engaged by the management of the Jubilee Rink to preserve order there.

London Business Reported Fair
Stocks Are Being Cleared Up

Bad Roads Make County Trade Poor—Shoes Demand Good.

Bradstreet's report for the week is as follows:

London trade reports say the general tone of business there is fair. Retail trade has a quiet tone, but stocks are being pretty well cleared up. Country trade is quiet on account of bad roads. Boot and shoe manufacturers report a fairly good demand for their lines.

Ottawa reports say there is still a quiet tone to business there. The demand for wholesale lines is light and retail trade is only moderate. Local industries are expected to show improved activity early in the next few weeks.

Toronto.

There has been but little change in the condition of trade here during the past week. Spring goods are going to the retailer and some re-orders are coming forward. These, however, are light. It has only been during the past few days that the weather has at all encouraged spring business. Drygoods orders have been fair. The millinery trade has been about equal in volume to that of last year. General conditions have prevented much increase in this connection. Values are steady to firm. The hardware trade is rather more active. Metals are quiet and prices are easy. There has been some improved activity in the building trades, although its volume is not up to that of last year. Country trade is brisker. Dairy produce holds firm. Other lines are coming forward fairly well, and are about steady in tone. Hides and leather are dull. Choice cattle are firm and scarce, and hogs are quoted higher.

Jolly Party at the Tecumseh Grill

The Knights of the Round Table, a social organization, brought into being by Mr. A. E. Rendle, the well-known New York contractor, held its first social function at the Tecumseh House Grill room last night, when fourteen sir knights were handsomely entertained by their illustrious leader.

It was one of the most splendid affairs of its kind ever held in the city, and Mine Host O'Neil did himself proud in entertaining his guests.

The table was round, as would be imagined, and most profusely decorated with smilax and hyacinths. The walls were also very tastefully decorated.

The menu was most elaborate and was a decided credit to the Tecumseh House management.

After the knights had been initiated by an awe-inspiring ceremony, the banquet was done ample justice to.

A short toast list was proposed during which Mayor Stevely, Mr. Rendle, Mr. Hyde, of Chicago; Mr. Patterson, of Stratford, and Mr. John Stevely delivered splendid addresses.

A very fine musical programme was furnished by Mr. Wm. Skinner, and Mr. C. E. Wheeler.

Tony Cortese's orchestra furnished splendid music.

Among those present were Mr. Rendle, New York; Mayor Stevely, Mr. Robert Patterson, Stratford; Mr. E. W. Hyde, Chicago; Geo. H. Belton, Mr. H. E. Buttrey, Geo. H. Merritt, John Stevely, Fred. Trebilcock, W. Skinner, D. J. Cowan, Geo. O'Neil, B. V. Hole, C. E. Wheeler and others.

Mr. Youngs Knows of Steel Company

"The steel plant is a possibility, and I think a probability, for the city of London," said Ald. Ferguson, chairman of the manufacturers' committee, to The Advertiser this afternoon.

"The members of the firm have been prospecting on this side of the line, and I think London's chances of getting the company are as good as any other city's."

Mr. Youngs Knows.

The manufacturers' committee had not got in touch with Mr. Youngs, freight agent of the Pere Marquette Railway, early this afternoon.

It has been learned that Mr. Youngs was present at the conference in St. Thomas when the Detroit representatives of the firm, Messrs. Rich, Goodenough and Rhinn, were there last week.

Local Items

—Miss Olive Tune has returned to London after spending six weeks with friends in Toronto.

—Mrs. Fred White, of this city, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Beam, Adelaide street, Woodstock.

—Mrs. E. Wyatt, of this city, will sing at the services in the Methodist Church, St. Mary's, tomorrow and Monday.

—Among the steamship passengers booked by F. B. Clarke this week was Mr. Alfred E. Adams, sailing for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

—Mrs. Albert E. Simms, of Elias street, has returned from Toronto Junction, where her mother, Mrs. Barry, is seriously ill.

—Miss Alice Chapman, of Boston, Mass., who is a noted Bible reader, will be the attraction at a meeting for both men and women in the Auditorium tomorrow afternoon.

—The many friends of Mr. Harold Tanny, formerly of London, who has been seriously ill in St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterboro, will be pleased to learn that he is speedily recovering.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Lane, parents of the late Mrs. Wm. Newman, desire to express their sincere thanks to sympathizing friends for their kindness during their recent bereavement.

—The London branch of the C. A. S. E. held its regular meeting on Friday evening, March 13, and discussed several very important subjects. This association expressed itself in favor of manual training in public schools, and also the establishing of a technical school in this city, and has instructed their secretary to communicate with the board of education to that effect.

—Friday evening, March 13, Victoria Lodge, No. 1, Daughters of Rebekah, held a social evening at the residence of Mrs. Watson, 512 Grey street. There was a large attendance, and a most enjoyable time was spent. The following were the prize-winners in progressive euchre: Mrs. C. H. Brown, Mrs. Penny, Miss Selfridge, Mr. D. Tanner, Mr. Wm. Pearson, Mrs. F. Marsh, Mrs. D. Murray, Mr. G. Kritzer. At the close of the evening a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Watson for her kind hospitality.

That Steel Industry.

The St. Thomas Journal says: The London Advertiser Wednesday evening published the information as to a steel industry looking to St. Thomas, thus confirming the Journal's statement that London is also after it. Only The Advertiser has the beautiful nerve to add that London would be as favorable a location as St. Thomas.

A Noted Landscape Gardener.

Mr. C. Ernest Woolverton, landscape designer, of Grimsby, has recently returned from Boston, Mass., where he has been working in conjunction with a noted firm of that city. Mr. Woolverton is now an associate member of the firm and will manage the Canadian branch of the business.

Passion Play Next Week.

The Passion Play or the Life of Christ, in elaborate moving pictures, depicting in forty scenes and showing over 4,000 feet of handsomely colored film, will be the attraction at the Bennett Picture Theater all next week. A specially prepared lecture will be given and a number of sacred songs interspersed.

Temperance Work of Today.

An open meeting of the guild of the First Congregational Church will be held Monday evening in the school room, when Mr. D. A. McDermid, secretary of the London Temperance League will give an address on "Temperance Work of Today." Mr. McDermid is thoroughly in touch with the various movements which reveal an increasing aggressiveness in temperance work, and his address is sure to be of deep interest.

Miller Advertising Company.

In single court, at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, before Justice Anglin, re Miller Advertising Company—Judgment (G) on question of costs of petitions for winding-up of company, heard at London. Held, that, owing to the defective character of the material filed in support of the second petition, the petitioner cannot have his costs of that petition. The original petitioner's costs to be as of a chambers application; R. S. C., 1906, ch. 144, sec. 109. U. A. Buchner, London, for the original petitioner; J. C. Judd, London, for the second petitioner.

Principal's Report.

Principal McCutcheon's annual report shows that the Collegiate Institure attendance reached the highest point in its history, namely 771, during the month of October, 1907. Only two schools in the Province can show a ratio of pupils to teachers greater than in the Collegiate. The cost of education for London for each enrolled pupil is $31 26, while the average cost for the Province it $37 38. In many of the larger cities it is over $40. Ten years ago the average cost of a pupil in the Province was $31 40.

The Ramblers' Carnival.

"Better and bigger than ever," is the manner in which the coming St. Patrick's night dress carnival at the Jubilee Rink, under the auspices of the ever-popular Rambler Club, is being described, and a glance at the prize list will verify the assertion. The Rambler Club is known in the east end as the "Good Time Crowd," and all who attend the carnival are assured of a splendid evening's entertainment. The Twenty-sixth Regiment Band will render music for the occasion, and all the airs will be Irish. The prize list will be as follows: Best-dressed couple, $10; second best-dressed couple, $4; second best-dressed lady, $2; second best-dressed gentleman, $2; best-dressed girl, $1; best-dressed boy, $1.

SOME CONSERVATIVES WANT THE NOMINATION

The conservatives of North Middlesex met at Ailsa Craig yesterday to discuss the gerrymander of North Middlesex and set a date for the nomination of candidates for the provincial and Dominion Houses.

The present member, C. C. Hodgins, M. P. P., is likely to have a contest on his hands. W. Hay of Ailsa Craig and J. D. Drummond, of McGillivary are probable candidates at the coming convention in Opposition to Mr. Hodgins, while Mr. Sherritt, ex-M. P., although a non-resident, is anxious for the selection for the Dominion House. Among the prominent persons in attendance were C. C. Hodgins, M. P. P.; J. F. Roberts, president, and J. H. Laughton, member of the educational advisory board.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

WOODCHOPPERS WANTED. ALSO man and boy for chores on farm. 10 Beaconsfield avenue. 1c

ONE MOTION WAS DISPOSED OF

At the Weekly Sitting of the Local High Court.

But one motion was disposed of at the weekly sitting of the high court for London this morning before Chief Justice Meredith. There were two set down, but the matter of the Jane Chapman estate was laid over for one week at the request of counsel.

In the matter of Elsie Hyde and Lena Hyde, order made allowing payments already made as proper, and order made for payment of income to the mother for maintenance and education of infants, with power to apply after two years for an increase in allowance.

Graydon & Graydon for motion.

SOUTHSIDERS AGAIN WON GAME

Central Liberal Rooms Beaten by the South Londoners.

A large attendance of Liberal whist players were entertained at the South London clubrooms last night, when the central club players played the return match with the south-siders.

The play was very keen, but the South Londoners again proved their superiority and won by 15 points.

Refreshments were served after the game, and a splendid time was enjoyed.

POLICE GATHER IN THREE MORE

George Marsh, Mary Wilson and Walter Payne, three individuals who escaped from "Dynamite Hall," at the corner of Burwell and Bathurst streets, when it was raided on Thursday evening by Sergt. Greene and P. C. Highstead, were apprehended last night and charged with being inmates of a disorderly house.

The case was left over until Tuesday, when the three will be tried, and at the same time Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, who are charged with keeping the place, will be given a hearing.

Charles Allsopp, charged with using abusive language to his wife and family, was allowed to go with a warning.

A NEW SECTION

At a meeting of London Township Council yesterday afternoon it was practically decided to divide school section No. 22 and establish a new section. It will be situated on the Gore of London.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Toronto, Ont., March 14. — Among other companies incorporated this week, according to the Ontario Gazette, are these: Smallman & Ingram, Limited, London, merchants, capital $500,000; the London Township Telephone Company, Limited, of London, Lobo and Biddulph townships, $5,000; the J. B. Crawford Company, Limited, Dutton, merchants, capital $50,000.

Mount Clemens, Michigan.

Mount Clemens is famous throughout America as an all-year-round health resort, and thousands of people bear testimony to the benefits derived from its mineral waters in cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases. For billous and liver troubles, nervous disorders and general debility, etc., the efficacy of its water is wonderful. Seventy-five per cent of rheumatics are cured and 90 per cent benefited. Write J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, for handsome descriptive booklet telling you all about it.

LATEST STOCK MARKET REPORTS

NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

New York, March 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	56½	57⅞	56⅞	57⅝
American Sugar	119⅜	120	118¾	119¾
Amer. Locomotive	38¼	38¾	38	38¾
Amer. Foundry	30⅛	30⅝	30	30⅜
Amer. Refining	68	69¼	68	68⅞
Amer. Cotton Oil	23⅜	23½	23⅜	23½
Atchison, com.	72⅜	74¼	72⅜	74
Atchison, pfd.	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
Baltimore & Ohio	82½	83½	82¼	82½
Brooklyn Transit	44¼	45¼	44¼	44⅞
Canadian Pacific	145⅝	146	145	146⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio	53¾	...	...	...
Chicago & G. W.	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4¾
Col. Fuel & Iron	19⅝	20¾	19⅝	20
Chicago & N. W.	149½	...	...	...
Distillers	30¼	32	30¼	31½
Erie, com.	14⅝	14⅞	14½	14½
Erie, pfd.	28⅜	29¼	28¾	29
G. Northern, pfd.	123¼	125⅛	123	123⅝
Inter-Met., pfd.	20½	20½	20	20½
Kansas & Texas	22¾	23⅛	22¾	23
Kansas & Tex., pfd.	54	...	...	...
Louisville & Nash.	96½	98¼	96½	98¼
Mexican Central	18	...	...	...
Missouri Pacific	35	37	35	37
New Cork Central	99⅞	101⅜	99⅜	101¼
Northern Pacific	128¼	128¼	127½	127⅝
Norfolk & Western	63½	64¼	63½	64¼
National Lead	50⅛	50¾	49⅝	49⅝
Ontario & Western	33	33	32⅞	32⅞
Pennsylvania	118¼	118¾	117⅞	118½
People's Gas	88¼	89	88¼	89
Pressed Steel	21½	22	21¼	21¾
Reading	104⅜	106	104⅜	106¼
Republic Steel	17⅜	18¼	17⅜	18¼
Rock Island	14	14⅞	13⅝	14⅞
Southern Railway	11¼	11⅜	11	11⅜
Southern Ry., pfd.	29⅝	30	29¼	30
Southern Pacific	74½	75¼	74⅛	74⅝
St. Paul	118	119¼	118	118⅜
Texas Pacific	16⅜	16⅝	16	16
Union Pacific	124¾	126½	125⅝	125⅜
Central Leather	18¼	18½	18⅛	18½
U. S. Rubber	21¼	...	...	...
U. S. Steel	33⅞	34¾	33⅞	34⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd.	96¾	98¼	96¾	98
Wabash, pfd.	16	16½	16	16½
Western Union Tel.	48	50	48	50

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, March 14.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$ 94⅝	96⅝	94⅝	96½
July	88⅝	92¼	89¾	92⅛
September	86⅞	89⅞	86⅞	89⅛
Corn—				
May	65½	66¼	65½	66⅛
July	62⅜	62⅞	62⅜	62⅞
September	61⅝	61⅞	61⅜	61⅞
Oats—				
May	54¼	54⅞	54⅛	54⅝
July	45⅞	48	45⅞	47⅜
September	37⅞	88	37⅝	38
Pork—				
May	12 12	12 35	12 10	12 32
July	12 57	12 72	12 52	12 67
Lard—				
May	7 80	7 90	7 80	7 90
July	8 05	8 15	8 05	8 12
Short Ribs—				
May	6 75	6 82	6 75	6 80
July	7 06	7 10	7 05	7 10

For Coughs That Linger

Stubborn coughs indicate some chronic inflammation of the air passages. It has become chronic because the system, unaided, is unable to throw it off. The aid needed to effect a cure is

STRONG'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

There is no other remedy so wholly reliable of the cure of chronic coughs, incipient consumption, or for any debilitated condition. Our Emulsion is better than other good emulsions, because always freshly made.

Price, 75 cents.

Strong's Drug Store

Dispensing Chemist,
184 DUNDAS STREET.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 14—Close.

	Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	130	..
Canada Converters	67	..
Canadian Pacific	145½	145
Detroit Electric Railway	32½	32⅜
Dominion Coal, com.	41½	41
Rominion Coal, pfd.	88½	87½
Dominion Steel, com.	16½	16¼
Dominion Steel, pfd.	57	56½
Illinois Traction, pfd., xd.	82½	..
Lake of the Woods, com.	81	80½
Lake of the Woods, pfd.	106	105⅜
Laurentide Paper, com.	100	99½
Laurentide Paper, pfd.	110	..
Mackay, com.	56¾	56½
Mackay, pfd.	64	63
Mexican Light & Power	51	50¾
Minneapolis & St. Paul	104	103¾
Montreal Power	91¼	91
Montreal Street Railway	185	182¼
Montreal Steel	69½	..
N. S. Steel & Coal	59	58
N. S. Steel, pfd.	109½	..
Ogilvie Milling, pfd.	121	120
R. & O. Navigation	71	70½
Rio de Janeiro L. & P.	33½	33
Toronto Railway	101	100¼
Tri-City, pfd.	72	70
Twin City Railway	84½	83½
Bank of Commerce	162	..
Eastern Townships Bank	152	..
Bank of Montreal	237	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	280¼	..
Royal Bank	224	..
Bank of Toronto	206	..
Dominion Textile, pfd.	81⅜	81
Dominion Cotton, bonds	92	90
Dominion Steel, bonds	76	75
Lake of the Woods, bonds	105	101
Mexican Electric, bonds	76	..
Mexican Power, bonds	81½	81¼
N. S. Steel, bonds	105	103
R. & O., bonds	105	..
Textile bonds, A	88	..
Textile bonds, B	85	....
Textile bonds, D	83	..

Closing Sales: Pacific, 2 at 144, 25 at 146, 25 at 145½, 5 at 145½; New Pacific, 6, 10 at 144, 2, 10 at 144; Tri-City, pfd., 25 at 70; Penman, com., 20 at 35; Toronto Railway, 15 at 100⅛, 37 at 100¼; Soo, com., 25 at 104¾; Lake of the Woods, com., 25 at 79, 5, 2 at 80, 38 at 84½; Power, 13, 8 at 91½, 10, 62, 100, 50 at 91¼, 25, 25 at 91, 150 at 91fli; Richelieu and Ontario, 2 at 69, 25 at 69½, 150 at 70, 50 at 71, 90 at 70¾, 1 at 70½; Detroit, 10 at 32¼; Laurentide, com., 8 at 100; Coal, com., 25 at 41; Textile, pfd., 60, 25 at 81, 25 at 81¼; Iron, com., ex-div., 50 at 16, 25 at 16¼; Textile, com., ex-div., 10 at 45; Iron, pfd., 16 at 56, 75 at 56¼; Scotia, com., 20 at 59½, 2 at 59¾, 10 at 59½; Lake of the Woods, pfd., 10 at 105½; Ogilvie, pfd., 6 at 120; Iron, bonds, 1,000 at 76; Dominion Cotton bonds, 500 at 91½; Mexican Power bonds, 2,000 at 81¼; Bank of Hochelaga, 7 at 135; Street bonds, 2,500 at 100, 1,100 at 100.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 14—Close.

	Ask.	Bid.
Bell Telephone	..	128¼
General Electric	..	87½
Canadian Pacific Railway	..	144⅜
City Dairy, com.	30	..
City Dairy, pfd.	..	80
Consumers' Gas	..	195
Dominion Coal, com.	..	40½
Dominion Steel, com.	..	15¼
Dominion Telegraph	..	106
Illinois Traction, pfd.	..	82
Lake of the Woods, com.	..	80
Mackay, com.	56⅝	56⅜
Mackay, pfd.	63	62⅞
Mexican Light & Power	52½	50
Minneapolis & St. Paul	..	103
Niagara Navigation	..	110
Niagara St. C. & T.	..	75
Nipissing Mines	7½	..
Northern Navigation	..	86
North Star	..	7
N. S. Steel, com.	60	57½
Prairie Lands	180	170
Rio Janeiro Tram.	33¾	33
Sao Paulo Tram	120⅜	119
St. L. & C. Navigation	..	118
Toronto Railway	100	99¾
Tri-City, pfd.	71	70
Twin City Railway	84½	83¾
Bank of Commerce	164	..
Dominion Bank	224	222
Imperial Bank	210½	209½
Traders' Bank	..	123
Agricultural Loan	..	119
Canada Landed	..	119
Canada Permanent	..	122
Central Canada	..	160
Colonial Investment	..	67
Dominion Savings	..	70
Hamilton Provident	120	..
Huron & Erie	..	176½
Landed Banking	..	121
London & Canada	..	95
National Trust	150	..
Ontario Loan	..	130
Real Estate	..	85
Mexican Electric, bonds	76	..
Rio Janeiro, bonds	74¼	74
Sao Paulo, bonds	95	..

Closing Sales: C. P. R., xd., 6 at 146⅛; do, new, fully paid, 2 and 10 at 143; Winnipeg, 10 at 146¾; Twin City, common, 25 at 83½, R. & O., 30 at 70⅞; Toronto Mortgage, 10 at 107; Toronto Railway, 10 at 100; Mackay, common, xd., 25, 25 and 15 at 56¾, 25, 25 and 25 at 56⅝, 75 and 25 at 56½; do, preferred, 20, 4 and 25 at 62½; Canada Permanent, 30, 5, 3 and 4 at 122¼, 8 at 122; N. S. Steel, 25 at 59; Dominion Steel, preferred, 50 at 56; Dominion Coal, 50 at 41⅛, 10 at 41½; Imperial, 1 at 210, 10 at 209½; Dominion, 10 at 223½; Standard Bank, 2 at 217; Consumers' Gas, 54 at 195½; Penmans, 10 at 35; Nipissing, 50 at 7, 5 at 6¾; Rio, 10 at 33½.

What Your Savings Will Produce

for you when regularly deposited in the

Savings Department of The Bank of Toronto

Incorporated 1855

The table given below shows how deposits of one dollar to twenty dollars, made on the first day of each month, will accumulate in from one to ten years, with compounded interest at three per cent.

Interest is added to all savings balances four times a year.

Small or large sums may be deposited at any time. A deposit of $1 or more will secure for you a savings pass book.

YOUR SAVINGS ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

Capital	$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits	4,650,000
Deposits	25,000,000
Assets	38,000,000

BANK OF TORONTO SAVINGS TABLE.

Monthly Deposit	1 Year.	2 Years.	5 Years.	8 Years.	10 Years.
$ 1	$ 12 16	$ 24 70	$ 64 63	$ 108 32	$ 139 66
2	24 36	49 45	129 39	216 86	279 65
3	36 56	74 22	194 21	325 44	419 63
4	48 48	99 00	259 03	434 01	559 77
5	60 95	123 74	323 74	542 53	699 67
6	78 14	148 52	388 60	651 17	839 76
7	85 32	173 25	453 32	759 67	979 71
8	97 56	198 06	518 16	868 39	1,119 93
9	109 73	222 79	582 93	976 88	1,259 82
10	121 93	247 58	647 70	1,085 44	1,399 82
11	184 12	272 31	712 50	1,193 98	1,539 81
12	146 34	297 06	777 28	1,302 55	1,679 83
13	168 50	321 81	842 06	1,411 13	1,819 83
14	170 70	346 59	906 90	1,519 73	1,959 90
15	182 89	371 33	971 66	1,628 29	2,099 81
16	195 12	396 12	1,036 47	1,736 94	2,239 98
17	207 28	420 85	1,101 23	1,845 43	2,379 97
18	219 40	445 62	1,166 01	1,954 01	2,520 09
19	231 68	470 39	1,230 83	2,062 60	2,660 03
20	243 90	495 15	1,295 64	2,171 16	2,800 00

JOHN PRINGLE
Manager.

SAVE WHILE YOU EARN

Don't forget that each day brings you nearer to the time when your talents will no longer serve you as a money-earner. Save while you earn—prepare for the future. Even the money of millionaires has to work for them—indeed, if they had not early put it to work they probably would not have been millionaires at all. In any case, your money should be working for you, and you may begin a savings account here with as small a sum as you please. It will earn 3½ per cent interest. It will work for you.

THE DOMINION
Savings and Investment Society
Masonic Temple, London,
NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

Is The Best

The coal I sell is the best quality, and we handle it properly. Try an order.

JOHN M. DALY
KOALMAN
PHONE 348. 19 YORK ST.

Copaline Varnish

The finest line of Varnish made for woodwork, carriages or furniture. Sold in half-pints, pints, quarts, half-gallons and gallons. Try it.

COWAN'S HARDWARE
127 DUNDAS STREET.

LOOK

It pays to have your Pictures Framed at

OLMSTED'S
296 DUNDAS ST. 'Phone 1775

Dry Cleaning of Fine Costumes

Completest kind of satisfaction comes from our method of French Dry Cleaning of ladies' costly costumes and evening dresses.

R. PARKER & CO
Dyers and Cleaners,
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

THE HOUSEHOLD FUNDS

A man and his wife may open a joint account with the Home Bank and so control a common fund from which either may withdraw money over their own signature. A joint account is especially convenient if the husband is a traveling man, who cannot always reach home at the week-end. Deposits and withdrawals on a joint account may be made by letter through the mail.

Full Compound Interest paid four times a year.

The
HOME BANK of Canada
394 RICHMOND STREET.
F. E. Karn, Manager in London.

Brank offices also in St. Thomas, Ilderton, Thorndale.



BOVRIL

For food value concentrated in small bulk nothing equals Bovril. 50 cups of good bouillon from a 16 oz. bottle at a cost of about 3½ cents, each.

BRISK DEMAND FOR PRODUCE

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, March 14.

The frost last night stiffened up the country roads, and there was a wonderful improvement as the result. There was quite a large crowd of farmers, who came in by wagons, and there was also a large crowd brought in by the railroads and the traction company. On the whole the market was a creditable one, and the pleasing feature for the farmers was the brisk demand for produce and the high prices for the same.

Grain—Oats sold at $1 55 to $1 60 per cwt, most of the sales were made at $1 57 per cwt. The demand was good and the supply small. Wheat sold at 92c per bushel. A small load of inferior clover seed sold at $11 50 per bushel.

Hay and Straw—There was none offered in this line, but there should be a good demand on Monday for the same.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were well represented today, and the demand was brisk, at 90c, 95c and $1 per bag, the hucksters asking $1 10 per bag; turnips sold at 40c per bag; onions, $1 25 per bag; carrots, 40c, and parsnips, 40c per bu; cucumbers were higher, at $1 50 per dozen; rhubarb scarce, at $1 per dozen; lettuce, radishes and green onions sold at 40c per dozen; parsley, 20c per dozen; cabbages higher, at 45c to $1 per dozen.

Apples—Sales slow and prices steady; Spies sold at $1 50 to $2 per barrel, and Russets at $1 50 and $1 75; common stock, $1 25 per barrel.

Poultry sold at higher prices, and turkeys were held at 16c to 17c per lb, dressed, and even as high as 18c was asked; chickens firm, at 12c and 12½c per lb; ducks, 11c per lb alive, and 12c dressed; old hens, 10c per lb alive and 11c dressed.

Dressed Hogs—The mild weather has curtailed the demand, and there was a rather slow sale for the small supply; prices steady, at $7 per cwt, a few selling at $7 25 per cwt.

Butchers' Meats—There was a large supply, but no change in prices.

Live Hogs—Prices on Monday will be $5 per cwt for selects and $3 75 for fat sows; small pigs sold higher, at $4 to $6 per pair.

Butter and Eggs—Butter was scarce and in brisk demand; prices were even firmer than last Saturday, as most of the sales were made to day at 31c and 32c for choice pound rolls, and 30c for crocks. Eggs were easier, at 21c and 22c for crate and basket lots, and some sold as low as 20c per dozen; in the dairy hall 22c to 25c per dozen was obtained.

OIL MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, March 13.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 9-16d; spirits, 7¼d.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 14.—Oil opened and closed at $1 78.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, March 13.—Petroleum, 32 francs.

DAIRY MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 13.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 22c to 28c; dairies, 20c to 26c.

Cheese—Steady, 13c to 14c.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 13.—Butter—Irregular; receipts, 2,485 packages; western factory, firsts, 21c; do, held, 21c.

Cheese—Firm and unchanged; receipts, 2,521 boxes.

COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 14.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March 10.30c; April, 10.31c; May, 10.40c; July, 10.22c; August, 10.02c; October, 9.78c; December, 9.82c.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 13.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady. Closing bids: March, 10.25c; April, 10.28c; May, 10.37c; June, 10.27c; July, 10.22c; August, 10.04c; October, 9.78c; December, 9.81c.

SUGAR MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 13.—Sugar—Firm; Montreal granulated, in barrels, $4 70; yellow, $4 30; Ontario beet, $4 45; in bags, 5c less; Acadia, $4 60, in barrels or bags.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 13.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3.55c; centrifugal, 96° test, 4.05c; molasses sugar, 3.30c; refined sugar steady. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, March 13.—Raw sugar—Muscovado, 10s 4½d; centrifugal, 11s 6d; beet sugar, March, 10c 7½d.

ENGLISH MARKET.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 14.—Wheat — Spot steady; No. 2 western winter, 7s 3½d. Futures quiet; March, 6s 10⅝d; May, 6s 11d; July, 7s ⅝d.

Corn—Spot steady; prime mixed American, new, 5s 2d; do, old, 5s 5d. Futures quiet; March 5s 1½d; May, 5s 4½d.

Flour—Winter patents dull, 29s 6d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast dull, £1 10s to £2 10s.

Beef—Extra India mess quiet, 85s.

Pork—Prime western mess easy, 68s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 38s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, firm, 36c; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, quiet, 34s 3d; long clear middles, heavy, 35c to 40 lbs, quiet, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 35c; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, quiet, 34s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 30s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, steady, 37s 9d; American refined, in pails, steady, 39s 6d.

Butter—Good United States easy, 88s to 96s.

Cheese—Canadian finest colored firm, 64s 6d; American finest white firm, 61s; do, colored, firm, 63s.

Tallow—Prime city aesy, 26s 6d; Australian (in London) quiet, 29s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 37s.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6¾d.

Linseed Oil—Weak, 22s 6d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot firm, 22s 9d.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 14.—Quotations on Manitoba wheat continue strong, as the market in Winnipeg is steady. Manitoba feed wheat is not coming through so freely as it did earlier in the winter, which has sent the price up, as there is a strong demand for it. Other grains on the local exchange are extremely quiet and weak. Prices are:

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1 21½; No. 2 northern, $1 18½; No. 3, $1 13; feed wheat, 67½c; No. 2 feed, 61½c; Ontario No. 2 white, 94c to 94½c outside; No. 2 red, 93½c; No. 2 mixed, 93½c; goose, 90c to 91c.

Corn—Firm; No. 3 yellow American, 71c, Toronto freights; No. 3 mixed, ½c less.

Barley—No. 2, from 65c to 72c, according to quality.

Rye—No. 2, 83c to 84c.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 67c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 50c outside, 52½c on track at Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 48c outside.

Flour—Manitoba patents, special brand, $6; second patents, $5 40; strong bakers, $5 20; winter wheat patents, $3 50.

Bran—Full cars, $25 to $26, bags included, outside.

Shorts—Scarce, $23 to $24.

PHONE 433

FIRE

J. A. NELLES & SON

INSURANCE

Board of Trade Bldg, 380 Richmond St.

STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL.

Afternoon Sales: C. P. R., new, 6 and 10 at 143; Laurentide, common, 12 at 100; Toronto Railway, 7 at 99¾, 1 at 100; Soo, common, 25 at 104, 50 at 104¼, 22 at 104, 10 at 104¼, 25 at 104⅛, 25 at 104¼; R. & O., 25 at 66½, 5 at 66¾; Power, 12 at 90, 25 at 89⅞, 425 at 90, 50 at 90⅛, 1 at 90, 5 at 90⅝, 150 at 90¾, 25 at 90¼, 25 at 91; Textile, preferred, 50 at 81, 15 at 80¾, 85 at 81; Iron, common, 40 at 15¾, 60 at 16; do, preferred, 5 at 55; Dominion Cotton, bonds, 2,000 at 91, 500 at 91½, 100 at 91; Bank of Montreal, 2 at 260; Royal Bank, 5 at 224; Mackay, common, 25 at 56¼.

TORONTO.

Afternoon Sales: Twin City, common, 25 at 83; Electrical Development, 1, 1 and 1

SECURITIES

returning attractive rates of interest, listed and always saleable. Write or telephone 213.

H. C. BECHER, 243 Richmond

at 20; Mackay, common, xd., 15 at 56½; Sao Paulo, 50, 50, 25, 25, 25, 25 and 25 at 120, 25 and 25 at 120¼; Consumers' Gas, 20 at 193, 1 and 1 at 191; Toronto Railway, 5 at 100; Dominion Steel, common, 10 at 15⅝; Imperial Bank, 10 and 5 at 209; Nipissing, 15 at 7⅛; R. & O., 5 at 66.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, March 14.—Cattle—Steady, prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 700 head; active, 50c lower, $5 to $9 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100 head; fairly active, strong to 5c higher; heavy and mixed, $5 10 to $5 15; Yorkers, $5 to $5 10; pigs, $4 to $4 65; roughs, $4 25 to $4 50; stags, $3 to $3 50; dairies, $4 90 to $5 10.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,000 head; active and steady; lambs, $5 to $8; yearlings, $6 50 to $7; wethers, $6 25 to $6 50; ewes, $5 25 to $6; sheep, mixed, $2 to $6.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; steady; beeves, $4 25 to $6 30; cows and heifers, $2 to $5 25; Texans, $4 to $4 80; calves, $5 to $6 75; westerns, $4 to $5; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4 90.

Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market 5c higher; light, $4 40 to $4 72½; mixed, $4 45 to $4 75; heavy, $4 45 to $4 75; rough, $4 45 to $4 55; pigs, $3 80 to $4 40; bulk of sales at $4 60 to $4 70.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; steady; natives, $3 75 to $6 35; westerns, $4 to $6 35; yearlings, $5 50 to $6 50; lambs, $5 60 to $7 10; westerns, $5 90 to $7 15.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, March 13.—Canadian cattle are firmer, at 11½c to 12½c per lb; refrigerator beef is weak, at 8½c to 9c.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 13.—Baled Straw—$9 to $10 per ton on track here.

Baled Hay—Timothy is quoted at $16 to $17 in car lots on track here.

EVANS' SHIPS TO CIRCLE GLOBE

Will Visit Pacific Possessions and Australian Points Before Returning.

Washington, March 13.—Secretary of the United States Navy Metcalf announced the future movements of the fleet after a cabinet meeting today.

It will leave San Francisco on July 6 "for our Pacific possessions," as Mr. Metcalf styled it. The vessels will touch at Hawaii for coal. After that they will go to Samoa, thence to Australia, where they will stop ta Melbourne and Sydney. Leaving Australia, the vessels are to go to Manila, and while in the Philippines the annual fall target practice will be held. Thence the return will be made to the United States by way of the Suez, stopping only at such ports as are necessary for coaling purposes. The date of their return to the States is dependent entirely upon the amount of time required for the target practice in the Philippines. The visit of the battleships to Puget Sound will be made some time between the conclusion of the grand review in San Francisco Bay, May 8, and the date of sailing over the Pacific.

Secretary Metcalf said that the battleships would remain in San Francisco Bay until about May 22, during which time they would fill their bunkers with coal. According to the present plan, the entire fleet will go up to Puget Sound and some of the ships may be sent over to Vancouver, all returning to San Francisco, however, before departing for home.

Secretary Metcalf said that no decision had yet been arrived at as to who will succeed in command of the fleet on its voyage homeward.

Secretary Metcalf today made public a copy of a letter addressed to Secretary Root, March 2, by Ambassador Bryce, supplementing the invitation extended by Sir Alfred Deakin, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia, for the battleships to visit the country on their return to the United States.

Orders were issued at the naval department today assigning officers to duty in connection with fitting out of the torpedo-boats Davis, Farragut and Fox. These vessels are now at the Mare Island navy yard out of commission.

The export of Chinese crackers from Canton was 45,197 hundredweight last year, as compared with 45,194 hundredweight in 1905 and 22,063 hundredweight, the average for the previous five years.

A WIN FOR THE BANKERS

Court's Judgment in the "Soo" Case in Their Favor.

Toronto, March 13.—Word was received in the city today of a judgment given by the chancery court of New Jersey in the dispute between the Canadian Improvement Company and the Philadelphia bankers, who had loaned something less than $2,000,000 to the Canadian Improvement Company, taking as collateral stocks and bonds of the Canadian Lake Superior Company for some $5,000,000. The bankers claimed that under an agreement with Mr. F. H. Clergue, they were entitled to vote on the stocks held as collateral. This right was denied by the improvement company. By the judgment given today the claim of the bankers is upheld. It is understood the Philadelphia bankers are favorable to the administration of President Warren.

WHITNEY HELPED PUT ACT THROUGH

(Continued From Page One.)

companies was a most specious one.

"Under the Mowat and Hardy administrations," said Hon. Mr. Ross, "the agreements made by the Province with the Ontario Power Company and with the Niagara and Toronto Power Company contained clauses to the effect that the Government would not enter into competition by developing power. These agreements were ratified by the Legislature, with the approval of Mr. Whitney and all the members of the Opposition. The Ross Government's agreement with the Electric Development Company contained a similar clause, but the administration went out of office before the agreement was submitted to the Legislature for ratification. In the following year, 1905, Mr. Whitney himself introduced a bill in the Legislature to ratify the agreement, which the Ross Government had made, and he himself urged the House to approve it.

Did Not Object.

"The Legislature did so without objection or amendment. How, then, can Mr. Whitney say that the Government is bound hand and foot by the Ross Government's actions, when he himself stood sponsor for the bill indorsing that action? He says the Ross Government made the agreement 'with malice aforethought.' From what motive, then, did he ratify it? It is not for Mr. Whitney to say that he was bound to ratify the agreement in order to keep faith with the company. The Ross Government had made an agreement to allow the company to develop an additional 125,000-horsepower. Mr. Whitney did not similarly keep faith in respect to this latter agreement, but refused to ratify it, thereby losing to the Province probably for all time the advantage of that additional development."

Pointing out the speciousness of the Premier's argument that the Government owing to the agreement with the Electrical Development Company had no power to take over the plant of the company except for failure of the latter to perform its obligations, Mr. Ross noted that the company had practically failed when Mr. Mackenzie came to the rescue, and in any case if the Government came to a satisfactory arrangement with the company the latter could waive the competition clause referred to, thus allowing the Government to step in. "Mr. Whitney says, "continued Mr. Ross, "that it would have cost the Province eighteen millions to buy out the company. Mr. Mackenzie secured control by simply issuing bonds for $1,800,000. Surely the bonds of the Province are as good as those backed by William Mackenzie.

"I have no desire to enter into a controversy about the power question," he concluded, "but I could not allow Mr. Whitneys to repudiate an obligation which bound himself and his Government to an agrement with the Electric Development Company as clearly as if it had originally been made by himself. In fact, the act of Parliament which gave it stability and for which Mr. Whitney is responsible is a much stronger liability than the one to which the Ross Government was a party in the year 1903, two years before it left office.

"May I also notice that when Mr. Whitney mentioned the date of the agreement to which My Government was a party he studiously avoided, so far as I could gather from any press reports of the speech, mentioning the date on which it was ratified by Parliament during his premiership. That there may be no doubt as to what this act means I may quote these words from section 1, chapter 2, statutes 1905: 'Being an act to confirm the agreement. The agreement is hereby approved, ratified, confirmed and declared to be valid and binding.' These are the words of Mr. Whitney's own act bearing date May 25, 1905. In the face of this language it is idle for him to repudiate responsibility."

NATAL ACT ULTRA VIRES

Vancouver, B. C., March 14.—The Natal act has again been pronounced unconstitutional, this time in the case of the Hindus recently arrested for inability to comply with its conditions. The decision was given today by Judge Morrison, of the Provincial supreme court, and an order for the release of the men arrested was issued.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:

Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure.

CHARLES E. SHARP.

Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1, 1905.

WANTS MEETINGS MADE COMPULSORY

Radical Amendments to Elections Act Killed Off by Premier Whitney.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 14.—In the Legislature yesterday afternoon the Premier administered the fatal stroke to Mr. Hislop's bill amending the election act. It provided for compulsory holding of meetings by candidates during a campaign, the prohibition of personal canvassing, and compulsory attendance of voters at the polls, those not desiring to vote being registered accordingly.

Mr. Hislop, in moving the bill's second reading, said that the first provision would bring out a better class of candidates, while compulsory appearance at the polls would help to put a stop to bribery and personation, and lead to a stronger and better expression of public opinion. Mr. Hislop had been surprised at the large number of votes unpolled, and he gave the following instances from the last provincial election: Middlesex 17 per cent, Hastings 32, Lambton 23, Dundas 26, Grey 22, Hamilton 21, Lanark 45, York 28. At least 30 per cent of the Ontario vote remained unpolled, and it would be better to make all voters go to the polls.

Mr. Studholme (East Hamilton), thought the bill a step in the right direction. The labor forces had been working for the same object for years.

The Premier said the want of interest manifested in the bill was so marked that it showed there was little need for it. He complimented Mr. Hislop on the judgment and sound sense, he usually displayed, and admitted there might be something good concealed in the bill, but it was not visible to the naked eye. No good object was gained by making an elector vote for one of two bad candidates. Mr. Whitney thought that 51 per cent of the vote was polled, it was a high average, owing to the number of duplications and dead and absent persons on the lists. The Premier did not think Mr. Hislop had introduced the bill as a joke, but he could not see any reason for considering it seriously. He, therefore, suggested that it be withdrawn.

Mr. Hislop said the Premier had tried to belittle the bill, but he believed the day would come when a candidate would be ashamed to go around personally soliciting votes, and he was sure the public would soon demand such a measure. He then withdrew the bill.

Mr. Neely's bills respecting the Southwestern Traction Company and the North Midland Railway received their second readings.

The remainder of the House's session of an hour was spent in routine business.

Speaking after adjournment, Premier Whitney said he knew of no reason why the meetings of the special committee on redistribution should not be open to the press. He stated also that he would be greatly surprised if the Legislature was not prorogued before Easter.

CHANGES IN WAGES

Ottawa, March 13.—Changes in rates of wages and hours of labor throughout Canada during the fall and early winter months, are dealt with in a report of the labor department.

It is found that though a number of important increases in wages went into effect during the autumn months, the general tendency of wages was in a downward direction, the wages of unskilled laborers, the class chiefly affected by any money stringency, being from 20 to 25 per cent lower than at the corresponding period of 1906. In the lumbering industry wages were from $5 to $10 per month lower in Ontario and Quebec than in the preceding year. The less skilled employes in the manufacturing industry were similarly affected.

On the other hand, the upward tendency of wages among railroad employes, which was marked during 1907, was continued, yardmen and switchmen throughout the Grand Trunk system and carmen and telegraphers employed by the C. P. R. being among those who received advances.

CLAIMS $10'000 FOR HUSBAND'S DEATH

Toronto, March 13. — A writ was issued today by Mrs. William Castleton Gray, of Toronto, against Jeremiah E. Morrison, a hotelkeeper of Orangeville, claiming $10,000 for the death of her husband "through the unlawful act of the defendant." "The unlawful act" it appears was the striking by Morrison of Gray over the head with a billy as the result of which, it is alleged, that the latter died. Gray, who was a farmer near Orangeville, had some trouble with Morrison, and on Aug. 14 last went into the latter's bar. He was ordered out, and not going fast enough, was struck by Morrison. He died in December.

WOULD AMEND THE ASSESSMENT ACT

Toronto, March 13.—A deputation of railway employes from various parts of the Province waited upon the Premier and Provincial Secretary today to ask for amendments to the assessment act, so that salaries of railwaymen should be exempt for more than $1,000. They also wanted an amendment to the compensation act, holding that the present damage limit of $1,500 or three years' wages, was so far as railwaymen were concerned absurdly low.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT

removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweeney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, cough, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, and C. McCallum. 61-tf



WASHING ALL FINISHED

BEFORE THE MAN OF THE HOUSE LEAVES

One of the secrets of Happy Home Life is to have your washing all done and the clothes out on the line before breakfast. You'll be able to do this easily and be able to say goodbye to your husband when he goes to work with a pleasant smile and in clean attire if you use a

"1900 GRAVITY" WASHER

It's the handiest and quickest washing machine made; you can wash a tubful of the heaviest and dirtiest clothes in six minutes, doing it better than it could be done by a strong woman in an hour or more.

Remember—if you use the *"1900 Gravity,"* there'll be no hard, sloppy, dirty work, no danger of colds and rheumatism, no wearing and tearing your fine linens and lingerie, and best of all wash day will also be froning day.

DON'T MISS THIS FREE TRIAL OFFER

We are the only people on the continent that make nothing but washing machines and that are willing to send a washer on

ONE MONTH'S TRIAL FREE

to any responsible party—*without any advance payment or deposit whatsoever.*

We ship it free anywhere and pay all the freight ourselves. You wash with it for a month *as if you owned it.* Then, if it doesn't do all we claim for it, ship it back to us at our expense. Could any offer be fairer?

LOOK FOR THE LABEL ON THE TUB
None genuine without it.



Write to-day for our handsome booklet with half tone illustrations showing the methods of washing in different countries of the world and our own machine in natural colors—sent free on request.

Address me personally A. G. BACH *Manager*

THE 1900 WASHER CO., 355 Yonge Street, TORONTO, Canada

The above free offer is not good in Toronto and suburbs—special arrangements are made for this district. 703

DOUK PROBLEM IS ONTARIO'S

Conditions of Ft. William Colony Can Be Rectified by the Provincial Govt.

Ottawa, March 13.—The Doukhobor colony at Fort William came in for some attention in the House today. Dr. Chisholm said it was a plague spot.

Mr. Peter Elson said it appeared impossible to produce an assimilation of these people with Canada and he saw no solution except to deport them.

They utterly disregarded Canadian laws and customs, said Mr. Elson, and were probably spreading disease, as several of those at Fort William were said to be suffering from tuberculosis.

Hon. Frank Oliver said that when the Doukhobors came to Canada they were unanimously welcomed not only because the country needed immigrants, but also because they were the victims of religious persecution in Russia. The trouble, he said, was that they had gone too far in their religious fervor. He deplored the conditions existing at Fort William, and thought this discussion would draw the attention of the authorities who were responsible. These people had been in Canada seven years, and were, he said, subject to provincial laws. The Province of Ontario was, he held, responsible for conditions at Fort William. The Dominion had no power to lay a hand on them, and deportation was only possible within two years after an immigrant arrived.

The discussion on the Doukhobor question drifted into a general discussion of emigration. Mr. Oliver said the Government had never, except in the case of the Doukhobors, assisted immigrants in coming to Canada. Large sums were spent for agents and otherwise, but never in paying for passage. The Government, Mr. Oliver held, was not responsible for the large number of undesirable immigrants who had recently come in from Britain, and had taken steps to stop it.

A. O. F. Business.

The committee on banking and commerce for today approved of a bill of the Ancient Order of Foresters asking power to extend its business to include the sale of endowments, annuities, etc., and to carry on insurance business in much the same way as an ordinary insurance company.

A clause was inserted in the bill making Foresters subject to and amendment which might be made in the general insurance law.

Dickey Dismissed.

Mr. R. L. Borden was informed by Hon. Frank Oliver that Dr. Dickey, of the detention hospital, at Halifax, who had been found to be acting in collusion with certain parties in Liverpool to secure for a consideration the admission of undesirables to Canada, had been dismissed.

Ice on the Thames.

Mr. H. S. Clements made a request for the Government to clear the Thames River mouth of ice.

Mr. Clements thought a small sum should be included yearly in the estimates for such work. A thousand dollars spent now might prevent hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage. The question of navigation, Mr. Clements said, was also to be considered.

In the senate the Quebec battlefields commission bill was given its third reading.

LONGBOAT WILL RUN IN THE MARATHON

Toronto, March 13. — That Tom Longboat will represent Canada in the great 25-mile Marathon race in connection with the British Olympic games this summer, is almost beyond all doubt. In response to a request of the Canadian Olympic committee the registration committee of the C. A. A. U. has just completed a report upon the Indian's whole athletic career. In this report the committee state that after a rigid investigation they are unable to discover that Longboat has profited in the slightest degree from athletics. The Irish Canadian Athletic Club produced statements and vouchers of every trip made by Longboat sinne he became connected with that organization, and the committee was unable to find a single item that was not in strict accordance with the amateur rules.

SUES ROME TRIBUNE.

Montreal, Que., March 13. — Jerome Internoscia, K.C., former regnt of the Italian consulate here, is suing Professor Carlo Gattapeni, Canadian correspondent of the Rome Tribune, for $50,000 damages on the grounds that in an article Gattapeni stated that Italians were being robbed by bankers and others, who were friends of the regent. Internoscia claims the attack has rendered him liable to injury from indignant countrymen.

CAPITOL GRAFTERS FOUND BUSY

Harrisburg, Pa., March 13.—The jury in the first of the capitol conspiracy cases to be tried gave a verdict of guilty as to every one of the four men who have been on trial here for the last seven weeks, tonight, after six hours' deliberation. The men found guilty are John H. Sanderson, contractor; Wm. P. Snyder, former auditor-general; W. L. Mathues, former state treasurer, and James M. Shumaker, former superintendent of public buildings and grounds.

Only Sanderson and Snyder were in court when the verdict was given and neither would talk.

The maximum pe lties for each defendant in this case is two years' imprisonment and $1,000 fine. The four men were convicted of defrauding the state.

The present case constituted one of the longest jury trials in the history of the Pennsylvania courts, having been begun Jan. 27. The prosecution of the alleged capitol frauds is the indirect outcome of the great political upheaval in Philadelphia in 1905, which resulted in the fall of that year in the election of W. H. Berry, a Democrat, to the office of state treasurer.

After Berry took office he started the people of the state by charging that the books of the state treasury showed that the capitol, instead of costing $4,000,000, had actually cost $13,000,000. An investigation followed and the case was laid before the Attorney-General, who began proceedings, which have resulted in the indictment of fourteen persons.

The other ten will be tried later.

BIG WAR FLEET TO VISIT CANADA

London, March 13.—The Prince of Wales will, the Canadian Associated Press understands, be accompanied to Quebec by the Atlantic fleet of six battleships and ten cruisers, with its attached second cruiser squadron that visited Canada two years ago. After leaving Quebec the fleet will cruise along the Canadian coast, visiting several places.

Among the alterations at the National Rifle Association's meeting at Bisley, commencing July 13 and lasting till the 25th, in the Kolspore competition 300 yards will be substituted for the 200 yards range.

At the trial of Atamian and others at Liverpool on the charge of defrauding emigrants, the jury disagreed.

THREW IT OVERBOARD

Liberals in the British Commons Kill the Unemployed Bill.

London, March 14.—The Liberal and the Socialist parties clashed in the House of Commons today, and, undoubtedly influenced to a certain extent by Lord Rosebery's speech in the House yesterday against Socialism, the Liberals threw overboard the unemployed workmen's bill of the Labor party. The majority against the bill was 149. The measure has become known as the "right to work" bill, because a vital clause makes it the duty of the local authorities to provide work for all unemployed persons, and failing this provision of work, the authorities shall provide maintenance for unemployed and their families.

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KILLED BLACK HAND AGENT

Blackmailer Shot to Death in the Streets of New York.

New York, March 14—A well dressed, prosperous-looking Italian, was shot to death in a street duel with two men at One Hundred and Fourteenth street and First avenue today. The men made their escape and have not been captured. It is believed that the dead man was a Black Hand agent, and that his death was a result of an attempt to collect tribute from the men who afterwards killed him.

Early today the victim, a stranger in the neighborhood, asked two men who were wheeling barrows filled with bananas whether they had "received that message?" Both men made some answer, whereupon the stranger drew a revolver from his side pocket. The two were equally quick. The stranger fired and his two adversaries closed in on him. They caught his revolver hand and while one held it the other pressed a revolver against the back of the man's head and fired. The man fell to the sidewalk, dying. His assailants fled in opposite directions.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

Montreal, Que., March 13. — A cable from Glasgow states that Mr. G. W. Stephens, chairman of the Montreal board of harbor commissioners, had a miraculous escape from death with a number of others while inspecting the harbor facilities at that port. A small steamer on which the party were proceeding collided with a submerged hawser, which rose and swept the deck clean. All on board narrowly escaped death. Mr. Stephens' injuries were slight.

DERMATOLOGY.

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

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D. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER — FARM stock and implements a specialty. Office, 86 King street, Frost & Wood building, Saturdays. 1tf-t

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GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred P. Harper; George S. Gibbons

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers.

FURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thomas H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

GRAYDON & GRAYDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, 419 Talbot street. N. Parke Graydon; A. H. Marshall Graydon.

BLACKBURN & WEEKES, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 124 Carling street. G. N. Weekes; H. S. Blackburn.

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City and District

—Mr. Frank Edwards, of this city, is visiting at the residence of his cousin, Alexander avenue, Sarnia.

—Miss D. McNaughton, 243½ Dundas street, has returned from a pleasant ten-days' visit to New York City.

—A talent tea will be held on Tuesday next at the home of Mrs. Alden Jones, 135 Clarence street, in aid of the Ladies' Aid of the Wellington Street Methodist Church.

—The ladies' aid of Chalmers Church, corner of Waterloo and grey streets, are arranging for a grand Irish concert on St. Patrick's evening, Tuesday, March 17.

—After spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hambly, of Dorchester, Dr. S. B. Hambly, of Detroit, left for home yesterday, accompanied by his sister, Jessica L. Hambly.

Brown House Sold.

The Brown House, Aylmer, has been sold by Mr. Albert Trimm, to Mrs. Wm. Ralph.

A Lenten Sermon.

A special Lenten sermon was preached by Bishop Williams in St. Paul's Cathedral yesterday afternoon on "The Control of Temper."

Annual Convention.

The 36th annual convention of the Y. M. C. A. of Ontario and Quebec will be held in Stratford on April 8 and 9. The provincial convention of the Women's Auxiliaries will also meet in connection with the Y. M. C. A. meeting.

Interesting Lecture.

Canon Tucker lectured to a large audience in Convocation Hall at the Western University last night on "The Boxer Movement in China." The speaker condemned the treatment of the Chinese by the foreign troops, and said it was largely responsible for the outbreak of the Boxers.

Sarnia Pickpocket.

In the police court at Sarnia yesterday the young lad who went through the pockets of several London ballplayers in the Victoria Opera House Monday night, made restitution of the money and articles stolen. He pleaded guilty to the charges and was released on suspended sentence.

Surprised Popular Boy.

Master Harold Hicks, of 242 Hill street, was surprised last evening by a large number of his schoolmates who gathered at his home in honor of his birthday. An enjoyable evening was spent in music, games, etc. After doing full justice to the good things provided, the young people departed in the early hours, all having had an enjoyable evening.

Wedded in 1844.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Strong, of Dufferin avenue, today celebrated the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, on March 14, 1844, in this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Strong have lived here almost continually since that time. London numbered very few citinens and houses in the year 1844, and Mr. and Mrs. Strong, it is needles sto say, have been the witnesses of many great changes since that time.

A Disclaimer.

The local hackmen who do business on the stand complain that an announcement in the papers that a local hackman has agreed to carry patients to the smallpox hospital at so much per head has done them an injury. They claim that people think it is one of their hacks which will be used, when as a matter of fact, none of the hackmen on the stand have any connection with the matter. The gentlemen who own hacks and who are on the stand are Messrs. Patrick O'Meara, James Webb, Wm. Land, Wm. Highby, and Amos Harris.

"Etherial Mildness" En Route.

Guelph Mercury: In the township of Eramosa yesterday, it is reported that three geese put in their appearance on their way northward. They were traveling low, and apparently looking for a place to alight and feed. That these birds are making for the north at this time of the year would seem to indicate that a break-up is coming, as at the present time there can be few places in the north where they could find the food on which they usually live.

Shamrock Hop.

The annual shamrock hop, given by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick, will be held at the Palace Dancing Academy on Tuesday evening, March 17. Judging by the success of former years the dance will prove one of the social events of the season. A special programme of selected Irish airs will be furnished by the orchestra. The regular weekly hop, which was held last evening, was a most enjoyable affair, over 150 couples being present.

St. Patrick's Night.

On St. Patrick's night the members of St. Mary's Dramatic Society have arranged a splendid entertainment, which will consist of a play entitled "Nora's Sacrifice," and an attractive musical programme, in which Miss Aileen Ashew, soprano, of Windsor, and Mr. Charles M. Clohecy, baritone, of Detroit, will figure largely. In previous years, the high standard of St. Mary's dramatic entertainments has won for them much appreciation, and this year, it is said, all other efforts will be surpassed.

Scott—Cole.

A pretty home wedding was solemnized on Thursday at Pine Grove Farm, Tempo, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. M. Cole, when their youngest daughter, Dolly, was united in marriage to John Edwin Scott, of Scottsville, a prosperous young farmer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. R. McIntyre. The bride was unattended, but looked charming in a traveling suit of blue broadcloth, trimmed with Irish lace. After the wedding breakfast the happy couple left amid showers of rice and good wishes for parts west.

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REQUA'S NAIL POLISH
15 cents
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Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas St., LONDON, ONT.

FUNERAL OF LATE MRS. LIDDICOATT

Was Held Thursday Afternoon—Beautiful Floral Offerings.

At the funeral of the late Mrs. E. J. Liddicoatt, which took place on Thursday afternoon from the family residence on St. James street, services at the house were conducted by Rev. W. L. Rutledge, of the First Methodist Church, Rev. Thomas H. Mitchell, of New St. James' Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Stewart, and the service at the graveside was read by Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

The high esteem in which the deceased lady was held, and the sympathy felt for the bereaved family, was freely shown in the large number of beautiful floral tributes, and the general expression of regret.

Exquisite floral pieces were sent by the mechanical departments of The Advertiser, the officers of the London Horticultural Society, the editorial department of The Advertiser, Form Middle III. (Collegiate Institute), Grade I. (Talbot street school), Young Yeople's Society (New St. James' Presbyterian Church), Mrs. Omond's Sunday school class of New St. James', Mr. and Mrs. James Gould (Exeter, Ont.), and very many others from relatives and personal friends in the city.

The pall-bearers were all cousins of the deceased—Messrs. James F. Spry, John C. Trebilcock, Ernest Skinner, Robert Collins, John K. Spry and Harper Trebilcock.

WEEKLY TOURNEY

Of the Tecumseh Whist Club Held Last Evening.

The weekly whist tourney of the Tecumseh Whist Club was held last evening in the clubrooms, when a splendid evening's play was enjoyed.

Messrs. Sanders and Doggerell were high for the north and south, finishing with a score of plus 8.

The east and west competition finished a tie, Messrs. Rider and Wyckoff and Benson and Parks having a score of plus 1-3.

MASQUERADE BALL

Held in the City Hall Last Night by Local Cigarmakers.

The masquerade ball given by the cigarmakers in the city hall last night proved a most enjoyable affair.

Over one hundred were present and the special prize for waltzing was won by Miss Mary Donaldson and Mr. Blackwell.

Music was furnished by the orchestra of Tony Cortese.

The committee in charge of the affair were illiam Galpin, chairman; R. A. Schreiber, W. Jones, E. Bonny, J. Watson, W. Hyslop, J. Hevey and A. Borland.

Although the price of tea at the gardens increased enormously during the past year, the "Salada" Tea Company did not once withdraw an iota from their high standard of what constitutes the best in teas. The advance in price, however, has at last compelled them to raise their lower-priced tea from 25 cents to 30 cents per pound. 6

Glasgow was visited by great darkness at noon the other day. Street lamps were lighted and shops had to switch on the electric light. The darkness was as black as night.

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Have you attended Gillean's Great Bona-Fide Quarter-Off Sale? No reserve—everything in stock is included in the reduction of quarter-off regular prices. It's only a question of making a selection this month—you'll find what you want is here.
QUARTER OFF ENTIRE STOCK OF CUT GLASS
Every piece is guaranteed to be perfect. Clearness, whiteness and brilliancy are its distinctive marks of quality.

Large Cut Glass Fruit Bowls, were $4.50, now	$3.40
Cut Glass Tumblers, were $5.00 dozen, now, per dozen	$3.75
Cut Glass Celery, were $5.00 each, now	$3.75
Cut Glass Nappies, were $1.50, now	$1.15
Cut Glass Vinegar Bottles, were $3.00, now	$2.25
Cut Glass Horse-Radish Dishes, were $5.00, now	$3.75
Cut Glass Sugar and Cream, were $5.00, now	$3.75
Cut Glass Water and Claret Jugs, were $10.00, now	$7.50

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Expense is saved by having someone do your work who knows that he knows it is done properly.
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All leather-finished chairs greatly reduced in price.
Solid Quarter-Cut Oak Sideboard, was $43, now $34 40.
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The Quebec Battlefields--An Appeal To History

The following appeal has been issued in French and English, under the authority of the Quebec Battlefields' Association:

The Plains of Abraham stand alone among the world's immortal battlefields, as the place where an empire was lost and won in the first clash of arms, the balance of victory was redressed in the second, and the honor of each army was heightened in both.

Famous as they are, however, the Plains are not the only battlefield at Quebec, nor even the only one that is a source of pride to the French and English-speaking peoples. In less than a century Americans, British, French and French-Canadians took part in four sieges and five battles. There were decisive actions; but the losing side was never disgraced, and the winning side was always composed of allied forces who shared the triumph among them. American Rangers accompanied Wolfe, and French-Canadians helped Carleton to save the future Dominion; while French and French-Canadians together won the day under Frontenac, under Montcalm at Montmorency, and under Levis at St. Foy.

There is no record known—nor even any legend in tradition—of so many such momentous feats of arms performed, on land and water, by fleets and armies of so many different peoples, with so much alternate victory and such honor in defeat, and all within a single scene. And so it is no exaggeration of this commemorative hour, but the lasting, well-authenticated truth to say that, take them for all in all, the fields of battle at Quebec are quite unique in universal history.

And is not today also unique as an opportunity to take occasion by the hand, to set this priceless ground apart from the catalogue of common things, and preserve it as an Anglo-French heirloom for all time to come? An appeal to history would be most appropriate to any year within the final decade of the hundred years peace between the once-contending powers of France, the British Empire, and the United States. But 1908 is by far the best year among the ten; for it marks the 300th birthday of the Canada which has become the senior of all the oversea self-governing dominions of the King—and under what king could we more fitly celebrate this imperishable entente cordiale d'honneur.

The secret instructions sent out from France in 1759 were the death-warrant of Montcalm: La guerre est le tombeau des Montcalm. " . . . it is indispensable to keep a foothold . . . . The King counts upon your zeal, courage and tenacity." Montcalm replied: " . . . I shall do everything to save this unhappy colony, or die." And he kept his word. He had already done splendid service in a losing cause; stemming the enemy's advance by three desperate rear-guard victories in three surcessive years. Now he stood at bay for the last time. The country was starving. The corrupt intendant and his myrmidons were still preying on all that was left of its resources. The army had numbers enough, and French and Canadian gallantry to spare. But the Governor added spiteful interference to the other distractions of a divided command. The mail that brought the final orders was the first for eight months. And Old France and New were completely separated by a thousand leagues of hostile sea, in whose invisible, constricting grasp Quebec had long been held.

In June, Admiral Saunders led up the St. Lawrence the greatest fleet then afloat in the world. Saunders was a star of the service even among the galaxy then renowned at sea. With him were the future Lord St. Vincent, the future Captain Cook, who made the first British chart of the river, and several more who rose to high distinction. His fleet comprised a quarter of the whole royal navy; and, with its convoy, numbered 277 sail of every kind. Splendidly navigated by twice as many seamen as Wolfe's 9,000 soldiers it held the river eastward with one hand, while, with the other, it made the besiegers an amphibious force.

Wolfe, worn out, half despairing, twice repulsed, at last saw his chance. Planning and acting entirely on his own initiative he crowned three days of finely combined manoeuvers, on land and water, over a front of thirty miles, byt the consummate stratagem which placed the first of all two-deep thin red lines acros the Plains of Abraham exactly at the favorable moment. And who that knows battle and battlefields know of another scene and setting like this one on that 13th morning of September?

"All nature contains no scene more fit for mighty deeds than the stupendous amphitheater in the midst of which Wolfe was waiting to play the hero's part. For the top of the promontory made a giant stage, where his army now stood between the stronghold of New France and the whole Dominion of the West. Immediately before him lay his chosen battlefield; beyond that, Quebec. To his left lay the northern theater, gradually rising and widening, throughout all its magnificent expanse, until the far-ranging Laurentians closed in the view with their rampart-like blue semi-circle of eighty miles. To his right, the southern theater; where league upon league of undulating upland rolled outward to a still farther-off horizon, whose wider semi-circle, curving in to overlap its northern counterpart, made the vast mountain-ring complete. While, east and west, across the arena where he was about to contend for the prize of half a continent, the majestic river, full-charged with the right hand force of Britain, ebbed and flowed, through gates of empire, on its uniting course between earth's greatest lakes and greatest ocean. And here, too, at these narrows of Quebec, lay the fit meeting place of the Old World with the New. For the westward river gate led on to the labyrinthine waterways of all America, while the eastward stood more open still—flung wide to all the seven seas."

Meanwhile, Montcalm had done all he could against false friends and open enemies. He had repulsed Wolfe's assault at Montmorency and checkmated every move he could divine through the nearly impenetrable screen of the British fleet. A week before the battle he had sent a regiment to guard the Heights of Abraham; and, on the very eve of it, had ordered back the same regiment to watch the path up which Wolfe came next morning. But the governor again counter-ordered. "There they are where they have no right to be!" —and Montcalm spurred on to reconnoitre the red wall that had so suddenly sprung up across the plains. He had no choice but instant action. " . . . he rode down the front of his line of battle, stopping to say a few stirring words to each regiment as he passed. Whenever he asked the men if they were tired, they said they were never tired before a battle; and all ranks showed as much eagerness to come to close quarters as the British did themselves. . . . Montcalm towered aloft and alone—the last great Frenchman of the western world . . . he never stood higher in all manly minds than on that fatal day. And, as he rode before his men there,his presence seemed to call them on like a drapeau vivant of France herself." He fought like a general and died like a hero.

Never were stancher champions than those two leaders and their six brigadiers. "Let us remember how, on the victorious side, the young commander was killed in the forefront of the fight; how his successor was wounded at the head of his brigade; and how the command-in-chief passed from hand to hand, with bewildering rapidity, till each of the four British generals had held it in turn during the space of one short half-hour; then, how the devotion of the four generals on the other side was even more conspicuous, since every single one of these brave men laid down his life to save the day for France ;and, above all, let us remember how lasting the twin renown of Wolfe and Montcalm themselves should be; when the one was so consummate in his victory, and the other so truly glorious in defeat."

The next year saw the second battle of the Plains, when Levis marched down from Montreal, over the almost impassable spring roads, and beat back Murray within the walls, after a very desperate and bloody fight. At the propitious moment Levis rode along his line, with his hat on the point of his sword, as the signal for a genéral charge, in which the French-Canadians greatly distinguished themselves. He quickly invested the town and drove the siege home to the utmost. "At nine o'clock on the night of the 15th of May three men-of-war came in together. The officer commanding at Beauport immediately sent Levis a dispatch to say the French ships had just arrived. But the messenger was stopped by Murray's outposts. Levis himself was meanwhile preparing to advance on Quebec in force; when a prisoner, who had just been taken, told him these vessels were the vanguard of the British fleet!" Of course he raised the siege at once. But he retired unconquered; and Vauquelin covered his line of retreat by water as gallantly as he had made his own advance by land. Thus France left Quebec with all the honors of war.

There's the call of the blood—of the best of our living, pulsing, quickening blood today—a call to every French and English ear—from this one ground alone:—and therefore an irresistible appeal from all the battlefields together. The cause of strife are long since outworn and cast aside, only its chivalry remains. The meaner passions, jealousies and schemes, arose and flourished most in courts, and Parliaments, and mobs, of different countries, far asunder. But the finer essence of the fatherlands was in the men who actually met in arms. And here, now and forever, are the field, the memory and the inspiratiin of all that was most heroic in the contending races.

From Champlain to Carleton, in many troublous times during 167 years, Quebec was the scene of fateful action for Iroquois and Huron; for French of every quarter, from Normandy and Brittany to Languedoc and Raussillon; for French-Canadians of the whole long waterway from the Lakes and Mississippi to the St. Lawrence and Atlantic; for Americans from their thirteen colonies; for all the kindred of the British Isles—English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh, Channel Islanders and Orcadians; and for Newfoundlanders, the first Anglo-Canadians, and the forerunners of the United Empire Loyalists.

Champlain, in 1608, first built his Abitacion against the menace of the wilderness. In 1629 the Kirkes sailed up and took his Fort St. Louis in the name of Charles I., who granted the unconsidered trifle of "The Lordship and County of Canada" to his good friend Sir William Alexander! But in 1690 the summons of Sir William Phips was victoriously answered by Frontenac—"from the mouth of my cannon." In 1759 Montcalm won his fourth victory by repulsing Wolfe at Montmorency: then both died on the Plains, where Levis and Murray fought again next year. Finally, on the last day of 1775, French and English first stood together as the British defense of Canada, under Carleton, against Montgomery and Arnold. This is our true wonder-tale of war; and we have nothing to fear from the truth.

Is it to be thought of that we should fail to dedicate what our forefathers have so consecrated as the one field of glory common to us all? Remember, there is no question of barring modern progress—the energy for which we inherit from these very ancestors. No town should ever be made a mere "show place," devoted to the pettier kinds of turistry and dilettante antiquarian delight. But Quebec has room to set aside the most typical spots for commemoration, and this on the sound business principle of putting every site to its most efficient use. So there remains nothing beyond the time and trouble and expense of making what will become, in fact and name, Battlefield Park. This will include the best of what must always be known as the Plain of Abraham, and the best of every other center of action that can be preserved in whole, or part, or only in souvenir by means of a tablet. Appropriate places within these limits could be chosen to commemorate the names of eleven historic characters: Champlain, who founded Canada; Montcalm, Wolfe, Levis, Murray, Saunders and Vauquelin, who fought for her; Cook and Bougainville, the circumnavigators, who did her yeoman service; and Frontenac and Carleton, who saved her in different ways, but to the same end.

High above all, on the calm central summit, the Angel of Peace, folding her wings to rest, will stand in benediction of the scene. In her blest presence the heirs of a fame told round the world in French and English speech can dwell upon a bounteous view that has long forgotten the strange, grim face of war. And yet . . . the statue rests on a field of battle, and their own peace on ancestral prowess. The very ground reminds them of supreme ordeals. And though, in mere size, it is no more, to the whole vast bulk of Canada, than the flag is to a man-of-war, yet, like the flag, it is the sign and symbol of a people's soul.

In 1906 the quantity of coal consumed in Germany was, for the first time, greater than the quantity consumed in Great Britain.

Statistics of the Chicago municipal baths for 1807 show that only 57,684 baths were given in them this year, as against 671,104 in 1906, a decrease of over 90,000. Of course, it will be argued that Chicago is growing dirty.

The Government of Chile during 1906 vaccinated 408,128 persons free of charge, of whom 7,145 had never been vaccinated before. There was no serious epidemic of smallpox during the year.

President Eliot, of Harvard, is rarely seen at the Stadium, and is little interested in intercollegiate football contests. The same thing may be said of the other members of the Harvard corporation.

Britain's Next Premier

Sketch Henry Asquith

NO MAN IN BRITISH PUBLIC LIFE HAS A COLDER MANNER OR A WARMER HEART—EXTRAORDINARY LUCIDITY OF INTELLECT AND UTTERANCE — MARRIED A BRILLIANT AND FAMOUS WOMAN.

As many eyes, not only in all parts of the vast British Empire, but also in numerous foreign countries, are turned just at present upon Herbert Asquith, who since the commencement of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's serious illness has been taking his place as leader of the Government and is now about to succeed him in the Premiership, it may be well to offer to the readers of these letters a few brief notes destined to enable them to understand a statesman concerning whom much misapprehension prevails. And leaving others to deal with his political experiences and aspirations I will endeavor as far as possible to present the personal element of the man whom Sir Charles Dilke, assuredly no mean judge in such matters, professes to regard as the greatest parliamentarian in the United Kingdom.

No man in English public life has a colder manner or a kinder heart. He is wholly lacking in cordiality, nor has he any traces of that personal magnetism which some consider, and wrongly so, as indispensable to a political leader. But he impresses one by his extraordinary lucidity of utterance and of intellect. His absence of humor is more than counterbalanced by his convincing cleverness, and he possesses in an altogether pre-eminent degree that one virtue of all others which the English-speaking races value so highly in their public men—that is to say, safeness. There is no danger of his ever being carried away by emotion of his deferring to mere sentiment, or of speaking on the impulse of the moment.

MARRIED BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

Probably it was just because of these peculiar characteristics that he was able to secure the heart and the hand of one of the most brilliant women in London society, who is his antithesis in every respect, who is brimful of wit and of humor, possessed of such magnetism as to render men such as Arthur Balfour, Lord Tennyson and William E. Gladstone her most devoted admirers and subject to her sway, and who, known from one end of Europe to the other prior to her marriage as Miss Margot Tennant, is familiar to many people in America through her portrayal as "Dodo" in the popular novel of that name which first made the literary reputation of its author, Edward Frederick Benson, younger son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Miss "Jack" Tennant is understood to have rejected innumerable offers of marriage before astonishing not only her friends and acquaintances, but likewise the public, through becoming the second wife of Herbert Asquith, a self-made man in every sense of the word, without any special comeliness, birth or fortune, and moreover handicapped in a matrimonial sense by a family of six children, issue of a former marriage. It is difficult to say whether it was the glaring contradiction between their temperamental characteristics that first attracted Margot Tennant to Herbert Asquith, or whether it was that with her clever feminine intuition she penetrated the qualities of heart that were concealed under the cold academic exterior of the present chancelor of the exchequer, and foresay fourteen years ago that he was destined to become the Prime Minister of the British Empire.

IN THE PRIME OF LIFE.

Herbert Asquith is today 56 years of age and is the son of a manufacturer, in a small way, at Morley, a little unimportant town in Yorkshire. His father was far from rich, and, destining him to a commercial career, sent him to the city of London School, where he distinguished himself as a scholar, but not as a schoolboy. That is to say, he showed no taste whatever for the sports and games of the institution, made few friends and when by seniority and pre-eminence in his studies he should have been chosen for the position of captain of the school was repeatedly rejected by his fellow-pupils in the elections for that office, owing to his unpopularity.

He carried off, however, all the school prizes, including an Oxford University scholarship, and, entering Baliol College, from which so many men of mark have graduated, become one of its most brilliant lights, a bright particular star of Dr. Jowett, the famous master, achieving a degree of prestige among his fellow-students which led to their eventually electing him president of the celebrated debating club known as the Union.

SUCCEEDS IN FIRST CASE.

Having thus made his mark at Oxford he proceeded to study for the bar, to which he was called in 1876, and was, thanks to the name which he had won for himself at the university, successful from the very outset in obtaining briefs; so much so that in the following year he was enabled to resign his Oxford fellowship, which assured him an income of 2,000 a year, in order to marry the daughter of Frederick Melland of Oxford. With her he settled at Hampstead, and from a social point of view remained for a number of years wholly unknown to the great world of London.

His first retainer was as junior in the petition against the election of the Right Hon. Jesse Collings as member for Ipswich, which resulted in the defeat and unseating of that genial champion of Ehree Acres and a Cow doctrine, for no other reason than that one of his campaign agents had violated the terribly strict electoral bribery and corruption laws, by merely promising to pay the sum of three shillings and six pence for the purpose of defraying the cost of the railroad tinket to Ipswich of a single voter who was temporarily absent from the borough. The agent discovered, afterwards that he had been wrong in offering to defray the small expense in question—84 cents—and accordingly refused payment. The voter, considerably disgusted, was loud in his complaints about the matter, and hence the circumstances came to the knowledge of Mr. Collings' opponents, who thereupon made a petition against the validity of his election on the ground of illegal practices.

The judge before whom the case was brought for trial, after hearing the pleadings of Herbert Asquith and of those associated with him in the case, deemed this single circumstance sufficient cause to unseat Mr. Collings.

Asquith was fortunate enough soon afterwards to win the regard and good will of Sir Charles Russell, at that time the virtual leader of the bar, and who was to die as a peer of the realm, and as the first Roman Catholic chief justice of England since the Reformation, under the name of Lord Russell of Killoween. Indeed, Asquith became the favorite junior of Russell and fully justified all the latter's good opinion by the remarkable showing which he made as his assistant in the Parnell case.

As a general rule a junior in a cause celebre has but little chance of distinguishing himself. But Asquith was fortunate. In some way or another matters turned out so that it fell to his lot to cross-examine John Macdonald, the general manager of the Times, and so masterly was the example which he furnished of forensic vivisection that it contributed in no small degree to the issue of that great trial.

Asquith is not good-looking. His face has been justly described as hard and parchmenty; the face of one who might have been fed upon the calf-binding of Blackstone or Coke, mingled with ragouts made up of blue books. His figure is stiff and stocky. Nor does he improve his appearance by the display of any care in dress. In fact, he is justly reputed as one of the shabbiest garbed men in Parliament; this, too, in spite of the efforts of Mrs. Asquith to keep him well-groomed.

HOW OLIVE OIL IS PRODUCED

FRUIT IS CRUSHED TO A PASTE FROM WHICH THE OIL IS PRESSED.

The finest olive oil in the world is grown in Tuscany—the garden of Italy.

The trees blossom in Tuscany in the month of May. The fruit begins to ripen in November, and is generally in full maturity by January.

It is a risky crop, says What to Eat, maturing as it does during winter weather. A cold snap with frost may cause great damage to the fruit.

Sometimes the fruit remains on the trees until May, yielding a pale, very thin oil, appreciated in some quarters, but which speedily develops rancidity.

The process of extracting the oil is simple in the extreme; the fruit is first crushed in a mill to a uniform paste, then the paste is transferred to circular bags or receptacles made of vegetable fiber. A pile of these are placed in a press and the exuding oil flows into a collecting tank below.

Essential conditions are that the mill should not revolve too fast, or it will overheat the olive paste and give a bad flavor to the oil; that the bed of the mill should not be of metal for the same reason.

Also the degree of pressure, when the object is to get the finest quality of oil—"oil from the pulp," as the term runs—must not be excessive. The finest olive oil is essentially a cold drawn oil. Heat is prejudicial to quality.

However, when all possible care has been taken in the process, the fact remains that olive oil can be made only from freshly-gathered, perfectly sound, ripe olives of the proper kind. The big, fat olives of hot, sub-tropical climates can never yield a delicately-flavored oil.

The newly-made oil must be allowed to settle. It is then clarified simply by passing it through purified cotton wool in a suitable filter. Really fine olive oil calls for no other treatment whatever, chemical or otherwise, to render it fit for the table. On this point it is as well to be clear, as reference has been made before now to processes for refining olive oil so as to obtain a specially fine quality—one might as well try to "paint the lily or adorn the rose."

After being brought to America the clarified oil is preserved in warehouses in large slate-lined tanks, holding up to 20,000 gallons each, wherein the oil is maintained at an equable temperature. For bottling and can filling purposes it is transferred by pipes from these large tanks to other smaller tanks in the packing rooms.

There arrived in Rio de Janiero recently 61 out of a shipment of 775 bulls of Indian zebu and other breeds from Calcutta, the 14 being lost in transit. The strain of Indian cattle in Brazilian stock is now very marked.

It appears that, excluding warships, there were 450 vesels of 1,080,087 tons gross under construction in the United Kingdom at the close of the quarter ended September 30 last.

Joy Morton, the wealthy banker of Chicago, is hatching out a scheme to turn a desert county of Wyoming into a great garden, where ten thousand people may live and become independent. He is going to irrigate the section, and when ready for cultivation he will sell the land at such a nominal sum that almost anyone will be able to purchase if they so desire.

How Genius Eats, Drinks and Smokes

A REMARKABLE SYMPOSIUM BY LEADING MEN IN SCIENCE, ART AND LITERATURE, IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND—MOST OF THEM VERY ABSTENIOUS IN DIET.

William T. Stead, editor of the London Review of Reviews, wrote to distinguished men of letters, science and art in England who have attained great age, requesting "a few jottings as to what life has taught you as to the best regimen as to food, drink and tobacco." Among the replies he received were the following:

Sir Theodore Martin, Scotchman, poet, philosopher and historian, born 116, said: "From my youth I always ate sparingly fish, flesh or fowl, and required that it should be cooked carefully, but plainly. Rich dressings I avoided. First, because I did not like them, and next, because they disagreed with me. Simplicity and moderation were my rule.

"At to wine and spirits, I never cared for them, and drank little of either—always mixing my wine with a large proportion of water. For the last twenty years a glass of port wine, largely tempered with water, has satisfied all my wants . A cup of coffee I have always found the best restorative from brain exhaustion.

"Of smoking I have all my life had an extreme dislike, and get out of the way of it whenever I can."

Sir William Higgins, scientist, born 1824, said: "A very moderate amount of meat once a day, with a large proportion of good bread and farinaceous food and about one pint of milk. Fruit when in season and fresh vegetables. Coffee and milk at breakfast, weak China tea in the afternoon. As a rule, water only. No tobacco of any kind."

Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, scientist, born 1823, said: "For the first seventy years of my life I ate everything or anything I liked—and I liked too much pastry, muffins and such like, as well as potatoes bacon, etc. I had a strong digestion, but when about sixty could not assimilate this, so a little later I had to give up all starch foods, and have since lived chiefly on one good meal of well cooked meat a day, whereby I have lost a chronic asthma and other allied troubles.

"I drank beer and wine in moderation in early life, but about twenty-five years ago gave it up altogether, and have been better without it.

"I never practised smoking since early youth, when its effects literally sickened me of it!"

Prof. Sir William Crookes, scientist, born 1832, replied: "I have always eaten and enjoyed the good things of the table in moderation and have taken wine and smoked as I liked without noticing any particular 'dreadful' consequences."

Field Marshal Earl Robert, born 1832, gave his opinion that there should be little or no smoking and moderation in food and drink.

Sir John Lubbock, born 1834: Simple food and not much; little alcohol or, still better, none; no smoking.

Sir Charles Santley, famous baritone, born 1834, said he ate anything eatable that does not positively disagree, in moderation; drank anything drinkable, red wine preferred, not spirits nor water (except for morning draught) in moderation; smoked anything smokable, pipe preferred, in moderation.

Sir John Gorst, M.P., politician and philanthropist, born 1835, wrote: "Eat with moderation, and not between meals, and lessen the quantity of meat in your diet as you grow older. Stick to pure water. As to smoking, be a total abstainer."

Sir Francis Burnand, humorist and playwright, once edited Punch, born 1836, takes a little different view from the others. He wrote: "Plain food, thoroughly well cooked and served. Principal meal at about 1:30 every day. No pastry. Stewed fruit. Toast, not heavy bread. Quite light dinner—fish, vegetable, no meat, game or chicken. Drink simply what you find by experience suits you best. Not too much of it, whatever it may be. Vary the proceeding with an occasional pint of the very best wine (champagne, Burgundy or claret). Avoid 'fizzle waters' and cigarettes."

George Bernard Shaw, born 1856, said: "I have not eaten meat for twenty-seven years. The results are before the public.

"I never drink alcohol except when people ask me to taste wine or liqueur and tell them whether it is genuine or not. In most cases it quite obviously is not. . . . Only a week ago in a first-rate hotel I tasted a liquid which was supplied as sloe gin. I guessed it to be poisonously bad brandy.

"I have a professional reason for not drinking alcohol. The work I have to do depends for its quality on a very keen self-criticism. Anything that makes me easily pleased with myself instantly reduces the quality of my work. Instead of following up and writing down about two per cent of the ideas that occur to me on any subject, I put down ten per cent or even more if I go to work under the comfortable and self-indulgent influence of a narcotic (alcohol, please observe, is a narcotic, and not a true stimulant).

"To ask my experience of smoking is to insult me. Why should you accuse me of so filthy a habit without any evidence that I have ever been guilty of it?"

FRENCHMEN DISLIKE ALCOHOL.

La Revue had previous to Mr. Stead's inquiries elicited from French painters, poets, sculptors, musicians and other men of genius the general opinion that as a stimulous to work alcohol is useless if not absolutely dangerous. Here are the French statements:

Paul Bourget—For me alcohol, in however small a quantity and no matter in what form, is an absolute hindrance to work.

Jules Breton—I believe there is no worse stimulant than alcohol for work in literature and the arts.

Jules Claretie—I drink but little alcohol—at times some sweet liqueur. The green and yellow muses are deadly and tragic counsellors.

Carolus Duran—I drink little besides water. A sunset, a forest, a handsome child, a pretty woman, stimulates genius more healthily than would the smallest or the most copious dose of alcohol.

Camille Flammarion—I have never drunk water, and esteem it only for external use. I drink burgundy, claret and champagne, when good, and on this point I am somewhat difficult to please. My grandfather was a vine-dresser and died at the age of ninety.

Jules Lemaitre—I have ceased to take wine and alcoholic liquors, because they gave me a red face, which I found most objectionable. . . . I do not notice any difference between the things I wrote when I took alcohol and those I have written since I confined myself to water—at least no difference as regards the facility and difficulty of work.

Pierre Loti—I am three-fourths Mussulman. I never drink, and I have never drunk alcohol in any form.

F. Mistral—At my meals I drink wine of my own growth, mixed with two parts water . . . I consider the consumption of any alcohol whatever detrimental to intellectual work.

Victorien Sardou—I regard alcohol as a poison. I cannot tolerate a half-glass of brandy. I can say that never in my work have I had recourse to this stimulant. But I am a drinker of coffee—three times a day—and I do not sleep well unless I have taken a demi-tasse (without sugar) after dinner.

George Borrow on Gibraltar

FAMOUS AUTHOR'S SPLENDID DESCRIPTION REPRINTED.

Mr. Murray's half-crown net editions of the works of George Borrow have all the virtues of book-craft. I have before me, writes T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the sixth reprint of the eighteenth edition of that wonderful book of travel impressions and cosmopolitan wisdom, "The Bible in Spain," a work whose title conveys little idea of the contents. Borrow's picture of Gibraltar is famous. Here is part of it:

It was near sunset, I say it for the third time, and we were crossing the bay of Gibraltar. Bay! It seemed no bay, but an inland sea, surrounded on all sides by enchanted barriers, so strange, so wonderful was the aspects of its coasts. Before us lay the impregnable hill, with its gray Gibil Muza, and the crag of Ceuta, to which last a solitary bark seemed steering its way; behind us the town we had just quitted, with its mountain wall; on our left, the coast of Spain. The surface of the water was unruffled by a wave, and as we rapidly glided on the strange object which we were approaching became momentarily more distinct and visible. There, at the base of the mountain, and covering a small portion of its side, lay the city, with its ramparts garnished with black guns, pointing significantly at its moles and harbors; above, seemingly on every crag which could be made available for the purpose of defense or destruction, peered batteries, pale and sepulchral-looking, as if ominous of the fate which awaited any intrustive foe; while east and west towards Africa and Spain, on the extreme points, rose castles, towers, or atalayas, which overcrowded the whole, and all the circumjacent region, whether land or sea. Highty and threatening appeared the fortifications, and, doubtless, viewed in any other situation, would have alone occupied the mind and engrossed its wonder; but the hill, the wondrous hill, was everywhere about them, beneath them or above them, overpowering their effect as a spectacle. Who, when he beholds the enormous elephant, with his brandished trunk, dashing impetuously to the war, sees the castle which he bears, or fears the javelins of those whom he carries, however skillful and warlike they may be? Never does God appear so great and powerful as when the works of his hands stand in contrast with the labors of men. Survey the Escurial: it is a proud work, but wonder if you can when you see the mountain mocking it behind; survey that boast of Moorish kings, survey Granada from its plain, and wonder if you can, for you see the Alpujarras mocking it from behind. Oh, what are the works of man compared with those of the Lord? Even as man is compared with his Creator. Man builds pyramids, and God builds pyramids; the pyramids of man are heaps of shingles, tiny hillocks on a sandy plain; the pyramids of the Lord are Andes and Indian hills. Man builds walls, and so does his Master; but the walls of God are the black precipices not to be scaled; while those of man can be climbed, can be broken by the wave, or shattered by the lightning or the powder blast. Would man display his power and grandeur to advantage, let him flee far from the hills; for the broad pennants of God, even his clouds, float upon the tops of the hills, and the majesty of God is more manifest among the hills. Call Gibraltar the hill of Tarik or Hercules, if you will; but gaze upon it for a moment and you will call it the hill of God. Tarik and the old giant may have built upon it; but not all the dark race of whom Tarik was one, nor all the giants of old renown of which the other was one, could have built up its crags or chiseled the enormous mass to its present shape.

There will be 992 delegates in the Republican National Convention of 1908, with 497 votes necessary to a choice. Of these 992 delegates 332 will come from the Southern States.

Curtis Guild, Jr., who, at forty-seven, has just been elected for a third term Governor of Massachusetts, is sole owner of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, on which he has served in every capacity from bill collector to editor, as his father had done before him.

A man who is a born fool would seem to have a natural right to go into the business of fooling people.

250 DIOCESES AT ANGLICAN CONGRESS

EVERY CONTINENT TO BE REPRESENTED AT GATHERING IN OLD LONDON.

On June 15 a Pan-Anglican congress will assemble in Albert Hall, London, and will last a week. It will be the first congress representing the whole Anglican communion which has been convoked since 1897. The dioceses that are expected to send spokesmen will number no fewer than 250, comprising not only those belonging to the British Isles, but 27 in Australia and New Zealand, 24 in India and the rest of Asia, 23 in Canada, 18 in Africa, 8 in the West Indies and South America, and one in Gibraltar. Also included are the 91 dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. We add that each diocese outside of the United Kingdom will be permitted to name six delegates.

When we think of it, these figures bear witness to an astonishing expansion of a form of the Christian religion which so far as it is differentiated from the Roman Catholic is considerably less than 400 years old. As late, indeed as the accession of Elizabeth to the English throne there is reason to believe that in England itself the Catholics outnumbered the Protestants, and on the death of that Queen some 40 years afterward Anglicanism had made no progress at all in Scotland, and next to none in Ireland. The seventeenth century had begun before a single Anglican parish had been organized outside of the British Isles. So far as the English colonies on the North American mainland were concerned, the Anglican communion found it hard to root itself except in the Old Dominion, and until near the close of the century last named it was barred out of Massachusetts. It certainly is a proof of remarkable vitality that the dioceses belonging to the Church of England or in communion with that ecclesiastical body should now number 159 in the British Empire, including the British Isles, and 91 in the American Republic, the great daughter state of Britain. By far the greater part of this extraordinary growth has taken place within a century. Today, curiously enough, the only section of the world in which the Anglican communion has distinctly lost ground is one of the British Isles themselves, namely, Ireland, where, since the Anglican Church was disestablished by Mr. Gladstone 40 years ago, its influence has declined materially.

What subjects will be discussed in a gathering wherein there will be spokesmen not only of the Church of England, as defined by law, but also of the whole Anglican communion, composed of corporate bodies scattered all over the globe? Obviously the topics must be ecumenical and not local or even national interest. For the purpose of fruitful deliberation the great assembly will be divided into sections, to each of which will be referred a special theme. One section, for example, will consider the relation of the Christian Church to human society, and special attention will be given to industrial problems and to such matters as marriage and divorce. By another section the relation of the Christian Church to human thought will be examined. Still other sections will discuss the scope, functions and aims of the church's ministers and of the church's missions in Christian and non-Christian lands. To the sixth and last section is allotted a subject of extraordinary comprehensiveness, namely, the Anglican communion, a subject which involves an inquiry into the nature and limits of the relation of the Church of England as it exists in England and Wales, to the colonial and American Protestant Episcopal Churches. Many of these questions are of great practical as well as theoretical importance not only to Episcopalians, but to believers in other forms of Christianity.

Those who have convoked this Pan-Anglican congress believe it to be the mission of the Church of England to carry its conceptions and teachings not only throughout the British Empire, but over the whole world. To what extent she has already succeeded or has some prospect of succeeding in the fulfillment of that mission we shall be better able to estimate when the congress shall have done its work.—New York Sun.

Chile has appropriated $29,200 United States gold for the purpose of establishing 11 seismographic stations, scattered over the republic, under the supervision of the Government University at Santiago.

School for Housewives

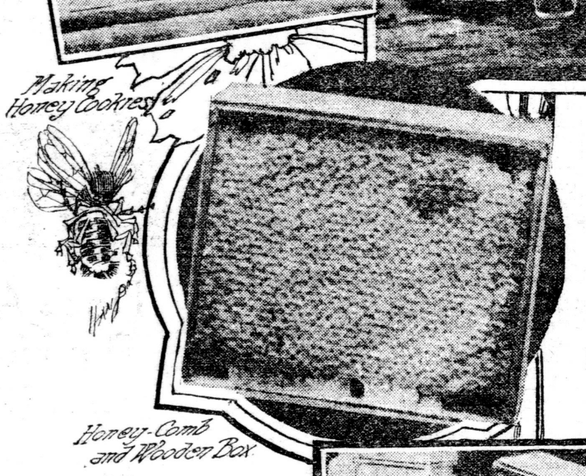
HONEY AND ITS USES



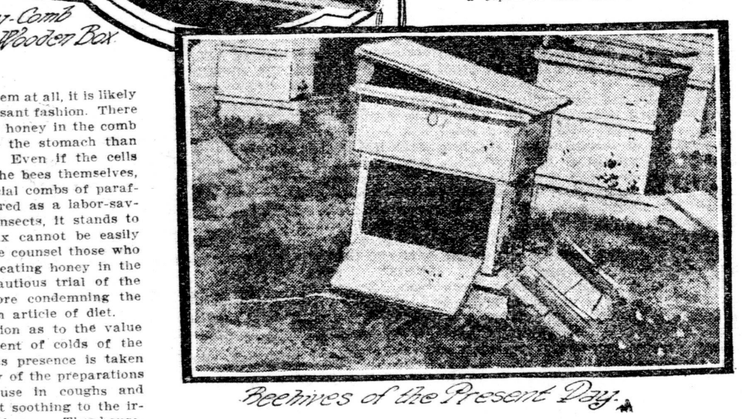
Filling Honey Drops.



Stirring the Honey Through a Wire Strainer



Making Honey Cookies



Honey-Comb and Wooden Box

Beehives of the Present Day.

HONEY is one of the earliest sweets of which we have any knowledge. In Bible records honey is frequently referred to, not only as an article of food, but as a synonym for sweetness. Samson and the honeycomb, the honey put among the provisions bestowed by Joseph upon Benjamin, and included among other gifts sent as friendly offerings on sundry occasions; the locusts and wild honey of John the Baptist—these and other references to honey are familiar to all Scripture students. For some unexplained reason, honey was, in certain circumstances, supposed to confer wisdom upon the one who ate it. "Butter and honey shall he eat that he may know to refuse the evil and to choose the good," said Isaiah; and there is the story told of Jonathan eating the forbidden honeycomb, and thereby having his eyes enlightened. Leaving sacred history, we recall that the honey of Hymettus has been famous ever since the days when Greece was a power, and there are mentions of honey in many classical writings.

It seems a little odd that honey is not more of an article of diet in this country—not because of indorsement of it in sacred and profane writings, but because in other countries it is held in high esteem as a food. The traveler in Switzerland would feel that his breakfast was at fault if there were not a dish of clear, strained honey provided for him. The dwellers in the Black Forest and in other parts of Germany make honey an important part of their regular dietary, and other European nations hold honey in good repute.

WHAT IT IS COMPOSED OF

In the United States I do not think it generally has a good reputation. I have found a prevailing impression that it is not digestible. "Be careful how you eat honey," I have been warned by those who seemed to understand their subject. Yet an excellent authority on matters relating to dietetics speaks of honey as "a wholesome food, and fattening when eaten with bread." He also supplies a definition of the sweet under consideration.

"Honey is a form of sugar prepared from the nectar of various flowering plants, gathered by bees, and stored by them in cells. It is really a vegetable product, although manufactured by an insect. In addition to sugar, it holds several other ingredients, principally wax, gum, pigment and odorous materials. The sugar exists in two forms—crystallizable and non-crystallizable. The former is somewhat similar to glucose." Then follows an analysis, from which we learn that honey contains more than 78 per cent. of fruit sugar and over 16 per cent. of water, as well as a negligible quantity of other ingredients.

Nothing in this sounds especially threatening to the digestion, and yet the fact remains that honey disagrees with some persons seriously, and when it disagrees with them at all, it is likely to be in a very unpleasant fashion. There can be no doubt that honey in the comb is more of a tax to the stomach than the strained honey. Even if the cells are those made by the bees themselves, instead of the artificial combs of paraffine now manufactured as a labor-saving means for the insects, it stands to reason that the wax cannot be easily assimiliated. Let me counsel those who have suffered from eating honey in the comb to make a cautious trial of the strained honey before condemning the sweet entirely as an article of diet.

There is no question as to the value of honey in treatment of colds of the throat or chest. Its presence is taken for granted in many of the preparations manufactured for use in coughs and colds, and it is most soothing to the irritated throat membrane. The housemother who wishes to prepare a remedy of this sort of which she can be sure, and who objects to uncovenanted drugs in her cough syrups, may beat up a little honey and cream together, as it is needed, and give it to her invalid by the teaspoonful to check cough or irritation.

Honey bears its part in various articles of food as well as in the pharmacy of the household, and it will be worth while for the woman who seeks a change in cookery to try some of the dishes in which honey is an ingredient. I append recipes for a few of them:

Honey Cakes.

Sift two cups of flour and stir into them a cupful of sour cream, two tablespoonfuls of strained honey and an equal quantity of granulated sugar, a quarter teaspoonful of powdered cinnamon and a half teaspoonful of ground ginger. Beat all together thoroughly and at the last add an even teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a couple of tablespoonfuls of boiling water. Beat hard again and pour the batter into small pans, very well greased. If you prefer, you may bake it all in one good-sized pan. The small cakes will require about twenty minutes' baking. This cake is especially good eaten hot.

Honey Gingerbread.

Beat two tablespoonfuls of strained honey into half a cupful of butter, first warming the butter slightly. Whip the two to a cream and then beat in a teaspoonful of cinnamon and a tablespoonful each of powdered sugar and of ground ginger. Have ready four eggs, whipped light, the yolks and whites separately, and add these alternately to the other ingredients. Last of all beat in three cupfuls of flour sifted with a heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Give a final vigorous beating of about one minute and turn into shallow baking tins or small muffin or patty pans. Bake, covered, for half an hour; uncover and brown. The oven should be steady and not too fierce in heat.

Honey Ginger Wafers.

Mix together a cupful of sugar and two cupfuls of flour and rub into them half a cupful of butter, and stir in a half tablespoonful of ground ginger. Add to this the juice of a lemon and half the grated peel and enough strained honey to make a batter. Grease a shallow tin very thoroughly and pour in the batter in a thin layer. Bake in a moderate oven, watching carefully to prevent burning. When done, cut the cake into strips three inches in width and while still warm roll around a greased stick about the size of your finger. Keep in a tin after they are cold, as they soften when exposed to the air. If too moist when you wish to use them, put them into the oven for a few minutes to become crisp.

English Honey Cakes.

Mix a quarter pound of sugar with a light two pounds of flour and a tablespoonful of ground ginger and work to a smooth dough, with a quarter pound of butter beaten to a cream, three-quarters of a pound of strained honey, half a nutmeg grated and a teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in a little boiling water. Roll out a quarter of an inch thick, cut into small cakes with a biscuit cutter and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

Dutch Honey Cake.

From your breadbowl take a piece of your raised bread dough weighing about a pound and work into it a pound of strained honey, a quarter cupful of butter, a half teaspoon of cinnamon and a pinch each of ground cloves and nutmeg, the grated rind of a lemon, a quarter pound of citron and an ounce of candied ginger, both shredded; the yolks of four eggs, beaten, and the whites of two, whipped light; a half teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water and one cupful of flour. Make into a loaf and bake covered for three-quarters of an hour before uncovering and browning. In some respects this resembles the old-fashioned New England bread cake, although much more elaborate—and indigestible.

Honey and Nut Cordial.

Blanch and pound four ounces of bitter almonds and two ounces of sweet almonds and mix them with two pounds of granulated sugar. Boil a pint of milk, let it get cold and put with it the nuts and sugar, the juice and grated rind of three lemons, two large tablespoonfuls of strained honey and two quarts of good brandy. Let all stand together for ten days, shaking them up every day. At the end of the time strain the mixture through a fine cloth, bottle and seal.

An excellent tonic cordial to be taken, a little at a time, for the exhaustion accompanying and following severe colds.

Marion Harland

A LENTEN . . BILL OF FARE

IN PLACE of the Weekly Family Meals I offer today a Lenten bill of fare contributed by a correspondent, with recipes for the preparation of the same:

BREAKFAST.

Cereal, with sugar and cream.
Baked eggs. Cream toast.
Southern muffins. Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Scalloped hominy, with cheese.
Graham bread. Salmon salad.
Chocolate tartlets. Tea.

DINNER.

Cream of tomato soup.
Baked bass, with dressing.
Mashed and browned potato.
Scalloped onions.
Celery salad. Orange pudding.
Black coffee.

M. B. (Geneseo, Ill.).

Southern Corn Bread.

Sift a quart of white cornmeal with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Add three tablespoonfuls of melted lard, salt to taste, three beaten eggs and a pint of milk, or enough to make a thin batter. Beat all very hard for a few minutes. Bake in well-greased muffin tins.

Baked Eggs.

Break into a buttered dish seven or eight eggs, taking care to keep each whole and placing them so that the yolks do not touch one another. Add small bits of butter, a little salt and pepper. Bake in the oven until the whites are firm. Serve in the bakedish.

Scalloped Onions.

Boil white onions until tender. Put them then into a deep dish and pour over them a sauce made by rubbing a tablespoonful of butter into one of flour and adding a pint of hot milk. Cook as you would custard, and when it has been poured over the onions bake for half an hour.

Chocolate Tartlets.

Four eggs; one-half cake of chocolate, grated; one tablespoonful of cornstarch dissolved in milk; three tablespoonfuls of milk and four of sugar, vanilla flavoring; one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon; salt; a heaping teaspoonful of butter.

Rub the chocolate smooth in the milk; heat it over the fire and stir in the cornstarch wet with milk. Stir until it thickens, and turn into a bowl. Beat in the yolks of the eggs, the sugar and flavoring. Bake in open shells of paste lining patty pans. Cover with a meringue. Eat cold.

Cream of Tomato Soup.

One quart of tomatoes. If they are fresh, peel and cut into small pieces. Put into the soup kettle with half a small onion and a pint of water. Cook until done. Strain through a colander and return to the kettle. Have ready a quart of rich, unskimmed milk heated to boiling point. Stir into it a tablespoonful of flour rubbed smooth in a little milk. Add an even teaspoonful of soda to the tomato, then the hot milk. Let it just come to the boil and pour out. Season to taste with pepper and salt. Serve immediately.

Orange Pudding.

Peel and cut up six oranges. Put into a dish and pour over them a custard made from the yolks of four eggs and a quart of milk with one cup of sugar. Spread over the oranges; bake until slightly browned. Serve ice cold.

How to Use Kindling Wood

IN ALL the great United States there is a cry for kindling wood. No housekeeper seems to think that a fire can be started without burning up all the wood in sight and buying still some more "just to keep it going." In reality, kindling is not absolutely necessary in lighting a fire, and when it is used, only three small pieces are required, which should be arranged like the rails of a fence leaving plenty of space for air to create a draught.

Extravagance in kindling wood is a rather serious matter nowadays, for wood is growing scarcer and scarcer. Fire-lighting is an art, and the only needful thing to know is that a full draught must be created, which means that the wood should be quite small and that it should not be placed closely.

By economizing in kindling, an item of no mean importance in the household, the fuel account may be reduced by half, and surely that is worth trying.

Economy in Cutting Bread

FRANCE and Italy have the reputation of being the least expensive countries in which to live, and this is owing not only to the price of foodstuffs, but also to the extreme care with which everything is used.

An example of this studied economy, which, in time, becomes second nature, is their use of bread. In both countries mentioned only enough bread is cut to provide the family with one piece each. Should any one else wish for bread, two pieces are cut, and this process is repeated until the meal is over.

By this method there is no bread left cut from the loaf to dry in the box, and one baking lasts four full days, not two days and a half.

Perhaps it sounds too economical; perhaps the generous hostess might think that it was not true American hospitality. Indeed, it is the best treatment for guests and family alike, for bread that stands but a short time in the dish is sure to be just a little dry, while bread just cut is sweet and fresh.

About Dying Clothes at Home

NOW that it is the accepted rule that the waist of a suit must match coat and skirt in color, if not in material, it is good to know that any old waist that is soiled, not worn, providing it is of net or lace, can be made to follow this last dictate of fashion.

Just dye it, put the whole "bunch" in a pot of prepared dye, blue or green, or red or black, as the case may be, and by carefully following the printed directions on the envelope containing the color powder you will have a result that will be surprisingly satisfactory. Of course, it is not wise to dye different materials at the same time, as the length of time required is different and sometimes a different treatment is necessary. So only lightweight materials should be selected for the first trial.

One of those dainty net blouses was dyed recently, and the medallions and insertion and edging of valenciennes with which it was trimmed "took" beautifully, and the waist was ready for wear the afternoon of the same day it changed its color.

A Help in the Kitchen

A NEW utensil to make cooking easy is shown, of a peculiar shape, something like an apple corer, which it is, and fitted at the other end, not the corer end, with a horizontal blade like a knife. The round end cores apples, cuts vegetables into dice-like forms and takes the heart out of fruit, while the knife peels potatoes, makes Saratoga chips, cuts coldslaw and presumably chops meat. It is certainly a very wonderful discovery, and if it can do indefinitely all that it seems to do when it is shown, it can take the place of every utensil in the kitchen.

Towels for a Casual Guest

MOST attractive little towels are shown in the shops measuring only about twelve inches wide and sixteen inches long. They are very useful in the bath room for the use of guests and they are far less trouble to have washed than the larger and handsomer ones.

In using towels of this sort it is not necessary to have the coarse affairs commonly placed in club rooms, but these diminutive towels could be of damask, as the best of the larger variety, and when they are embroidered with the initials of the owner they are not only useful, but in the best of taste.

To Wash Fine Laces

SHEEREST fabrics and fine laces may be easily washed at home by slicing good white soap into little pieces and putting them in cold water together with the lace. Then it is all put on the fire and brought to a boil. Thus the washing may be done with no rubbing whatsoever, for when the lace is taken out it is found, after being rinsed, to be as good as new.

To dry it should be pinned on a towel stretched on a smooth surface and left there at least a day. If the material is white it may be placed in the sun; if colored, the towel should be left in a dim light.

Chafing Dish Aprons

FOR one who wishes something especially dainty in aprons for chafing dish suppers or cozy little fancy work parties, there could be nothing prettier than one made of sheerest handkerchief linen. Cut about the size of the average centerpiece, it had an elaborate scallop, but the upper part is hollowed out to fit the waist of the wearer and long sash ends held it in place.

The tiny pockets are embroidered with a spray of ragged-robins with a touch of dainty green, while several large designs of the same were strewn along the lower edge.

THE HOUSEMOTHERS' EXCHANGE

THE housewife who spilled ink upon the carpet of a fastidious "in-law" may remove it without injury to the texture. Get 5 cents' worth of citric acid, dissolve it in warm water and apply to the ink spots with a sponge or cloth (and lots of elbow-grease)! Lastly, rinse with warm water, into which has been stirred a little household ammonia. Rub it as dry as you can with several clean cloths.

I had a similar experience three years ago. I discovered dried ink in the green border of my new library rug. The citric acid removed it so thoroughly that I could not tell just where the spot had been. I have never used it to take ink spots from books, but I am told by those who have, that it may be thus used. It does not injure printers' ink, into the composition of which iron does not enter.

In return for the foregoing will you give me a recipe for cinnamon buns?

"BETTY" (Norristown, Pa.).

You have earned your recipe, and we are still deep in your debt. To extract ink from a colored fabric without injuring the ground color is a problem few have learned.

Cinnamon Buns.

Set aside for these a cupful of dough after it has had the second rising on baking day. Cream a half cupful of butter with the like quantity of sugar, stir in a well-beaten egg, and work these into the dough. Add a half teaspoonful of cinnamon, a teaspoonful (scant) of soda dissolved in hot water and a half cupful of cleaned currants dredged with flour.

Knead diligently for five minutes, make out into buns, and let them rise for half an hour, or until they have doubled the original bulk, before baking. Cover for the first half hour they spend in the oven; then brown.

Wants Books for Boys

I am the mother of four little boys. The oldest is 10 and the youngest is 3. I have to work hard all the time finishing coats, and the children have nothing to read. They love story-books, and I cannot afford to buy them. Neither have they any playthings. If some boy has old playthings he doesn't care for any more, I should be very thankful if he would send them to the youngest boy. When the rest go to school he is very lonesome, as I am at my sewing. I could not afford to pay high express charges.

In part payment for putting this into the Exchange will you accept a good recipe for sauer kraut?

Boil the sauer kraut tender—a pint of it. Drain and put back over the fire. Fry an onion in lard when you have sliced it, grate two raw potatoes of medium size. Put the grated potatoes into the sauer kraut. Boil ten minutes. Add the fried onion. Cook for a minute, and it is ready for eating.

I know this is very little for what I ask, but poor people have not much to give away.

B. R. (Chicago).

We keep no balance sheet for our members. It is enough to know that an opportunity to do good and to communicate is laid to our hand, and we are the obliged party in the transaction.

I submit the case without further summing up. I hold the mother's address.

Cement for Glass

I clip from your column a request for a cement for glass for an aquarium.

The formula for aquarium cement recommended by the United States Fish Commission is as follows:

"Stir together by weight eight parts of pulverized putty (dry whiting), one part red lead and one part litharge. Mix, as it is needed for use, with pure linseed oil to the consistency of putty. Allow it to dry a week before using."

Another waterproof cement is made by dry-mixing ten parts, each, of fine, dry, white sand, plaster of paris and litharge, with one part powdered resin. Work, as it is required, to a stiff paste with boiled linseed oil. The oil must be free from any adulteration with fish oil. It is sometimes necessary to boil pure raw linseed oil for a few minutes to expel the water.

Mrs. G. (Troy, Pa.).

I hope the two correspondents who have asked for aquarium cement will see and keep these formulas. Both are excellent.

For Frost Sufferers

Will you let me tell the members of the Exchange of something that must interest many now that winter has brought to us a plentiful crop of frost-bitten ears and chilblained feet?

I was a grievous sufferer from chilblains for years. For eleven years past I have not been tormented by them. And this is what cured me:

I was advised by a friend to pour kerosene oil in a saucer, wring out a rag in it and with this wipe the affected parts several times each day. If I awoke in the night, I was also to do the same thing.

He warned me not to saturate the cloth and lay it upon the chilblains, as it might cause a blister. I was to wipe the feet with the dampened cloth and let them dry of themselves. If I recollect aright, the chilblains were cured in a week's time. I trust this simple remedy may relieve other sufferers as it relieved me.

ROBERT M. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

You have conferred a favor upon more persons than you can imagine would be concerned in the matter you discuss. "The cry of the children" and the groans of their seniors under the anguish of frost bites are abroad in the land to an unusual extent this winter. Heavy snows, that tempted ill-shod youngsters to the coasting grounds, and unexpected storms of snow and sleet which found men and women away from home without galoshes, have wrought their evil work in hundreds of homes. The remedy you propose is simple, cheap and within the reach of all.

Wants Recipe for Goulash

I have watched the exchange from week to week in the hope that somebody would send in a recipe for Hungarian goulash. Will you try to get it for me? What are the proper meats to be used in it?

I have a restaurant in which are served 10-cent meals. I have been making the goulash of beef. My patrons insist that it should be made of other meat. As some of them are constantly praising a rival restaurant, where the cook is famous for her goulash, you can readily see that mine is not an idle request. It means my bread and butter!

Any recipe for other cheap dishes—for example, cooking liver in any other way than by frying—would be gratefully appreciated.

M. E. B. (Minneapolis).

While Hungarian goulash is usually made of beef, I see no reason why veal should not be substituted. Will correspondents, who can enlighten us on this head, let us hear from them, and supply our querist with the coveted cheap (and good) recipes?

Liver En Casserole.

Put a lamb's liver (sliced) into deep water to draw out the blood. Meanwhile fry fat salt pork until it begins to crisp. Strain off the fat; set the pork aside and fry a sliced onion in the same fat. Next, lay the liver—carefully wiped dry—in the pan and cook fast for five minutes, turning once that both sides may be seared. Now lay liver, pork and onion in a bakedish that has a close top. Have ready about a dozen potato balls, cut with a gouge, which have been parboiled. Lay them about the liver, sprinkle with parsley, pepper and a few drops of lemon juice; put in enough weak stock to fill the dish half way up to the top; fit on the cover and bake for a full hour, without opening it. It is savory, and "goes" much further than fried liver.

Wants Dye for Horsehair Braid

Do you know of any way to dye horsehair braid? I have a white hat of that braid which, although in good condition, has become very grimy with use. I should like to dye it black.

Here is a recipe for chocolate icing without eggs:

One cup of granulated sugar, half a cup of water, a small piece of butter and chocolate to taste. Boil until it forms a soft ball when dropped into water. Beat hard and spread.

Here are two suggestions:

Crackers, ground or rolled fine and kept in a covered jar, ready for use, save much time to the busy housewife.

A band about two inches wide, set in the back of a corset cover, will make it last twice as long for the wearer who has been in the habit of tearing it with pins. Make the band two inches long in the middle and slope to the usual width.

H. H. F. (Hick's Run, Pa.).

Your query as to dyes is passed on to other better versed than myself in coloring fabrics at home.

Let us hear from you again.

Novel Dishes for Afternoon Affairs

WHAT mistress of a house or cozy apartment does not delight in having three congenial women friends in for an "all-day" affair? Be the amusement cards or intimate talk over the fancy work, the hostess wishes to enjoy every minute of her guests' stay and can well wish to plan her simple luncheon menu with that end in view. Little recipes that can be prepared beforehand are, therefore, of value to her, and the salad course offers many opportunities for display of housewifely skill. One easy and simple salad is made by cutting into squares a small cake of Neufchatel cheese. These are laid in cups of crisp lettuce leaves and about a teaspoonful of chopped English walnuts placed on each. If desired this can be further garnished with halved walnuts and seeded Malaga grapes. Just before serving mayonnaise dressing is added.

Delicious sandwiches can also be made with soft cream cheese by mixing with a small quantity of olive oil and stirring into the paste. This done, add chopped stuffed olives. This filling can be made and put away, and at the last moment spread between thin slices of bread.

For afternoon teas or any occasion where between-meals refreshments are served, a novelty is made by mixing the cheese with ground walnuts, and, after rolling it into tiny balls, place between the two halves of a seeded date.

A New Salad

A NEW variation on the now familiar Waldorf salad has been invented, where the apple is peeled, cored and cut in cross slices. One slice is laid upon a few lettuce leaves on each plate, and over it is put a layer of bar-le-duc and cream cheese, which has been put through a potato masher, while around the whole is arranged a circle of mayonnaise dressing. A prettier dish can hardly be imagined, and, by the way, the cheese is never so good as it is when used in this way or beaten up with a little whipped cream.

FOR A MILLION OF MONEY

BY ARTHUR W. MARCHMONT

Author of "By Right of Sword," "When I Was Czar," etc., etc.

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She believed that Gilbert Merridew had taken Selma out of London, having possibly heard of their last meeting. It called for extra courage to act alone; but Olive was very confident of her disguise; and without fear for herself.

She was anxious to get at close grips with Merridew; and she had just told the Robsons that she would be away for a few days, when to her astonishment Gilbert Merridew himself was shown into her room.

"You are surprised to see me, Miss Parmenter, but I wish to see you on account of a young woman in whom I am interested, and who has told an extraordinary story about you, Selma Hammond."

What did he know? In her first indignation she had been about to order him to leave the room; but feeling it would be safer to hear him, she pointed to a chair, and herself sat down to listen.

CHAPTER XIX.

"Rosa Baumstein."

Olive's first thought, when Gilbert Merridew spoke of Selma Hammond, was that the girl had reported all that had been told to her; but in a second she discarded it, as being not only unworthy of Selma, but false to her own implicit belief in her sincerity.

"I wish to warn you against that girl, Miss Parmenter," said Merridew, after a pause. "She is thoroughly bad, and has been in prison?"

"And your reason?" asked Olive, curtly.

"I know you will scarcely believe it—a desire for your good."

"As you anticipate, I do not believe it. What is this alleged story?"

It was soon apparent, then, that he had very little to tell, and had come rather to seek information than to give any.

"You went to her lodgings——"

"What is the story you say she has told?" interrupted Olive. "I saw her accused unjustly of picking a pocket in Oxford street, and was able to save her from a false prosecution. That is no secret. Now, what has she said?"

"She is a convicted thief, Miss Parmenter, and served a term of imprisonment in Chicago; and she is also the associate of thieves on this side."

"But the alleged story? What has she said of me?"

"She declares that you were with her for some hours; that you spoke of myself and my mother to her in terms of excited abuse; that you questioned her closely about us, saying that you believed we were scoundrels, and had plotted to rob you; and that, in short, you were bent upon exposing us as rogues, and attempted to get her to help you."

He spoke somewhat unhesitatingly, weighing his words, and searching Olive's face as of for confirmation of the tale, as he told it. Olive saw at once that he was lying; and read his motive. He wished to find out what Selma had actually said to her. It was clear that if Selma had really betrayed her, she would have revealed all about the Hartmanns and the plan the two had discussed together.

"Where is she?" asked Olive, in reply.

"Where she can do no more harm," said Merridew, without thinking.

"Then why do you think it necessary to warn me?"

He paused and frowned. "It is only in your own interests."

"No, Mr. Merridew. Your interests, not mine, have brought you here today. You have made a great mistake—surprising in one so shrewd. You have told me that there is some connection between you and this girl whom you describe as a convicted thief. I had an instinct that that was so. Now I know it."

He shrugged his shoulders, as if her interpretation were of no importance, and waved his hand to dismiss the subject. "As you will. But I had another object in coming to see you."

"I do not wish to hear it," said Olive, very firmly. She was confident that Selma had kept her secret; and confident, also, that the reason she had not heard from her was due to Merridew's intervention.

"But I wish to state it. I wish to discuss it with you. I give you my word of honor, Miss Parmenter, that I feel intense sympathy with you in all the trouble that has befallen you. The present straits to which you are driven, through absolutely no fault of your own, are painful and distressing to both my mother and myself. We wish to have an opportunity of showing this practically."

"I have had abundant evidence of your friendly intentions," said Olive.

He took no notice of the interruption. "It is true that the law has given us this immense fortune; but we feel that at the same time it has done you an injustice so intense as to render our position extremely invidious. You have always taken the ugliest view of my own actions and intentions toward you; but you must allow me to remind you that after you had refused to honor me with your hand, it was my mother's wish, no less than my own, that you should share the fortune with us."

Olive maintained a resolute silence, and when he paused allowed no sign of her feelings to escape her either in word or look.

"I would ask you once more, Miss Parmenter, to make me the happiest and proudest of men by consenting to be my wife."

A rapid glance and a gesture of the hand answered him.

"I would devote my life to your happiness," he cried, earnestly, bending his dark eyes passionately upon her. "I love you the more for the heroism with which you have borne this reverse of fortune, and my heart——"

"It is impossible," she broke in, sharply.

"As you will," he said, with a sigh. "That is, however, my great desire. But if not that, then, will you not consent to take a hal fof the million which constitutes your father's fortune, and put an end to all the strife between us."

When she did not answer, he assumed that she was impressed by the offer, and went on to urge her acceptance of it.

"I have been thinking," she interrupted, breaking into one of his flowing sentences. "You offer me this as a bribe to acquiesce in the shame you have put on me. And I reject it as an insult, Mr. Merridew. But you want a compromise. All the money my father left is mine by right; and you and your mother know this. Well, tell the truth—admit that that story about the Sheffield marriage is false; a public admission, of course, I mean; and I will give you one-third of the whole inheritance, and undertake that no steps shall be taken to punish you for the wrong you have done."

Merridew's set face paled, his eyes glittered dangerously, and his nostrils dilated as his breath came quickly in rage at this defiance. It cost him a great effort of will to control himself. "That, of course, is an insult," he said. "I came out of no feeling but kindness to you."

"Nonsense," retorted Olive, with an angry laugh. "You came to see if you could make terms with me by which you could keep at least half of what you have stolen. You came because you are afraid that I shall find out the truth. You thought that having had a little experience of this reverse of fortune, I should be in the mood to come to terms. Well, you have failed; and now be good enough to relieve me of the insult of your presence," and with that, she rose, and pointed to the door.

But he kept his seat, and recovered his temper. "This is not a matter that can be adjusted by temper shown on either side, Miss Parmenter."

"Will you go?" she cried.

"I beg you——"

As he was speaking, the door was opened from without and Jack entered.

"Hullo," he exclaimed, in surprise, at seeing Merridew with Olive.

Merridew was not in the least disconcerted. "I came to make Miss Parmenter an offer, which I should like to repeat in your presence, Mr. Fenwick," he said.

"He first asked me to marry him, Jack, and then offered me a sum of hush money to agree in the wrong he has done me. I have ordered him to leave the room, and he has refused to go."

"Then it's my turn," said Jack, very quietly. "Now, sir, are you going?"

"I wish to discuss——"

"Are you going? I shan't ask you again."

"There is no ground for your interference——" began Merridew, rising; but Jack gave him no time to finish the sentence. Tackling him with the skill of a first-class footballer, he first shook him till his teeth rattled together, and then hustled him out of the room and along the hall to the front door, and sent him staggering down the short flight of steps with the force of a couple of lusty kicks. Then he returned and fetched his hat and threw it after him.

Merridew picked up his hat amid the jeers of a couple of small boys who were passing; and with a scowl of hate at Jack, jumped into the carriage, which was waiting, and drove off.

"I feel decidedly better for that," laughed Jack, as he rejoined Olive. "I've owed him that ever since that day at Silverbeech; and there's still a little unpaid balance to come to him."

"He came to try and make terms. He is getting a little uneasy. He has cause, too," declared Olive.

"Have you found out anything, then, while I have been in Paris?"

"I'm going to."

"That girl, Hammond?"

"Yes; partly. I met her, and she repeated what I told you before, that there is a plot on foot which concerns you."

"I don't take it seriously, Olive," he replied, lightly. "Anyhow, they'll have to put it off for a while. Berlin, this time; and the chief insists on my going with him. Another week or ten days, at least, I expect."

"Well, I hope I shall have news for you when you return."

"I hope it won't be that you have got into any trouble, girlie. I was so uneasy while in Paris, I could scarcely rest."

"I shan't get into any trouble, Jack" she answered, with a smile; and then led the conversation round to his visit to Paris, and the projected journey to Berlin.

She was not sorry to hear that he would not be in London for the next week or two. She did not tell him anything about the venture on which she had decided. He would have dissuaded her, she knew; and as he was to be absent from town, she would be spared the difficulties she had foreseen in meeting him.

He had only a very short time to spend with her, and they parted with an assurance from her that she would write him every day.

As soon as he was gone, Olive told Mrs. Robson that she was going into the country; and started for her other rooms to assume her disguise and set out on her mission to the Hartmanns.

Merridew's visit had distinctly encouraged her. She was certain she had read his motive rightly—that his anxiety to come to an arrangement was caused by a consciousness of crime, and that he did not feel secure without Olive's acquiescence in some settlement. He was the last man in the world to part with a single sovereign, unless forced by fear of lesing all.

His wish to marry her sprang from the same motive. If she were once his wife, it would be too late for her to raise any questions. The millions were either hers or the Merridews'; and if she were his wife, they would be secure of everything. Olive saw all this as clearly as if Merridew himself had told her.

She was fully alive, too, to the hazard of this fresh undertaking. However, she was sure that Selma had not betrayed her. Merridew had merely been guessing at what he imagined might have passed between the two; and had come to find out all he could do to confirm his guess. It was just a bluff—in the language of her new slang. And she was high spirited, hopeful, and confident as she made her preparations and assumed the disguise in which she was to play the spy.

She laughed in great satisfaction as she surveyed herself in the glass. Her figure was clumsy, her walk ungainly, and her carriage purposely awkward, but she had been careful not to make her face ugly. She knew too well the effects of good looks upon the average man; and she might need to have recourse to this weapon.

Telling the woman of the house that she might possibly return there that night to sleep, she set out for Ajax street, Brixton, the address of the Hartmanns.

Selma Hammond had not told her the number of their house; and as she found Ajax street contained nearly a hundred houses, she was for the moment nonplussed how to find it.

As she stood staring about her, a rather good-looking young man, obviously a foreigner, passed and threw an admiring glance in her direction. Olive let fall an exclamation of embarrassment in German, and he turned, hesitated, walked on a few steps, paused again, and then came back and, raising his hat, asked if he could be of any assistance: "I think you are German," he added, in that language.

Olive turned on him the battery of her expressive eyes, and, with a fervent exclamation of thanks, replied in German that she was looking for the house of Fraulein Anna Hartmann.

"I am Karl Hartmann, her brother," he answered, with evident pleasure, as he again raised his hat. "I am on my way home. Will you accompany me?"

"I am Rosa Baumstein," said Olive, adding with a sigh and another glance. "I am all alone in this awful city, and have been told to seek your sister as a friend."

"She will be delighted to welcome you," declared the brother; and his looks said quite clearly that he was speaking rather for himself than for his sister.

The next minute Olive stood before the door of their house. Her adventure had now begun in real earnest.

(To be Continued.)

HER HUSBAND WAS A DRUNKARD

A Lady who cures her husband of His Drinking Habits Writes of Her Struggle to Save her Home. 97

A PATHETIC LETTER



"Thad for a long time been thinking of trying the Tasteless Samaria Prescription trentment on my husband for his drinking habits, but I was afraid he would discover that I was giving him medicine, and the thought unnerved me. I hesitated for nearly a week, but one day when he came home very much intoxicated and his week's salary nearly all spent, I threw off all fear and determined to make an effort to save our home from the ruin I saw coming, at all hazards. I sent for your Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and put it in his coffee as directed next morning and watched and prayed for the result. At noon I gave him more and also at supper. He never suspected a thing, and I then boldly kept right on giving it regularly, as I had discovered something that had set every nerve in my body tingling with hope and happiness, and I could see a bright future spread out before me—a peaceful, happy home, a share in the good things of life, an attentive loving husband, comforts and everything else dear to a woman's heart; for my husband had told me that whiskey was vile stuff and he was taking a dislike to it. It was only too true, for before I had given him the full course he had stopped drinking altogether, but I kept giving him the medicine till it was gone, and then sent for another lot, to have on hand if he should relapse, as he had done from promises before. 'He never has and I am writing you this letter to tell you how thankful I am. I honestly believe it will cure the worst cases."

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PATTERN DEPARTMENT, ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONT

CHURCH FINANCIERING.

Continued from Page Sixteen.

people through their ears and eyes, but principally through their stomachs. Nearly every financial effort gave rise to dissatisfaction on the part of some one. In almost every instance some individual, or family, or class was offended. And while the village has increased threefold in population, that church is neither numerically nor spiritually as strong as it was eight years ago, when the population was one-third what it is now. There may be other causes for its failure, but none I think so potential as the persistent attempt to God's work in an indirect, rather than in a direct, way. And there is surely a difference here with a distinction.

Now, I speak from the standpoint of personal experience. For more than a dozen years of my early ministry, I followed the multitude in the matter of church suppers, festivals, excursions,, and paid entertainments; but, seeing the error of my ways, determined to set my face like flint against the whole brood. I came to the conclusion that, if properly presented to their intelligence and conscience, the people would give directly for church and benevolent work all that was necessary to be raised. Or, to reverse the proposition, that God's cause could get along without that which the people refused to give, or were unable to give directly, in response to a

DIRECT AND INTELLIGENT APPEAL.

And with one or two solitary exceptions, I managed to influence my congregations and hold them to that theory. The result was less social friction, more liberty, more intelligent consecration of individual resources to the work of the Master, larger church revenues, and incomparably greater spirituality among the members, followed by blessed revivals among the unsaved. And last, though not least, a greater reverence for God's house on the part of the young people—a consideration worth all the sacrifice required to secure it.

I may be asked, "How much ought our people to give?" I answer, there can be no hard and fast rule. There are those who, in view of health conditions, family, and limited income, should not give one-tenth of their incomes. With the masses, the tenth is a safe rule. There are many who should give two-tenths; yes, five-tenths. Others might even give all their income, and a part of their capital stock. Circumstances alter cases. While the "two mites," given by the poor widow out of her penury, was more than the rich gave into the Lord's treasury out of their abundance, and was commented upon by the Master, I do not understand him to commend the giving of all, but rather that he would condemn the "withholding of more than is meet" on the part of the rich. To "give as the Lord hath prospered us" is our formula taken from the New Testament, and perhaps it is quite as good as any other.

Jacob's Bethel vow to give a tenth if the Lord would prosper him in the way, seemed much like a sharp bargain made with the Lord for the purpose of personal gain. But since the Lord ratified it by giving the prosperity, we may safely conclude that he is not averse to such vows. I know a man who, with his wife, said at their marriage, "Henceforth not less than one-tenth to the Lord's cause." And they kept their vow and were surprised again and again at the prosperity that came, enabling them to give hundreds and thousands, where they had expected to give through life only cents and dollars.

I was accustomed, prior to the year 1873, when Jay Cooke failed, and the whole country suffered, to point when attending church dedications to that financier and philanthropist as an example of systematic Christian liberty. Early in his business career, he had opened an O. P. J. account, which he explained as the "Old Patriarch Jacob Account," referring to his Bethal vow to give a tenth. After Cooke's failure, not a few of my friends came back at me with "Where now is your O. P. J. account?" I would answer, "Wait for the finis." When Jay Cooke had paid back in full to those creditors who held on to his securities, including ten per cent interest on their holdings, I retorted on my friends by saying, "There is your O. P. J. account with interest!" It is still true that "the righteous are not forsaken, nor do their seed beg bread." Ten per cent of the income of the millions of Christians in this country, on a careful estimate, would yield so enormous a revenue to the church annually, as to require the services of many more church officials than we now have on annual salaries of $5,000 each and expenses paid, the sum total of whose duties would be just to give this money away.

We know of no better system of church financiering than the envelope system. We worked it long before it came into general use and in a more general and systematic way, twenty-five years ago, than it is worked even now by most of our churches. I like the plan of fifty-two envelopes, one for each Sunday of the year. Similar in its details is what is known as the "duplex envelope system" issued by a Richmond, Virginia, printing-house, and now in use in many churches. One end of the partitioned envelope is for the local church, including incidentals and pastor's salary, and the other end for related benevolences. I would modify the system somewhat, but follow the general plan. This system eliminates, in a measure, the necessity laid upon the pastor for dunning from the pulpit, beginning when his pastorate begins, and ending only when the pastorate ends, unless perchance death shall mercifully relieve him before. While the caution of the Master to "do not your alms to be seen of men," and "let not one hand know what the other does," is generally applied to our method of helping the poor, yet I question whether, on interrogation, the Saviour would not have applied it with equal force to all kinds of religious, charitable and philanthropic giving. Certain it is that many of our methods for money-raising, especially at church dedications, are so ostentatious, so at variance with the spirit and character of the "meek and lowly One," so booming to the rich giver and such a boomerang to the poor giver, that we need to take heed to our ways.

We need to teach our people that giving is an act of worship, and that the daily toil that confers the ability to follow the Pauline method of giving, should be done in a worshipful spirit, whether it be farming, railroading, merchandising or housekeeping. "Whatsoever ye do, do it as unto the Lord." Then the blacksmith, as he hammers the glowing iron, will say, "At least a tenth of this produce will, on Sunday next, go to enrich the treasury of my Lord." Paul wrote to the Corinthian church, "Now concerning the collection for the saints, as I have given order to the churches of Galatia, even so do ye. Upon the first day of the week, let everyone of you" (that means men, women and children) "lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him, that there may be no gatherings when I come." It would be a strange paraphrase of that language to read it thus: "Let everyone of you join in getting up an oyster supper, or a charity ball, or a taffy pull, or a Boston baked beans dinner, or church theatricals, or any other thing that will raise money, only so that you have it all ready for me when I come," and further, "Oh, my Corinthian brethren, if you can induce some of the Canaanitish descendants of the Hivites, the Hittites, or the Girgashites to buy some of the tickets, this will be clear gain, and will be greatly appreciated by your servant in the Lord."

When the members of any church, large or small, have given to their full ability and have done their utmost to induce gifts from other legitimate sources and still find their expenses not met, it is a fair presumption either that the expenses should be cut down, or a padlock be put on that church door.

As another has said, "Giving to the church a portion of what one earns in his daily work, on the plea of helping the church, does not help the buyer as much as the church ought to help him in teaching him to give." A church may get money by selling peanuts, or taffy, or oysters, or pincushions, or Teddy bears, but it is by that act squandering one of its finest opportunities. A church can hardly afford to lower its morals in order to raise money; better raise its morals, even if it lowers its cash balance. A church had better have high moral standards than a high steeple. There are church buildings still standing in America that were paid for with money secured by lotteries. This method was long since outlawed everywhere, except in those churches where grab-bag and fish-pond festivals still prevail. And the church fair or social entertainment as a money-getter is passing even now, as the better way begins to appear more clearly to earnest Christians and devoted supporters of church work everywhere.

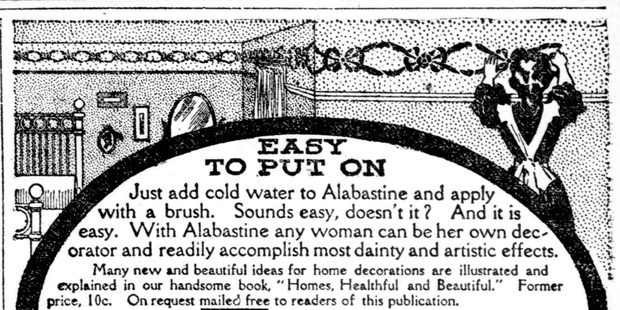
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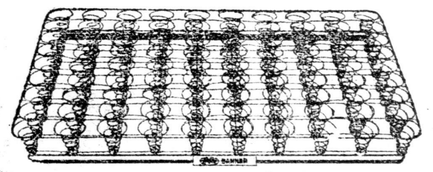
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The Life and Work of the Patron Saint of Ireland

Tuesday next is St. Patrick's Day. To Rev. Canon Dann, rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, The Advertiser is indebted for the following account of the life and works of St. Patrick, the patron saint of Ireland.

It will be found good reading, for Canon Dann's lectures upon Ireland are known far and wide, and many of the principal points of these lectures are contained in the article.

Few saints have had more written about them than the patron Saint of Ould Ireland. The difficulty for the historic student is, therefore, not the lack of material, but the selection of that which is trustworthy. This difficulty was so great in St. Patrick's case that the student of times past gave up in despair the hope of ever solving it. A cloud of debate surrounded the Saint. Many learned men of the last generation were inclined to deny altogether his very existence. But the more modern historic student is not so easily disheartened, and by his labors a sifting process has begun, and the later 'Lives,' written some 700 years after St. Patrick's time, have been practically left out of consideration, as any trustworthy information contained in them is also found in the earlier sources.

"The confession of St. Patrick," copied into the Book of Armagh, in the year A. D. 807, and preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, professes to be written by himself and about himself. All learned men accept this confession as genuine, and it is from this source much of our information about St. Patrick is derived. But there is preserved in the Bodleian Library a letter written by St. Patrick to a Welsh Prince Coroticus, who had been taken captive and slain some Irish Christians. This letter is in the form of a remonstrance gives us some information about St. Patrick. St. Patrick's "Breastplate," being a hymn written in Irish, and translated by Mrs. Alexander, though not giving biographical facts, yet is useful as showing us what his creed was. When we add to these two documents, the hymn of Secundinus or Sechnall, we have all the contemporaneous writings at present available. No doubt exists as to the genuineness of these works. They are published in Dr. Whitley Stokes' Tripartite, vol. I, p. 48, II., pp. 357-359.

Next in authority to these contemporaneous documents is the Hymn of Fiace, who was consecrated by St. Patrick to be Bishop of Sleibte. It is however of later date, for the hymn-writer speaks of St. Patrick, not as personally known to him, but of one who was known to him only through books and stories. As a short sketch of St. Patrick's life, it has much merit, and its style and reticence shows it to be of early date, probably sometime in the sixth century.

But there are two other writings. "The Life of St. Patrick," by Muirchu, and the memoranda of Tirechan, from which some materials are obtained. These latter writings belong to the latter half of the seventh century, and some very interesting information has been gathered from them by J. B. Bury, and published over his name in The Guardian, Nov. 20-27, 1901. He shows that Muirchu's Life was of slightly later date than Tirechan's, but that the two works were independent of each other. They were copied into the Book of Armagh in the year A. D. 807, but "Muirchu knew nothing of Tirechan, and Tirechan nothing of Muirchu.

The main source of Muirchu's information is St. Patrick's confession, "the first three sections and a half are simply an abbrevation of the narrative portion of the confession." Muirchu indicates this source by the reference "ut ipse ait." Muirchu gives us five facts that are not to be found in the confession, that Patrick's nationality was Brythonic; that he was born in Britain; that his original name was Sochet; that his mother's name was Concessa, and that the vicus Bannavem Taburnie, mentioned in the confession, is not far from the Irish Channel and is "uentre" (whatever this may be). His information on these points, we are given to understand, depended on a concensus of authorities (whether oral or written we are left to conjecture.) Mr. Bury points out that Muirchu is responsible for some blunders and indiscretions, in some cases seriously misinterpreting St. Patrick's words, and in others making unwarrantable inferences. His method, he says himself, was eclectic (carptim.) He does not set down every incident, he selects; but he fails to tell us what principle guided him in his selection. He seems to have taken his information from whatever source was before him, piecemeal as it were, now one source, now another. He did not fuse his materials into a unity, so we naturally find many incongruities. But apart from these inconsistencies this life of St. Patrick, as well as the Acta of Tirechan, are valuable sources for the formation of a formal biography of the saint.

From these manuscripts the following information is derived, and from them it is certain that St. Patrick was not a visionary personage, but a real missionary by whom Ire and was converted to Christianity.

St. Patrick tells us that he was the child of Christian parents, the son of a deacon in the church, Calpornius, and the grandson of a priest, named Odissus. He adds that he was born at Bannanem Taburnie. There is some difficulty in locating this place now, Muirchu, as we saw, says it is not far from the Irish Channel. Professor Stokes thinks is must be Dumbarton on the Clyde, near Glasgow, others that it is in France, near Bologne, St. Patrick speaks of his home being in the Britannias—if this means his native place then it was either in England, which is Brittannia, Brema, or Wales, which is Brittannia, Secunda, but of course, he may only mean by 'home,' his place of residence, or the place of residence of his parents. Besides being a deacon, he says that his father was also a 'decurio,' which was a Roman office of either a civil nature, corresponding to our town councilor,' or a military man. In either case it is plain that the office of the deaconate was not in those days inconsistent with civil or military duties. His name Patricius points to his Roman nationality—it not being a real name but the name of a rank of nobility. Bearing this out he tells us in another place that he bartered his noble birth by coming to Ireland as a missionary. We shall not be far astray if we register him as the son of Roman parents, who were Christians, and settled in Great Britain, either in England or Wales. The Roman army having been withdrawn from England, the country was exposed to the attacks and inroads of the Picts and Scots. The Picts, from Scotland, and the Scots, from Ireland. In one of these expeditions, St. Patrick tells us he was taken prisoner, being a boy of 16, and carried off to Ireland. He was sold as a slave to Milchu, a chief in County Antrim, and for six years of his life he toiled as a slave in that valley near Ballymena, his chief occupation being to herd swine on the hill side. He tells us that up to this time though a nominal Christian he had given but little thought to serious matters, but his occupation furnished him with this opportunity. He looked on the bitter experience of his exile as a dispensation of Providence sent to punish him for his careless life, and to rouse him to a more earnest seeking after God. He says that he frequently got up at night and went to the woods and the hills to pray. He devoted himself to fasting and the love and the fear of God grew in me and by mortification faith became stronger. Then the Lord brought me," he says, "to a sense of my unbelief that I might even at a late period call my sins to remembrance and turn with all my heart unto the Lord, my God."

After a time he had a dream in which a voice seemed to come to him saying, "You have well done in fasting and you will soon return to your own country." He received this as a divine intimation that he would be delivered from captivity, and when some few days later he had another vision, telling him that the ship was ready, and the port from which it was to sail was mentioned. He hesitated no longer but fled from his master and made for the shore. For a long time he wandered over the country, traversing fully 200 miles, before he found a vessel sailing from Ireland. When he sought for a passage he was at first angrily refused, but after betaking himself to prayer, and hearing a voice saying to him, "Come back, those men are calling you," he again requested a passage, with more success this time. He was received on board. The vessel sailed, and after three days they reached some part of France, described as a desert. In the course of their journey through the desert they were reduced to great extremities from hunger and the head of the party appealed to Patrick, as a Christian, to pray for help to his God, and from this circumstance we may gather that already the missionary spirit was being awakened in his heart, and that he had been trying to convert his companions to Christianity. In reply to their request he says: "Turn in faith to the Lord my God, to whom nothing is impossible, that he may send food into your path even until you are satisfied, for it abounds everywhere to him." "And," he adds, "by God's help it happened so; for lo! a herd of swine appeared in the way before our eyes, and they killed many of them and halting there two night, were much refreshed."

St. Patrick does not tell us in his confession where his journey ended. He says that after sixty days he made his escape from this party, but in another place he seems to imply that for some time he was an inmate of a monastery in France, and as that in Tours was the most famous, there seems no improbability in the supposition that he spent some time there. It was an age of turmoil and bloodshed, and it seemed as if the only resource for one who wished to live a holy life was to separate himself from the world, and commune only with those who were similarly disposed as himself. After remaining a few years in France, St. Patrick made his way to Britain, where his parents were still residing. They received him with great joy and besought him not to leave them again. An irresistible conviction was, however, rising in his mind that he should return again to Ireland as a preacher of the Gospel.

He gives us this description of it: "I saw in a vision of the night a person named Victricus, coming as if from Ireland with innumerable letletrs, and he gave me one of them, and I read the beginning of the letters, and he gave me one of them, and I read the beginning of the let? ter running thus, "The voice of the people of Ireland," and as I was reading the commencement of the letter I thought at that moment that I heard the voice of those who were near the wood of Focluth, which is adjoining the Western Sea, and they cried out thus, as it were with one voice, 'We entreat thee, holy youth, to come and walk still among us.'"

He encountered much opposition to his project from his friends, and they offered him every worldly inducement to remain still with them. But without effect. "Even while I slept it seemed to me that I saw the Island of the Gael always before me." He says, "he did not go to Ireland until he was nearly worn out." From which many conclude that many years elapsed before he undertook his mission. This we can scarcely believe. A man whose soul was on fire with missionary zeal would not put off his desire till his enthusiasm cooled. No, more probably these words refer to the severe mental struggle and anxiety in the conflict between what he conceived his duty and his affection for his friends. It is not surprising that he would describe such a struggle as producing physicial exhaustion. However, his determination prevailed, he was duly ordained and commissioned, and set forth on his great enterprise. He landed at Wicklow with a few companions, but meeting with nothing but opposition there, he did not remain long in that neighborhood. Naturally turning to the part of the island he knew best, and wishing to compensate his master for the loss of his slave, he sailed northward, and coasted along till he came to Strangford, and disembarked.

Here he converted Dichu, the prince, and several of his tribe. They had imagined them robbers and set their dogs upon them. But St. Patrick quoted from his Latin Psalter: "Deliver not to the beasts the soul that confesses to thee," and they were delivered. Dichu and his companions listened to the preaching of the gospel, and were the first fruits of St. Patrick's mission. Here he built his first church at Saul—or used Dichu's barn for a church—Saul meaning "a barn."

Anxious to go to the friends of his youth he set out thence. Then Melchu, his former master, hearing of his approach, and thinking he came to be revenged on him, gathered all his substance into his house, and burned himself to death. His family, however, afterwards received the faith and were baptized.

St. Patrick's real mission was to Tara. Tara was then the Irish capital—the seat of Ireland's greatness. As Moore says:

"The harp that once through Tara's halls the soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls, as if that soul were fled."

It was Easter Eve when St. Patrick arrived at Slane, in sight of Tara. King Laoghaire and his courtiers were celebrating a great pagan feast and had issued an order that no fire should be lit but his. St. Patrick, however, preparing to celebrate Easter, lit his fires. The king seeing them in the distance, was greatly angered, and had his council summoned. The Druid priests declared that the fire lighted before the royal fire would never be extinguished unless it were extinguished that night. The king, therefore, set out with his magicians in his chariots to punish the intruders. Certain death seemed to threaten St. Patrick and his companions. However they came out unarmed to meet the king, chanting the Psalm, "Some put their trust in chariots and some in horses, but we will remember the Lord our God." The superstition of the people protected him—if he had shown the slightest fear his fate would have been sealed.

When the king and his magicians were about to fall on St. Patrick, he and his companions began again chanting, "Let God arise and let his enemies be scattered, let them also that hate Him, flee before Him." They drew back with fear, and reverence and awe took the place of anger and resentment. St. Patrick demanded to be allowed to preach at Tara. The King was afraid to refuse, and so St. Patrick presented himself at the great couut of the kingdom and declared the message of love. Insisting on the great truth of God, the Creator, he led them from their nature worship to the worship of nature's God. He, who made the sun, he said, must be greater than the sun. The Druid priests may have had power to bring evil, but they could not take it away. God was the God of love. He alone could do that. His preaching here was very successful and he founded the great church of Donagh Patrick—Donagh signifying that on Sunday that ground was consecrated. The Tara Palace is gone, but the church's ruin remains. So earthly kingdoms wane, but the Church of Christ endures.

The two daughters of King Laoghaire questioned St. Patrick: "Your God is He in heaven, or on earth, in the sea, in the rivers? How is He to be seen? How is He to be loved? How is He to be found? To these questions St. Patrick replied:

"Our God is the God of all men. The God of the heaven, and the earth, of the sea and rivers. The God of the sun, the moon and all stars. The God of the high mountains, of lowly villages, the God who is above heaven, in heaven and under heaven. He hath an inhabitation in the sea, and in all that are therein. He inspireth all things. He quickeneth all things, He is over all things, He sustaineth all things, He giveth light to the sun, He hath made springs in a dry ground and dry islands in the sea. He hath appointed the stars to serve the greater lights, He hath a son co-equal and co-eternal with Himself. The Son is not younger than the Father nor is the Father older than the Son. And the Holy Ghost are not divided. Inasmuch as ye are the daughters of an earthly king, I invite you to the heavenly King. Believe in Him." Then they said: "Teach us how we may believe in this heavenly King? Then St. Patrick said: "Believe ye in repentance after sin?" They said, "We believe." "Believe ye in life after death. Believe ye the resurrction at th day of judgment? Believe ye in the unity of the church?" To all these they assented and they were then baptized.

After this St. Patrick preached in Donegal, and Antrim, founded the See of Armagh and Coshel, spending seven years in Munster, and as some say, having crossed over to Isle of Man and preached the gospel there, so that the Manx men claimed St. Patrick as their apostle as well as the Irish). He died after having founded 365 churches. The exact year of his death and the place of his burial are as uncertain as the year he began his ministry, but A. D. 463 seems to be the most probable date.

Trihechan, referred to above, says Patrick was buried at Saul, So says the annals of St. Martin, in thirteenth century. Dr. Stokes and the Book of Armagh say Downpatrick. Mr. Elden Calender, of Cashel and Leber Brecc, say "Armagh." William of Newbridge, in twelfth century, says, "The primary was bestowed on Armagh in honor of St. Patrick, whose remains rest there."

He does not tell us much of what he had to suffer but the little he tells shows us its character. "It would be long," he says, "to relate all my labor in details, or even in part. Briefly, I may tell how the omnipotent God often delivered me from slavery and from twelve dungeons, in which my life was imperiled, besides many things which I cannot express in words, neither would I give trouble to my readers. It was not my grace, but God, who conquered in me, so that I came to the Irish people to preach the gospel and to suffer insults from unbelievers, that I should listen to reproach about my wandering, endure many persecution, even to fetters, and if I be worthy, I am ready to lay down my life unhesitatingly and most gladly for His name." At the end he looks back with thankfulness.

"I know," he says, "that in fact I have not led a perfect life, as other believers. But I confess to my Lord and I do not blush before Him, because I lie not, from the time that I knew Him in my youth, the love of God and His fear have increased In me, and until now, by the favor of God I have kept the faith."

Rev. Thomas Olden, M. A., in his work on "The Church of Ireland," p. 28, says, "An important element of the success St. Patrick achieved was the design he constantly kept in view of raising up a native ministry and drawing his followers from the educated classes. One of his earliest converts was Duffack (Dubhthack), chief poet of Ireland; and when St. Patrick consulted him as to the "material" for a bishop, that is, a suitable person to consecrate to the office, he proposed his pupil Fiace. The conditions were that he should be "a freeman of good lineage without defect, without blemish, whose wealth is not over-little, and is not overmuch." "I wish a man of one wife, unto whom hath been born only one child." It was to a clergy such as this, possessed of the best education then attainable in Ireland that the literary position of the Irish church in the following centuries was, in a great measure, due. The high standard thus set up in the beginning was maintained by their successors."

So, as we would expect, there went out from Ireland at this early period a noble band of missionaries to help convert the world to Christ.

St. Columba, who founded the famous monastery at Iona, kindling a light in that island which shone like a brilliant star, casting its rays over the dark places of the world, and cheering the distant heathen lands, was a pupil of St. Patrick's. When the barbaric hordes overran Europe and England, driving the original British church to the west, and almost extirpating it, Ireland, escaping these barbarian inroads, continued undisturbed in the pursuit of learning, in the study of the Scriptures and in the exercise of piety. Here all lovers of learning found a haven of rest, and that training in religion which enabled them to restore the church and awaken piety again in Britain and on the continent. Such Irishmen were: St. Columbanus, St. Aidan, St. Gall, John Scotus and many others.

Let us take courage for the future,
learning much from the past,
For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back through creeks and inlets making,
Come silent, flooding in the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light.
In front the sun climbs slow, now slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright.

There are many legends and tales among the peasantry of Ireland respecting the power of St. Patrick as an eloquent preacher. Most of them are earnestly believed, and in their veriest literal sense. It is accepted most generally that St. Patrick by his magnificent sermon on the top of Croaghpatrick banished from Ireland all snakes and toads. The peasantry are supported in this belief by the fact that throughout Ireland these reptiles nowhere exist. The legend is most probably founded on this fact, and had its origin in its allegoric truth, being an illustration of his success in expelling the spiritual snakes and toads of error and sin by his preaching the Gospel of Truth.

Even the most sacred things have a humorous side for the true Irishman, as the following verses show:

St. Patrick was a gentleman, he came
of dacent people,
In Dublin town he built a church, and
upon it put a steeple.
His father was a Callaghan, his
mother was a Brady,
His aunt was an O'Shaughnessy, his
uncle was a Grady.

Then success to bold St. Patrick's fist;
He was a saint so clever,
He gave the snakes and toads a twist
And banished them forever.

There's not a mile in Ireland's isle
where the dirty vermin mustered,
Where'er he put his dear fore foot, he
murdered them in clusters.
The toads went hop, the frogs went
plop, slap dash into the water,
And the beasts committed suicide to
save themselves from slaughter.
—Then success, etc.

Nine hundred thousand vipers blue,
he charmed with sweet discourses;
And dined on them at Killaloe in
soups and second courses.
When blind worms crawling on the
grass disgusted all the nation,
He gave them a rise, and opened their
eyes to a sense of their situation.
—Then success, etc.

The Wicklow Hills are very high, and
so's the hill of Howth, sir,
But there's a hill much higher still,
ay, higher than them both, sir,
'Twas on the top of this big hill, St.
Patrick preached his sarmint
That drove the frogs into the bogs
and bothered all the varmint.
—Then success, etc.

Another story says that the Shamrock was taken for Ireland's emblem because St. Patrick used it in his sermon to King Laoghaire to exemplify the dontrine of the Trinity; however this may be, it is certainly a very dear little plant in the Irishman's eyes, and our late Queen deeply touched the people's heart when she allowed henceforth all Irish regiments to wear the Shamrock on St. Patrick's Day, in commemoration of their bravery and valor in South Africa.

It preaches another Trinity also:

I wear a Shamrock in my heart,
Three in one, and one in three
Truth and love and faith,
Tears and pain and death,
O, sweet my Shamrock is to me.

Lay me in my hollow bed,
Grow the shamrocks over me,
Three in one, and one in three,
Faith and Hope and Charity
Peace and rest and silence be
With me where you lay my head
O, dear the shamrocks are to me.

The following poem expresses the deep-rooted love of the Irish for the shamrock, it has been bred in their very bone with their love for their native land:

A Little Gift From Ireland.

Here, Grand'ma, here's a present, it has come a distance, too,
'Tis a little pot of shamrock, and it comes addressed to you;
Yes! All the way from Ireland and the care here mentions more—
They were gathered at your birth place, on the banks of Avonmore.

From Ireland! Do you tell me? O, darling, is it true?
Acushla, let me feel them—and you say 'twas there they grew;
Why, I scarcely can believe it; is it really what you say?
From my birthplace in old Irela
Poor Ireland far away.
I'm old and stiff, and feeble, and
darkness, God be praised;
Yet, Katie, how it starts me, how my
poor old heart is raised,
To feel here so near me the soil that
gave me birth,
The very clay of Ireland; let me kiss
the holy earth.

These blessed little shamrocks! I
can't see them, yet I know
They bring me back the eyesight of
the happy long ago,
And gleaming through the darkness,
comes the vision that I love,
The dark green fields of Ireland and
the sunny sky above.
I see as once I saw them, when a girl
like you I stood,
Amid the furze and heather; there's
the chapel, hill and wood;

Continued on Page Five.

Plays, Players, Playgoers--The Week in London Theaters

Cheridah Simpson is starring through the west in "The Red Feather." She is a big favorite in the western country, and is doing a big business.

Madame Vera F. Komisarzhevsky, the Russian actress, made her debut in America at Daly's Theater, New York, last Monday in Ibsen's "A Doll's House."

Marie Dressler's musical comedy, in which she is shortly to appear in London, is now completed. In this piece Miss Dressler will appear as a mother with a lot of grown-up daughters.

Laurence Irving, son of Henry Irving, and his wife, Mabel Hackney, are now appearing in vaudeville in London, their turn consisting of the performance of a sketch adapted from "Peg Woffington."

Otis Skinner may appear in Shakespearen repertory next season.

James Forbes, author of "The Traveling Salesman," wrote "The Chorus Lady."

Thomas Jefferson is resting during Lent. He will spend most of his vacation in Washington with his family.

Charles T. Dazey, the author of "In Old Kentucky," has received over $1[illegible],000 in royalties from the play.

When "In the Old Kentucky" was tried out by Jacob Litt's Stock Company in St. Paul, August 4, 1892, Louis James took the role of the colonel.

Broadway seems intent on arranging a marriage for Vesta Victoria, the English singer, before she returns to London, and the favorite rumor these days nominates David Montgomery, of Montgomery and Stone, as her future liege lord.

Charles Cherry, who has an important part in the new Clyde Fitch comedy, "Girls," was last season leading man for Maxine Elliott.

Among the plays produced in New York last week was "The Easterner," by George Broadhurst, in which Nat Goodwin was the star. It proved unsuccessful and was withdrawn.

Since "Paid in Full" has scored its substantial success in New Yord Wagenhal & Kemper contemplate sending the piece to London, with Annie Russell in the leading role.

On account of the big success of "The Squaw Man" in London, it is more than likely that Dustin Farnum in "The Virginian" will be seen over there before the season closes.

Charles Frohman has secured the English rights of a French play by Pierre Veber, which is now being rehearsed by Mme. Rejane at her own theater. The title means "The Loser Wins."

Ellen Mortimer, who plays the part of Muriel Mason, the heroine of "Caught in the Rain," made her debut in Augustin Daly's company. For one season she played the role of Esther in "Ben Hur."

The tremendous success of "The Vanderbilt Cup" at the Broadway Theater, New York, makes its appearance here at the Grand Opera House of special interest. It is said to be put on with all the elaborateness of detail which marked the New York run. Real automobiles are used in the racing scene, which is marked with all the excitement of a real cup race.

"Mary's Lamb," a musical play in three acts, adapted by Richard Carle from the French farce, "Madame Mongodin," was given for the first time last Monday night at Columbus, Ohio. The piece was favorably received.

Thomas W. Ross is the seventh star to come under the banners of the Henry B. Harris management. Mr. Harris' other stars are Rose Stahl, Robert Edeson, Edgar Selwyn, Ralph Stuart, Florence Roberts and Henrietta Crosman.

For the first time since she became a star Miss Rose Stahl appeared last Tuesday night in her home city, Trenton, in "The Chorus Lady." In honor of the star the theater was decorated and Miss Stahl received a hearty welcome.

With such talented and popular players as John L. Kearney, Will H. White, Jesse Caine, George Bogues, Donald MacKenzie, Johnston Flynn, Royal Cutter, Ethel Tillson, Jeanette Mayhew, Virginia Ware, Jane Griffith, Violet Leight, Jack Connor and Carrie Leonard in the big cast playing the "Mayor of Tokio," which appears at the Grand at an early date, it is no wonder that the musical comedy is creating something of a furore in the big cities of the country.

"The Climbers," which has been as good as thousands in Government bonds to Amelia Bingham, will serve to introduce that charming player to the clientele of the Grand Opera House on Thursday, March 26. Clyde Fitch, prolific and clever, regards "The Climbers," as his masterpiece, and most playgoers agree with him. Again Mr. Fitch hit the bull's eye of favor when he penned "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," which Miss Bingham will present at a special Friday matinee. Miss Bingham will offer on Friday night "A Modern Magdelen." Miss Bingham will be supported by Byron Douglas, and an unusually strong and well-balanced organization, including Jane Wheatley, Jane Gordon, Adelyn Wesley, Angela McCaull, Gordon Edwards and others.

Society is in a quiver of excitement over the coming of Ruccini's altogether enchanting grand opera, "Madam Butterfly," which its pathetic story of the poor, little, fluttering butterfly wife, Cho Cho San, and everything Japanese—be it story, trinket or bijourette—is early sought.

"Lady Barbarity," as dramatized by R. C. Carton, was produced in London the other night. The plot of the play is not original, nor is its dialogue remarkable, but it is picturesque and thrilling throughout. Marie Tempest played the title role in her inimitable and bewitching fashion. Judging from the first night, "Lady Barbarity" will in all probability be a success.

Owing mainly to ill-health, Arthur Wing Pienro was not represented on the London stake last year by any new work. Two original plays and a revival of "Trelawny of the Wells" are expected in the near future.

Mr. David Belasca last week received an offer from a well-known publisher for the book rights to the successful De Mille drama, "The Warrens of Virginia," now playing at the Belasco Theater. The offer is for the right to turn the play into a novel. The arrangements are practically concluded. Mr. Belasco has received numerous offers to sell the book rights of "The Music Master," but has constantly declined.

The "House of a Thousand Candles" which for a very brief spell was seen in New York, was finally snuffed out last week at Norristown, Pa. This leaves E. M. Holland at liberty.

Truly Shattuck, one of the bright stars of vaudeville began an engagement last week at the Wintergarten, Berlin. At odd moments she also takes singing lessons.

At Nottingham last week Ellen Tery produced with much success Gladys Unger's new play, "Henry of Lancaster." James Carew, in the title role, and Miss Terry, as Elizabeth of York, shared the acting honors.

David Belasco was talking about matinee idols. "Strange," he said, "the fascination that they exert upon young girls. I overheard the other day a literary conversation that is apropos. Two bald men were conversing. 'Did you ever read Shakespeare's 'Love's Labor Lost' said the first. 'No,' growled the second baldhead, 'but I've taken my best girl to the theater and heard her rave all through the show about the leading man's heavenly hair.'"

Charles Frohman has revived in London J. M. Barrie's masterpiece, "The Admirable Crichton," with great success. Its reception suggests that the play may become as immortal as "Peter Pan." It was given with a strong cast and magnificently staged.

Madame Schumann-Heink visited the Newark, N. J., courthouse last Monday and filed an application for final papers with County Clerk John B. Woolson. She subscribed her full name as Ernestine Funfstiech Schumann-Helnk Rapp, born in Lieben, Austria, June 15, 1861; married and mother of seven children, with one stepson. She declared she took out first papers in Cincinnati in 1905, having been a resident of the United States since October 15, 1898. Her present residence, she said, is at North Caldwell, Essex County, N. J. Clerk Woolson told her to come back June 3 to determine her qualifications and to forswear allegiance to Austria. "America has brought me only luck and fortune ever since I have been here," declared the singer, "and I only regret I will have to wait three months before I can become a full-fledged daughter of Uncle Sam."

Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh are considering an offer to make an American tour.

A new musical review which is to open in New York in June is called "The Follies of 1908," and is, of course, on the same lines as its predecessor. Prominent members of the cast will be Mlle. Dazie, Charles Ross and Bickel and Watson.

Elsie Janis has been doing a remarkable business in Boston with "The Hoyden," the standing room only sign being displayed nightly. Miss Janis has a strong supporting company this season with Joe Cawthorn as the leading comedian.

During George Ade's visit to New York a fortnight ago he discussed the advisability of fitting up "Artie" with lyrics and tunes and submitting it to the public as a musical play. Such a transformation may take place and Coban and Harris will be the managers to undertake it. As a comedy "Artie" proved a big failure in New York recently.

George Ade's latest play, "Father and the Boys" was given its first presentation in New York last Monday night, with William H. Crane in the chief role. The piece was well received and Mr. Crane given high praise for his work.

At a performance of "The Squaw Man" at the Lyric Theater, London, last week the King and Queen of England were in attendance. After the performance the King congratulated the company on its fine acting and also praised the play highly.

Lillian Russell, it is said, will appear at a London theater before Easter in "Wildfire," George Broadhurst's racing comedy. Miss Russell appeared in London a good many years ago at the Lyceum in the comic opera, "The Queer of Brilliants."

The New York Telegraph is authority for the statement that Dorothy Russell was married in Philadelphia, three weeks ago, to a wealthy Japanese merchant by the name of Acha Mura. The couple will reside in Japan. Miss Russell is the daughter of Lillian Russell.

One of William Morris' captures during his recent tour abroad is Minnie Palmer, the famous star of "My Sweetheart." She will appear in America next fall, presenting a sketch requiring the services of four players.

Ellen Terry produced with great success Gladys Unger's new play, "Henry of Lancaster," in London a week ago James Carew, in the title role, and Miss Terry, as Elizabeth of York, shared the acting honors.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Lord Headfort, now visiting the United States, is one of those members of the British peerage who have sought wives among the Gaiety Girls—that is to say, among the figurantes and members of the chorus of the London Gaiety Theater Company.

The Marchioness of Headfort is an attractive woman who has in a measure secured admission to the county society in Meath, where she makes her home, through her prowess in the hunting field.

Lord Headfort's career attracted some attention before he married and settled down as an Irish territorial magnate.

In the first place, he was sued immediately after coming of age by the well known usurer, the late Sam Lewis, on a not of $100,000.

The marquis admitted in court the authenticity of his signature, but put forward the defense that it was obtained from him by one of his most constant companions while he was drunk, after a luncheon at Prince's.

He likewise insisted that inasmuch as he was a minor at the time when he signed the note, he could not be held responsible for it, all the more as he had received no consideration and derived no pecuniary benefit from the transaction. This plea was admitted by the court, and Sam Lewis was defeated.

Then came a suit for breach of promise by a Gaiety Girl other than the one who subsequently became his wife. He was led into this entanglement not so much by love as by injured pride.

The experience cannot, however, be said to have weaned him in any way from the stage, for when he married two years later in real earnest he led to the altar another Gaiety Girl, in the person of Rosie Boote, by whom he had a couple of boys, known as the Earl of Bective and as Lord William Taylour, respectively.

Neither Lord nor Lady Headfort has been seen much in London since their marriage, and they have no house in town.

But Headfort House, their country seat in County Meath, is a beautiful place, the mansion having been built and decorated in the eighteenth century by one of the famous brothers Adam.

The marquis is the head of the Taylour family, and while the latter is of Sussex origin it first came into prominence when Thomas Taylour went over to Ireland in the seventeenth century with his friend and colleague companion, Sir William Petty, with whom he undertook the famous survey of the Emerald Isle known as the Down Survey.

This Thomas Taylour was so fascinated by Ireland that he sold all of his English property and invested the money in land in Ireland, of which the Headfort House estate in County Meath formed part and parcel.

His son was created a baronet, his great-grandson made Earl of Bective, and this Lord Bective's son became the first Marquis of Headfort, the present master of Headfort House being the fourth marquis of the line.

His brother officers, finding him bumptious and big headed during his first year in the regiment, proceeded one evening after mess to administer to him an old-fashioned spanking, with the object of taking the nonsense out of him, in the ragging fashion customary in the English service.

The punishment hurt his pride and with the purpose of showing his comrades that they were mistaken in setting him down as a callow youth, and that in reality he was "a devil of a sport," he offered marriage one evening to one of the chorus girls of the Gaiety, promising in the presence of numerous witnesses to marry her at the registrar's office on the following morning.

Fortunately one of the men present took a commonsense view of the situation, drove off to the widowed Lady Headfort's house in Wilton Place, had the marchioness awakened, and informed her of her son's matrimonial project.

The outcome of this was that when the young lordling came home in a hilarious state at about 3 a.m. his mother locked him up in his room, nor did she consent to release him until the afternoon of the following day, when it was too late for him to keep his appointment at the registrar's.

Fear of ridicule and the good advice of his mother and friends prevailed, and he made no attempt to wed the girl, whose subsequent suit for breach of promise was compromised for $10,000.

Sir Francis Burdett, who has just been mulcted in such heavy damages by the English divorce courts, as the Don Juan in the case of Alexander Boyd against his wife, is a former officer of the Lancers, and is a grand nephew of that baronet of the same name who was the father of the late Lady Burdett-Coutts. That Sir Francis Burdett (fifth baronet, and so famous through the siege which he sustained in his house at Piccadilly prior to his arrest by the officers of the Speaker of the House of Commons, assisted by a large force of military, on a charge of breach of privileges, for which he was committed to the Tower of London, the last prisoner ever confined in that gloomy fortress) had, besides his two daughters, an only son, named Robert, and three brothers.

Robert inherited the baronetcy as sixth baronet and died childless, the title and estates thereupon going to the eldest son of the second brother of Sir Francis, whose name he bore, and who became the seventh baronet. The present Sir Francis Burdett, and eighth baronet of the line, is his son.

Like the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts, he is descended from Americus de Burdett, who lived in the reign of King Henry III., while a still more remote ancestor is Hugo de Burdett, who helped the Conqueror to win the battle of Hastings. The Burdetts are entitled to quarter the royal arms of England and France by descent from Thomas Plantagenet, youngest son of King Edward III. The Burdett baronetcy is one of the oldest, having been created by King James I. in favor of Thomas Burdett in 1618.

Sir Francis Burdett must not be confounded with Sir Charles Burdett. For, whereas Sir Francis possesses extensive estates, and is a rich man, to whom the damages of $25,000 in which he has just been mulcted in the Alexander Boyd divorce case will be of no particular importance, Sir Charles is badly off, and makes his home out in New Zealand, at Napier.

He, too, is the eighth baronet of his line, his baronetcy having been created in 1655. His father, the late Sir Charles Burdett, after coming to grief in England and being compelled to leave the army, made his way out to antipodes, and died in 1892 in the penitentiary at Auckland, New Kealand, while serving a twelve months' sentence.

Auckland was not the only prison with the interior of which he was acquainted. For prior to his departure from England he had been repeatedly charged with drunk and disorderly conduct, with vagrancy and begging, while in the antipodes he lived the life of a tramp, earning a precarious subsistence when out of jail by stripping bark from trees, cooking for bushmen, and doing odd jobs about squatters' stations.

Rupert Guinness, who is visiting in America with his remarkably pretty wife, Lady Gwendolen Guinness, a daughter of Lord Onslow, is the eldest son and heir of the multi-millionaire, Lord Iveagh, perhaps the most useful member of what Punch has nicknamed "The Beerage."

For there are few men of Lord Iveagh's wealth who have devoted such vast sums of money to philanthropic and useful purposes.

Thus, he has given a couple of million dollars to the Jenner Institute for the furtherance of bacteriological research, has spent as much more in transforming sum of the worst slums of Dublin into model artisans' dwellings, has spent another $2,000,000 for the same purpose in the east end of London, has given away parks and endowed hospitals, and has done more to improve the condition of the laboring man in England and in Ireland by his enlightened charity than any one multi-millionaire, with the possible exception of Andrew Carnegie.

Needless to say that the wealth of Lord Iveagh, like that of his elder brother, Lord Aradiluam, and, indeed, of the entire Guinness family, is derived from their breweries at Dublin, founded by Lord Iveagh's grandfather, Arthur Guinness, and producing the famous Dublin stout.

Rupert Guinness has gone to the United States as the chief of a committee of the London county council, appointed to report on fire department services in foreign cities, and has already been at Berlin in this connection, where both he and Lady Gwendolen were made much of by the Kaiser.

He is a plump, healthy-complexioned, good humored looking young fellow, who won the diamond sculls at Henley in 1895, and again in 1896, served through the South African war, where he won the order of St. Michael and St. George, as well as the campaign medals, and is a commander of the Royal Naval reserve, a member of the Royal Yacht squadron, and an extremely enthusiastic automobilist.

He is not eloquent, but has a breezy, direct style of speech, successfully defended a preposterous breach of promise suit, never gambles, and is universally liked. I may add in conclusion that his family, besides restoring St. Patrick's Cathedral at Dublin, provided the Irish metropolis with a new water supply, not out of regard for the water drinking propensities of the Dublinites, which are insignificant, but because the former water supply was not good enough for use in the brewing of the Guinness stout.

The Duchess de Brissac, whose serious illness at Pau led to the hurried return to France of her sister-in-law, the young Duchess of d'Uzes, is the only sister of the Duc d'Uzus, and an extremely popular figure in the Parisian great world.

Her husband, the Duc de Brissac, has succeeded Ambassador Leishman's son-in-law, the late Comte de Gontaut-Biron, as master of the hounds at Pau, where there is always a large colony of American residents and visitors throughout the hunting season.

The duke inherited his title from his grandfather, his father, the late Marquis de Brissac, having been killed in battle in the Franco-German war of 1870; and is descended in a direct line from that enormously fat Duc de Brissac to whom the Franch nation is indebted for having the pleadings in the law courts, as well as the judgments and decisions, delivered in the vernacular instead of in Latin, as had been the case until his time.

It seems that the duke, who was popularly known as "Le Gros Brissac," rode all the way from Paris to Rouen just in time to hear the judges there deliver judgment against him with the Latin words "debotat dictum." These, at any rate, were the only words he heard.

Furious, he returned to Paris, and on arriving there complained bitterly to the King of the impertinence of the judges.

"Why, what have they done to you, my poor Brissac?" inquired the monarch.

"They have condemned me to lose my boots."

"Your boots?" inquired the King, in astonishment.

"Yes, sire; they used the expression 'debotat dictum,' and I should like to know what else that can mean." The French word "debotter" means to take off the boots.

There was a shout of laughter on the part of his majesty and of all those present, and it was with difficulty the real meaning of the expression was made clear to the irate duke.

"Yhy could they not tell me that my demand had been rejected, in plain French, instead of their cursed Latin?" he growled.

"You are right, Brissac," exclaimed the King. "Henceforth, if you are to be subjected to a debotat, it shall be in French."

From that time forth all the judgments have been delivered in the vernacular.

The present duke served for a time as an officer of cavalry, and as such commanded the cavalry escort of the late Queen Victoria during one of her stays at Aix les Bains.

His mother is the Viscomtesse de Predern, sister of Henri Say, the late sugar magnate, and the particular enemy of the latter's American widow.

The duke is in the same way a nephew of Princess Amedee de Broglie, nee Say, and a first cousin, therefore, of her son, Prince Robert de Broglie, who has excited so much attention by his matrimonial adventures, his financial necessities, and his appearance with his wife on the music hall stages, both in New York and in a number of the capitals of Europe.

Expelled from almost every country in Europe is an undesirable foreigner of the political refugee order, and recently imprisoned at Brixton in London for returning to England after having been deported as a destitute alien, Richard Hugo Grothe (lineal descendant of the Dutch noble, Hugo de Groot, or Grotius, the father of international law), is now about to try his hand in the new world under the auspices of the Salvation Army.

There is no doubt about the man's lineage. The whole question of his ancestry has been investigated and proved. He is a man of great culture and speaking many languages, but unfortunately is unable to curb either his tongue or his pen, both of which are responsible for the trouble, not to say the persecution, to which he has been subjected.

His famous ancestor was burgomaster of Delft in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, was the principal officer of the Dutch republic, its ambassador to France, to England, and to Germany, and, above all, the author of the great work "On the Rights of War and Peace," which constitutes the foundation of the code of international law which nowadays controls the friendly intercourse between the various nations.

There is no lawyer, in fact, in any part of the world who does not know and honor the name of Grotius, and to every one of them the fact that the twentieth century representative of Grotius should now be endeavoring to earn a livelihood by means of his pen without getting into jail, or deported for the license of his utterances, must be a matter of profound interest.

The new Lord Crawshaw, who has just succeeded to the peerage and to a seat in the House of Lords through the death of his father, is, like the latter and like a number of his ancestors, a Lancashire banker.

One of them is on record as having stopped a run on the family bank by handing out to those who demanded their money red hot gold sovereigns.

This proved so efficacious in arresting the run and restoring confidence that in these stressful times that prevail just now it may be recommended to the officers of banking and trust companies here in America who have reason to fear a run on their resources by their customers.

The new Lord Crawshaw is married to a daughter of Lord St. Aldwyn, better known by his former title of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

DRESS-MAKERS



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Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

TERRIBLE WINTER IN RUSSIA

THRICE ONLY IN 200 YEARS HAS THE COLD BEEN SO SEVERE.

Thrice only in two hundred years has Russia known such a rigorous and sustained spell of wintery weather as she has been experiencing this winter. And, perhaps, by the time it is quite over the two centuries' record will have been broken. Some of the effects produced by the intense frosts, for which, after all, the people may be thought fairly well prepared, are comical, others tragical, and nearly all are unwonted. What struck me most forcibly at first was the freezing of trains to the rails and the detention of passengers for days at some man-forsaken hamlet in the Steppes. But later on I was still more amazed by the freezing of actors off the stage, when they ought to be giving Rubenstein's opera "Nero" in the Grand Okhta theater.

It was Sunday evening, December 29. No one who was out on that day is ever likely to forget it, so bitter was the cold. There was no snow falling; indeed, the sky was cloudless and starlit, but the air was filled with a very fine powder, like diamond-dust, sharp and sparkling, of which the particles seemed to be now rising, now falling. Walk as briskly as you might, your feet, though cased in woolen socks, heavy boots, and thick, high, fur-lined overshoes, ached unceasingly. Through warm, furry gloves the frost king tied one's fingers and turned one's hands to stones. Mustaches and beards, unless buried in ample collars of sable, beaver, skunk, or bear skin, were weighted with heavy icicles. The eyelashes would freeze at times to the skin. In fact, it was a sacrifice to go out anywhither, even to the theater, and especially to see Rubenstein's "Nero" in the Grand Okhta theater; still hundreds made it.

Eight o'clock was the hour fixed for the spectacle, but at half-past seven already a large crowd of spectators had assembled In Russia people are very fond of the theater, and in St. Petersburg the supply is far from being equal to the demand. At eight, however, the bell which precedes the raising of the curtain did not ring. For a quarter of an hour the audience possessed its soul in patience. Then another fifteen minutes were spent in hissing and stamping. And, finally a veritable storm of indignation broke loose, and nobody knew how it would and—perhaps, people whispered, the theater might be burned down. Then the curtain suddenly rose and the impresario, a highly respected member of the profession, came forward and addressed the spectators soothingly. He was not he said, to blame, and therefore ought not to be punished. The fact was that, the cold being intense, and the stage unheated, the actors would not—could not—appear. The theater director significantly pointed to the boards, and behold a layer of snow, hard and white slippery snow, lay there, and showed no sign of thawing.

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THE ARTIST WHO WEDDED A SHREW

SAD FATE OF THE GREAT FRENCH PAINTER OF WOMEN, JEAN GREUZE.

The type of feminine beauty made famous by Jean Baptiste Greuze is too well known to need description. The striking quality of all the young, fresh faces he put on canvas was there amazing and touching innocence. His young girls have the trustful, clinging ignorance of little children. The whiteness of soul behind these sometimes tearful, sometimes smiling features moves the onlooker almost to compassion. Creatures with a purity as infantile as this seem unsuited to the crude realities of existence.

A RUSE.

But Greuze, who was not shrewd, and who was extremely impulsive, did not see that any face can possess too much of a good quality, and he married, in fact, the model from whom he painted incessantly, Mademoiselle Babuti, the daughter of a small bookseller, whom he originally fell in love with from seeing on a ladder in her father's bookshop. She was getting down a musty book for a customer, and not only her head but her little feet were so exquisitely pretty that Greuze became her victim from that moment; for Mademoiselle Babuti, with the face of a seraph, was really even as a girl a very ruse person. Greuze, as one learns from "Le Mercure," from which the following facts were taken, though he thought her enchanting to look at, did not want to marry her. However, Madamoiselle having made up her mind to become the painter's wife, after every sly and mendacious effort had failed, decided to be bold. She dressed herself in her best, and, going to Greuze's rooms, hung round his knees sobbing out protestations of uncontrollable affection until the touched and flattered painter consented to marry her.

OLD AGE.

She was to be the ruin both of his art and his existence. After a few years of comparative happiness, during which time Madame Greuze was busy having babies, she never gave Greuze another tranquil day. In the beginning it was her terrible extravagance and her craving for show and luxury that seemed the worst evil—this and her uncontrollable violence of temper. Didout and other lifelong friends of Greuze bear testimony to the frequent occasions when scenes between the two would end in blows. It was Madame Greuze always who commenced the physical combat. At the least reproach she would rush at her husband and box his ears, and, attacked by a virago, no man will sit down in meekness. Still Greuze clung to her, though from one dwelling her behavior forced him to drift to another. It was not until he woke one night to find the lady about to dash his brains out that he sought a separation, and put an end to a tragedy of many years' duration. And by that time she had ruined him in more senses than one. Greuze's old age is painful reading. There were times when the old man—out of date in an age of sterner and more heroic art—had not enough to eat even. But at the last his daughters helped and comforted him.

FRANCE'S OLDEST SAILOR.

France's oldest sailor has just passed away, at the great age of 102 years, at Plassac, in the Gironde, where he was born in 1805. M. Pierre Loviat began his sea life in a fishing boat when he was only 12. Taking service not long afterward in the Amable, he was in that ship when it was captured by a Spanish privateer. The prisoners were soon removed to another vessel, which was to take them home, but they rose on the way, possessed themselves of it, and brought it safely into Lorient. Soon afterward Loviat entered the navy. He was especially mentioned for his gallant conduct at the battle of Navarino, and he took part in the capture of Algiers. His fighting days over, he became captain of a merchant ship in 1836, and he had commanded six vessels in turn when a fall into the hold of the Francine injured him so severely that he gave up his sea career, and, returning to Plassac, the little port at the mouth of the Gironde, where he had been borne, he settled down and never left it again. On Nov. 13, 1905, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, a medal of honor was presented to M. Pierre Loviat, people assembling from every corner of the district to show their sympathy for the gallant old seaman.—London Telegraph.

CASE OF SELF-MURDER.

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Church Financiering, a Sermon By Rev. Silas C. Swallow, D. D.

Text: "The Righteous Giveth and Spareth Not."—Prov. xxi., 26

From the Christian Herald, New York.

The simple life of the early Christians, when they had everything in common, was adequate to the infancy of the Church for a very brief period only, but inadequate to its requirements further on. It was probably as hard for some followers of the Master to give up leaky boats, and time-worn nets, because it was their all, as for Matthew to relinquish a good clerkship in the Custom House. Church financiering was comparatively easy where the preacher was satisfied to be sower, reaper, thresher, miller and baker, by rubbing the wheat grains out in his palm, and being content with such a meal eaten while he walked. He was his own steward, trustee, treasurer and banker. All of these offices were easily filled, where bread and meat in the form of manna and quails came daily with the dew; or where the crows had a special commission, like that to Elijah, to provide for daily wants. Church financiering was also simplified where the oil barrel was miraculously replenished for the mere asking.

Our lot, however, is cast in a different period in the world's history. Ours is a different, not to say a better, type of civilization, from any that has preceded it. And yet the birds and the dews still feed us, and the olive and the oil are still miraculously multiplied by him who sends the former and the latter rain, the seed-time and the harvest.

ESSENTIAL PARTNERSHIP.

In a sense, we still have everything in common. One man furnishes brain, another brawn. The skill of the architect, the builder, the artist, the factory expert is set over against the money of the man who knows how to get it, save it, and spend it. The time of the employe is pooled with money of the employer. They are brethren, copartners, mutual helpers, and palsied by the wagging tongue that would set the classes against the masses, or the masses against the classes. It is still true that "The laborer is worthy of his hire;" still true that we have everything in common. The head cannot say to the foot or the hand, "I have no need of thee," nor can the eye say to the ear, "I have no need of thee." The conductor is dependent on the engineer, he on the fireman, and all three on the brakeman or flagman, the switch-tender and the track-walker. And the passenger's life hangs on the integrity and fidelity of each separately, and not only so, but upon the conscientious co-operation of all, and of a hundred and one other partners in the "all things in common." And so it is through all the marvelously intricate and mysterious ramifications of what we call "modern life." Partners multiply with each added link to the ever-lengthening chain of our high-pressure civilization.

With such alarming rapidity have organizations multiplied to emphasize and facilitate the theory of "everything in common," that the student of sociology must needs rub his filmed eyes and prick open his dull ears. It goes without saying that this sociological disorder, this materialistic mania, this communistic malaria, has not only made sad inroads on individual devotions and family altars and the religious and social gathering of the Church, but has, in too many instances, abridged, if not destroyed, the home life. Those who in our day clamor for the equal division of property, and for the good old Pentecostal times when men had literally all things in common, forget utterly, that under the most favorable conditions, that supposably ideal policy probably did not last a year. For as the number of the disciples multiplied, there arose a murmuring of the Greeks against the Jews because their widows were neglected in the daily ministration. Then the preachers of that day, seeing

THE GATHERING STORM

and feeling helpless to stem it, called the people together, literally the whole congregation, and said, "It is not reason that we should leave the word of God, and serve tables. Wherefore, brethren, look ye out among you seven men, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, whom we may appoint over this business. But we will give ourselves continually to prayer and to the ministry of the word."

The Church has sought to stem the tide of wordliness by organizing counter attractions, such as church theatricals, lotteries, and appeals to the stomach; also by establishing the institutional church, where all of human wants, physical, intellectual and moral, are supplied, not forgetting man's need of recreation and amusement. It has appealed to the youthful and masculine love of strife by establishing military organizations among the boys, where the rattle of the kettle drum, the clash of steel sabers, the click of the rifle and the military command, contrast strangely enough with the philosophy of him who said, "Put up thy sword." "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you." It is in sharp contrast, too, with this international Peace Conference held in the hope of establishing arbitration in lieu of the arbitrament of the sword. Large amounts of money that should go to the church, now go to clubs, lodges and orders.

THE LARGER RESOURCES.

Perhaps in nothing has the materialistic tendency of the age, somewhat Christianized to be sure, been more manifest, than in an attempt to raise and expend money for educational, benevolent and eleemosynary purposes. Millions on millions now replace the contributions of the dimes and dollars of a half century ago. Yet, let it not be forgotten that the old-time Christians were heroes, and gave as a rule "till they felt it." They gave outright of their time, their best thought, their prayers, their tears, their labors, their money. Their homes were ever open to the minister and his family, including his faithful and indispensable horse. The "prophet's room" was ever ready and often filled. Let us honor the memory of our fathers. They were men of whom the world was not worthy, and in some respects the former times were better than these times; for character cannot be purchased by money, and is frequently the product largely of environment. Struggle makes character, and our fathers were compelled to struggle, in order to lay the foundations on which we of the twentieth century are so proudly building. Yet, with all our backslidings, and heart-wanderings, and de- to exchange the present for the past, generacy, who so foolish as to want or the men of today for those of yesterday?

We have greatly improved in the matter of church financiering at some points, but have we not at other points deteriorated? The Jews gave their tenth, the early Christians gave more; do we do as well? The command of Jehovah, four hundred years before Christ, was, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, and there shall not be room enough to receive it." Ah! there is no provision there for a church supper, or an oyster stew, or a lunch, or for a fish-pond or grab-bag lottery. No provision for the church merchandizing in ice cream to freeze you, or coffee to warm you, or pickles to sour you, or taffy to sweeten you. No "tailing the donkey," no sham marriage or euchre party, with a price for admission. Every offer of a saucer of ice cream, or a lady's fancy purse, or a comic church show in exchange for a contribution to Christ's kingdom is a deliberate discounting of Christ's cause. Such money-raising practically says: "The Church of Christ is not worth supporting; but it has got to be supported, so buy this thing, almost getting your money's worth, and we will turn over the profit to the Church." Or, it is equivalent to saying, "The Church is worth supporting, but we don't give you credit for believing it, or for any willingness to help its support, so we offer you something that will appeal to you." Such an appeal is

A TRAVESTY ON CHRIST'S CHARGE.

to his disciples, "Freely ye have received, freely give." One has properly asked, "What would be our estimate of Moses, if in the account of the building of the old tabernacle of the Hebrews, which cost a large sum of money, you should read something like the following: And Moses called unto him Bezaleel and Aholiab, and saith unto them, 'Go to now, let us get up an entertainment, a grand festival with a manna supper and roast quails in abundance. We may also have games and music and dancing, or a kissing frolic. And let sundry beautiful damsels scour the neighboring country selling tickets, and by the payment of a shekel each, let the people vote as to the most beautiful woman in the village.'"

If it is right to raise money for church repairs by means of concerts or appeals to the eye or the stomach, why not right and expedient to raise money for the pastor and the missionary in the same way? Some one has suggested a paraphrase like the following of the preacher's announcement to his congregation as throwing some light on the subject: "The stewards will now serve ice cream to those whose hearts are moved in this congregation in behalf of the perishing souls in heathendom. The ice cream is of three flavors, of good quality, and two spoons are with each glass. Brethren and sisters, invest for the cause of missions. Think of the souls in danger of perdition, and take at least one glass apiece; two, if your own souls are greatly moved." Permit me to say that there is presumptive proof that the whole business of selling animals in the temple for sacrifice, and of changing money as a convenience to tribute payers, was done by the authorized collectors of religious offerings, and that the profits were a portion of the religious revenues of the temple establishment. The Master's vehemence, as with a whip made of short, knotted ropes he beat the desecrators out of the temple and overturned the tables of the money-changers, was directed against a pernicious, enervating, reverence-destroying system of church finance, rather than against the individuals engaged in the desecration.

INDIRECT SUPPORT.

I know a church, and it is one of many scattered far and near. Ten years ago, its financial management fell into the hands of a young layman and his wife, both most excellent and self-sacrificing persons, but, unconsciously perhaps, selfishly ambitious to run things. Through all these years, there has been a succession of suppers, festivals, concerts and all sorts of entertainments, for the purpose of raising money for that church. Interest, pastor's salary, repairs, Sunday school supplies, etc., have appealed to that

(Continued on Page Thirteen.)

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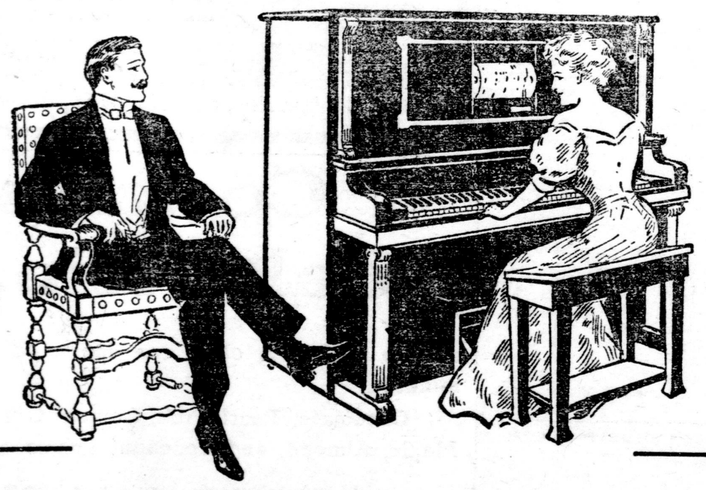
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How She Kept Her Beauty

PROFESSIONAL MODEL'S SECRET OF PERPETUAL YOUTH.

She Must Keep Young or Lose Her Livelihood and She Finds It Easy to Do by Simple Living—The Toilet and the Diet Relied Upon to Keep Away Old Age.

The professional model must keep young, otherwise she loses her livelihood. She must keep her complexion young, her eyes bright and her figure down.

"How do I look so nice in spite of long hours? How do I preserve my complexion and my figure?" repeated a model. "Well, I make $20 a week, and how to be young on that sum is a good deal of a problem.

"The life of a professional model begins at 7 a. m. At that hour I rise, take a sponge dip in perfumed water and go through with deep breathing exercises.

"The night before I fill a tub with water which becomes just the temperature of the room by morning, and into this I throw some homemade bath perfume.

"When the sponge dip is over I open the windows and go through with five minutes of the most vigorous calisthenics. My system was invented by a German physician whose duty it is to keep down the figures of grand opera stars.

"My breakfast consists of all the baked apples I can eat, some thin slices of brown bread spread with sweet cream, and a cup of coffee. I suppose I would be as well off without the coffee, but I regard it as a stimulant.

"For luncheon I take one lean chop and all the watercress with salt that I can eat. I drink nothing with my lunch and I do not allow myself to take any fluid until about 3 o'clock, when I drink a glass of water.

"At 5 I take a cup of tea and at 6 a light dinner of chicken and vegetables. This about constitutes the diet of a woman who wants to keep her complexion bright and her form lithe.

"But I am not always able to carry out this programme. The morning may be busy and I may not be able to get my luncheon on time. This means irregular eating and dyspepsia for most people, but not for the model who has diet rules of her own.

"When you are obliged to skip a meal you can at least drink a glass of water at the meal hour. Hot water is best or one of the hot drinks dispensed by the druggist. Never eat candy instead of your regular meal.

"The model who is very tired will try to eat something sweet in the middle of the afternoon. Sugar is a great muscle-builder and a cube of maple sugar will do the stomach a world of good. Good warm bread with maple syrup will build up the system when meat will simply make one feel dull and tired.

"Avoid alcoholic drinks. This is one of the first precepts of the professional model. Alcohol in most cases acts upon the complexion and is fatal to beauty.

"Do not keep late hours, for the night hours have a quick effect upon the eyes. If I find eye sacs under my eyes I wet a bit of linen with spirits of cologne and press the linen to the sacs, holding it there until my eyes are cool and rested. I am careful not to get the spirits into my eyes.

"Personally I am troubled with a complexion that is delicate. It spots easily. So I prepare my skin by steaming it lightly, then I rub some cold cream into it.

"In the morning I cold cream it again and before going out I follow the Parisian fad of rubbing plenty of powder into my face. I wear a veil, and when I arrive at the studio my skin is in nice condition.

"I keep my teeth nice by care. This means going to a cosmetic dentist frequently and the use of the best dentrifices upon them. I also perfume my breath. A sweet breath is fascinating, and though it doesn't show in a picture it certainly makes one feel more smiling. I can smile better if I know I am well groomed.

"Teaching the mouth to smile and to hold its expression is one of the first things a professional model must learn, and it is one of the few things that cost nothing. The mouth should be trained to smile and the corners of the mouth should be lifted.

"This makes the much-talked-about Cupid's bow and transforms a plain face into a charming one. I have posed for hours, smiling, with my mouth a Cupid bow.

"The model learns to hold up her chin, to keep her eyes wide open and glowing, with expression, and to do her hair. These things are absolutely essential to beauty.

"Society women often ask the professional models what they do to keep complexion, figure and hair young, and the model tells the society woman that it is simple living. But the society woman seldom profits by the hints. The life is too simple to be attractive.

"As to the cost of keeping young, all my beauty lotions combined do not cost me more than $1 a week. Yet, I get results that make me a high-priced model.

"Fresh air costs nothing, green foods are cheap; fish, which is a great beautifier, is inexpensive, and the model can eat cereals which cost next to nothing. So much for the price of beauty-foods.

"As for hair lotions, which are the most expensive of beauty's requirements, it is easy to get around these by the plentiful use of warm water. I shampoo my hair one evening a week, using all the warm water needed to take the oil out of the hair. I dry it slowly by shaking it.

"Once in six weeks I use a soap jelly upon my hair, and this I make myself by pounding bits of old soap to a powder in the toe of an old stocking. I empty the powder into a basin, cover it with water, add some borax powder, and let all simmer together upon my gas lamp.

"Perfumes come high, and are necessary to the nerves. But I get them by buying oil of rose geranium, oil of jessamine and other inexpensive perfume oils, which I transform into perfumes by the aid of spirits of cologne. A very little expenditure goes a great way.

"Keeping the hands young is immensely important for a model. I soak my finger tips every night for a minute or two in a bowl of almond oil. This softens them, whitens the fingers, makes the nails pink and the cuticle pliable.

"I am then able to push back the flesh at the base of the nails without injury to the little rim of skin which surrounds the nail. Few people realize that this little rim is like selvedge; if once cut, it is almost impossible to repair it. Push down the flesh, but do not trim it.

"And when you push the flesh do not use a metal instrument. The white spots upon the nails are simply scars made by pressing upon the tender nail before it has grown up out of the flesh.

"Each night I lie down upon a blanket and go through the Swedish movements for the muscles. I kick at imaginary obstacles; I balance a big rubber ball upon my foot; I throw my arms over my head as though I were striking at something beyond my reach. I turn a somersault, and I jump to my feet with a force that sends me bounding into the air.

"Don't worry is one of the maxims for the professional model or for the woman who wants to keep young. The mean-hearted woman grows old early. Think sweet thoughts and you will keep your youth."—New York Sun.

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MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Rabbits, says a naturalist, have white tails so that the young may be able to distinguish their mother in case of pursuit. The color of the rabbit is so like that of the ground that this would otherwise be difficult, if not impossible.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Invitation To Matrimony
A Bachelor Girl's Chat

BY HELEN ROWLAND, IN CHICAGO RECORD HERALD

"I'm beginning to think," sighed the Mere Man, "that perhaps I'm not so fascinating, so alluring, so altogether irresistible as—as—"

"As you'd like to be?" suggested the Bachelor Girl helpfully, preceding him across a muddy street on the tips of her polished toes.

"As I used to be," corrected the Mere Man, guiding her carefully over the gutter. "It's been a whole month," he grumbled, nodding toward a leap-year calendar in a shop window, "and nobody has proposed to me."

The Bachelor Girl tucked her little muff up under her chin and looked at him over it sympathetically.

"Oh!" she exclaimed. "Then you know how it feels?"

"How what feels?" demanded the Mere Man.

"To sit and wait—for a proposal," explained the Bachelor Girl. "To lie like the goods on a shop counter until somebody comes along and looks you over and says: 'I'll take this one, please.' To stand in the show window of society like the dummies in a tailor's window and be turned round and round on a pedestal to display your charms in the desperate hope that somebody will come along and annex you, and that you won't be finally laid on the shelf with the shopworn old maids and faded belles. That's what women have been doing for centuries, and that's why they are at last demanding the right to propose!" and she waved her muff dramatically.

"The 'right'!" repeated the Mere Man with fine contempt. "They've always had the right, haven't they? They have the right to shave their heads and blacken their teeth and wear their coats wrongside out, and smoke cigarettes and drive delivery wagons and go to prize fights, and offer their seats to us in the street cars, and pick up our handkerchiefs, and carry our bundles, and send us violets and bonbons. There's nothing morally or legally wrong about a woman proposing to a man. It's perfectly right——"

"Of course," assented the Bachelor Girl triumphantly.

"But awfully poor policy," added the Mere Man promptly. "The only thing that makes a man want a wife at all in these days of bachelor comforts is the fact that he has to make a little effort to get one. There wouldn't be any marrying nor giving in marriage whatever if you took away the last barrier between us. It's too easy already."

"What!" The Bachelor Girl almost stepped into a snowdrift as she wheeled around to face the Mere Man. "What do you mean, Mr. Porter?"

"I mean," explained the Mere Man hastily, "that since stern parents and goggle-eyed chaperons and barred windows and stone walls went out of fashion most of the excitement has been taken out of the love chase. There was nothing left to make it interesting but the chance that a chap might be turned down. Take that away and it will be as tame as the races at the circus, where the lady always wins and the little pony always comes in first. There's no fun betting on a sure thing," and he flicked the snow resentfully with the point of his cane.

The Bachelor Girl swung her muff impatiently.

"But don't you see," she argued, "that if it became the fashion for women to propose it wouldn't be a year before it would be bad form for a man to propose!"

"Great Scott!"

"And then all the uncertainty and anxiety and excitement would be on your side," she added, triumphantly. "Men would be just as nervous about getting married as women are now. You'd have the same doubtful, delicious feeling every time a girl coaxed you into the conservatory or sat out a dance with you that you do now when you pass a woman acquaintance on the street and don't know whether she's going to speak to you or not."

The Mere Man shivered.

"Exquisite prospect!" he murmured, cynically.

"And, besides," went on the Bachelor Girl, cheerfully, "if it's a woman's privilege to decide first whether or not she will acknowledge a man's acquaintance and invite him to call or to dine, isn't it perfectly logical that it should be her privilege to decide first whether or not she will marry him and to invite him to the altar—"

"And his privilege," broke in the Mere Man, desperately, "to refuse the invitation!"

The Bachelor Girl dropped her muff in a snowbank.

"I—I never thought of that," she said reflectively, as the Mere Man recovered the bit of silk and fur and restored it to her.

"Of course you didn't," he retorted, brushing the snow from his coat sleeve with perfect equanimity. "You probably thought that, because we haven't the privilege of refusing to return a woman's bow, we wouldn't have the privilege of refusing to return her love."

"You wouldn't," gurgled the Bachelor Girl delightedly, "if you were polite."

"That's just it," agreed the Mere Man. "What you women want is not only your own rights, but ours too; it's not a chance, but a sure thing."

"Well," sighed the Bachelor Girl, holding her muff pensively against her cheek, "it would be a much surer thing than it is now."

"What?"

"Happiness," rejoined the Bachelor Girl promptly. "We'd get the husbands we wanted, instead of any old thing that happened to want us."

"But how about us?" protested the Mere Man.

"Oh, you'd be much better off," returned the Bachelor Girl, nonchalantly "It's much more important that a man should marry a woman who wants him than one whom he wants; somebody who is so delighted and grateful that she will wear herself to a frazzle trying to make his life a path of roses, than somebody who merely looks upon him as a last resort or a means of paying the bills. When a woman makes her husband miserable it's nine times out of ten because he's not the man she wanted to marry, but the one she had to marry; and she shows her resentment against fate by wearing soiled kimonos and sloppy slippers and quarreling over trifles and spending his money recklessly. Besides, I don't see, from the matrimonial records, that men have made such a success in picking out life partners that they should want to keep on doing it. Women could do it much more scientifically."

"May be they could," assented the Mere Man, ironically. "But that doesn't make us yearn to turn over all our fun to them. A chap wants the pleasure of choosing his own wife and running his own courtship and doing his own lovemaking, just as a small boy wants the privilege of choosing his toys and running his own steam engine and winding his own top. It's a masculine trait to want to do things yourself and a feminine one to want them done for you."

"But it's awfully hard," sighed the Bachelor Girl, "to sit by and see a thing all bungled up and slopped over and spoiled, and——"

"What?"

"To watch a proposal," continued the Bachelor Girl, "being blurted out and squirmed through and twisted out of shape into a farce, when you could have managed it like a Broadway production of 'Romeo and Juliet.' Success in anything, even matrimony, depends a whole lot on how you begin it; and when a man begins by getting so excited and frightened that he forgets what he wanted to say and goes off and telephones it to you, or writes it and sends it special delivery, it takes all the tang out of everything.

"There aren't any real proposals any more. When a man wants to marry a girl nowadays he just casually mentions to her that he needs somebody to darn his socks and make his coffee and keep his shirts in order; or else he begins by railing at the laundries and berating the boarding houses, and gradually works around to a description of the new mission furniture he expects to buy and of the way he'd fit up a flat if she'd come and live in it; or he may nonchalantly inquire whether she likes her steak rare or well done, and follow it up by an exclamation of delight at their mutual tastes in meat and vegetables and the suggestion that they might always give their dinner orders together. And when it's all over and she finds herself married she has forgotten how it happened and has nothing to remind her of her courtship—but the ring and the wedding certificate. But if women could do the proposing they wouldn't rush into it or stumble into it, as if it were a lunchroom or a duty or an afternoon tea. We'd wait for proper background and a full moon and slow music; and then we'd lead off to a secluded corner or a conservatory or the park, or—why, I do believe, we're there already" exclaimed the Bachelor Girl, interrupting herself, as she turned with a little skip of delight from the avenue into the snow-covered path beneath the trees.

"We are," acknowledged the Mere Man with real fright in his eyes. "But you didn't finish," he added hastily "What would you do when you got us into a tight corner or a prepository or a lonely park?"

"That's what I brought you here for," "Shall I show you——"

"Hold!" cried the Mere Man, flinging up his hands imperatively. "What have you to offer me, madam?"

"What?"

"Can you guard me tenderly from all cares and troubles and make my life a path of roses and pay my tailor's bills and keep me in cigarettes and smoking tobacco?"

"What are you talking about?"

"Will you settle my bridge debts and my club dues and furnish me with fancy monogrammed shirts, and take me traveling on the choo-choo cars, and tip my valet and——"

"Do you mean to say——"

"I mean to say that a proposal is an offer. What have you got to offer?" And the Mere Man folded his arms and faced the Bachelor Girl challengingly.

But the Bachelor Girl walked on in dead silence.

"I thought so," remarked the Mere Man, trying to peep over the muff she held up to her cheek. "It's the chap who is going to foot the bill who usually gives the invitation to dinner or the theater—or matrimony," he added laconically.

"Oh, well." The Bachelor Girl slipped her muff down from her scarlet cheek and tucked her fingers cosily inside it. "I'll let you do your own proposing then," she pouted.

"Thank you," returned the Mere Man politely. "I was just going to. This is such a lovely background, and there's the slow music of a hurdy-gurdy in the distance, and I've got you off in a lonely corner——"

"Do go on," urged the Bachelor Girl enthusiastically, "I never in my life felt so much like——"

"Do you?" exclaimed the Mere Man joyously, trying to catch her fingers through the muff.

"Like refusing you!" finished the Bachelor Girl haughtily, stepping to the other side of the path.

Every One Responsible for Best Use of His Powers

By Rev. J. G. Davis, Pastor of Church of St. Joseph of Arimathea, Elmsford, N. Y.

To each according to his several ability.—Matt. xxv., 15.

This parable of the talents contains a message of awful warning and of sweetest comfort. God holds every man responsible for all that has been committed to him; he also rewards faithfulness beyond our wildest expectation.

When the householder in the parable was preparing for his journey he did not distribute his property indiscriminately among his servants but only after careful consideration. He gave "to each according to his several ability." To one man he gave five talents, not from favoritism, but because he had the ability to use it profitably. The man who received one talent was not capable of great things, but he had the ability to use the one talent. His fault was that he refused to use what was committed to him, fondly thinking that his master would be satisfied with its safe return without increase. We may also perceive a feeling of jealousy and discontent because a larger amount was not given to him.

The law of human responsibility is universal. I am today very much what I made myself. As I have used my time profitably or unprofitably, as I have resisted temptations or yielded to them; as I have allowed my passions and appetites and the desires of my lower nature to control my thoughts and actions, or have brought them into subjection to the higher, so is my character today. Whether I will or not, I am held in the strictest accountability. The boy in school who shirks the multiplication table, promising himself to study diligently when he shall have reached the higher mathematics are are an impossibility without a thorough knowledge of those things that he despised as useless. He is quite incapable of making use of the five talents because he has buried, not used, the one talent.

The same rule holds good in the spiritual world. God gives gifts of grace to his children as they have the ability and disposition to use them. Grace used means grace increased. Opportunity taken advantage of means greater opportunity. Large returns were not expected from the one talent man, but some return was expected. He would have been commended equally with the five talent man and the two talent man, however small his return might seem in comparison with theirs, has he used his talent.

And just here is the word of comfort. The five talent men and the two talent men are comparatively few. The greater part of us are of one talent ability. All that is expected of us is what we use and make the best we are able of what we have. When the time of the great accounting comes we may have little to offer, only a cup of cold water given to one of Christ's little ones; only a kind, sympathetic word spoken; only a helping hand held out to one needing the support. It is what we were able to do and we will receive the commendation of the Master equally with those whose opportunities have been greater: "Well done, good and faithful servant. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord.—Rev. J. G. Davis.

KISSING IN OTHER LANDS

IN ICELAND IT IS A CRIME—JAPAN COPIED IT FROM AMERICA.

In the remote ages people saluted the moon, sun and stars by kissing the hand. It was the custom of the earliest Christian bishops to give their hand to be kissed by the ministers who served at the altar. The custom soon declined, however, as a religious ceremony, but it is still continued as a court ceremonial, the kissing of the hand of the sovereign being regarded as a mark of the highest favor in most of the kingdoms of Christendom.

It has long been a matter of history that the beautiful and fascinating Duchess of Devonshire bribed with a kiss many a reluctant voter for Fox in the famous Westminster election, and the equally beautiful and bewitching Lady Gordon, when the Scottish regiments had been thinned by cruel reverses, turned recruiting sergeant, and to tempt gallant lads placed the recruiting shilling in her red-rose lips, whence he who would might take it with his own.

In Finland the women consider a salute upon the lips as the greatest insult, even from their own husbands, says The New York Tribune. There was a time when it was the custom of English duelists to kiss each other before firing. This piece of hypocrisy was satirized by John Wesley in his Jaurnal, under date of June 16, 1758, recording a duel between two officers at Limerick: "Mr' B. proposed firing at 11 yards. Mr. J. said: 'No; six is enough.' So they kissed each other (poor farce) and before they were five paces asunder both fired at the instant."

Mohammedans on their pious pilgrimage to Mecca kiss the sacred black stone and the four corners of the Kalaba. The Romish priest on Palm Sunday kisses the palm. There is a curious tradition about the origin of kissing the toe of a Sovereign Pontiff. It is said that one of the Leos substituted the toe for the right hand as the object of salute because his own right hand had been mutilated by misadventure, and he was too vain to expose the stump. In Iceland kissing is severely repressed by the civil laws, and the consent of the woman to the salutation does not release the male transgressor from the liability to heavy punishment. In Russia the Easter salutation is a kiss. Each member of the family salutes the other. Chance acquaintances kiss when they meet. Principals kiss their employes, the general kisses his officers, the officers kiss their soldiers, the Czar kisses his family, retinue court and attendants, and even his officers on parade, the sentinels at the palace gates and a select party of private soldiers. Eastertide in Russia is a carnival of "bread and cheese and kisses," while Japan knew nothing of a kiss until the Americans entered the country. In England and America still survives the custom of kissing under the mistletoe at Christmastide, which is one of the happiest forms of kissing known to civilized nations.

RAISULI IS NOW A BRITISH SUBJECT

BANDIT GUARANTEED BRITISH PROTECTION FOR RELEASING SIR HARRY MACLEAN.

On Feb. 6 Kaid Maclean, otherwise known as Sir Harry Maclean, the British subject who is commander of the bodyguard of the Sultan Abdul Aziz, recovered his liberty after a detention of seven months in the mountains of Morocco. The conditions of ransom dictated by the bandit Raisuli to the British Government having been complied with, the prisoner was personally conducted by his captor to the British legation at Tangier and is now in safety. The incident recalls the middle ages, when kidnapping was an honorable calling, and holding to ransom was a profitable business.

This is not the first time that Raisuli has made money by reverting to medieval ways. Some four years ago he captured the correspondent of the London Times on the outskirts of Tangier, and did not give him up until he secured in exchange the release from prison of some of his adherents. Not long afterwards he seized and American and a British subject, and this time not only got from the Sultan Abdul Aziz a ransom of some $50,000, but also an appointment to be governor of a district where his interests lay. Having been dismissed from this post about a year ago, he forthwith reverted to brigandage, and all attempts to coerce him failed, although one of the towns controlled by him was occupied by a number of his followers, and some women of his harem were captured.

In Junes of last year, believing that more could be accomplished by diplomacy than by force, the Sultan sent Sir Harry Maclean to negotiate with the bandit, but after one interview the envoy ventured to go to another without adequate safeguards, and on July 1 was made prisoner. The efforts to secure his release were long futile, owing to the preposterous terms imposed by the brigand. Raisuli ultimately declined to treat with the Sultan Abdul Aziz, and insisted upon entering into direct negotiation with the British Government. Even after an agreement had been reached with Sir Gerard Lowther, the British minister at Tangier, a hitch occurrred, because the authority of Abdul Aziz had become so weakened at Fez that it was imposssible to secure the Moorish prisoners detained there who were to be exchanged for Sir Harry Maclean. After Mulai Hafid, however, had been proclaimed at Fez, the prisoners were given up and reached Tangier late in January.

Thus the last obstacle to the execution of the agreement for ransom disappeared, and on Feb. 6, as we have said, Raisuli himself brought Kaid Maclean to the British legation. The terms upon which the release was procured was cabled at the time. Not only did the bandit receive from the British Government $100,000 and the release of 56 Moorish prisoners, together with the slave women who were taken after the destruction of a house of his, but he became himself, together with 28 of his relatives, a British protected subject. Of the money $25,000 was paid him in hand, but as a guarantee of good behavior the remainder was to be deposited for three years in the state bank, though by way of interest $250 was to be paid to him monthly.

What heightens the medieval flavor of the story is the fact, attested by all who have come in contact with him, that Raisuli is as courteous and engaging a person as ever robbed on the highway or cut a throat. The correspondent of the London Times, who had been his captive four years before, visited him on the evening of Feb. 7, and testifies not only that his manners were as usual polite and friendly, but that his spirits were high, and he showed himself capable of considerable humor. He is proud, he says, of being a British protected subject, and protests that he has always had the kindest feelings for Englishmen. Such sympathy, he said, was entirely compatible with the undeniable fact that circumstances had compelled him to make Englishmen his meat. Really, he said, the capturing of persons of means and holding them to ransom was the only profession that a gentleman could follow in Morocco.

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Contains all the wonderful lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree and cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Do Not Accept Dangerous Substitutes

There is nothing "just as good" as Dr. Wood's. Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees is the trade mark; the price is 25c.

COLD SETTLED ON THE LUNGS

Mrs. Irwin Bennett, Parrsboro, N. S., writes: "I feel it my duty to write a few words in praise of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I took a bad cold, which settled on my lungs, and made it almost impossible to breathe at times. I coughed constantly and could not sleep at nights. A friend told me how Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup had helped her, so I procured some, and before I had taken one bottle my cough was gone and I could lie down and sleep at night."

Clark's PORK AND BEANS

You must Eat—

to work,—but choose a food that combines flavor, economy and the maximum amount of nourishment.

For Breakfast—

try a steaming hot dish of Clark's Pork and Beans—nothing better. Gives a substantial supply of working energy for the day.

Three flavors:—Plain or with Chili or Tomato Sauce.

Purity and quality guaranteed by the stamp "Canada Approved Establishment 24," and by the name of

WM. CLARK, Mfr., Montreal.

23-07



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Gillette Safety Razor

NO HONING NO STROPPING

Face Insurance.

You insure your life, house, business holdings, etc., etc. Why not your face? The Policy of the "GILLETTE" is to insure you against further shaving troubles, dull unhoned razors, cuts, time lost, money spent. A GILLETTE Razor establishes a long term insurance policy for YOUR face.



BUY the **Gillette** Triple Silver Plated Holder and 12 double edged flexible blades—packed in velvet lined leather case for $5.00. Sold by all the leading Jewelry, Drug, Cutlery, Hardware, Sporting Goods and Department Stores.

If your dealer cannot supply you with booklets, write us.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR CO.
Canadian Factory, MONTREAL. 5

NERVE FORCE IS MADE FROM RICH, RED BLOOD.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Forms Rich, Red Blood, Hence its Success in Nervous Diseases



An explanation of why Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is called a "food" will also lead to an understanding of the principle underlying this great medicine and the reason for its extraordinary success in the cure of all diseases arising from watery blood and exhausted nerves.

Previous to the discovery of this treatment the old method of using opiates, narcotics and stimulants for such symptoms as headache, sleeplessness and nervousness were in vogue, and the nerves were soothed and deadened or whipped into unnatural effort, affording temporary relief only at a terrible expense to the human system.

The fact that the source of all nerve force is in the nourishment contained in the blood seems to have been overlooked by the medical men, and to distinguish this new treatment from the old-fashioned medicines from which it differed so radically it was called a food for the nerves.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

This food cure is not in any sense a quick cure, but it is a natural and certain one. Every dose goes to the formation of a certain amount of pure, rich blood—the foundation of all health and strength.

Wasted tissues are reconstructed, feeble nerve cells are aroused to new vigor, and organs which were feeble and irregular in action assume their responsibilities with renewed effort.

By means of this great food cure the nerves which regulate the appetite and control the flow of gastric juice are strengthened and invigorated, digestion is improved, the heart's action is strengthened, the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the bowels, and all vital organs perform their functions thoroughly and well. The weight increases, the form is rounded out to good proportions, the complexion regains its healthful glow, the mind learns to look upon the bright side of things, and there is restored the joy of full and vigorous health.

The following testimonial illustrates the power of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

The Doctor Said Nervous Prostration.

Mrs. ALF. STEVENS, Burgessville, Oxford County, Ont., writes:—"Two years ago last November I was run down and did not know what was wrong. I could not sleep or eat, and at last my nervous system gave way entirely, and I had to go to bed. The doctor told me I had nervous prostration, and, though he doctored me for some weeks, I did not get any better.

"I then began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and by the time I had used six boxes I was completely cured. People remarked how well I looked, and I said 'Yes, and I feel well, that is the best of it, and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food did it.'"

Rheumatism's Ruthless Hands Clutched him for Five Years—Two Bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure Gave him his Liberty.

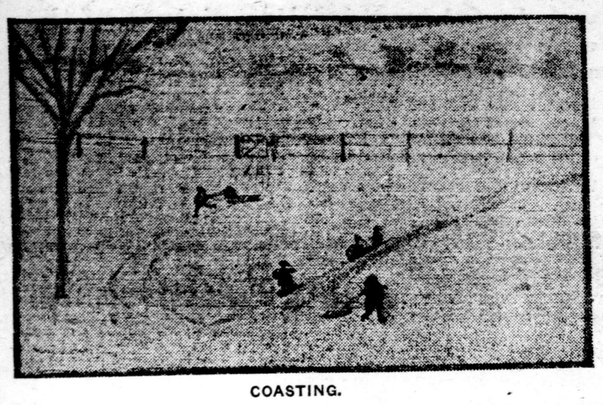
William McAteer, Farmer, Creemore, P.O., writes: "For years I have been a sufferer from acute rheumatism. At times I have been completely laid up with it—could not put on my clothing without assistance. Before I had completed the second bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure I was a well man. If those two bottles had cost me $50.00 I would have considered it cheap medicine."

South American Kidney Cure relieves in 6 hours. (5)

Sold by Callard & McLaughlin and C. McCallum.

Drawing Lessons For School Children

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COASTING.

1. Drawn by Lionel Mooney, Grade II., Richmond street school, Winner of first prize.

SIX BEST IN GRADES I., II. AND III

1. Lionel Mooney, Grade II., Richmond street school.
2. Willie Hill, Grade III., Quebec street school.
3. Eleanor Reynolds, Grade I., Princess avenue school.
4. Waldo Bleuthner, Grade I., St. George's school.
5. Leonard Sherwin, Grade II., Princess avenue school.
6. Lloyd Shapland, Grade III., Chesley avenue school.

SIX BEST IN GRADE I.

1, Eleanor Reynolds, Princess avenue.
2, Waldo Bleuthner, St. George's.
3, Margaret Coleman, Talbot street.
4, Ernest Brooke, Rectory street.
5, Fred. Robinson, King street.
6, Albert Chapman, Empress avenue

SIX BEST IN GRADE II.

2. Leonard Sherwin, Princess avenue.
1. Lionel Mooney, Richmond street.
3, Harold Jeffries, Talbot street.
4, Wilfred Blythe, Colborne street
5, Frank Burch, Lorne avenue.
6, Edith Bennett, King street.

SIX BEST IN GRADE III.

2. Lloyd Shapland, Chesley avenue.
1, Willie Hill, Quebec street.
3, Willie Piper, Princess avenue.
4, Norma Piper, Princess avenue.
4, Eric Rechnitzer, Colborne street.
5, Ralph Shaick, Rectory street.
6, Ralph Dundas, King street.

forgot to put in a light line to show where the snow-covered earth appeared to end and sky began.

One very bad fault that has nothing to do with your ability to draw, some of you still have. It is all due to forgetfulness, and perhaps some inattention. The name, school and grade are often forgotten. If this is noticed before the drawings are sorted the fault is corrected, but, after they have been sorted it is impossible to tell to what school they belong; therefore, bear it in mind, and be sure that the name, grade and school is upon each drawing.

There were as many as four or five drawings sent in from the same child in some of the classes. That gave only three or four others a chance to see whether there were any good points in their drawings or not. Frequently a comparatively poor drawing means far greater progress from one pupil than a much better drawing means from another. Then why give the one who has succeeded with little effort four chances, to the exclusion of three who are making progress with much less natural ability? Effort rewarded is an incentive to stronger effort.

The trees in your drawings were really splendid. Most of you remembered that those trees that are nearer us, that is, nearer the front of the picture, are taller, broader and stronger in color than those that are further away. However, you do not quite realize yet how much greater the distance is from the top of the tree to the place where it branches out from the trunk than it is from there to the ground. One sometimes sees an elm tree with a very tall trunk, and branches all at the top, but it is one that has been left standing where all the forest trees that once grew around it have been chopped down. It had to grow in that way so that the leaves could get the sun and air from the top, and once grown in that way it could not change back to what it would have been had it grown in the open.

We have been drawing maples in our pictures, because there are splendid specimens all around for us to observe, and study, and until we can draw the maple well there is not much use in our trying varieties that are not growing in places where everyone has an opportunity to study them.

A few of you have made your distant trees so dark that they look nearer us than the children who are playing on this side of them.

Some of the children, too, playing near the front edge of the picture were smaller and less distinct than those further back. All figures and objects in the picture obey the same laws as the trees. If you had stopped a moment to think, you would have remembered that a tall man gets shorter and smaller the further he goes from us, till at last, if we stand watching him, he gets to be a mere speck. Have you noticed when you are waiting for a car, and you see it a long way off, how small it is? So small that you could hold up your hand and hide it, but when it comes close to you no giant's hand would be large enough to hide it. Try it some time.

Watch the children's feet when you see them playing. See whether the heels are very noticeable. Forget that there are heels on the boots at all. Make them flat, but look after the shape of the instep and the length of the foot, also the back of the heel where it joins the leg. The trouble with some of your children's feet is, that you have been thinking boot instead of foot, and no foot but a Chinese lady's would go into some of the boots.

There was neither flesh nor covering on the bones of some of your very gayest children's legs. Make the feet and legs a little plumper after you have got the action. The necks, too, in some cases, were unnecessarily long and loked very uncomfortable. The snow and wind could drift and blow down their little backbones and make them feel so wretched.

You certainly entered into the coasting and catching on bobs with spirit, even though some of the toboggans and sleighs looked like tubs and others like cradles. And the boys raced like mad for the bobs, though in one or two cases the horses stood patiently and unaccountably still waiting for them.

Some of the hills down which the little figures coasted were full of humps and hollows, and the sleigh loads shot in the air, and turned somersaults as gaily as though they were looping the loop at Coney Island. Even the caps entered into the sport and stood up straight in the air or performed wonderful antics.

Dogs pulled heavy sleighs down hills so steep that had any grown person been looking on the sleigh load must have run over the dog at the very outset, but then children see things that no grownup person can see, no matter how hard they try.

I suppose one boy saw them down on the flats, where the river had overflowed its banks, for a majestic tree grows out of the very middle of an ice-covered pond, and round and round the tree the little skaters fly.

When you painted snowballs and snow-covered hillsides black don't you think you had forgotten to close your eyes and think. Those who outlined the snowballs and drew a line for the edge of the hill were all right. We could not represent these in mass with the black crayon. Had we used chalk with the crayon we could have painted a white mass, but had you been allowed to use chalk with the crayon, your drawings could not have been handled freely without becoming blurred.

The classes sending in the best work have the greatest variety. Where all the class have painted the same thing there is a lack of spontaneity in the work that makes it look as though someone else's idea had been, perhaps, unconsciously grafted on the children's minds. That sort of thing is seldom successful at the time, and prevents growth. Please do not do it. If we can only stop caring so much about immediate results, and foster self-reliance and the growth of power, we are working with the Eternal instead of against Him.

Try to remember that the quiet space of margin is marred when the marginal lines cross at the corners.

Print the name, grade and school always with pencil, not with charcoal or crayon.

—A. A. POWELL.

* * *

MONORABLE MENTION.

Grade I.

Florence Line, Princess avenue.
Dorothy Welch, Princess avenue.
Robbie Clark, Talbot street.
Willie Lamond, St. George's.
Alice Hadlow, King street.
Hilda Summers, Rectory street.
Nora Bridge, St. George's.
Margaret Tambling, Princess avenue.
Langford McGregor, Princess avenue.
Margaret Howie, Princess avenue.
Harry Dickinson, Princess avenue.
Oren Beltz, Princess avenue.
Harold Webster, St. George's.
Elizabeth Gilmore, St. George's.
Dora Henderson, St. George's.
Murray Leigh, Empress avenue.
Jim Armes, Talbot street.
Frank Moore, Rectory street.

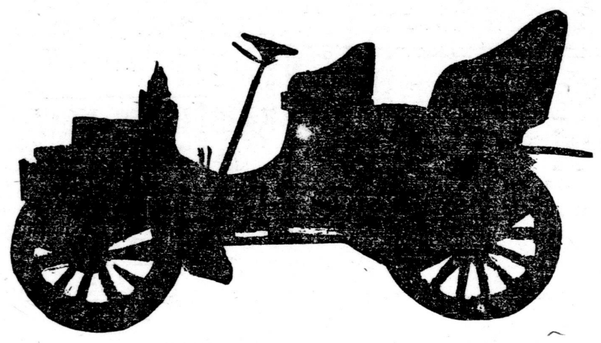


ILLUSTRATION FOR NEXT LESSON.

Reggie Wilkins, Empress avenue.
Phyllis Graham, Rectory street.
Chester Forman, Richmond street.
Helen Mitchell, Rectory street.
Gordon Bice, King street.
Winnie Luxton, Empress avenue.
Norman Wilson, Empress avenue.
George Woodburn, Richmond street.
Iva Logan, King street.
John Wilson, Colborne street.
Irene Jones, Princess avenue.
Carl Foss, Talbot street.
Dorothy McConvry, Talbot street.
Mary Hickson, Talbot street.
Jack Mortimore, Talbot street.
John West, Talbot street.
Eldon Nelson, Talbot street.
Gordon Taylor, St. George's.
Marjory Alfred, Empress avenue.
Madeline Baker, Talbot street.
Phyllis Adams, Colborne street.
George Shearer, King street.
Leafa Flood, Rectory street.
Marjory Nixon, Princess avenue.
Clara Martin, Princess avenue.
Orlie Pettit, Rectory street.
Laura Barker, King street.
Willa Gammage, St. George's.
Joe Brain, King street.
Veda Wigmore, Colborne street.
Jack Adams, Colborne street.
Hazel Springen, Talbot street.
Norma Hastings, Talbot street.
Leslie Willis, Talbot street.
Tom Green, Rectory street.
Willie Bentley, Talbot street.
Sybil Robson, Princess avenue.
Thelma Jarvis, Empress avenue.
Isabel Blake, Colborne street.
Cyril Deacon, Talbot street.
Violet Gilbank, Talbot street.
Eleanor Ferguson, Colborne street.



HIDING.

3. Drawn by Eleanor Reynolds, Grade I., Princess avenue school. Winner of third prize.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

Drawings from the following children, all of them particularly well done, were sent in too late for classification with the others:

Harry Howell, grade I., Colborne South.
Leila Summerhayes, grade I., Colborne South.
Abe Leff, Grade I., Colborne South.
Viola Hollingshead, grade I., Colborne South.
Maude Clare, grade II., Colborne South.
George Gauld, grade II., Colborne South.
Kenneth Munnoch, grade II., Colborne South.
Alice Hussey, grade II., Colborne South.
Clarence Baker, Victoria school.
Ernest Terry, Victoria school.
Charlie Moore, Victoria school.
Alice Watson, Victoria school.

Those from Victoria were sent without the grade mark.

* * *

CRITICISM ON OUTDOOR WINTER SPORTS, BY GRADES I., II. AND III.

The work this time was decidedly good—so good throughout that it was a difficult task to choose those to whom special credit is due. Many of those not among the six best just missed being there by a hair's breadth.

You grasped the idea of a landscape wonderfully well, and only a few



SNOWSHOEING.

4. Drawn by Waldo Bleuthner, Grade I., St. George's school. Fourth best drawing.



CATCHING ON BOBS.

5. Drawn by Leonard Sherwin, Grade II., Princess avenue school. Fifth best drawing.

Dorothy Gleed, Empress avenue.
Ruby Andrews, Colborne street.
George Poppas, Colborne street.

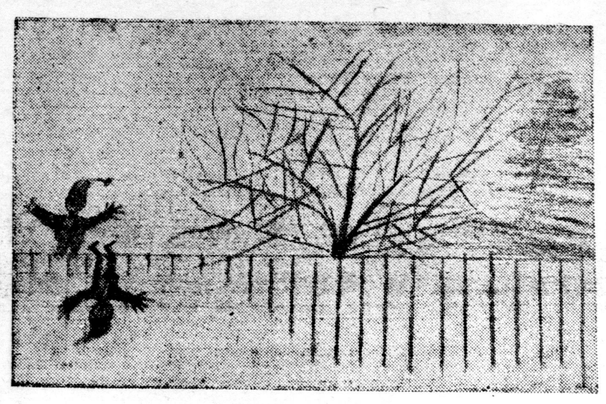
Grade II.

Percy Todd, Talbot street.
Leslie Hueston, St. George's.
Lionel Parker, Colborne street.
Gordon Young, Quebec street.
Oswald Curry, Quebec street.
Harold Mitcheltree, Richmond street
Thelma Schmidt, Princess avenue.
Roy McDougall, Richmond street.
Colin Scatcherd, Princess avenue.

How to Get Strong!

There is no opportunity of accomplishing much in this world if handicapped by poor health. Fancy a man compelled to work hard with worn out blood in his veins—picture a woman anything but miserable when her delicate organism is out of gear. It's the man who tires easily and the pale and nervous woman that will find hope and health in Ferrozone. It is not only a most strengthening medicine, but is food for both blood and nerves—in fact the whole system becomes filled with vitality and power when Ferrozone is used. Let it drive out that weakness, let it nourish and vitalize your worn-out constitution, let it supply the strength, muscle and sinew you require. Ferrozone renews life, not by stimulating as alcohol does, but by converting what you eat into nutriment and by supplying the elements needed to rebuild and restore.

The effect of Ferrozone is not temporary. It is permanent—it lasts and that is why it is used by thousands to whom it is daily bringing better health. For nervousness, languor, loss of sleep, poor color, loss of appetite and debility, you can use nothing with more certain results than Ferrozone, 50c per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers.



TURNING AIR FLIPS.

2. Drawn by Willie Hill, Grade III., Quebec street school. Winner of second prize.

Clifford Wyatt, St. George's.
Gerald Noyes, St. George's.
Addie Wallace, Lorne avenue.
Max Sanders, Talbot street.
Beatrice Kerr, Colborne street.
Edison Morrow, Rectory street.
Mary St. John, Colborne street.
Carl Cline, Colborne street.
Madge Wood, Colborne street.
Elmer Brown, Quebec street.
Johnston Miller, Quebec street.
Marjorie Malloch, St. George's.
Digby Hardy, Talbot street.
Jim Morrison, Rectory street.
Mark Ovens, St. George's.
Fred Parker, Aberdeen.
Henry Ashley, Aberdeen.
Winnett Lewis, Lorne avenue.
Cather Boyle, Rectory street.
George Baker, Rectory street.
Stella Cake, Aberdeen.
Beatrice Wilson, Rectory street.
Agnes Mingo Colborne street.
Edwin Allison, St. George's.
George Sears, Talbot street.
R. Pring, Lorne avenue.
Gladys Brooks, Lorne avenue.
Edna Churchill, Richmond street.
Percy Colby, Rectory street.
Norma Sharman, Rectory street.
C. McMullen, St. George's.
Marjorie Herald, Rectory street.
Clarence Armstrong, Colborne street.
Stewart Blay, Colborne street.
Alwyn Wright, Colborne street.
Mabel Newman, Aberdeen.

* * *

NEXT LESSON FOR GRADES I., II. AND III.

This time we are to have free-hand cutting of vehicles that go by steam, electricity, gasoline or anything of that sort, such as trains, cars and automobiles.

We will leave boats out, for the present. They will make a lesson by themselves some time perhaps, when you come back after your summer holidays, when boats are still fresh in the minds of those who have been spending their vacation near the water.

When I tell you why I particularly wish you to make your cutting without first drawing it in pencil, I am sure you will do your very best to cut free-hand.

Some of you find it almost impossible to think in mass. Even when you are painting in mass you are thinking about outside edges, and as long as you do that you can never see form correctly.

You may draw what you are going to cut a dozen times if you like on your slates, closing your eyes and thinking about it, then opening your eyes to see if your drawing is really like the object, as you remember it with your eyes closed.

When you are sure you remember what it is like, take the paper and scissors and cut a shape as long as the longest part and as high as the tallest part. Cut your wheels next, as they must be all on the ground and perfectly level. It would be a good idea to first cut tiny notches on your paper to show how far over each wheel should come, then you could see if you were leaving too much or too little room between the front and back wheels.

After you have cut the wheels, notch places along the top edges to show where the parts that stick up above come in relation to the wheels. If you give each part the proper share of space you will not have much trouble in getting it the right shape.

Cut the whole locomotive or car, etc., before you cut out any little places like the space between the spokes of the wheels.

If you cut in this way you are thinking mass, not outline, and when once you learn to see things as a whole, and the parts as they are related to the whole, drawing will be a very easy matter, for it is the seeing correctly that is the hardest part of drawing.

A dark-brown-coated paper was supplied to the schools some time ago. You may cut your electric buses or trains of cars from this. If there is none of it left you may use the dark red-coated paper or may paint the drawing paper with black ink and, after it is dry, cut your picture from it.

When we cut objects from paper in this way, we usually cut a side view, as it shows the object most distinctly and we make no attempt to show the wheels on the other side, or any details that would make the picture less clear.

I am giving you this lesson at this time of the year, because in the primary grades cutting plays such a prominent part in the making of posters and every primary class wishes to make an Easter poster for the classroom.

Perhaps each child, besides taking part in the class poster, would like to make a smaller one for himself.

Anything that typifies that miracle of returning spring, the breaking-up of the cold, hard, apparently dead earth, into the living green of the grass and the countless smiling flowers, is suitable for an Easter poster. The Easter lily, the chicken and the butterfly have all been long associated with this festival, but to the children a branch of pussy-willows, a flight of birds, anything that suggests returning spring, may speak of life from death, and the great gift of the Eternal Father.

When the poster is made by paper-cutting, the word "Easter" or "Spring" in plain capitals should be cut from paper also.

A strip of paper of the same or a contrasting color may be cut as wide as you wish to make your lettering, and as long as the space occupied by the picture already made.

For Easter this would be divided into six oblongs of equal size. From the side of each of these cut a strip the width of the space you wish to have between your letters. About a quarter of the width of the oblong will do. From the six oblongs left cut the six letters, being careful to keep each letter exactly the same height, and the same width as the oblong, clipping away only such parts as are necessary in the formation of the letter.

In cutting the word "Spring," the oblong for the letter I would need to be only about a third of the other oblongs in width.

I do not want you to send in any of the posters to The Advertiser. You may send in a locomotive with a train of cars if you wish,' or any vehicle on wheels that goes by some power within itself.

Afterwards your cutting of the locomotive and train of cars might be utilized for a class poster suitable for any time, in the following way:

The largest and best locomotive and train cut by any member of the class should be chosen for the picture, and placed pretty well up on the mounting paper. A few small trees might be cut and placed behind the train, between it and the horizon line, which may be shown by pasting a blue sheet of paper across the upper part of the picture for the sky, which should come down behind the train so that the lower part of the train shows against the paper which represents the earth, and the upper part against the sky.

The class should then cut people and children hurrying to the train.

As many as possible of these should be chosen and pasted according to size. The larger ones in the foreground, the smaller ones in the distance, and the medium ones in the middle distance. Perhaps some enterprising boy will want to cut the station.

Underneath, cut and placed, in the same way as has been suggested for Easter, might run the inscription, "Be on Time," but instead of cutting the strip into eight oblongs, the number of letters in the inscription, it would require to be cut into ten, two of which would then be left out for the spaces between the words, which should each be the width of a letter.

The mounting for your class poster might be the gray bogus paper, which would do nicely for the ground.

The picture should be planned within a strong marginal line as dark as the cuttings, and, as was said before, the inscription beneath should exactly occupy the width of the picture.

It is very desirable that we have at least one poster from each school for the school art exhibit in May, and this week's lesson gives you the opportunity of preparing for one.

The cutting which illustrates this lesson gives you a fair idea of what your cutting should look like, and of how much detail you should attempt to show.

Mount your cutting, pasting it neatly on Manila paper. It should be large enough to look well on the 6x9 inch paper.

The eight best from each grade are to be sent in to this office not later than noon on Saturday, March 28. And only one specimen of any child's work is to be sent in.

Be sure that name, grade and school is on each sheet sent in.

A. A. POWELL.



HOCKEY.

6. Drawn by Lloyd Shapland, Grade III., Chesley avenue school. Sixth best drawing.

Mildred Adams, Grand avenue.
Ellis Hall, Talbot street.
Reta McNiven, King street.
Madeline Miller, Talbot street.
James Rimmell, Aberdeen.
Lewis Sage, Grand avenue.
Edith Roblin, Lorne avenue.
E. Bice, St. George.
Harold Montrose, Quebec street.
Verna Wood, Talbot street.
Wilson Cowley, Quebec street.
Fred Young, Aberdeen.
Norah Lowe, Lorne avenue.
Albert Newman, Aberdeen.
Edith Druker, Aberdeen.
Addie Bennett, Aberdeen.
Bert Davis, Aberdeen.

Grade III.

Albert Garnier, Princess avenue.
Mary Fotheringham, Quebec street.
Gordon Borland, King street.
R. Gilbert, Talbot street.
Violet Fitzsimmons, Chesley avenue.
Sidney Sloman, Chesley avenue.
Victor Scott, Colborne street.
Myrtle Dunn, Princess avenue.
Isabel Ferguson, Colborne street.
Jimmie Buchanan, Princess avenue.
Leroy Crocker, Rectory street.
Myrtle Myers, King street.
Louie Kirkpatrick, Chesley avenue.
Lynch Mason, Rectory street.
Annie Thomas, Empress avenue.
Harold Nichol, Empress avenue.
Marjory Hedley, Talbot street.
Gladys Wilson, Empress avenue.
Tommy Bell, Chesley avenue.
Leslie Bowman, King street.
Catherine Hole, Princess avenue.
Henry Boxall, King street.
Lily Mines, King street.
Stuart Brown, Grand avenue.
Harold Witt, Talbot street.
Lizzie Chivas, Chesley avenue.
Lillie Webster, Aberdeen.
Jessie Carter, King street.
Annie Appleton, Quebec street.
Gordon Inch, Quebec street.
Helen Fuller, Quebec street.
David Stewart, Grand avenue.
Frank Hollands, Grand avenue.
Roy Cookson, Empress avenue.
Marjory Griffiths, Empress avenue.
Madeleine Jeffries, Empress avenue.
Myrtle Spearman, Rectory street.
Hazel Patterson, Colborne street.
Burgess Bloomfield, Colborne street.
Elsie Jenkins, Chesley avenue.
Beatrice Parsons, Chesley avenue.
Bruce Johnston, Chesley avenue.
Kenneth Dawson, Grand avenue.
Clifford Elstone, Grand avenue.
Willie Snider, Grand avenue.
R. Turner, Talbot street.
R. Bayley, Talbot street.
F. Beirnes, Talbot street.
N. Sloman, Talbot street.
Addie Abel, Empress avenue.
Wilbert Short, Rectory street.
Harry Brooke, Rectory street.
Harold Rogers, Colborne street.
E. Grayson, Colborne street.

TIMELY QUESTIONS.

(From the School Arts Book, by Henry Turner Bailey.)

Let me question you: Which would you rather have had in your school days, training in taste or training in technique? Training in observing nature, in combining colors harmoniously in dress and household furnishings, training in the principles of design that you might know a good thing when you happened to see it, or training in geometry and projection, and in drawing cubes, crockery and casts?

Having answered that for yourself, answer this: Which is likely to be of most service to the common people, the power to enjoy beauty and to create it in their homes through buying wisely, or the power to represent beauty with pencil and brush?

THE LEMON AND THE ELEPHANT

The light suddenly went out during one of my performances in Waterbury. A panic was in prospect. However, I shouted out: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am about to perform a most marvelous trick. I have here a lemon, but, of course, you can't see it. I am about to cut it in two and bring out of it an elephant!"

The audience settled down. Squash! I cut the lemon. "And now," I said, "the elephant has gone. It has walked off the stage. But, of course, you can't see it, but that doesn't matter."

Sure enough, there was heard a slow, shuffling sound quite appropriate, although it was made by the fat stage manager, who was shuffling across the boards in his slippers. The light returned, there was much applause, and all was well. The next day a man stopped me in the street and said he considered that trick the most marvelous he had ever seen, and would I be giving it again that night! It's true!—Cassell's Magazine.

The dormouse also hibernates, sleeping snugly in a cosey little nest made of interwoven grass stalks.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.