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London Advertiser

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42ND YEAR. NO. 17777 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO. SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1906.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

G. T. R. WOULD CLOSE WILLIAM, BURWELL; TO RUN FOUR ELEVATED TRACKS IN CITY

Railway Committee of Council Informally Discuss Grand Trunk Crossing Plans---Several Difficult Problems To Be Tackled---Mr. Brownlee's Suggestions.

The railway committee of the city council met last night and in an informal manner went over the plans of the Grand Trunk for the improvement of the line in London. As will be noticed from the accompanying epitome of the proposals, the scheme of the company is practically as announced in the Advertiser of a couple of weeks ago when Manager McGuigan was in the city. The new depot was not considered last night.

The plans which were considered, and which were submitted by Supt. Brownlee, were made up of a dozen or more blue prints, showing the elevations of the proposed overhead tracks, the viaducts, the subways and so forth.

The object of the meeting was to merely familiarize the members of the committee with what the company proposes doing, so nothing of a definite character in the way of counter proposals was decided upon, though quite a number of important suggestions were noted for future reference, it being the intention of the city to have Mr. Brownlee here next Tuesday night, when the whole matter will be discussed in a formal manner.

City Engineer Graydon had gone over the plans, and from them had prepared a statement which showed in a concise manner the elevations of the company's tracks at each street over which elevated lines will be run.

From this it was ascertained that the Grand Trunk only contemplates erecting such lines as far as the city is concerned, from the Wharncliffe road to Adelaide street, and not through the city to a point east of Rectory street, as had previously been announced.

Thus, it appears that the crossings over which the little belt street cars run at intervals of ten minutes, is to remain a level one.

The Overhead Levels.

The following are the levels of the overhead tracks, as shown by the city engineer, at the different street crossings above the present grade levels of the company's lines:

	Feet.	Inch.
Wharncliffe road	27	6
Wortley road	24	0
River Thames	24	6
Thames street	24	6
Ridout street	23	4
Talbot street	21	9
Richmond street	20	0
Clarence street	19	6
Wellington street	19	0
Waterloo street	18	8
Colborne street	17	3
Burwell street	16	0
Maitland street	14	6
William street	7	6
Adelaide street	2	6

According to Manager McGuigan, the comapny intends to sepend the sum of $1,250,000 in London this year on the improvements.

There are to be no level crossings west of Wellington street or on Wellington street, but from Wellington to Adelaide streets there will be, in addition to the four elevated lines, two lines of tracks on the level for the purpose of allowing the company to place cars at the freight sheds and for shippers along the route. West of Wellington, any shippers who may be left on the sidings after the company has completed its plans, will be served by means of the overhead tracks for sidings.

Will Shunt East of Adelaide.

East of Adelaide street the company intends to do its shunting.

It appears to be the intention of the railway to construct huge earth embankments through the city to carry the overhead tracks, and not trestles, as was at first thought.

Mayor Judd said that when Mr. McGuigan was here, he said it would cost in the neighborhod of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 to erect trestles to carry the four lines of tracks, so that it is seen these structures are a financial impossiblity.

The company want both Burwell and William streets closed, and according to the plans presented last night, and the levels shown, they have a pretty good argument to offer in support of their request, but the majority of the aldermen appeared to be against

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The Company's Proposals.

That Burwell and William streets shall be closed.

That steel viaducts 30 feet wide be constructed at all streets, excepting Richmond and Wellington, crossed by the overhead tracks. At Richmond and Wellington, 60-foot viaducts.

That the elevated lines run from the Wharncliffe road to Adelaide street.

That four lines of elevated tracks be run through the city.

That two lines of level tracks be run from Adelaide street to Wellington street, for the accommodation of shippers.

That no level tracks be run west of Wellington street.

That all shunting shall be done in the east end, east of Adelaide street.

That the overhead tracks and the yard tracks shall be on the same level at Adelaide street.

The elevated lines to be 27 feet above the present level at the Wharncliffe road, 20 feet at Richmond street, 19 at Wellington street, 14 at Maitland and 2.5 at Adelaide.

What the City Would Like.

Subways at William and Adelaide streets.

That Burwell street be left open.

That the viaducts at all streets be as wide as it is possible to get them.

That the company's embankments do not extend onto any street to meet the viaducts.

That the Michigan Central as well as the Pere Marquette be allowed to use the new Grand Trunk depot.

That a 300-foot steel span replace the present bridge at the coves.

That an overhead bridge be erected at Egerton street.

That the Grand Trunk pay for the lighting of all viaducts and other crossings.

That Superintendent Brownlee shall meet the railway committee in London on Tuesday night next.

SIR WILFRID ON CABINET CHANGES

Appointment of Men in Public Life to Office Defended by the Premier.

Ottawa, March 17.—In his promised statement regarding the ministerial changes yesterday, the Premier justified the appointment of men in public life to offices on the ground of imperial precedents, which he quoted, and because of the fitness acquired by the training which service in Parliament gave. The leader of the Opposition, while admitting the force of the argument advanced by the Premier, suggested that the principle was carried to the extreme when members sat in Parliament with promises of preferment to office in their pockets. The Intercolonial Railway held the attention of the House for the greater part of the day's sitting. Hon. John Haggart continued his criticism of the management of the Intercolonial, which he declared never would pay so long as it was made a political pack-hack. He charged that the Minister of Railways had been misinstructed when he informed the House that the system of charging items of expenditure on the Intercolonial was the same as on other railways, and characterized the statement as glaringly false. Incapacity and stupidity had in his opinion marked the administration of the road. Mr. Hance J. Logan approved of the minister's action in reforming the administration of the road, but contended that it should never be expected to pay dividends. Mr. Geo. Fowler promised that it would be proved in the public accounts committee that $400,000 or $500,000 too much was being paid in wages at Moncton, where four men were employed to do one man's work. In supply a number of item's were voted.

Scalped By Windmill.

Belleville, March 17. — On Monday a little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred McCoy, near Hazzard's Corners, met with a terribly painful accident. In some way her hair caught in the machinery of the windmill and to save her from being drawn in, her father had to hold her while her scalp was literally torn off. The injuries are serious, but the doctor says the little sufferer will recover.

Phillips May Play.

Ottawa, March 17.—Tom Phillips, of the Kenora Thistles, the fast left wing, and Le Sueur, of Smith's Falls, the finest goalkeeper in Canada, have reached Ottawa today. It is said they will play with the Ottawa hockey team tonight against the Wanderers.

For Breach of Promise.

Carlyle, Sask., March 17.—A verdict of $4,500 was given against Jeffrey, charged with breach of promise by Miss Scott, in an action before the supreme court here.

MANY WEARING THE IRISH GREEN

St. Patrick's Day Well Observed —Shamrock from the "Ould Sod" in Evidence.

St. Patrick's Day was ushered in with a cold, crisp morning, and the most snow of any during the month.

However, crowds of people could be seen on all the streets wearing the Irish green—some with the real shamrock direct from the "Ould Sod," but the majority with a spurious but none the less valued flower.

Occasionally one could see a lady or gentleman with a green carnation, and envious eyes followed the luxury so long as it could be seen.

Mass was celebrated in the Catholic churches of the city, and sermons appropriate to St. Patrick's Day were preached.

The Irish Benevolent Society, through its president, Mr. Philip Pocock, sent a large bouquet of green carnations to Dr. Sippl, who is one of the best known and most highly respected Irishmen in London.

WILL SUE HAMILTON

New York Life Trustees Are Determined to Secure Restitution.

New York, March 17. — The World today says: "Opposition has arisen among the trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company to the proposed suits against the estate of John A. McCall to recover the "yellow dog" funds he gave to Andrew Hamilton, and the $148,000 of policyholders' money he contributed to the Republican national campaign in 1896, 1900 and 1904. It was said yesterday that this opposition was so strong that it would be able to defeat the movement to sue.

"It also developed yesterday that the members of the finance committee who served at the times the compaign payments were made, have about completed a plan to make good the total amount out of their own pockets. The opposition to suing the estate of McCall has become so open that it is said the trustees favoring such will not dare to bring before the trustees a resolution authorizing the procedure. Such a resolution will be necessary, for authorization has only been given so far to sue McCall personally.

"But, no matter what may be done with reference to the McCall estate, suits will be brought against Hamilton for restitution."

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

March 16.	Reported at.	From.
Ultonia	New York	Trieste
Bordeaux	New York	Havre
Astoria	Glasgow	New York
Philadelphian	London	Boston
Corinthian	Liverpool	St. John
Oldenburg	Bremen	Baltimore
Heligolay	Copenhagen	New York
Hungarian	Glasgow	Portland

Bishop Williams' Promises Ratified by W. U. Senate

In Case University Is Taken Over by the City—The Alternative Bill.

The senate of the Western University met yesterday afternoon and ratified the promises made by his lordship the bishop in respect of the university, should it be taken over as an undenominational institution by the city.

The chief matter dealt with was the opening up of the senate to all denominations, irrespective of any religious test, provided the city assumes control of the university.

It is understood that the deputation to interview Premier Whitney and ask for a grant will go to Toronto on Wednesday, March 28.

Copies of the bill which is being put through the Legislature as an alternative, should the city fail to do anything for the university, are to hand.

The bill provides that the method of electing the senators of the Western University and College shall be changed, and the number of members of the senate increased, and that the corporation shall consist of the chancellor of the university, the lord bishop, the vice-chancellor, the members of the senate, the persons who are now or who may hereafter be graduates of the university, and who may subscribe to the funds of the university the sum of not less than $5 annually; all persons who may subscribe an annual sum to the funds of the university of $10, and all persons who donate to the university a capital sum of not less than $500.

The senate shall consist of the bishop, the chancellor of the university, the heads of the various faculties, sixteen members of the council of Huron College, sixteen persons chosen by the synod of the diocese, of whom not less than one-half shall be laymen, sixteen persons elected by the subscribers and donors, four graduates elected by the graduates in medicine, and four graduates elected by all the graduates of the university except the graduates in medicine.

The bishop shall be president of the senate.

The term of office of every senator shall commence the 1st day of July next after his election.

G. T. R. Has Alternative If the First Offer Fails

The Grand Trunk plans were the sole topic of conversation around the city hall today.

So far the closing of William and Burwell streets are the only obstacles in the way of an amicable agreement with the company.

How the difficulty at William street will be overcome, no one knows, and it is said that the Grand Trunk is very anxious that the thoroughfare shall not be closed if a way to solve the problem can be discovered.

In speaking of the company's proposals, a member of the railway committee laid down the position of the railway as follows:

"When Mr. McGuigan was in the city, he was very fair and straightforward with us. He told us that the improvements would be made primarily to help the Grand Trunk, but he pointed out that the city would reap a great benefit from them. He told us straight that he was out to make a good bargain for the company, and he expected the aldermen and mayor would do their best to drive a hard bargain for the city.

"But he laid the whole matter before us as one of dollars and cents.

"In brief, Mr. McGuigan said that if the improvements were made, the saving to the company would pay the dept charges on a sum up to, but not over, $1,125,000.

"The plans as submitted call for the expenditure of this amount. And if the demands from the Grand Trunk works or improvements call for an expenditure in excess of the million and a quarter, the city will have to pay its share of the cost of the excess, or else the works cannot be proceeded with.

"As a business corporation, the Grand Trunk cannot spend an amount which will entail a debt charge greater than the yearly saving to the company.

"Mr. McGuigan also pointed out that in case the city and the company cannot come to terms in regard to the overhead tracks, the company has an alternative which will wipe out 40 per cent of the depression between Sifton's cut on the west and Adelaide street on the east.

"This scheme is to fill in the depression from Adelaide street until at Richmond street there will be a rise of probably five feet, carry the embankment westward to the Cove bridge and then reduce the hill at Sifton's cut.

"By this scheme, the tracks would not be nearly as level as by the elevated scheme, but it is, nevertheless, an alternative proposition with which the city must reckon. It is a mistake to imagine that the Grand Trunk is compelled to build elevated lines through the city.

"As regard the closing of William street, Mr. McGuigan had plans prepared which would provide for elevated tracks right through to Rectory street, so that all the level crossings in the city, with the exception of Egerton street, might be abolished, but the grades were found to be impracticable.

"In fact, there would be as much difficulty in hauling trains over such elevated tracks as there would be in hauling them over the level."

"It is practically a settled fact that the depot will be built across Clarence street, and this will prove a mighty good thing for the street," the member of the committee concluded. "It will build up a live business section all around York street, which will double the price of realty in a short time."

—Four youngsters were charged with acting disorderly, in the juvenile court this morning. Three of them were allowed to go free after a lecture from the court, but the fourth was fined $2. This lad didn't tell the truth to the magistrate—hence the fine.

A PRETTY PRESENT.

The employes of the water commission this morning presented a beautiful album to ex-Commissioner Jones, accompanied by a very flattering address. The presentation took place in the city treasurer's office, Mr. Oliver Ellwood reading the address, and Mr. John M. Moore making the presentation. The album contained photos of all the employes as well as some very beautiful views around Springbank.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow - Fine and Milder.

London, Saturday, March 17.

Sun rises...6:27 a.m. Moon rises..1:28 a.m.
Sun sets...6:25 p.m. Moon sets..11:14 a.m.

Toronto, March 16—8 p.m.

The disturbance which was moving up the Atlantic coast last night has now passed off the Cape Breton coast, after causing a fresh gale throughout the Maritime Provinces, accompanied by snow and rain. The temperature has risen in Manitoba and the Northwest Provinces, and conditions are becoming more favorable for higher temperatures elsewhere.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 4 below—14; Victoria, 26—46; Vancouver, 20—47; Calgary, 8—30; Qu'Appelle, zero—26; Winnipeg, zero—22; Port Arthur, 12 below—18; Parry Sound, zero—22; Toronto, 14—26; Ottawa, 10—30; Montreal, 8—26; Quebec, 6—28; St. John, 22—34; Halifax, 14—22.

FORECASTS.

Saturday, March 17—8 a.m.

Fine today and on Sunday, with higher temperatures on Sunday.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	14	10	Cloudy
Winnipeg	— 8	— 8	Clear
Parry Sound	8	— 2	Clear
Toronto	14	10	Fair
Ottawa	16	2	Fair
Montreal	16	16	Fair
Quebec	18	14	Snow
Father Point	10	10	Cloudy
Port Arthur	2	— 2	Clear

The sign — indicates below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather continues cold in all portions of the Dominion, low night temperatures being still experienced west to Vancouver Island. A few light snowfalls are reported, chiefly from the St. Lawrence Valley.

LOCAL TEMPERATURES.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Friday were: Highest, 22.5°; lowest, 8.5° above.

JEWS STILL IN PERIL

Reactionists Block Witte's Plans to Prevent a Massacre.

St. Petersburg, March 17. — There is already evidence that only a check and not a defeat has been administered to the reactionists, who are conducting the anti-Semitic agitation. Premier Witte, after he had forced a decision of the cabinet to suppress the agitation, knowing the audacity of his opponents, took the precaution to privately ask the Jewish leaders to notify him instantly whenever the Jewish inhabitants of any locality were threatened, in order to place him in a position to insist that measures be taken to protect them. The Jewish leaders, however, now charge that the reactionary clique, with the connivance of sympathetic local governors-general, are boldly arranging to block such warnings. The leaders claim to have proof that orders have been given at several places, specifically citing Vitebsk, West Russia, not to transmit messages to the Premier warning him of the imminence of trouble. It is further charged, but proof is lacking, that this was done with the knowledge of Interion Minister Durnovo.

Stoessel on Trial.

St. Petersburg, March 17. — The evidence taken in the course of the investigation into the surrender of Port Arthur by Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, which will probably drag on for six weeks longer, will probably damage the reputation of Stoessel, who is now demanding that Gen. Nogi and other Japanese commanders be summoned as witnesses to testify to the heroic character of the defense.

The 17th in Rome

Rome, March 17.—There were abundant shamrock decorations today in the three Irish Catholic Churches here, in honor of St. Patrick's Day. Cardinal Ligue, archbishop of Armagh and primate of all Ireland, celebrated a pontifical mass, delivered a short address, and sent his greetings, not only to the Irish in Ireland, but to those across the seas.

SNAP SHOTS AT SCHOOL CHILDREN

This little boy was photographed on his way home from school at 4 o'clock. He will receive a prize of one dollar if he calls at The Advertiser on Monday afternoon between 5:30 and 6 o'clock, and presents a copy of the paper containing his picture.

Snapshot No. 15, which appeared in The Advertiser of Thursday, was of a West London boy—Irvine O'Neil, the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Urlah O'Neil, 78 Empress avenue. Irvine is a pupil in Form II. at the West London school, and he was photographed several days ago near his home. Though only 7 years old, Irvine is a big boy—about the size of the average youth of 9 or 10—and if he continues to grow at the present rate he will put six-footers to shame when he reaches manhood. He had no trouble in establishing his identity, which made him the richer by a dollar.



SNAPSHOT NUMBER SIXTEEN.

IAN MACLAREN FOR PITTSBURG

Famous Preacher and Author Will Lecture in Presbyterian Seminary.

Pittsburg, March 17. — The Rev. Dr. John Watson, of Liverpool, England ("Ian MacLaren"), author of "The Bonnie Brier Bush" and many other books, is to be the lecturer extraordinary in the Western Theological Seminary for a course of lectures next year. The arrangement has been worked out by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, president of the seminary. Dr. Watson is entirely willing to come, provided some church will give him preaching for the year.

Josiah V. Thompson, the millionaire, of Fayette County, has taken up the idea on behalf of the First Presbyterian Church, of Uniontown, of which he is a leading member. This is one of the wealthiest congregations in Western Pennsylvania and the people are delighted with the idea of securing Ian MacLaren for their supply.

HITS AMERICAN SHIPPERS

Britons and Germans Unite to Corner Commerce of Orient.

Washington, March 17. — Steamship discrimination against American shipping is reported to the bureau of manufacturers from Singapore by Consul-General Weber, who advises that a combination has been effected between the Barber Line and some of the Standard Oil steamers, all of which are under the English flag, and the Hamburg-American Line. The freight rates between South Asia and America have been greatly advanced. This is a move on the part of the European shipping conference to aid English and German dealers in East Indian products to regain control of the business which they have been gradually losing. The consul believes that what is needed throughout the Orient is an American line of steamers under the American flag running from New York through the Suez Canal entirely independent of any combination.

GHOSTS IN BELGRADE

Everybody Uneasy and Even the Regicides Bluffing.

Belgrade, March 17. — King Peter's second court ball was a frigid ceremonial, at which the prevailing feeling was the universal uneasiness which exists throughout Servia.

The regicide officers strutted about, evidently determined to show their authority, while yet it lasts; but the efforts to keep up dancing were a lamentable failure.

The strains of the splendid military orchestra were wasted in so far as the waltzers were concerned, for during the greater part of the time the floor was empty.

King Peter walked about, affable as usual, and tried hard to forget nobody, but to shed his royal benevolence impartially on all.

Little groups of guests stood about whispering and eyeing suspiciously the movements of their political antagonists. The spectacle of Mr. Chamberlain chatting with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the lobby of the House of Commons could find no parallel in the royal palace of Belgrade, where members of different parties "don't know" each other, and exchange defiant stares across the parquet.

The most animated part of the ball was the rush to the buffet, and the unbridled denunciation which followed. For one reason or another it was insufficiently furnished on this occasion, and such remarks were overheard as: "The fellows (meaning the regicides) are disgracing the palace." "His majesty does not know that we are accustomed to a regal buffet in Belgrade Palace." "After all, it is we who pay for this, and we should be received once a year in proper style."

SEPARATE SCHOOLS ARE FLOURISHING

Board's 48th Annual Report—Assets Over Liabilities Nearly $50,000.

The 48th annual report of the Separate School Board of London has just been issued and will be distributed in the Catholic churches of the city on Sunday.

It shows the schools to be in a flourishing condition.

The total receipts for the year amounted to $9,896.40, and the disbursements to $9,652.75, leaving a balance on hand of $243.65.

The assets of the board are placed at $54,363.65, and the liabilities at $4,920, leaving a balance of assets over liabilities of $49,442.65.

Teachers' salaries during 1905 amounted to $4,066.67.

In 1895 the assessment for separate school purposes was only $990,590. This year it is $1,622,230.

In the same time the amount of taxes received from the city has increased by $4,570.35.

There are 798 pupils on the rolls, with an average daily attendance of 643.

In St. Peter's School, ther are 295; St. Mary's, 155; Sacred Heart, 117; St. Nicholas, 70; St. Martin's, 40; St. John's, 65; St. Joseph's, 56.

There are 966 Catholic families in the city, with a population of 4,822, and a total assessment of $1,622,230.

The following table shows the families, population, and assessment by wards:

	Families.	Population.	Assessment.
No. 1	189	838	$ 487,219 00
No. 2	267	1,548	503,257 00
No. 3	235	1,061	240,813 00
No. 4	275	1,375	390,840 00
Total	966	4,822	$1,622,230 00

Total population of the city, 43,154.

FUNERAL OF LATE E. ISAAC

He Had Been Resident of North Dorchester Nearly 50 Years.

The funeral of the late Emmanuel Isaac took place at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late residence, 934 Dundas street to Browns Hill Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. McAllister of the Centennial Methodist Church.

Many floral offerings gave evidence of the respect that is held for the deceased in the hearts of his friends. An anchor and crown that was sent by the Builders' Exchange of this city was among the tributes.

The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. Loughlin, Robert Simmons, E. L. Liddicott, Williams, John Twait and Jos. Weir.

The late Mr. Isaacs came to this country from Devonshire, England, over 50 years ago, and settled in North Dorchester, where he lived until four years ago. The last four years he had spent in this city.

He leaves to mourn his loss three daughters and one son. They are: Mrs. W. D. McDonald, Miss Joanna Isaac, at home; Mrs. O. E. Dores, of Niagara Falls, and John R. Isaac of this city.

Mr. Isaac was predeceased by his wife by about seven years and there are also three daughters and two sons dead.

For a number of years, Mr. Isaac was an active member of the Methodist Church, and was much beloved and respected by all who knew him. He bore his illness with much patience and his end was very peaceful.

KNOCKS OUT POOLROOMS

Church and Jockey Club Unite to Eradicate the Evil.

New York, March 17. — The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer confirmed a report last night of the existence of an agreement between the Jockey Club and the State Conference of Religions, by which race-track betting is to be regulated in the future. The details of this agreement he refused to make public. He said:

"The agreement will have the effect of restricting betting at the race tracks and abolishing the poolrooms. Of course, persons will still be able to make bets over the telephone and settle the wagers by the newspaper odds the next day."

It will go into effect at the Bennings meeting, which opens on March 26. He concluded: "Legitimate sport can't exist without gambling. We would like to wipe out gambling altogether if possible, but if it can't be suppressed, it must be regulated. We don't want to make a crusade, but to restrict betting. The poolroom interests are behind the anti-race-track betting bill. It has been inspired by them."

THE ADOBE DEATH LIST

Pueblo, Col., March 17. — While the exact number of lives lost in the Adobe wreck on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad will never be known, it undoubtedly will take rank among the great disasters in the history of railroading. Conservative estimates on the loss of life place the number of dead at 36. Sixteen charred, mangled and unrecognizable bodies lie, in the Pueblo morgue, five other persons are known to be dead, and possibly a score of the bodies were burned to ashes. There was not a single entire body recovered from the wreckage, with the exception of the enginemen, who, although mangled, had not been reached by the flames that swept through the wrecked cars. Bits of charred flesh and piles of bones were all that indicated that a holocaut had occurred, but it was seen that so far as the searchers had progressed no less than 36 people had perished.

P. Walsh's Bulletin.

We have several cheap lots on Elmwood avenue, west of the Wharncliffe road; the electric cars will soon be running on this avenue. Secure a lot or two at once. There is sure to be a sharp advance in prices in this survey before six months. Present prices from $140 to $175 per lot.

ELIAS STREET, near Adelaide street—A new 1½-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, 2 kitchens, 2 cellars, veranda, frame barn, chicken coop; lot 40x150 feet. Call at once for price.

COLBORNE STREET NORTH—A new frame cottage, on cement foundation, 6 rooms; lot 35x209 feet. Price, $1,050; cheap property.

KING STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, hot water, laundry, electric light and gas. An up-to-date house for $3,250.

We have grocery stores for sale. If you want a good stand call and see us.

OXFORD STREET, near Richmond street—Two semi-detached two-story brick houses, with all modern improvements; will make a good investment. Call for price.

570 ELIZABETH STREET — A neat frame cottage; corner lot. Price, $700.

DUNDAS STREET—Two-story brick house, 9 rooms, bath room complete, front and back stairs, gas, frame barn, good lot. Price, $3,000 for a quick sale.

THE CHEAPEST LOTS in the north end are in the Gordon survey, corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets. Call for price.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick-veneer house; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, clothes closets, furnace, vegetable and laundry cellars, modern improvements; lot 35x145 feet. Price, $2,000 for a quick sale; owner leaving the city.

VAN STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, clothes closets, large cellar, cement walks; lot 40x122 feet. Price, $1,400.

SHERWOOD AVENUE—A new 1½-story frame house, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, large cellar; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,500.

RICHMOND STREET—A new two-story brick residence, stone foundation, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; large veranda. Price, $6,000.

ADELAIDE STREET—A new two-story brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms, good lot. Price, $2,400.

PICCADILLY STREET—A handsome brick residence, stone foundation, 10 rooms, finished in Georgia pine; all the latest improvements; furnace, laundry and vegetable cellars, large veranda; lot 45x167 feet. At a reasonable figure.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—Frame cottage, on brick foundation, 5 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $800.

RICHMOND STREET SOUTH—1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,000.

PALL MALL STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundations, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms and bathroom, all modern improvements. An up-to-date home for $2,300.

BRISCOE STREET—A new brick cottage cement block foundations, 7 rooms, clothes closets; lot 40x189 feet. Price, $1,500.

SMITH STREET, three blocks east of the McClary new works; 1½-story frame house, on stone foundation, 9 rooms, bathroom complete, frame barn, chicken coop, one acre fruit trees; one block from street cars. Price, $2,000. Inspect at once.

DUNDAS STREET—Two stores in one of the best business blocks. Call for price.

ST. JAMES STREET—A splendid brick cottage, brick barn, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,900.

COLBORNE STREET, near Piccadilly street—1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, in good order; nice lot. Price, $1,850.

ELIZABETH STREET AND PRINCESS AVENUE—A new solid brick cottage, 7 rooms, finished in style; connected with sewers; nice lot. Inspect at once.

PHILIP STREET—A large frame cottage, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 62x119 feet. Price, $1,050.

PRINCESS AVENUE, close to Victoria Park — Two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace and vegetable cellars, all modern improvements; lot 32x219 feet. Price, $2,000; cheap property.

FORWARD AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, frame barn, half-acre lot. Price, $1,500.

BATHURST STREET—1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, 9 rooms, outside blinds; lot 50x136 feet. Price, $1,400.

LANGARTH STREET—A new frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms; two lots. Price, $1,500.

LOT ON PRINCESS AVENUE, east of Victoria Park, 60x208 feet. At a reasonable price.

A SPLENDID CORNER LOT on Becher street for $550. Call at once.

ONTARIO STREET—1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good order; large lot; in a desirable location. Will close for $1,250.

BRUCE STREET—A neat frame cottage, on brick foundation, 5 rooms, 3 cellars, cement floors; lot 40x160 feet. Price, $800.

PIPE LINE ROAD—Two-story frame house, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; clothes closets, brick cellar; lot 66x198 feet. Price, $1,300.

ADELAIDE STREET, near Central avenue—1½-story frame house, almost new, brick foundation, large cellar; 7 rooms; in perfect order; lot 32x150 feet. Price, $1,300.

CHEAP LOTS on the Hamilton road, Redan and Grey streets.

A great demand for medium-sized houses. If you have one for sale list it with us, and we will find a ready buyer.

P. WALSH,

Phone 1,021. - 110 Dundas St.



1½-story brick, cut stone foundation, 8 rooms, nearly new. Price, $1,850.

1½-story frame, southeast part of city, 8 rooms, gas, hard and soft water. Price, $1,500.

Pall Mall Street—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms. Price, $1,400.

Pall Mall Street—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, cheap. Price, $850.

A number of eligible building lots in various parts of the city, ranging in price from $150 to $2,000.

A great bargain is offered in a two-story brick residence, King street, central; all modern improvements, hot water heating, suitable for a rooming house. Inquire for particulars.

Oxford Street—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences; rents $20 per month. Price, $2,250 for immediate purchaser.

IF YOU HAVE ANY PROPERTY YOU WANT TO SELL, IT WOULD BE TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO HAND IN PARTICULARS AT ONCE, IN ORDER TO GET IN OUR SPRING LISTS.

$7,500 residence, most eligible property. Particulars on application.

A beautiful residence, very centrally located. Price, $8,000.

$1,850 buys a nice new 1½-story dwelling, southeast part city.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL,
Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
No. 428 Richmond Street,
London, Ont. 65tf-t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY—640 ACRES, ONLY $8 PER ACRE. LESS THAN THREE MILES FROM PROPOSED GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILROAD. $1 25 PER ACRE; $1 PER ACRE ON JUNE THE FIRST, AND BALANCE DIVIDED INTO FIVE YEARLY PAYMENTS. IF NOT SATISFIED WITH THIS LOT, YOU CAN HAVE THE ENTIRE CANADIAN NORTHERN LAND GRANT IN THE SASKATCHEWAN VALLEY TO CHOOSE FROM. THIS IS THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME. DO NOT MISS IT.

CHELSEA GREEN—THE MOST POPULAR SUBURB. GOOD WATER, GOOD SEWERS, GOOD SIDEWALKS. CHURCH BEING BUILT. LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—New story and half frame, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, gas and fixtures, sink and water in house, verandas front and side, barn; lot 49x190 feet.

KING STREET EAST—New two-story brick-veneer, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences. Call if you want a good house in the East End.

MARYBORO PLACE—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, parlor, large dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, sewing-room, conservatory; lot 40x150 feet. A splendid bargain; call for particulars.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—New story and half brick-veneer, cement foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 25.6x199 feet. Only $2,250.

WATERLOO STREET — Story and three-quarters brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, large parlor, dining-room, basement laundry, bathroom with w.c. and piped for bath, furnace, gas and fixtures; lot 35x145 feet. Only $2,000.

BRUCE STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, bathroom piped for bath, veranda, furnace, piped for gas, cement sidewalks; lot 51x104 feet. Will sell on easy terms.

ONTARIO STREET—Two-story and attic, slate roof, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences; lot 45x150 feet.

MAMELON STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, 4 bedrooms, dining-room, parlor, kitchen and summer kitchen, room for bath, furnace, gas, sink, barn; lot 66x132 feet.

FOUR ACRES—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, summer kitchen, woodshed, driveshed and barn; fruit—nearly an acres of raspberries, about three-quarters of an acre of asparagus; about three-quarters of a mile from the city limits. Price, $1,700.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, modern conveniences, veranda; lot 22x198 feet. Only $2,600.

TERESA STREET—New brick-veneer, two-story; double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Will sell cheap. Call at once if you want it.

SIMCOE STREET—Frame cottage, cement block foundation, good cellar, 2 bedrooms, parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen, workshop, henhouse, fruit; lot 42x198 feet. Only $1,050.

MAITLAND STREET—Frame story and half, brick foundation, good cellar, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 37x150 feet.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 35x160 feet. Only $2,500.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Two-story brick, double parlors, 5 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 140x150 feet. Will sell cheap; call and see me.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, slate roof, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, conservatory heated by hot water; modern conveniences; ornamental and shade trees, shrubs and flowers; a beautiful home; lot 84x250 feet. Will sell cheap.

STANLEY STREET—Fine residence, recently built, within ten minutes' walk of Dundas and Richmond streets; reception-room with gas grate, handsome mantel, drawing-room, library, dining-room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, modern kitchen and scullery, built-in china cupboards, lift and water motor, laundry in basement.

INKERMAN STREET—New story and half brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, summer kitchen, double cellar, bathroom, water and sink in house; lot 22x122 feet. Only $1,900.

WORTLEY ROAD, near Normal School—New story and half brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, bathroom; lot 35x170 feet. Only $2,300.

TALBOT STREET, CENTRAL—Semi-detached two-story frame, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, sink and water in house, good cellar. A splendid investment, $2,000.

STORES—I HAVE FOUR STORES ON RICHMOND STREET, RIGHT IN THE CENTER OF THE BUSINESS PORTION OF THE CITY. CALL FOR PARTICULARS.

GENERAL STORE AND DWELLING in a country village, doing a good business; three acres of land. Call for particulars.

ONTARIO STREET—New story and half brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, den, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, barn; lot 50x120 feet.

362 DUNDAS STREET—Brick two-story house; lot 66x160 feet. This is a great chance to purchase a property which will soon be in a business locality.

DUNDAS STREET—Vacant lot, adjoining Congregational Church, 40x120 feet. A splendid lot for a residence.

SOUTH STREET, near Waterloo street—Vacant lot, 40x165 feet. Only $400.

WOLFE STREET—The only vacant lot on the street. Call for particulars.

TERRACES—I have two terraces in a splendid locality, always rented to good tenants. A good investment.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, verandas at front and side, sink; lot 66x150 feet. Only $1,500.

PRINCESS AVENUE EAST, near Elizabeth street; lot 23x165 feet. Only $275.

DUCHESS AVENUE—New brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, cellar, coal cellar, porch, sink, grained and varnished, cement walks, plate glass window; lot 46x216 feet. $100 cash, balance on easy terms if desired.

SIMCOE STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, brick foundation, parlor, hall, dining-room, kitchen, shed, gas and sink, nearly all kinds of fruits; lot 45x198 feet.

DUFFERIN AVENUE, CENTRAL—Two-story and attick brick, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, summer kitchen, bathroom complete, furnace, gas.

BURWELL STREET—Frame story and quarter, brick foundation, good cellar, 5 bedrooms, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, bathroom with bath, clothes closet, sink and water in house, veranda; lot 39x129 feet.

REDAN STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, bathroom with bath, 3 clothes closets, piped for gas.

COLBORNE STREET — New brick-veneer story and half, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, pantry, bathroom complete; piped for gas, wired for electric light, and piped for furnace; veranda, lot 33x150 feet. Only $2,300.

JOHN STREET—BRICK COTTAGE, LOT 39.6x148 FEET. WILL SELL FOR PRICE OF LOT.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story and attic brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, large cellar, cement floor, all modern conveniences, veranda, cement walks; lot 40x150 feet. Call at once if you want an up-to-date house at a reasonable price.

EASY TERMS—If you have $50 or $100 I can sell you a nice property. I have a number to choose from.

INKERMAN STREET—New brick cottage, cement foundation, 3 large bedrooms, 2 clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 cellars, with cement floors, water and sink in house, piped for gas; lot 32x132 feet.

ST. GEORGE STREET—Frame story and half, brick foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, hard and soft water and sink in house, 2 clothes closets; lot 22x110 feet, and right of way.

WELLINGTON STREET—Brick cottage, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, 2 clothes closets, cellar; lot 40x157 feet.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—New brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, front and back stairs, all modern conveniences, splendid corner; lot 34x99 feet.

OXFORD STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 6 bedrooms, double parlor, library, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, modern conveniences; fruit and shade trees, stable and poultry-house; lot 140x150 feet; would trade for smaller house. Call for particulars.

RIDOUT STREET—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, modern conveniences; lot 103x226 feet. A splendid home.

TALBOT STREET—Brick two-story and attic, stone foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, oak floors in all rooms downstairs, all modern conveniences, mantel and grate, house in splendid repair, newly papered, painted and grained, cement walks, stable, etc; lot 100x155 feet. $1,000 cash down, balance on time if desired.

HORTON STREET—Brick-veneer story and half, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, with clothes closets, room for bath, parlor, dining-room, pantry, kitchen and summer kitchen, water and sink in house; lot 30x100 feet.

ELIZABETH STREET—New brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, 3 clothes closets, water in house, sink, piped for gas. Well built and cheap.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE — New cement block, two-story and attic, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, scullery, veranda, all modern conveniences. Will sell cheap.

GROSVENOR STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, summer kitchen and clothes closets; lot 165x264 feet.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—Brick two-story and attic, 5 bedrooms, good parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, woodshed, all modern conveniences; lot 50x259 feet. Will sell cheap. Immediate possession.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

VACANT LOTS — GROSVENOR STREET, BETWEEN COLBORNE AND MAITLAND STREETS. ONLY $5 PER FOOT.

EDWARD STREET—Frame story and half, brick foundation, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, storeroom, kitchen, 4 clothes closets, bath, furnace, electric light and fixtures, front and back stairs, double cellar Only $2,200.

WANTED—FARMS OF FROM 2 TO 25 ACRES.

WANTED—PROPERTIES FOR SALE. NO CHARGE IF NOT SOLD BY OR THROUGH ME. AND THEN ONLY THE REGULAR REAL ESTATE AGENTS' COMMISSION. LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME, AND YOU WILL BE SURE OF HAVING IT WELL ADVERTISED.

MONEY TO LOAN.

FIVE ACRES—One-half mile from Pottersburg, about 4 acres of apple orchard; a splendid place to raise poultry on. Only $800.

3¾ ACRES—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 2 celars, woodshed, 2 good poultry houses, barn, cornerib, brick smokehouse; soil sandy loam; fruit trees; good well; all buildings in good repair; only 10 minutes' walk from street cars. Call for particulars.

THOS. C. KNOTT, 'PHONE 650.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE.

Our Real Estate Catalogue

Containing a list of the properties which we have for sale or exchange, is about completed and ready for distribution, a copy of which will be sent to any address, free of charge, upon application to us. It will pay you to secure a copy before you purchase.

Here are a few of the properties that are on our list:

No. 55—59 acres in the Township of LONDON; all cleared, soil clay loam; one-story brick house, containing 7 rooms, frame barn, 34x50, barn No. 2, 34x50, other outbuildings; on a gravel road, 4½ miles from market. Price, $4,200.

No. 52—100 acres in the township of LONDON; 12 acres timber, soil clay loam; 1½-story frame house, frame barn, 30x45, on a 9-foot cement foundation, stabling in basement, barn No. 2, 30x48, granary, 16x20; half-mile to school, 10 miles from London.

No. 54—100 acres in the Township of ENNISKILLEN, County of Lambton; soil clay loam; 1½-story frame house, frame barn 25x50, stable 15x18; half-mile to school, three miles to market. Price, $3,700.

No. 45—200 acres in the Township of LONDON; soil clay loam; two-story brick house, 25x28, furnace in house; frame barn, 40x60, on foundation, stabling in basement, has been built four years; one mile to school, 5½ miles to London.

No. 41—50 acres in the Township of WESTMINSTER; soil clay loam; 1½-story frame house, large frame barn; 8 miles from London market. Price, $2,700.

No. 26—67 acres in the Township of LONDON; soil clay loam; one-story frame house, frame barn 50x24, shed 20x12; three miles from Granton market. Price, $3,000; terms, $1,000 or more cash.

No. 38—100 acres in the Township of WESTMINSTER; 15 acres of timber, soil clay loam, 7 acres of orchard; 1½-story frame house, frame barn 50x20, other outbuildings; 4½ miles from London market. Will exchange for house and lot in the City of London.

No. 29—50 acres in the Township of LOBO; soil clay loam; 1½-story house; frame barn 34x50, leanto 16x24, barn No. 2, 20x40; six miles to Alisa Craig market Price, $2,000.

SEND FOR OUR REAL ESTATE CATALOGUE, and get the full list, with the prices, etc.

WM. NEEDHAM & SON,

Office, 418 Talbot Street, London, Ont.

WESTERN CANADA.

How to reach it—how to obtain land, and how to make a home. Call at our office and get full particulars. Our experience will be of value to you, and it costs you nothing to find out. A postal card addressed to the undersigned will bring you particulars and location of the lands which we offer for sale. Inquiries are brisk and sales are quite active. Two properties sold by us last week, and three the week before.

J. C. BELL,

413 Talbot Street, - London, Ont.
OR WM. NEEDHAM & SON.

DO YOU PAY RENT?

HOW MUCH DO YOU PAY YOUR LANDLORD?

Do you hand over a liberal amount to your landlord every month? If so, what do you get for it? A place to live now, to be sure, but absolutely nothing more. If you will stop and consider, you will realize that you are paying for the landlord's house every ten or twelve years. The man who pays rent is like he who rows up stream—there is no rest for him. Is it not better to buy a house once than to keep on paying for landlord's houses? Consult our lists of properties for sale. We have something to suit every requirement.

FOR SALE—Two-story brick house on EGERTON STREET, City of London; splendid location for boarding-house, 15 rooms, 8 bedrooms. Price, $3,000.

No. 254—Frame cottage on FLORENCE STREET, 3 bedrooms, large lot, barn. Price, $1,200.

No. 344—Two-story brick house on ELMWOOD AVENUE, all modern, electric lights. Price, $2,800.

No. 353—Brick cottage on ANDERSON AVENUE, 3 bedrooms, lot 66x120, small barn and chicken house. Price, $1,750.

No. 318—Two-story brick house on QUEEN'S AVENUE, furnace, bath, hot and cold water; this house is offered for sale at a very low price and on very easy terms. Call and get full particulars.

No. 319—1½-story brick house on LORNE AVENUE, 3 bedrooms. Price, $1,600.

No. 222—Two-story brick house on the WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, bathroom, furnace, lot 40x170 feet. Price, $5,200.

No. 322—1½-story brick-veneer house, 5 bedrooms, cellar, lot 23x126 feet. Price, $1,600.

No. 327—Frame cottage on WALKER STREET, 3 bedrooms, house is in good repair, lot 50x120 feet, stable, driveshed and chicken house. Price, $1,000.

No. 356—1½-story house on DAME STREET, 4 bedrooms. Price, $1,400.

CALL IN AND GET FULL PARTICULARS OF THE ABOVE, AND GET OUR LIST OF PROPERTIES FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY A FARM, GET OUR LIST OF FARMS FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. WE HAVE THE LARGEST LIST OF FARM PROPERTY IN ONTARIO FOR SALE.

No. 4062—150 acres, Township of Enniskillen, County of Lambton, one mile from Oil Springs; 2 acres orchard, frame buildings. Price, $5,800.

No. 4064—50 acres in the Township of Orford, County of Kent, 4½ miles from Highgate; good brick house, barns in good repair. Price, $4,000.

No. 4065—200 acres in the County of Huron, three miles from Auburn; soil clay loam, 1 acre orchard, frame house and barns. Price, $8,000.

No. 4062—12-acre farm in the Township of Carrick, County of Bruce, half-mile from Mildmay; two-story brick house, barn, etc. Price, $2,200.

No. 4075—50 acres, Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex, two miles from Wardsville; log house, frame outbuildings. Price, $1,400.

No. 4073—120 acres in the Township of Bayham, County of Elgin, all cleared and in good state of cultivation, good buildings. Price, $5,800.

WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, Limited

78 Dundas Street LONDON

Telephone 696

There is a great deal of difference between

LISTING

your property for sale and getting a buyer. We are most successful in

SELLING,

and probably that is the reason why real estate owners, who have desirable properties they wish to sell, intrust their business to us.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Hand in particulars at once. Call and let us talk realty matters with you.

A. A. CAMPBELL,
The Realty Dealer,
428 Richmond Street.
C. H. Armitage, Field Manager. 77k-ty

We have a Real Estate Department in charge of a competent man. Rents collected, insurance kept in force, taxes paid, property sold.

London & Western Trusts Company, Limited. 17tf-t

J. F. SANGSTER'S LIST

$4,300—Two-story brick, 5 bedrooms, bath, w.c., electric light, hot water heating, cellar full size, slate roof, stone foundation, all in first-class order.

$3,700—Two-story brick, 4 bedrooms, all new plumbing and furnace; five minutes' walk from postoffice.

$2,400—New 1½-story brick, all modern.

$2,250—Brick cottage, stone foundation, bath, furnace, gas; Colborne street.

$1,800—New brick cottage, with large lot; Lorne avenue.

$1,400—New brick cottage, Dufferin avenue.

$2,800—Two-story brick, central, Princess avenue.

$1,200—1½-story frame, brick foundation, all in good repair; easy terms.

J. F. SANGSTER,
b 112 Masonic Temple.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

86-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—FRAME house, two large barns in good condition, plenty spring water, hydraulic ram forces water into house and barnyard; good soil; three-quarters mile from Sparta village, with all its conveniences; four acres orchard. Apply to Mr. Marsh Harvey, Sparta P. O., or to A. M. Hunt, auctioneer, London, Ont., care of The London and Western Trusts Company, Limited. 77c-twt

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK house, contains nine rooms, bathroom and closet; big stable, two driving sheds. Will sell at bargain if sold immediately; owner leaves town. Apply 720 Dundas street. 73n

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, BEING NORTH half lot 10, con. 5, London Township, soil sandy loam, good state of cultivation, mostly grass. Apply Ralph Bros., lot 11, con. 7, or by letter to Ballymote Ont. ywt

FARM FOR RENT OR SALE—POSSESSION at once. Apply corner Maitland and Piccadilly, city. 72n

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON THE WEST side of Hellmuth avenue; best in the block; half cash, balance to suit; call for price. J. F. Sangster, Room 112, Masonic Temple.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS CALL AT once, 928 Lorne avenue; solid brick two-story residence, all modern improvements; front, side verandas; perfect home. Price cheap. b

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY A HOME, for rent is high. For sale—96 houses and lots in the city, some on easy terms of payment. Money to loan on good mortgages on farm and city property. It will pay you to call upon, write or phone me. S. Wilson, 137 Wellington street, London. b

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE—FACTORY site on Clarence street, near center of city; free soft water for boiler; money advanced to build. The London Soap Company.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY
Cold.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

Paris Veilings?

Surely! Where else could such exquisite bits of filmy loveliness hail from?

Smart! Stylish! Some Exclusive! Patterns confined to this store.

Such springlike shades, too. Shades that will blend harmoniously with spring millinery and costumes.

Veilings that possess the charm of attracting admiration without being conspicuous.

A few hints:

Very handsome styles have large chenille spots entangled in the **SILK MESH VEILINGS.** Mauve, helio, reseda, London gray. Navy with Alice blue spots.

WHITE VEILINGS, with pin dots and tiny rings of pink, sky, myrtle and prune, are simply bewitching.

Can't pass by these very fine **BRUSSELS NET VEILINGS.** Scattered over with pin dots. They're too pretty. Mauve and raspberry.

Scarcely imagine how beautiful these **FANCY MESH VEILINGS** are. Gray and black are illuminated with gold spots. White with silver.

Prices range from, yard.. **35c to 45c**

ARRIVAL OF OUR

Ready-Made Sheets and Pillow Slips

Just received a large shipment of READY-TO-USE SHEETS AND SLIPS from New York. Well-made goods, in a full assortment of sizes. Hemmed or hemstitched, at the following low prices:

Pillow Slips, Hemmed

42x36, at, each...15c and 20c
45x36, at, each....17c and 22c
50x36, at, each.....25c

Sheets: Bleached and Hemmed

72x90, at each.....85c
81x90, at each..90c and $1.00

Pillow Slips, Hemstitched

42x36, at, each.....20c
45x36, at, each...25c and 28c
50x36, at, each 30c

Sheets: Bleached and Hemstitched.

63x90, at, each.....90c
72x90, at, each.....$1.00
81x90, at, each.....$1.10
81x99, at, each.....$1.25
90x108, at, each.....$1.50

Pillow Cases Reduced
Just a few of those Frilled Pillow Cases left at reduced price of, each..... **39c**

See these Beautiful Embroidered Nets for Waists and Dresses. Two patterns to choose from. Ivory shade. 45 in. wide. For a yd. $1.25

Look For This Underskirt

Next time you're in the store, and see if it isn't fine value. And it's only one of the many fine values to be found in our WHITEWEAR SECTION.

GOOD COTTON SKIRT. Extra deep flounce of muslin and insertion, with frill of muslin and insertion attached to flounce and finished with deep lace edging, over foundation of self. Very elaborate skirt, for.....**$1.35**

New Lace Bed Sets

See our Special Lace Bed Set. Made of fine cable net. Beautiful Battenburg design with handsome center motif and lace border, with deep, full ruffle. Bedspread with Bolster Cover to match. Only, per set.....**$5.00**

Others at $6.50, $7.50, $9.75, $12.50, $22.50, $25.00.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 39 King street, $1,500. Apply at once, 256 Central. 75c

FOR SALE—TWO FRAME HOUSES, Nos. 142 and 146 Oxford street; seven rooms, pantry, closets, summer kitchen and gas, woodshed and chicken house; large lots. Apply 142 Oxford. 73n

200 ACRES IN ADELAIDE TOWNSHIP, Middlesex County, east half lot 6 and west half lot 7, con. 1, South Egremont road; good brick house, two barns, good wells, wire and rail fences, good orchard; convenient to schools and market; terms easy. Apply The Canada Trust Company, Huron and Erie office, London, Ont. b

FOR SALE—A SNAP IF TAKEN IMMEDIATELY: Six-roomed frame house, with three lots, in Mount Brydges. Apply Box F, Mount Brydges. 59k-t

CHEAP LOTS, CORNER CENTRAL avenue and Elizabeth street. Apply 391 Princess avenue. 71h-t

FOR RENT, SALE OR EXCHANGE—Ten acres on Hamilton road, 3 blocks east of Egerton street. Apply to Dr. McLellan, 109 Maple street. 65k-t

Application to Parliament

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the "City Gas Company of London" to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, at its present session, for an act to enable the said company to increase its capital stock to the sum of $1,200,000, and to enable the said company to change the par value of its stock to $100. R. K. COWAN, solicitor for the said company. Dated at London, this 5th day of March, 1906. 73tf

Application to Parliament

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Corporation of the County of Middlesex to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, at its next session, for an act confirming bylaw No. 580 of 1906, of the said Corporation of the County of Middlesex, intituled, "A bylaw to set apart a sum of money to be applied for the improvement of public highways in the local municipalities in the County of Middlesex," whereby, notwithstanding that the control and management of such highways shall remain in the local councils, the ratepayers of the said county may benefit by the moneys set apart for the improvement of public highways, being I. Edward VII., chapter 32, and amendments thereto. Dated the 18th day of January, 1906. ELLIOTT & McDONALD, solicitors for the County of Middlesex. 65t-t

LONDON LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA—Application for change of corporate name: Notice is hereby given that The London Loan Company of Canada will, after the publication of this notice once a week for three consecutive weeks in The Daily Advertiser, published in the City of London, apply to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in Council, under the provisions of Section 110, Chapter 205, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, to change the corporate name of the above-named company to The London Loan and Savings Company. Dated at London, March 2, 1906. GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, solicitors for the applicants. 65c-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Legislature Assembly of the Province of Ontario at the next ensuing session thereof, for an act amending the Act of Incorporation of the Western University and College, and to provide for the representation upon the Senate of the University of the Incorporated Synod of the Diocese of Huron, the Council of Huron College and the contributors to the maintenance of the University, and for increasing the number of Senators and limiting their term of office, and for authorizing the Senate by statute to create faculties and define their powers and authorities and for other purposes. Dated at London, Ontario, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1906. T. H. LUSCOMBE, solicitor for the applicants, the Western University and College. 67n-t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next session thereof, for an act incorporating a company to be called The Erie, London and Tillsonburg Railway Company, with power to lay out, construct, equip and operate a line or lines of railway from Port Burwell, on the north shore of Lake Erie, into the City of London, passing through or near the Town of Aylmer, and from a point on said line between Port Burwell and Aylmer into the Town of Tillsonburg; and with power to construct, acquire and navigate vessels, boats and ferries for the conveyance of cars, passengers, goods and merchandise, and to carry on the business of common carriers of passengers and goods by rail or water, and of forwarders, warfingers and warehousemen; and with power to acquire and generate electricity, and compressed air, and for such purpose to acquire and utilize steam and water power, and to dispose of all surplus of all kinds not required for the purposes of the company's undertaking; and with power to bond the property and the revenue of the property of the company, other than the railway, and mortgage the same to secure said bonds; all of which works are to be declared for the general advantage of Canada. Dated at London, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1906. GIBBONS & HARPER, London, Ont., solicitors for the applicants. 71k-t



Mail Contract.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 27th April, 1906, for the conveyance of his Majesty's mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week each way, between Delaware and London, from the Postmaster-General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Delaware, London, Lambeth and London South, and at the office of the postoffice inspector at London.

G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent.
Postoffice Department, Mail Contract Branch, Ottawa, 9th March, 1906. 77c-t



TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Dredging in Mission and Kaministiquia Rivers," will be received up to and including April 14, 1906, for the dredging required in the Mission and Kaministiquia Rivers, Ont.

Specifications can be seen and form of tender obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders to include towing of plant to and from the works. Contractors must be ready to begin work not later than the 1st day of June, 1906.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the person tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
FRED GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 14, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 76tyw

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 253 Dundas street. Phone 1281. Wagon calls.



TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for Dredging," will be received up to and including April 14, 1906, for the dredging required in the harbor of Port Arthur, Ont.

Specifications can be seen and form of tender obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the office of the Harbor Master, Port Arthur.

An accepted check on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for fifteen thousand dollars ($15,000), must accompany each tender. The check will be forfeited if the person tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The department is not bound to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

By order,
FRED GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, March 14, 1906.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 76tyw

INSURANCE.

E. J. MACROBERT.

General and District Agent for Western Ontario. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass insurance effected. English, American and Canadian companies represented. Room 107, Masonic Temple, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Telephone 449. ywt

Queen Insurance Co'y

Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.

J. A. NELLES

Transient Condensed Advertisements—No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion. ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

DEATHS.

FORD—At Victoria Hospital, on Saturday, March 17, 1906, Beatrice, youngest daughter of Nellie and the late Samuel Ford, aged 3 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Sunday, March 18, at 8:30 a.m.

Hamilton and Winnipeg papers please copy.

CAWSE—In this city, on March 16, 1906, Mary, relict of the late William Cawse, in her 82rd year.

Funeral private from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Whitehall, 376 Maitland street, to Woodland Cemetery, at 2:30; service at 2 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

BULLER—In this city, on March 16, 1906, Percy Cornelius, youngest son of Catherine and the late William Buller, in his 22nd year.

Funeral from the family residence, 503 Pall Mall street, on Monday, March 19, at 8:30, to St. Peter's Cathedral; Requiem High Mass at 9 a.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. 76u

FISHER—On March 16, 1906, at the general hospital, Elizabeth J., daughter of the late Dr. Fisher, Sarnia, sister of Charles E. H. Fisher, Postoffice Department, London.

HODGINS—At Lucan, on March 7, 1906, Rebecca Roberts, wife of Geo. Hodgins, aged 77 years.

Interment took place at St. James' Cemetery, Biddulph, on March 10.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

BENNETT'S

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

Next Week's Entertainers

These are the bills that spell success:

WORMWOOD'S DOGS AND MONKEYS

The act without a peer.
A hit at Shea's, Toronto, this week.

MR. & MRS. MARK MURPHY,
Presenting their famous playlet,
"The Coal Strike."

THE FLYING JULIANS,
Aerial Ring Gymnasts.

THE CHADWICK TRIO,
In "Hank Hoover's Holiday."

GREEN & WEATHERS,
In a distinctly novel specialty.

LA ADELIA,
Premiere Danseuse and Character Change Artist.

BENNETTOGRAPH,
"Prison Life of a Convict."

Every evening, 15c, 25c, 35c; a few seats at 50c.
Popular daily matinees, 10c and 15c. Box office always open. Phone 1706.

Jessie MacLachlan's

Scottish Concert

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

FRIDAY, MARCH 23

Under the Auspices of

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY,

assisted by

JOHN TOD, Scottish Tenor.
DAVID BAXTER, Scottish Baritone.
ROBERT BUCHANAN, Pianist.
JOHN McLINDEN, 'Cellist.

Plan opens March 21.
Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.
Secure tickets from any officer of the society. 76u

Address on China.

Illustrated by lantern views, at the First Congregational Church, Sunday evening, March 18, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. F. A. Steven, of China Inland Mission. All welcome. b

SHAMROCK HOP, PALACE DANCING Academy, Monday evening, March 19. For extra invitations call or phone 1774. Dayton & McCormick.

CHARLES O. SHERMAN, OF CHICAGO, general president of the Industrial Workers of the World, will lecture in Duffield Hall, corner Dundas and Clarence streets, Sunday, March 18, at 3 p.m. If you are interested in labor's cause, be there. Admission free. 76u

WESLEY HALL—MISSION CIRCLE, "at home," Tuesday, March 20, from 3 to 10. Sale of work; good programme. Admission free. 76c

ALLAN LINE

Wire on arrival of ships received. F. B. Clarke, agent, Richmond street, next new Bank of Commerce.

CERTAIN SHIPS WILL SELL SALOON accommodation at second cabin rates to England. Call on F. B. Clarke, Richmond street.

EMPRESS AVENUE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Anniversary concert, Monday evening, March 19. Half the programme given by the ladies and half by the gentlemen. Tickets, 15c. b

WESTMINSTER RINK—ST. PATRICK'S skating concert tonight. Irish airs by Cadet Band. b

JUBILEE ROLLER SKATING RINK—"Old Ireland Forever." Favorite Irish airs by 26th Battalion Band tonight. Second grand carnival next Tuesday night. Seven instructors every night. b

PRINCESS — ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Music this afternoon. Seventh Band tonight. b

HOT AND COLD BATHS—OPEN SUNDAY mornings. Burns' Barber Shop, 219 Dundas. 76bu

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY R. B. Millard. Waltz, two-step. Lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

LONDON MINERAL BATHS — NEW baths now open. Everything new.

125 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY of Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1570.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services, 11 and 7. Morning subject, "The Holy Spirit." Baptism in evening.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. Alfred Brown will preach morning and evening. Good music. Cordial welcome to all.

AUDITORIUM, 4:15 P.M.—MASS MEETING of students and the public. Echo meeting of the great Student Volunteer Convention of Nashville, Tenn. The following will take part in the programme: F. J. Grant, Western University; Rev. Principal Waller, Huron College; Rev. Dyson Hague, F. J. Hamilton, Huron College; Dr. Ross, St. Andrew's Presbyterian. E. R. Wilson, Y. M. C. A. Special music, Askin Street Methodist Ladies' Quartet, Miles Orchestra, Mr. Allan Blackwell, basso. b

CRONYN MEMORIAL CHURCH—REV. Dyson Hague, rector; Rev. Arthur Carlisle, assistant rector. Services, 11 and 7.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 and 11 a.m. Morning prayer, 10:15 o'clock; subject, "Saviour of the World." Evening service, 7 o'clock; subject, "Abraham—Faith—Sacrifice." Preacher, Rev. Canon Dann, M.A.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. George McAlister. Morning, "Diverse Distribution." Evening, Rev. Barker Wallwin. Miss McBride, soloist.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m., "A House to Let." Sabbath School, 3 p.m. Illustrated lecture Tuesday evening, March 20, in St. Andrew's Sabbath School room, by Rev. J. J. Ross, of Talbot Street Church. Admission, 10 cents and upwards, in aid of new building of Chalmers Church.

CHANNING HALL, UNITARIAN, 276 Dundas—Rev. V. J. Gilpin. 11 a.m., "Morality and Business."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS—THE PASTOR conducts King Street services. South Street Mission—Revival meetings all the week. All welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. R. S. W. Howard, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DUNDAS CENTER METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. Rev. W. A. Gifford, of St. Thomas, will preach at both services. Bible Class at 2:45.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Sunday School anniversary. Morning, Rev. D. E. Martin; evening, Rev. W. G. H. McAlister, B.A. Mass meeting at 3 p.m. Addresses by Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., and City Clerk Baker.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Rev. F. A. Steven will give an address in the evening on China, illustrated by lantern views. Everybody welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Subject for the morning, "The Extension of the Kingdom," and for the evening, "Confessing Christ." Midweek prayer and praise service on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—11 a.m., Rev. W. J. Clark, John vi., 22 to 40; 3 p.m., Sabbath School and Bible Classes; 7 p.m., Rev. W. J. Clark, Philippians, iv., 11 to 13.

GOSPEL HALL, CORNER HORTON and Colborne streets—Gospel meeting every Sunday evening, 7 o'clock.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. 11, Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A.; 7, the pastor; subject, "Nabal the Churl, and His Noble Wife."

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Thomas, pastor. Anniversary services, 11 a.m., Rev. James Livingstone; 7 p.m., pastor. Special music. Everybody welcome. b

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN—THE pastor, Rev. James Rollins, B.A., will preach. Morning, a service in memory of the late Mr. William Brown. Evening, "When Faith Triumphed."

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND street—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. D. L. McCrae, Ph.D., will conduct services at 11 and 7.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, "The Highest Seats in Heaven"; evening, "St. Patrick." Minister's Bible Class at 3; "The Divine Redeemer."

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

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

ST. PAUL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West London—Pastor, Rev. Thomas Nixon, Ph.D. Sabbath School, 3 o'clock. Public worship, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. Morning, "Out and Out." In the evening the pastor will deliver his second address upon "Eschatology," taking "Christ's Second Coming" as the theme. Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Seats free. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Evangelists Edwards and Cox, morning and evening. Pastor's fellowship meeting, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Evangelistic services in schoolroom in afternoon. All welcome.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL — Morning, usual. Evening, a sermon to fathers and mothers; preacher, Evangelist Belcher. Seats reserved for the Riverside Club.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE WILL SELL THE EXCLUSIVE right to manufacture and sell our household garbage burner in the Province of Ontario to the right parties. For price, information and description of device, apply to Domestic Garbage Burner Company, Kalamazoo, Mich. 77n

SALOON FOR SALE IN THE CITY OF Detroit. Did a business last year of $6,000 net profit. Price, $3,500 cash. Sure license. For further particulars address A. W. Belfry, 504 Moffat building, Detroit, Mich. b

BUSINESS CHANCE—BRICK STORE in Exeter, at a bargain; would exchange for property in or near London. Parkinson, 429 Pall Mall street, London. 67n-ywt

RARE CHANCE—PARTNER WANTED, coal and wood business. Address Coal Dealer, Box 38, Advertiser. 72bu

CONFECTIONERY BUSINESS FOR sale cheap; clearing $1,000 a year. Apply Box 5, Advertiser. 61tf

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION AS COMPANION or housekeeper, by elderly lady. Address 15 Briscoe street, South London. 76o

FIVE GENERAL SERVANTS, TWO cooks and two housekeepers want situations, 309 Dundas.

MEETINGS.

Headquarters 7th Regiment Fusiliers, London, March 15, 1906.

REGIMENTAL ORDER, BY Lieut.-Col. J. W. Little, commanding: The regiment will parade for annual drill at the Armories on Monday, 19th inst., at 8 p.m. By order, W. A. McCrimmon, Captain, Adjutant Seventh Regiment Fusiliers. 75c

209a SPECIAL NOTICE TO Members — Emergent communications of this lodge will be held during March as follows: Saturday, 17th, Saturday, 24th, and Friday, 30th, for work. Visitors welcome. Sharp at 7:30 p.m. W. J. Smith, W. M.; J. S. Dewar, P.M., secretary. 77u

LONDON SOVEREIGN CHAPTER, Rose Croix, will meet at its Asylum, Masonic Temple, on Monday next, at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome. J. E. Keays, 32°, M. W., Sov.; Thomas G. Davis, 32°, Registrar. b

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Charity Organization and Humane Society will be held in the City Hall on Monday, at 5 p.m. Everybody welcome. 77u

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—SHIPPER FOR A WHOLESALE grocery; must have experience. Apply Box 45, Advertiser. 77c

WANTED — SALESMAN FOR BOYS' clothing; must be a hustler and have good experience. Apply Grafton & Co., London, Ont. 77c

WANTED — SEXTON FOR CRONYN Memorial Church. Apply, giving reference, to P. O. Box 434. 73c-ywt

STAVE CUTTER WANTED, THAT CAN also cut hoops and do other work around mill; part day time. Box 4, Bothwell, Ont. 77m

IF YOU HAVE AN IDLE HOUR DAILY, make $25 weekly selling stock for us; wage-earners' opportunity. Aero-Concentrator Company, Tract Society building, New York city. b

WANTED—CHEESEMAKER, TWO OR three years experience. Apply Russell Grieve, Brownsville, Ont. 76u

BOY WANTED. APPLY ADVERTISER office. 76u

WANTED—FEW SMART MESSENGER boys. D. M. and S. Co., 3 Masonic Temple. 75c

CUTTERS—FIRST-CLASS MEN, WITH experience, on whitewear, waists and wrappers. Gale Manufacturing Company, 30 Spadina avenue, Toronto. 74k

WANTED—SMART BOY. KNOWLES & Co., lithographers, Weston street, South London. 75c

BECOME A CHAUFFEUR AT HOME—Positions guaranteed at $25 weekly; write for particulars. Automobile, Department 754, No. 742 Seventh avenue, New York. 76n

YOUNG MEN WANTED TO LEARN telegraphy and qualify for position on Canadian railways. Forty to sixty dollars per month. Positions secured. Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, Toronto. 66tf

SALESMEN WANTED FOR AUTO-SPRAY, best compressed air hand-spryer made; liberal terms; sample machine free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt, Ont. 49tf 95bc

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

MAID WANTED — NO LAUNDRY. Apply evenings, 860 Waterloo street. 77o

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED, ON A farm; middle-aged woman. George Abray, Arva. 77c

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; references required. Mrs. Whitwam, 651 Talbot street. 77c

GIRLS WANTED—STARCH DEPARTMENT. The Parisian Steam Laundry Company of Ontario, Limited. 77c

WANTED—GIRL FOR OFFICE WORK; French-Canadian preferred; no shorthand or typewriting. Apply Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK. APPLY Mrs. Gates, 76 Albert street. 77c

GIRL FOR OFFICE WORK, $3 A WEEK, no night work. Anderson & Nelles, 240 Dundas street. b

EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM GIRL wanted at Fraser House. 77c

GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN THE trade. Brener Bros., 184 to 190 Horton street. 71tf-tyw

DRESSMAKERS WANTED — FIRST-CLASS waist and skirt hands. Miss Wright, R. J. Young & Co., 142 Dundas street. 76c

BUNCH-BREAKERS WANTED, APPLY Brener Bros., 184-190 Horton street. 74tf

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO WEEKLY cleaning. Apply 270 St. James street. 76u

OPERATORS — GOOD SEWING MACHINE operators wanted, on ladies' whitewear, waists and wrappers; good wages, steady employment the year round guaranteed. Gale Manufacturing Company, 30 Spadina avenue, Toronto, 74k

EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT —High wages; no laundry work. Apply Mrs. Gunn, 136 Kent. 74tf

GIRLS WANTED IN BISCUIT AND candy departments. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 72tf

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PAIR OF GOLD-FRAMED EYEGLASSES. Reward at Advertiser office or 800 Waterloo. 76u

LOST—DIAMOND BROOCH, IN NORTH end of city, on March 16. Reward at this office. b

LOST, THURSDAY AFTERNOON—Small gold brooch. Reward if left at this office. 77u

LOST OR STRAYED—REWARD FOR name of party detaining my collie dog. D. L. Chapman. b

LOST, MONDAY, BETWEEN KELLY'S cigar factory and Perry street, opal ring. Finder kindly leave at Advertiser office. b

BUSINESS CARDS.

STRATFOLD & BAWDEN, CONTRACTING Plasterers. Agents for Paristone hard wall plaster. Phone 1460. Henry Stratfold, 427 Waterloo. ywt

C. BARTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING Company—Motors and Dynamos. Prompt repairing. Phone 1893. Tecumseh avenue east, London, Ont.

T. EDWARDS — FURNITURE, ETC., packed, removed and stored. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

J. HARRIS & CO.—REMOVED TO 728 Simcoe, opposite London and Petrolea Barrel Works.

EDUCATIONAL.

NIGHT SCHOOL AT THE WESTERN Ontario Shorthand and Business College, 76 Dundas street, every Monday and Thursday evening. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Touch Typewriting. Individual instruction. Pupils may join any time. William Coo, principal. 97tf-tyw

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing, 349 Princess.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

NORWAY SPRUCE — AGENTS AND farmers wanting large lots; good inducements; extra quality; send postal for particulars. R. Stephens, South London. Phone 1190. 77n-tyw

ONE THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN bull, 19 months old, for sale. Apply John Fairweather, Leesboro. 77c-twt

NEW MILCH COW FOR SALE. JOHN Nicholls, con. 3, Westminster, just west of White Oak road. 77o

FOR SALE—DOGS, HOGS, PIGEONS, ferrets, Belgian hares, all kinds; 8 cents, 40-page illustrated catalogue. V. G. Lloydt, Sayre, Pa. b

FOR SALE—PEN OF WHITE WYANDOTTES, also Wyandotte and Minorca eggs. 107 Cartwright. b

FOR SALE—GO-CART, IN GOOD CONDITION. 132 Maitland street. b

FOR SALE — FIRST-CLASS SHORTHORN bull, 15 months old. Apply Wm. O. Telfer, Telfer P. O. b

NORDHEIMER PIANO, CARPETS, furniture, iron beds, etc. 82 Horton street. 75c

PRIVATE SALE OF CARPETS, FURNITURE. Apply 648 Waterloo street. 75c

GOOD, CLEAN BANNER OATS, FOR seed, 40c per bushel. James Thompson, Crumlin. 67n-ywt

WALLPAPER SALE, EVERY DAY—Tremendous bargains. Scorrow's, 233 Dundas. 66tf-ywt

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. Phone 299. ywt

AMERICAN CORN FOR SALE AT Turnbull's Elevator, Komoka. tyw

UNDERSKIRTS—
Made to order. Silk, Taffatine, Sateen and Cambric. CORSETS made to order only. The only corset that is made with WALHON CORSET CLASP. Absolutely sweat proof. Thin and smooth, and forms its own cushion. Canadian Lady Corset Co., 474 Dundas St., London. ywt

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—Bederwood, Haverland, Williams, Parkerearle. John Downham, Strathroy. xtz

TWO SAFES FOR SALE—CHEAP. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

KELEHON, STATIONARY AND MARINE gasoline engines for sale at Horton's, 491 Richmond.

CALL AND SEE NEW ENGLISH REX Motor Cycle. New and second-hand bicycles. J. H. Cunningham, East London.

FOR SALE—SOME FIRST-CLASS SEASONED white oak, two and four inches thick. J. W. Smith.

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds. Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

FINE SHOES FOR SPRING. REPAIRING a specialty. Paxman, 280 Dundas. Phone 1895.

NOTICE

George H. Belton, lumber dealer, has removed to his new yard and planing mill, Rectory street, just north of G. T. R. xt

Famous Men and Women and Character Sketches.

We bind above works in elegant morocco bindings, at lower prices than charged by American publishers. Quality, materials and workmanship guaranteed.

The Chas. Chapman Co.

91 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 370.

FRESH FISH NOW ON SALE—SEE what we have. F. S. Onn, Fish Market. Phone 1296.

SPECIAL PRICES ON REPAIR WORK for one month at Patten's, the Upholsterer, 247 Dundas street.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN CORN, $17 50 per ton; call, see corn. Slater's warehouse. 20tf

FOR SALE—LADIES' TAILORMADE suits, half-price; also theater blouses. 185½ Dundas street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., COAL AND wood dealers. Wood our specialty. Try load $2 wood. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst. Phone 1312.

STOVES, RANGES, SECOND-HAND baseburners, at Keene's, 141 King. Large stock second-hand furniture on hand.

SUNGLEE REMOVES DANDRUFF, promotes growth of hair. Guaranteed. Price, $1. James T. Gleason, 205 Dundas.

ONE BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7 octaves, in first-class condition, thoroughly renovated inside and out, and we will guarantee it for five years. Price, $100, payable $3 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

RAYMOND BROS., 172 KING, FOR coal bags, waterproof covers for horses and wagons.

FOR SALE—SIX H. P. GAS ENGINE. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

THE RAYMOND—GUARANTEED FOR ten years. Lessons free on all kinds of fancy work. Second hand machines, 217 Dundas street. Phone 1039.

DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, drugists. Telephone 822.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation of natural teeth. 168½ Dundas street. Phone 976.

DR. S. M. THOMAS, DENTIST, 252½ Dundas, between Wellington and Clarence.

DR. WESTLAND, DENTIST—CHICAGO, post-graduate in Crown, Bridge and Porcelain work. Philadelphia, post-graduate, Porcelain. Masonic Temple, first floor.

PERSONAL.

FREE—YOUR FORTUNE TOLD, FUTURE and past revealed; surprising, by America's eminent philosopher, astrologist, clairvoyant, St. John, 12 Sheldon street, Chicago. Send birth date and stamp. Know thyself. b

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DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR SURGEON—Phone 1019. Office, 225 Queen's avenue. Residence 171 Queen's avenue.

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. ERNEST WILLIAMS, 398 DUNDAS —Hours, 11-2, 4-8. Phone 1342.

DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4 and 6 to 8.

DRS. Y. COWEN & HENRY M. COWEN —394 Piccadilly street. Telephone 1528. We have no other city office.

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DR. JOHN D. WILSON—OFFICE AND residence, 220 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to surgery and diseases of women. Office hours, 11:30 to 4 p.m.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. BAYLEY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. Phone 827.

DR. P. J. MUGAN, CORNER KING AND Lyle streets. Phone 2053.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Returned from Europe and resumed surgical practice, 439 Park avenue. Phone 224.

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VOICE PRODUCTION AND SINGING—J. Parnell Morris, 466 Queen's avenue.

PATENT NOTICES.

THE IMPROVEMENT IN ROTARY Engines, described in Canada Letters patent, No. 86,078, can be obtained at a reasonable price by anyone desiring to use the same, in accordance with Section 37 of the Canada Patent Act, and amendments thereto, by applying to P. J. Edmunds, registered attorney and solicitor of patents, London, Canada, resident attorney for Ernest Buckholtz, Esq., London, England, owner of said patent. b

THE "RATCHET OPERATED ELECTRIC Switch," described in Canada Letters Patent, No. 80,390, can be obtained at a reasonable price by anyone desiring to use the same, in accordance with Section 37 of the Canada Patent Act and amendments thereto, by applying to P. J. Edmunds, registered attorney and solicitor of patents, London, Canada, resident attorney for William Kingsland, Esq., London, England, owner of said patent. b

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS LE BURTIS, WOODSTOCK Medicine Company, will be at 8 Pegler street, March 22. Take Hamilton road car to Pegler. 77c

POULTRY WILL YIELD A VERY large dividend on the small investment required, if you keep and feed your hens properly. The Canadian Poultry Review tells you exactly how to do it. Fifty cents a year, or send us $1 and the names of two yearly subscribers, and we will send the Review to you for one year free. Canadian Poultry Review, Toronto, Ont. 71bu-t

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AUCTION SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE FARM

Mr. A. M. Hunt will offer for sale by public auction, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 28th day of March, at 2 p.m., the valuable farm belonging to the estate of the late D. G. Mackenzie, comprising the south half of lot No. 23, in the fourth concession of London Township, 100 acres, more or less. This farm is situated near Hyde Park, about 5½ miles from London, and is admirably adapted for pasture or general farming. For further particulars apply to A. M. HUNT, auctioneer, London. FRASER & MOORE, solicitors, London. 65k-t

AUCTION SALE,
—OF—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 23 rd
at 10:30 o'clock a.m.
142 Oxford St.

J. W. Jones has been instructed by MR. GEORGE ELLIOTT to sell the whole of his household effects, comprising: Parlor suite, center tables, pictures, Brussels carpets and rugs, linoleum, curtains, poles, etc., hallrack and table, sideboard, dining-table and chairs, crockery, couch, contents of three bedrooms, enamel and brass beds, toilet ware, cupboard, clocks, Happy Thought range, cook stove, gas range, Hot Blast stove, wood stove, kitchen utensils, lawn mower, 50 feet garden hose, 150 feet boulevard railing, garden tools, etc.

77c-tyw J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

George Magee, lot 18, South Longwoods road, Caradoc, Monday, March 19; farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

Messrs. Leng & Zavitz, lot 8, con. 11, Lobo, Tuesday, March 20; farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

John Jarmain, lot 5, con. 2, Delaware; farm stock and implements; sale at 1 o'clock. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

McClary & Kernohan, Western Fair grounds, Friday, March 23; 25 dairy cows; sale at 2:30 p.m. A. M. Hunt, auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Lots and residence in Mackenzie Survey, adjoining Normal School.

Jones' Auction Rooms,
Saturday, March 24, 2 p.m.

See posters for location of lots.

For copies of plan, terms of sale and other information, apply to

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY,

Huron and Erie offices.

At the same time and place, will be offered No. 261 Wellington street, at present occupied by C. J. McCormick, grocer, and W. L. Crawford, carriage manufacturer. 71c-10-17-21

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

The property known as Queen's avenue kindergarten, No. 458 Queen's avenue; lot 66x189, more or less, with cottage and brick building, now used for school purposes. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock, March 22. No tender necessarily accepted.

R. M. McELHERAN,
Sec. Board Education, City Hall.
59h-tfy

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Of Wilmot Pickel, late of London, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased (formerly of Tillsonburg). Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in that behalf, that all persons having claims against the estate of the above-named Wilmot Pickel, deceased, who died on or about the 4th day of January, 1906, are required to deliver or send the same to John Carruthers, Tillsonburg, solicitor for the executors, on or before April 16, 1906, with their full names and addresses, with full particulars of claim and proof thereof and nature of security (if any) held. After April 16, 1906, the executors will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they then shall have notice, and said executors will not be liable for said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have notice at the time of such distribution. JOHN CARRUTHERS, Tillsonburg, solicitor for said executors. March 1, 1906. 71u-t

LEGAL CARDS.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., London, Office, corner Richmond and Carling. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper; George S. Gibbons.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 418½ Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriage licenses. ywt

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

TENNENT & COLERIDGE, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan at lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

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R. M. C. TOOTHE, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall, opposite Court House. Specialty, office work and consultations.

CRONYN & BETTS, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries public, etc. Huron and Erie building.

SCANDRETT & PROUDFOOT, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Money to loan. 98 Dundas street, London. T. W. Scandrett; W. A. Proudfoot, B.A.

EDMUND WELD—
Barrister, 423 Richmond street.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street. Phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B.A.

FOLINSBEE & BARTRAM, BARRISTERS, Office, Bank of Toronto Chambers, and Front street, Strathroy. John Folinsbee; W. G. R. Bartram.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

SITUATIONS AND OPENINGS IN Winnipeg and the Canadian North-West can be found by advertising in the Free Press, Winnipeg; it contains every day almost four solid columns of "situations vacant, male and female," advertisements; sample copies free. Address Free Press, Winnipeg, mentioning this paper. ywt

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The London Advertiser Company, Limited, 191-193 Dundas street, London, Ont.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

British Capital for Canada.

Senator Domville reports that he has interested British capital to the extent of $20,000,000 in an electric railway from Montreal to Port Stanley, touching at Ottawa, Orillia, and London. The road, he says, will run in a straight line from Ottawa to Orillia, cutting in two the broad zone of territory between the Canada Atlantic Railway (now the Grand Trunk), on the north, and the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk lines on the south. It is not a fertile or populous portion of the Province. The Canada Atlantic, which runs through the same formation, depends on the grain shipments via Depot Harbor, and derives little local traffic. From Orillia to London the proposed electric railway would tap the richest part of the Province, and could link together many municipalities which are not now directly connected by existing lines, though the district is fairly well covered by the G. T. R. and C. P. R. It is not probable that the company would parallel the Southwestern Traction line from London to Port Stanley, but would prefer to acquire running rights over it. The eastern half of the proposed road does not appear to be a promising investment, but Senator Domville says he could easily have raised $40,000,000 for the project. He reports that such is the favor with which Canada as a field for investment is now regarded in Great Britain that any sound Canadian proposition may be financed without difficulty. At the same time, he says, it is useless to take there wildcat schemes, fads, fakes and fanciful projects that will not bear inspection and investigation by competent experts; and he declares that the effect of going to that great financial center with doubtful, suspicious propositions will only be harmful, as it would tend to turn the sentiment which has grown so strongly in favor of Canada of late against it.

The British investor has been always Canada's chief banker, but he has been, as a rule, chary of anything but public securities, or railway bonds. The outside capital which has been poured into the development of Canadian industry during the past few years has come mostly from the United States. It will mean much for this country if the British capitalist is disposed to widen the range of his investments here, and do for Canada what he has done for Australia, South Africa, and the United States.

A Blow at the Trusts.

The Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision which facilitates the enforcement of legislation against monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade, such as the Sherman anti-trust law, which the corporations have systematically defied or evaded. Suits were brought against the Tobacco Trust and the Western Paper Trust and the representatives of the former were adjudged guilty of contempt because they refused to answer questions put to them by a grand jury, on the ground that they might incriminate the corporation. They sued out writs of "habeas corpus," which were subsequently vacated, alleging that the grand jury lacked jurisdiction because no indictment had been presented, and contending that the questions were of a kind that they should not and could not legally be constrained to answer.

The court decided against them on both grounds. It took the view that "the examination of witnesses need not be preceded by an indictment or presentment formally drawn up, but that the grand jury may proceed either upon their knowledge or upon the examination of witnesses to inquire for themselves whether a crime cognizable by the court has been committed." That disposed of the technical objection raised, and the court then went on to deal with the broader argument based upon the right of immunity derived from the circumstance that the answers would tend to incriminate the witness' principal.

Its judgment on this question was that a corporation does not in this respect stand on the same level as the individual. A creature of the state, it is presumably incorporated for the benefit of the public, and its powers are strictly limited by law. The enjoyment of its privileges is conditioned on its obedience to the law, and the legislature by implication possesses the right to ascertain upon occasion whether it has exceeded its powers. As this can only be done through an examination of its contracts and its contracts are exclusively exhibited in its books and papers, it logically follows that those books and papers must be produced upon demand.

As a result of this decision, lively times are ahead for the trusts accused of illegal practices.

Paying Members of Parliament.

The Montreal Star argues that the resolution adopted by the British House of Commons in favor of an indemnity of $1,500 a year for members of Parliament, is proof that the Canadian indemnity of $2,500 is too large. There would be more force in this if the conditions were the same in both countries. The British House of Commons has been familiarly known as "the finest club in Europe." The members have been, with very few exceptions, rich men, to whom an indemnity would be no consideration. They have repeatedly voted down the principle. The large accession of Labor representatives in the present Parliament has, however, altered the situation. These members are poor men, most of them of the wage-earning class. The proposed indemnity of $1,500 would be regarded by them as ample compensation for the time they must spend at Westminster. They are now paid only $1,000 per year out of trade union funds. The great majority of the members of the present House are still very wealthy men, who desire no payment, but they have consented to the indemnity proposal as a measure of justice to the Labor party.

The members of the Canadian House of Commons are for the most part professional men, business men, and farmers, neither very poor nor very rich. Their private interests demand their personal attention, or can be neglected only at personal loss. Not infrequently members of Parliament in this country have been financially ruined for this reason.

Members from the eastern and western provinces in particular are isolated by distance from their homes and occupations for several months in the year. No doubt an indemnity of $2,500 is an inducement to some in the House, but it is safe to say that it is no more than adequate compensation for the majority, and in some cases no compensation at all. If the increase in the indemnity makes it easier for men of moderate incomes to accept nominations for Parliament, the result will not prejudice any public interest, and will be in harmony with democratic principles.

It is rumored that the Whitney Government will honor Prince Arthur of Connaught, by making him a Justice of the Peace.

English spelling is a difficult problem. Mr. Carnegie has a sublime faith in himself and his dollars if he imagines that he and they can induce this generation to learn it all over again.

Mr. Borden is showing less than his usual urbanity this session. Probably he feels the sting of criticism over his acceptance of a salary, and means to show that it has in no way weakened his independence. His asperity does not become him. Better leave it to Mr. Foster, to whom it comes naturally.

The blood of the black and the brown man has been shed so plentifully by the British in the march of the Empire that they cannot consistently reproach the United States for the slaughter of the Moros. The British constitution, however, is an unwritten one, so that the British people are not mocked by declarations such as that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Principal Gardiner, of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, is anxious that all blind children in the Province fit to become students at the institute, should have an opportunity to enjoy its advantages. If not in a position to provide them with clothes or traveling expenses, it is suggested that the municipalities or Government should supply the wherewithal.

In the United Kingdom, where municipal ownership is more extensive than in this country, the practice is to make public utilities earn a revenue to be turned into the civic coffers for the relief of the rates. The water commissioners of the city take the ground that the profits of the waterworks system should be returned to water consumers in the form of reduced rates. We understand there is a precedent for this in the city of Toronto. A high tax rate is a bad advertisement for a city, and the normal rate in this city has been for years above the average. The waterworks surplus helped to reduce it, and it is a question whether this was not more advantageous than a cheapening of the water rates. The new regulation is important only on this account, as the taxes and water rates come out of the same pockets in the long run.

Speculation in New Ontario.

[New Liskeard Herald.]

There is scarcely a man in Liskeard today who does not own at least 1,000 shares in the various mining companies. You could find scarcely a single woman at a church bun fight who does not own at least a little paper upon which she is taking a chance. The very school children have their stock for which they are robbing the candy man to pay their assessments. Men who could not muster $5 in actual cash to buy their way out of jail yet figure their possibilities in the quarter millions. Deals in the thousands are bound with a ten-dollar bill; choose if you can your man from the hod to the professions who does not confidently hope soon to be wealthy. This is a country of big figures, and high hopes, and the point of it is, it may all come true. The probability is that many will be disappointed, but the certainty is that not a few will be made rich.

A Dangerous Precedent.

[Toronto Star.]

The other day Sir William Mulock left the bench and inspected a sidewalk that was in litigation. It is dangerous to mix common sense with law in this way.

The First Consideration.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]

"So your son is going to get married? Can he support a wife?"

"I'm inclined to doubt his ability in that direction, but the girl had a chance to get the dressmaker all through next month, so she and her mother couldn't see any reason why it should be put off."

The House by the Side of the Road

[Sam Walter Foss.]

There are Hermit souls that live withdrawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart
In a fellowless firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their paths
Where highways never ran—
But let me live by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife.
But I turn not away from their smiles nor their tears—
Both parts of an infinite plan—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
And the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish—so am I.
Then why should I sit in the scorner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Any Man.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]

Nell—She says she will never marry until her ideal comes to her and says "I love you."

Belle—What is her ideal?

Nell—A man, of course.

Gladstone and Tobacco.

[New York Post.]

In 1868 the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West became private secretary to Gladstone, and from that day was honored with the statesman's confidence and friendship. His reminiscences of Gladstone therefore, as they are published in the Cornhill Magazine of this month, are naturally of an intimate sort:

When the great Napoleon was waiting anxiously for some dispatches at Turin, his aide-de-camp said: "You are impatient, sire." "Yes," Napoleon replied, "I have lost many battles but I have never lost any moments." So with Mr. Gladstone. His whole scheme of life was laid out so as never to waste a minute of it. There was never in his busy day an idle dawdle by the fire; sauntering, as Lord Rosebery once said, was an impossibility to him, mentally or physically. I never knew him smoke but once—on the occasion of the Prince of Wales dining with him in Downing Street. With an old-fashioned courtliness, wishing to place his royal guest at his ease, he smoked a cigarette, which gave him more pain than pleasure; indeed, he hated the smell of tobacco, and once accused me of bringing the odious aroma of the "cursed weed" into his room. Meanly anxious to excuse myself, for I never smoked before going into his presence, I said I had been sitting for half an hour with Sir William Harcourt, who was an acharne smoker. Such was Mr. Gladstone's innocence that he said: "Does Harcourt smoke? I am sure if he does he always must change his clothes before he comes to me, for I have never perceived that he smokes."

Attempting the Impossible.

[Philadelphia Record.]

Sir Ellis Ashmead-Barlet, M. P., was one day speaking during an election contest, when he was interrupted again and again by a man at the back of the hall, who disagreed with Sir Ellis' statements. At last, says the London News, Sir Ellis remarked: "Now, I am going to tell you something about the late Liberal Government that will make the hair of my friend at the back of the hall stand on end." The irrepressible interrupter was equal to the occasion, for he shouted: "Wrong again!" and removing his cap displayed a head as smooth as a billiard ball, saying: "It can't be done, boss!" Nor could it.

Reserved.

[New York Sun.]

Weary Willie—Can yer swipe a ride under an auto?

Dusty Rhodes—Naw; that's where the owner stays.

The Mean Man.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

He—"Woman is more beautiful than man."

She—"Oh, yes; naturally."

He—"Oh, no; artificially."

MAKERS OF DICTIONARIES

[From the New York World.]

The wise men of Ninevah who 700 years before Christ wrote down the words of their speech on tablets of clay were really engaged in child's play compared with the Philadelphia publisher who stopped work last week on his new dictionary of the English language

They were only beginners in the business of lexicography One set of cuneiform tablets for the Assyrian King's library was all they needed to turn out. Even with all the saving appliances and accumulated learning of modern times, their latter-day follower has kept a large staff at work for fourteen years, expended $400,000 and still has ready for the printer only the matter from "A" to two-thirds through the list of "E" It is estimated that $250,000 more and probably five years' time will be needed to complete the work for publication Not even the first step has been taken to obtain a single purchaser

At first glance it might seem a simple matter to compile a new English dictionary, the field has been so thoroughly worked. But rivalry is continually devising new standards and research and usage creating new necessities. Philologists make new discoveries and the man in the street new inventions A dictionary is no longer merely a collection of words authorized by the pens of the best writers, but a warehouse where are stored all words, obsolete, current, provincial, slang and technical It is not enough to arrange a vocabulary with general definitions. The derivation of every word must be traced through its remotest roots; every shade of meaning must be noted, whether rare, archaic or newly-coined, and illustrations verbal and pictorial must be supplied.

When John Bullokar put out the first English dictionary in 1616, the year Shakespeare died, one substantial volume sufficed. It was nearly a century later before an attempt was made to give the etymology of words. Dr. Samuel Johnson devoted seven years to his monumental dictionary and added quotations from masters of style to fix meanings. It issued from the press first in 1755, but was found good enough to be republished in new editions until 40 years ago. There was nothing in it as snappy as his offhand definition of a fishing-pole—"a fool at one end and a hook at the other"—but it more than held its own against the work of Thomas Sheridan, who, as an elocutionist, was primarily concerned in regulating pronunciation.

Just a century ago the American, Noah Webster, began publishing the first of his series of dictionaries, which kept him engaged for 22 years. Joseph E. Worcester's did not appear until 1860. From that time was waged the war of the dictionaries, and it was Webster against Worcester in every classroom. To cite one was to be confounded by the other, and there was no peace in precise pronunciation.

The Century, the Standard, and the New English Dictionary are along different lines. They are more than dictionaries: they are encyclopaedias — whole libraries in themselves. Probably it was something of the same sort, even more up-to-date, that Mr. J. B. Lippincott has planned in his Philadelphia edition. He has not been unduly long over it, though the cost has been enormous. Littre spent almost as much time on the great dictionary published with the approval of the French Academy, and the last volumes of the Grimm Dictionary, of which publication was begun in 1854 in Germany, are yet unfinished. Nowadays an editor must always live in fear lest before his final volume is out his first may be out of date. Dr. Johnson's epigram still holds good: "Dictionaries are like watches—the worst is better than none, but the best cannot be expected to go quite true."

POEMS THAT LIVE

A Dream of Summer.

[John Greenleaf Whittier.]

Bland as the morning breath of June
The southwest breezes play;
And through its haze the winter noon
Seems warm as summer's day.
The snow-plumed Angel of the North
Has dropped his icy spear;
Again the mossy earth looks forth,
Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hillside cell forsakes,
The musk-rat leaves his nook;
The blue-bird in the meadow brakes
Is singing with the brook.
"Bear up, O Mother Nature!" cry
Bird, breeze and streamlet free;
"Our winter voices prophesy
Of summer days to thee."

So, in these winters of the soul,
By bitter blasts and drear
O'erswept from Memory's frozen pole,
Will sunny days appear.
Reviving hope and faith, they show
The soul its living powers,
And how, beneath the winter's sno,
Lie germs of summer flowers.

The Night is mother of the Day,
And Winter of the Spring;
And ever, upon old decay
The greenest mosses cling;
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks,
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Hath left His love with all!

THE NEXT "SUMMER SCHOOL"

For Windsor District of the London Conference.

As a committee to work with the committee from Windsor district of the London conference, the following have been appointed: Revs. J. W. Holmes, of Blenheim; A. J. Langford, Dresden; A. J. Garbutt, Wallaceburg, and Dr. Hicks and Lindsay Parrott, Chatham. These gentlemen will conduct the Chatham campaign towards making the annual summer school held at Kingsville by the Methodist body in the west the greatest ever this year. Hitherto the Windsor branch have held their summer school alone, but this year reinforced by the Chatham district, they will number several hundreds additional in all probability. The committee has especially in hand the drawing up of a programme for the occasion, and they promise that the list of speakers will be the greatest ever provided for the entertainment and moral and spiritual uplifting of those who attend. The school will be held Aug. 14 to 19 next.

CIRCUS AT VAUDEVILLE

Wormwood's Dogs and Monkeys Booked for Bennett's Next Week.

The bill at Bennett's next week will contain two big headline acts, besides a galaxy of other entertainers which should make up an exceptionally strong bill.

The leading feature will be Wormwood's Dogs and Monkeys, an animal act acknowledged as being the finest of an appearing in vaudeville. It commands a very large salary and plays only to better class theaters. The show is the headline attraction at Shea's in Toronto this week.

The other stellar attraction will be Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, who will be seen in their now famous comedy sketch, "The Coal Strike." No two vaudeville players are better or more favorably known in the large cities than Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, and in their laughing playlet Londoners will see one of the finest and most natural characterizations of a son of Erin on the stage.

A rural comedy skit, entitled "Frank Hoover's Holiday," will be presented by the Chadwick Trio. The skit serves to introduce some laughable comedy and also a little singing and dancing.

The Julians will offer what is said to be the most finished and artistic aerial ring act, in vaudeville. A strain of refined comedy forms an important feature of the act.

Green and Weathers will present a novelty act entitled, "The Big Chief and the Kickapoo Maiden." This is another one of those typical vaudeville acts which serve to introduce noved specialties. Mr. Green is said to be a remarkable bicyclist and will introduces some startling feats awheel. Lillian Weathers is an operatic singer of exceptional sweetness and will mingle vocal selections with Mr. Green's bicycle riding.

La Adelia, Premier Danseuse and Character Change Artist, will present a novelty in toe dancing. She also introduces five complete character changes which are executed with lightning rapidity in full view of the audience.

The Bennettograph will show two interesting films entitled, "The Bicycle Thief," and "Prison Life of a Convict."

STAMMERERS

The ***Arnott Method*** is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the ***CAUSE***, not merely the ***Habit***, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

Address

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE,
Berlin, Ont., Can.

77tf-t

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Saturday Night Extras

Silk Waists

Ivory Habutai Silk Waists, that will clean beautifully in gasoline or wash with soap and water; and are remarkable for wear. In fact, there isn't a silk waist on the market that is liked as well as this soft Wash Silk Waist; worn at all seasons and kept fresh and dainty with very little trouble. These are made fetchingly with silk stitched pleats in fronts and back; deep cuff and full sleeves.

Instead of being $3.50 as they were usually, we have them this week at only **$2.15**



White Needs

Corset Covers.

When good-fitting, neatly-made Corset Covers can be had for 50c, home making is extravagance.

White Lawn, full front with embroidery trimming and beading. Special..... **50c**

Nightgowns.

Slip-over Nightgowns of cambric, with valenciennes insertion and edge, at **$1.15**

Petticoats.

Full sweep White Cambric Petticoats, with 20-inch lawn flounce, with deep frill of embroidery. Special..... **$1.50**

Take a Peep at The New Straw Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Embroidered Linen Belts

White Linen Wash Belts, embroidered in solid white, finished with gilt buckle. At the novelty counter, each..... **25c**

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS, blind and eyelet effects, deep cuffs. At **25c** and **50c** set.

SILK STOCK COLLARS, embroidered, floral tab, at **50c**.

FRILLING, washable white net neck frilling, at, yard **15c**

PEARL HAT PINS, unbreakable, long pins, at, each 8c and **10c**

LACE COLLARS, two styles in broad, round lace collars, shaped, in cream; nice for children's coats and dresses; a bargain at 25c and **50c**.

Veilings.

It is no-make-believe March winds we are having these days, but the real kind that blows the hair and plays havoc with the complexion. The veil is the necessary protector. Look to us for your Veiling.

New Fancy Mesh Veiling, with large chenille spots, red, purple, mauve, new blue, gray, black with purple spots, all black and white, yard .....**40c and 45c**

Blue, black and white Mesh Veiling, new, at **25c**

Soft Crepe-Finish Chiffon Veiling, hemstitched border, at, yard.....**50c**

Gloves



Replace the shabby Gloves worn all winter for pretty fresh ones at reduced prices.

Closed Black Cashmere Gloves and Colored 2-clasp Cashmere Gloves as well as Wools, in black, white, gray and navy. All regular 25c values. Tonight 17c

Fine-grade Cashmere Gloves, embroidered backs, black, tan, brown and beaver. 2-clasp. Were 65c at.....43c

Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, stout glove for present wear. Tan, gray, brown and white. All sizes.....75c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

Flattering compliments are being paid those who are wearing

The New High Bust Straight Front

D. & A.

Corset

No Corset suits present styles as well.

TRISCUIT

The rich, shredded whole-wheat wafer—full of nourishment—and it's tasty. Makes toothsome toast.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.
CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church Street.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Incorporated 1832.

Capital Paid Up, $2,500,000 **Reserve Fund, $4,200,000**
Total Resources Dec. 31, 1905, $33,438,776
HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. **GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO.**

BRANCHES.—This bank has 54 branches in Canada, two in Newfoundland, two in the United States, one in Cuba and two in Jamaica, and has correspondents in all parts of the world, thus affording all needed facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

DEPOSITS.—In the Savings Department deposits of one dollar and upwards are received, repayable on demand, and interest is compounded twice a year.

London Branch, Corner of Richmond and Carling Streets.
R. B. ROSSBOROUGH, - Manager.

The government of Honduras has prohibited the importation of whisky rum and anisado in barrels, casks, or demijohns.

In the course of a lawsuit in London the other day a music publisher stated that even the greatest composers employ prima donnas to sing their new songs all over the country. Otherwise, the songs would never get known at all.

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

stands highest in public favor. Its annual sale of 14,000,000 packets proves this.

Sold only in sealed lead packets.

Black, Mixed or Green. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. At All Grocers

HIGHEST AWARD AT ST. LOUIS 1904.

Her Hidden Destiny

The occupants of the room were two. One, a tall, white-haired gentleman, dressed with extreme punctilliousness, but in an old-fashioned style, stood leaning against the mantelpiece, his face turned with an expression of some interest toward the door; the other was seated before one of the tables, and his loose tweed suit and open collar were as different from his father's scrupulously buttoned broadcloth as his short, rather stout figure and round pleasant face were from the old lawyer's severely regular features and dignified appearance. But it was at the younger man that Mark Robson looked first with a sharp, searching look as he entered the room, and, when he averted his gray eyes, it was with a faint quickly stifled sigh of relief.

"Mr. Robson?" the old lawyer said, looking toward the spot where Mark stood, with a clear gaze which betrayed nothing of the terrible infirmity from which he suffered; while his son rose from his seat with a graceful courtesy of manner.

"Perhaps you are not aware that my father is blind," he said, in a lowered tone, pushing forward a chair, "therefore, though your business, as I know, is private, you must excuse my presence. I act as his secretary."

Mark bowed. The old man walked away quietly from the fire and sat down at the table, moving easily and fearlessly, and evidently quite aware of the place which Mark, who had seated himself, occupied in the room.

"I have been hoping and expecting to hear from you, Mr. Robson," he said, in a quiet pleasant voice, "For some days I have anticipated receiving either a letter or a visit from you, and I was beginning to fear that my advertisement would be fruitless."

"I saw it only this morning," Mark responded; "and I have answered it without delay. I reached town from Southborough half an hour ago."

"You have lost no time, then. Still I hoped it would meet your eyes sooner."

"We provincial actors do not indulge in the luxury of the 'Times,'" Robson returned, with a slight laugh; "and I venture to hope that, after a lapse of ten years, the delay of ten short days will not be of any material consequence."

The old lawyer's thin lips closed more firmly.

"Ten years!" he repeated. "Is it ten years since our short correspondence, Mr. Robson? Your voice is a young man's voice," he added with a slight smile. "You could have been little more than a lad then."

"All the more reason——" Mark Robson began, then broke off sharply and was silent, biting his lip under his heavy mustache.

Mr. Francis turned his calm sightless eyes upon him.

"I know what you would say," he said, "that in consideration of your youth, of which you must remember, we were ignorant at the time, the letter you wrote to us should have received a different answer. You are right. In any case the answer should have been different. I thought so at the time, and it was with sincere regret that I transmitted to you my client's decision."

The actor's lip curled slightly; but he said nothing.

"I endeavored at the time to alter it," resumed the lawyer, in his calm, equable manner, "but it was in vain. I pointed out to Lord Elsdale——" He broke off suddenly, turning quickly toward his visitor. "Did you speak, Mr. Robson?"

There was a slight pause before the answer came; and, when he spoke, Mark Robson's voice was somewhat strained and husky.

"No," he replied, "I said nothing."

"Then you moved, for something you did interrupted me," the old lawyer declared somewhat irritably. "The loss of my sight has made all my other senses exceedingly keen," he added, apologetically; "and I am an old man and impatient of interruptions. You must pardon my irritability."

"I fancy that Mr. Robson finds so much sunshine rather dazzling, sir," James Francis put in, in his quiet, pleasant voice. "Is it not so, Mr. Robson? My father and I revel in the sunshine; but it is a peculiarity which often inconveniences our friends. I will remedy it."

So saying, he drew down one of the blinds, and Mark immediately moved his chair into a more shaded position. James Francis, looking at him rather curiously, thought that it must have been the light which made him look so pale.

"Have you Mr. Robson's letter there, James?" asked his father, as the young man resumed his seat at the table.

"Yes, sir. This is it, I believe, Mr. Robson?"

"That is it."

"You give no details," the old lawyer observed.

"I offered you details, sir," Mark responded coldly. "It was you who refused any."

"In the then circumstances it was useless to trouble you. Lord Elsdale was quite determined to give the matter no consideration," Mr. Francis responded. "Now the circumstances are greatly altered, and the subject must be thoroughly gone into and sifted; and I must request you kindly to give me the fullest information you can, Mr. Robson."

Mark pulled his chair up to the table and resting his elbow upon it, shaded his face with his hand. It seemed to James Francis, who was watching him with much interest, that his face had aged and altered since he entered the room, and that his hand trembled a little as it rested on his knee.

"I am ready," Mark responded. "Any questions you may ask me I will answer to the best of my ability."

"The child is still living, I presume?" said Mr. Francis.

At the abrupt question a startled look of pain leaped into Mark's gray eyes, but he suppressed the exclamation which sprung to his lips.

"Yes," he replied; "but you forget that ten years have elapsed since that letter was written. The child"—with slow emphasis on the words which had something of tenderness in it—"is a woman now."

"Scarcely," interposed James Francis, smiling. "Ten years ago she was, as I see by your letter, which I hold, seven years old. She is but seventeen now."

"Seventeen—so much!" exclaimed Mr. Francis. "I have been thinking of her as a child. Perhaps it is as well. She will be a greater comfort and more suitable companion than if she were younger," he added, meditatively.

"I presume then"—the actor's voice was calmer now and very cold—"that your client has altered his intentions regarding——"

The sentence remained unfinished. Great as Mark's self-command was, it was not sufficient to enable him to finish what he wished to say.

"Yes," Mr. Francis replied, "Lord Elsdale has altered the decision which refused to acknowledge or befriend, in any substantial way, his brother's child—you returned the check he sent, as you will remember, doubtless. By a very sad and regrettable series of events, he is obliged to reconsider the matter, and he has placed it in our hands, desiring us to use all expedition. By the bye, the advertisment which brought you here today has been inserted at intervals for some months in the Times."

"I was not aware of it," Mr. Robson said, hastily. "Pardon me, but your time is valuable, and my own is somewhat limited, as I act at Scarborough tonight. May I beg you, then, to put, as briefly as possible, whatever questions you require answered?"

"Certainly," Mr. Francis replied, haughtily. "But, brief as the time is, Mr. Robson, I must beg that you will be explicit and answer my questions fully."

Mark bowed compressing his lips rigidly. He would answer questions, but he would volunteer no information. A man need not voluntarily put away from him all the sunshine of his life, he thought bitterly.

"Your letter, if I recollect rightly, says simply that an actress in the the company to which you belonged had died rather suddenly," Mr. Francis resumed—"that on her death-bed she confided to you that the name by which she was known was a false or assume one, and that she was the lawful wife of the Honorable Newell Hatton, son of the late and brother of the present Lord Elsdale."

"Yes," replied Mark.

"Mr. Hatton died in 1864," pursued the old lawyer. "He passed as a bachelor, and made no statement as to any marriage; his death was sudden and was mentioned in every leading newspaper. How was it, can you tell me, that this lady, calling herself his widow in 1867, had not applied at the time of his death for some provision for herself and her child?"

"The Honorable Newell Hatton deserted his young wife about eighteen months after his marriage," Mark Robson answered, with irresponsible bitterness, "and just before the birth of her child. His wife, his inferior as she was in position, was a proud woman, she preferred to work—aye, and to work hard—for herself and her child, rather than to appeal to the worthless husband and father who had deserted them both."

With a half-puzzled, half-satirical expression on his wrinkled face, Mr. Francis turned his sightless eyes on the young man's face.

"To a lawyer, such a course of conduct seems most strange and unaccountable," he remarked. "Mr. Newell Hatton was a poor man, for his expenditure had long exceeded his income; but his brother was a man of very great wealth, and I confess that I am much surprised to find that she did not apply to him."

"I have no knowledge of her reasons for not doing so," returned the actor coldly. "Had she done so she would have suffered only one more wrong at the hands of her husband's people. At least, judging from the result of the appeal I made on behalf of her child, I can only conclude so."

"Lord Elsdale was naturally inclined to doubt that any woman knowing herself to be his brother's lawful wife would not have asserted her claim at the time of his death," said the old lawyer. "Mr. Newell Hatton had unfortunately not left a spotless reputation behind him."

Mark Robson's proud lip curled.

"I am aware of that," he rejoined. "Kindly and forbearingly, as the unhappy woman whom he had so cruelly wronged spoke of him on her death-bed, I could not fail to gather from her words that she had suffered too much during her few months of married life not to have preferred death itself to a continuation of it. Her husband had deserted her; and from that day until the day she died his name had passed her lips but once, and that was that her child's birth might be registered correctly."

"How had she lived since Mr. Hatton left her?" Mr. Francis asked.

"Purely and honorably," Mark Robson answered, somewhat huskily. "She had been an actress before her marriage, and she resumed her profession after her desertion by her husband. It was a hard struggle," he continued, "for her health was delicate, and the life is hard even for a strong woman. She fell on the battlefield," he finished, with a little break in his voice. "She broke a blood-vessel one night on the stage, and twenty-four hours later she died."

The faces of the two lawyers, different as they were in feature and age, resembled each other closely just then; both wore the same expression of mingled sternness, sympathy and sorrow. Upright, honorable men, to both the conduct of the betrayer was unworthy and base; but they had not supposed it to be stained by such a sin as this.

"And since her mother's death the child——"

"Has been under my care," Mark said, "I promised her mother that her welfare should be my care, and as far as I have been able I have kept my word."

"She is at school, I presume?" Mr. Francis next asked.

"She has left school."

"But she does not live with you, Mr. Robson?" the old lawyer exclaimed, his face very grave now at the thought which had struck him.

"Why not?" the young man said coolly. "She had no other friend."

"But——"

"Mr. Robson is jesting," put in the younger lawyer. "I have no doubt that he has fulfilled his promise to Mrs. Hatton in the spirit as to the letter."

"Thank you," said Mark, glancing, with a kindly smile, at James Francis. "Miss Hatton does not live with me. Since she left school she has lived with a widow lady near London."

"A friend of yours—an actress?"

"A friend of mine, and formerly an actress," replied he young man—"as pure and good a woman and as true a lady as any girl could have for a guide and friend."

There was a short silence. Mr. Francis sat in deep and absorbed thought, Mark grave and stern, carefully repressing every sign of emotion.

"Was your friendship with Mrs. Hatton of long standing?" Mr. Francis asked.

[To be Continued.]

Poison-Laden Blood

The blood is the great fluid medium which conveys nutrition to the tissues of the body and carries away the waste matter or ashes produced by the fire of life.

But the blood is only laden with nutrition when the digestive system performs its duty of extracting it from the food.

And the blood can only be freed from poisonous waste matter when the liver is properly doing its work as a filter of the blood.

To begin with, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cleanse the kidneys and intestines thoroughly and well, and by their specific action on the liver cause a healthful flow of new bile, which is necessary for digestion and the regular, healthful action of the bowels.

There is no other means by which the blood can be freed from its impurities except by the filtering process carried on by the liver and kidneys, and Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only medicine we know of that has a combined action on kidneys, liver and bowels.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HE TOOK HIS WIFE'S ADVICE

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Cured the Stomach Trouble That Confined Henry A. Coles to His Bed.

One of the unpleasant features of Indigestion and Dyspepsia is that it always keeps getting worse. Take the case of Henry A. Coles, of St. Mary's River, Guysboro Co., N.S. He says:

'I had Stomach Trouble for about five years more or less, and at last I was taken to my bed and the doctor called in. He did me no good. I was suffering a great deal and did not know what to do."

Everyone must admit Mr. Coles was in a bad way. But that's what Indigestion leads to if you neglect it. But if Mr. Coles did not know what to do, his wife did. She said, "Try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets." Like a wise man he took his wife's advice, and of the result he says:

"I took seven boxes, and I have not felt any of the trouble since. I heartily recommend Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to any sufferer from Stomach Trouble. They cured me."

RUN DOWN ON BRIDGE

Distressing Fatality to a Young Man at St. George, Ont.

St. George, March 16.—Stephen Cox and Ruth Hinchcliffe were caught on the G.T.R. bridge here today by a fast traveling freight and Miss Hinchcliffe escaped by clinging to the ties projecting over the abyss, but Cox, who was hanging by his hands alone was jarred from his position by the passing train and fell 150 feet to his death.

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 St. Phone 997.

South America has about twice the area and about one-half the population of the United States.

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 DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

During the year 1904 Siam exported more than $12,000,000 worth of rice. Teakwood is second in value.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Mgr. Gomez Prineat, of Mariana, Brazil, who died recently, had the distinction of being the only Roman Catholic negro bishop in the world.

All parts of Africa, except Abyssinia, Morocco and Liberia, are controlled directly or indirectly by some European power. French Africa is about equal in area to half the United States.

HIS MAJESTY IN FINE SHAPE

King Edward Now Gets About Without the Use of a Cane.

Vienna, March 16.—Dr. Ernest Ott, the medical specialist who attended King Edward during that monarch's visits to Marienbad, has returned lately from a brief visit to England, whither he was summoned by the King.

He has now written this letter to the Neue Freie Presse, contradicting all the rumors regarding the King's ill-health:

"By the kindness of the King I had the honor to constantly observe the condition of his health. He is in the most perfect physical condition, and the report that he is and will remain lame as the result of his recent fall while out shooting, is pure invention. He has no pain while walking and does not use a cane.

"His accident was caused by slipping into a rabbit-burrow, when he twisted his ankle and wrenched the muscles. His physicians advised him to use a cane when mounting stairs, but otherwise he is as well able to walk as ever.

"He followed this advice at the opening of Parliament and used a cane when mounting the steps of the throne, as I myself saw, the King having granted me a position close at hand.

"Any reports of the King's failing health are inventions or political purposes, for I never saw his majesty in better mental and bodily condition.

"DR. ERNEST OTTS.

"Knight of the Order of Francis Joseph, consulting physician to His Majesty the King of England."

A FEMININE WAY TO EARN MONEY

A Toronto Girl's Scheme—Why Do Not London Girls Follow Suit?

A clever Toronto society girl is winning both money and fame for herself by her excellent management of a very charming little tea-room. It is in the basement of a house decorating firm's studio, but such a transformed basement.

It is fitted up in the manner of an old-fashioned log cabin, with walls made of the rough logs, with the bark still on and the interstices stuffed with clay and grass. An old-fashioned fireplace, rustic chairs and tables, and indeed, every smallest detail of the furnishings, carry out the same idea, and it is the coslest little place imaginable for a cup of tea and a quiet chat.

But the point is, that the girl who is managing the tea-room is making a very comfortable supply of pocket-money in a very satisfying and feminine way.

One wonders why more girls do not take up the same idea and make a success of it in many places. It would not require a very great expenditure, and I imagine the returns would be very prompt and satisfactory.

If you could induce some departmental store, house furnishing or florist to allow you to use a room in his store for your beginning and agree to allow him a certain percentage of the profits as his share of the spoils, it would help you out a good deal.

You would not need to have things on such an elaborate scale of decoration as the log cabin. Plenty of white paint and everything spotlessly clean and dainty, is the prime requisite for such an undertaking.

Again, many "bank boys" cannot get out at all at noon, and if you could arrange to deliver small, appetizing lunches to them every day, you would certainly find it worth while.

Again, in these days when the "servant problem" looms so large before the eyes of the busy housewife, the question of entertaining looms still larger. If she could ask the friend visiting in town to meet her at the tea-room for a cup of tea and a little chat, it would be a boon to her and more money in your pocket.

A tea-room decorated in Dutch style is pretty and artistic, and not too expensive. The tables might be done in dull finish effect so that table-clothes would not be required; the waitresses gowned in pretty little Dutch costumes, and the menu cards decorated by some artistic friend with little Dutch figures, the china in a blue and white Dutch pattern.

It would certainly be unique in London, and there is no reason why it should not be a marked financial success. If you bring to bear ingenuity, industry and determination—and don't forget to advertise it well.

Roumania's Monarch Dying.

London, March 17.—Special dispatches received here report the serious illness of King Charles, of Roumania, from a brain affection, following upon an artificial disease. The Daily Telegraph says that private telegrams have reached London to the effect that the death of the king is possible any moment, and, in any case his life cannot be prolonged for more than a few months.

SIX HUNDRED FINE WORKERS

The Salvation Army Immigrant Specials Arrive at Toronto.

Toronto, March 16.—The poked bonnets of Salvation Army lassies were fluttering around in abundance at the Union station last night and early this morning. During these hours, two special westbound trains arrived, carrying seventeen coach-loads of English working people, who had sailed from Liverpool on the Kensington.

The emigrants were wearied and travel-stained after their long run through from St. Johns, but were light-hearted and confident enough with their future in the safe-keeping of the energetic army workers.

Although over 600 emigrants arrived, by 11 o'clock this morning the entire party had scattered to fill positions already secured for them before anchor was weighed at Liverpool. Everything went through this morning with a speedy dispatch.

Of the 1,200 passengers who sailed on the chartered ship, 1,100 have reached this province. Two hundred of these continued their journey to the west and the balance, with rare exceptions, have found positions as farm help here. The vast majority of the emigrants came directly from English rural districts, and the city-bred and the skilled mechanic class is noticeably absent.

McCRAW FOUND GUILTY

Jury's Verdict in the Three Rivers, Que., Murder Case.

Three Rivers, Que., March 16.—On March 5, 1905, Percy Howard Sclater was found shot in the stable at Grand Anse on the St. Maurice River in this province.

Chief Detective McCaskill at the coroner's inquest, arrested Wallace McCraw and Mrs. Sclater, the wife of the murdered man as accomplices in the crime.

The trial of McCraw took place at the criminal assize in Three Rivers before Judge Cannon and lasted until noon today, when the jury retired and at 4 o'clock this afternoon brought in a verdict against Wallace McCraw.

The trial of Mrs. Sclater as an accomplice to the murder will begin on Monday, the 26th inst.

BARTELLE GOES TO TRIAL

Is Charged With the Murder of Lewis at Collingwood.

Collingwood, March 16.—Great interest has been taken in the stabbing last night of Lewis by Bartelle. Immense crowds surrounded the jail and city hall all day today to get the slightest glimpse of the perpetrator of the crime.

Crown Attorney Cotter, at 2 p.m., commenced an investigation and examination of witnesses.

Dr. Arthur read the result of the post-mortem examination.

The coroner's jury, after three hours' deliberation, brought in the following verdict: "That Henry Bartelle did wilfully and maliciously kill Fred Lewis on March 15."

Bartelle will appear at 1 o'clock tomorrow before the police magistrate to be committed to Barrie for the spring assizes.

Connaught Sails,

Yokohama, March 16.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, who came to Japan as the head of the special embassy from King Edward to the Emperor of Japan to convey to the latter the insignia of the Order of the Garter, sailed today on board the steamer Empress of Japan for Canada. A fleet of Japanese warships escorted the steamer out to sea.

Grand Lodge Officers.

Goderich, March 16.—At the Orange Grand Lodge last night, Grand Master Lieut.-Col. J. H. Scott, of Walkerton, was selected for a third term. He was not opposed, neither was the D. G. M., E. T. Essery, of London; the Associate Deputy G. M., Harry lovelock, of Toronto, nor the secretary, Wm. Lee, Toronto.

The grand chaplain is Rev. Wm. Lowe, who was lected over Rev. E. C. Laker, Toronto.

Among the deputy grand chaplains chosen were Rev. W. H. Eversole, Schomberg; Rev. E. A. Hall, Gorrie; Rev. T. W. Hughes, Tillsonburg; Rev. Jos. J. Haylock, Leamington; Rev. J. C. McCracken, Thorndale, and Rev. H. A. Thomas, Lucan.

Grand lecturer—D. Banting, Cookstown.

Grand director of ceremonies—W. J. Thompson, Mitchell.

Grand Auditors—J. J. Mahaffy, Streetsville, and W. H. Taylor, Aurora.

W. M. Fitzgerald, Toronto, was chosen deputy grand master.

Next year the grand lodge meets in Orangeville. Mount Forest was only five votes behind in the spirited contest for the place of meeting.

Mother and Baby.

Every mother who has used Baby's Own Tablets will tell you that they are the best medicine in the world for the cure of constipation, colic, sour stomach, indigestion diarrhea, sleeplessness, teething, troubles, and other ailments of children. You can give these Tablets to a new-born baby with absolute safety—they always do good; they cannot possibly do harm. Their use means health for the child and comfort for the mother. Mrs. C. F. Kerr, Elgin Ont., says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I ever used for stomach and bowel troubles, and destroying worms. No mother should be without a box of Tablets in the house." Get them at your druggist's or by mail from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 25 cents a box.

EVIDENCE IS NOT NEARLY ALL IN

But Enough to Convince Any Jury That Psychine Cures All Ills That Lead to Consumption.

Thousands of people who have used Psychine are spreading abroad the good news that they have at last discovered a sure cure for all those diseases that are forerunners of consumption—a sure preventive of consumption. Only a few can be given here, but it is to your interest to study them carefully.

Psychine Cures Colds and Grippe

My wife took la grippe, when she was in Ottawa. She got a bottle of Psychine, and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold, am using it, and am getting all right.—R. N. Dafoe, Northfield Farm, Quebec.

Psychine Cures Night Sweats and Chills

I suffered with lung trouble, and was subject to night sweats, chills, and fever, and a terrible cough. Friends thought I'd never get better, but I found in Psychine a sure and permanent cure.—G. H. Bristow, Bath, Ont.

Psychine Cures Bronchitis

I got a severe cold, which turned to bronchitis, and my lungs were seriously affected. I had a cough all summer. Psychine proved a great blessing to me, and I now know it is a sure cure for bronchitis.—Chesley Schell, Ravenswood, Ont.

Psychine Cured Pneumonia

My son Laurence was taken down with pneumonia. Two doctors attended him. He lay for three months almost like a dead child. Then we started to use Psychine. The effect was wonderful. We saw a difference in two days. Our boy was soon strong and well.—Mrs. A. O. Fisher, Newmarket, Ont.

Psychine Builds Up the General Health.

Having used Psychine while in a state of convalescence, I deem it well worth using by those in search of robust health. In cases where la grippe or any throat or lung trouble has left the patient emaciated or depressed in spirits, Psychine has the marked property of reviving and restoring and bringing joy and pleasure into life.—Rev. P. C. Millor, the Rectory, Cornwallis, N. S.

There is proof that Psychine cures throat and lung trouble, and builds up the general health. As a tonic, a giver of good all-round health, nothing ever given to the public or known to science can compete with

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

REMEMBER, Psychine cures Consumption, but its greatest work is the cure of those diseases that lead to Consumption. Psychine cures Colds, Coughs, La Grippe, Pneumonia, and Catarrh. At all druggists, 50c and $1 Per Bottle.

No. 4. MASTER MINDS ON MUSIC

Being the fourth of a series of ten talks introducing sayings of great men, applicable to the Nordheimer, the symbol of perfect music.

Let me have music dying, and I seek no more delight.
—Keats.

Keats, of course, was a poet who felt more deeply than most people; yet the delight of music is not that of a poet only. It is everybody's. Not one person out of a hundred but enjoys music.

And like Keats, everyone at times will feel the soothing effect of good music. The piano that is artistically constructed will produce music that is the greatest delight whether living or dying.

Such a piano as would delight all—one so artistically built that there would not be a tone that would jar even the sensitive Keats—a piano that is renowned for its tone purity is

The Nordheimer Piano

That tone quality that one should demand as the greatest essential in a piano is to be found with more perfectness in the Nordheimer than in any other instrument. Culture and skill alone could bring a piano to the high standard that the Nordheimer has reached, making it the best piano made in Canada. It is the best that can be made. You are invited to hear them at

NORDHEIMER'S

One-Price System. Easy Terms If Desired.

188 Dundas St. LONDON Limited

For the Baby's Comfort,
For the Mother's Pride,
An Auto Gocart
For the Baby's Ride.



Our superb line of 1906 Gocarts is now on our floor and ready for your inspection. In our efforts to secure for our trade the very best, we inspected a number of makes and, without any hesitancy, will say our 1906 Gocarts are away ahead of anything we offered to the public before. We carry over fifty styles.

The Ontario Furniture Co

228-230 Dundas Street.

THE G. T. R. WOULD CLOSE WILLIAM AND BURWELL STREETS

(Continued from Page One.)

closing any street unless it is found to be an absolute necessity. A couple of the aldermen gave notice that plans or no plans, they would fight against the closing of any street under any circumstances.

Some Difficult Problems.

Before going into the details presented, the following interesting letter from Supt. Brownlee was read:

Referring to the proposed elevation of our tracks through the city of London and the elimination of grade crossings, more particularly shown on plans which I left in your office on the afternoon of March 12. In working out the plans for the proposed separation of grades, we have not encountered any serious difficulties west of Colborne street, but east of Colborne street, on account of the existing grade level, and proposed elevation, being so close to each other, we find very serious problems to solve.

It will be necessary to make a slight depression in the street for the Colborne street subway, but we do not anticipate any serious difficulty at this point.

With reference to Burwell street, the blocks on each side of it are so short, between Burwell and Colborne, being only 264 feet, and Burwell and Maitland, 379 feet, and from Maitland street to Colborne street but little greater than the distance between Colborne street and Waterloo; and in view of the fact that Burwell street is a comparatively short street, extending only from Dundas to Simcoe streets, it cannot be regarded as an important thoroughfare. Hence we feel that it would not be a great hardship to close it.

At William street the proposed grade is nine feet above the existing grade. Therefore in order to provide a subway it would be necessary to depress the street eight feet under the four new tracks. As the railway act requires a 5 per cent grade, the approach on the south side would extend to a point ten feet south of the center line of Bathurst street, and northward to a point 86 feet north of the north boundary of our right of way, or nearly to York street.

It would also be necessary to depress our present service and switching tracks five feet, and to raise the same tracks at Adelaide street six feet six inches, to meet the proposed grade for our main tracks, which is impracticable, as it is impossible to operate switching service on such a heavy grade.

While we should like to follow out the original plan, which would give us level tracks from Wellington street to Rectory street, if the city will consent to the closing of Burwell street, and William street, we are willing to change our plans, and instead of having a level track, continue an ascending grade of two-tenths of one per cent, or eleven feet to the mile, from Wellington street to Colborne street, and level from Colborne street to Maitland street.

This will raise our tracks between Colborne and Maitland street two feet higher than the grade originally proposed, but will lessen the depression of these streets that much. From Maitland street to Adelaide, we will have a descending grade of four-tenths of one per cent, which will make it necessary to raise Adelaide street only two feet six inches, which will hardly be noticeable, and will certainly not be objectionable, the approaches from which will run out on our own right of way.

The committee then took up the question of the width of the viaducts at the street crossings.

Two sets of plans were shown. One set forth a 66-foot viaduct, with two spans and a steel pier in the center. The other showed a 50-foot span. The company did not say whether it is the Grand Trunk's idea to erect the wide viaducts or the narrow ones, but the committee immediately set to work to discuss what the city would like.

Nothing definite was decided, but the following list will give a good idea of the feelings of the majority of the committee as to what would be done in the way of providing viaducts or passageways at each street over which the elevated lines will run:

Width of Viaducts.

Wharncliffe road	66 feet
Wortley road	66 feet
Thames street	33 feet
Ridout street	66 feet
Talbot street	66 feet
Richmond street	66 feet
Clarence street	66 feet
Wellington street	132 feet
Waterloo street	90 feet
Colborne street	90 feet
Burwell street	33 feet
Maitland street	66 feet
William street	Subway
Adelaide street	Subway
Rectory street	66 feet
Egerton street	Overhead bridge

Closing of Burwell.

The committee passed over all the streets until Burwell street was reached, when several objections to the closing of the thoroughfare were launched. Ald. Booth and Matthews led in his argument.

A snag was struck when William street was come to, and it was found that the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Brownlee is a very real one.

The whole difficulty appears to lie in the fact that in addition to the overhead tracks, the company must have two lines of tracks on the level to supply its sidings. If a subway is built at William street, in order to give the necessary headway, there will need to be a considerable depression in the street, and, of course, the level tracks will have to be carried down to a grade equal with the depression. As it is the company's intention to make Adelaide street a level crossing, it would require a raise of three feet to the hundred feet to bring the rails on a level with the overhead tracks, where they will run level with the ground on Adelaide street. And the strongest locomotive could pull only three loaded cars up such a grade, the company says.

It was suggested that an overhead bridge be built at William street, so as to avoid the depression of the siding tracks, but this was found to be an engineering impossibility. With the elevated tracks some seven or eight feet in the air, and the railway act requiring a headway of eight feet above the top of the highest freight car—fourteen feet—it was seen that the overhead bridge would have to be about thirty feet high. And as the railway act requires a grade on the approaches of 5 per cent, or five feet to the hundred, the bridge, being in the middle of the block, which is about 400 feet long, only an elevation of ten feet could be secured.

The company points out that the approaches to the subway, which has been suggested by the city would reach the middle of Bathurst street, on the south, and almost to York street, on the north, but this did not deter the city fathers from clinging to the belief that to get over the difficulty it will be necessary to construct a subway at Adelaide street, as well as at William. But again it was shown that this is an engineering impossibility, as in order to obviate the difficulty of the steep grade from the William street subway, the siding tracks would have to be carried east to Adelaide, at a lower level than the overhead tracks, which at Adelaide street run level with the ground. Thus, in order to construct a subway, it would be necessary to burrow under the four main lines, and also under the trench in which the two siding lines being carried east.

The Matter of Drainage.

In case subways are decided upon, however, the matter of drainage was taken up, and it was figured out that unless the South street trunk line sewer is constructed, this summer, it would be necessary to drain the subways into the river, a distance of 3,900 feet, and it would cost about $4,000 to build one sewer on William street.

Some of the members of the committee did not like the idea of allowing the company to erect the proposed earthen wall to carry the tracks out on the streets to meet the viaducts. They insisted that if the viaducts are not built the full width of all the streets trestle-work should be built on either side of the roadway to meet them.

The plans show that it is the intention to build retaining walls of stone along the embankment so as to prevent the slope running out onto Bathurst street.

As to Union Depot.

A union depot also found a place in the discussion last night. It was agreed that the company shall be asked to allow the Michigan Central, as well as the Pere Marquette, to enter the G. T. R. depot, and one of the aldermen suggested that the C. P. R. might also be worked in, but the idea did not impress the committee.

As the doing away of the level crossings will mean the saving of many hundred dollars to the Grand Trunk annually in watchmen's wages, the committee will probably ask the company to pay for the lighting of all viaducts and crossings in the city.

In this regard some fault was found with the plans which showed the steel pier in the middle of the 60-foot viaducts, for fear it would be in the way of the firemen or ordinary traffic, but no action was taken.

A single span of 200 feet, so as to do away with the center abutment, will be asked for the cove bridge.

Chairman Garratt, Mayor Judd, Ald. Armstrong, Forristal, Greenlees, Wyatt, Booth, Cooper and Matthews were present.

SCHEME TO SAVE MONEY

School Board Will Have Collegiate Repaired at Easter This Year.

It is quite likely that the repairs at the Collegiate Institute will be done during the Easter holidays this year, instead of during the midsummer vacation, as is the rule.

The work to be done is not very extensive, the big building being in a good state of repair, and it is the desire to have it put in A1 condition at Easter, when it will be closed for ten days.

At the special meeting of the board of education held yesterday afternoon, No. 2 committee was instructed to visit the school early in the week, go over it with Principal Radcliffe, and call for tenders for what work is necessary.

The repairing of the Institute at this time will save the board a neat sum, it is expected, as painters and carpenters are not so busy now as they will be during the summer and will be willing to take the work at a lower figure.

ENGLISH PALACES COSTLY

Large Amounts Are Spent to Maintain Homes of King Edward.

London, March 16.—Some curious facts in relation to the maintenance of royal palaces have been revealed in the report of the auditors general on the civil service and revenue accounts of the year 1904-5, just issued.

The extension of the electric lighting in the staterooms and other apartments of St. James' Palace, which is partly in the occupation of the King, cost $3,400. Wine cellars were constructed which cost $5,400. Almost $20,000, has been expended in installing electric light at Windsor Castle.

Laying down India rubber under the arches of the main entrances of Buckingham Palace, so as to obviate the noise of vehicles driving through, cost $1,725. At Hampton Court Palace, $3,240 has been expended on altering and enlarging the famous vinery. The total outlay on the royal palaces was $294,745.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, although a clever business woman, has faith in various little superstitions.

Mental Power Inceeases

when

Grape-Nuts

is the daily food

"There's a Reason"

Advertiser Correspondence

THE WATER RATES.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Re report which appeared in last evening's edition of The Advertiser of the waterworks meeting, 14th inst., that a "solar plexus" blow was delivered myself by His Worship Mayor Judd, when he stated Mr. Jewell's opinion in opposition to the proposed reduction of the waterworks rates. By what process of reasoning your reporter arrives at this conclusion I am unable to comprehend. He may think it was an admission of weakness on my part to allow the matter to stand over for further consideration rather than railroad the measure through at the meeting of the 14th. I would, however, like to point out that the suggestion came from myself, that the matter be laid over because I have no desire to push this measure through without careful consideration, and am desirous, and I think Commissioner Saunders is also, to have all the facts fully before us before the final step is taken. I feel that our position is so strong on this very important question that there is no argument that can be brought forward to successfully combat our reasons for reducing the rate. Yours truly,

FRED. J. DARCH.

London, March 16.

CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

When reading the item, "An Innovation at St. Peter's," in this evening's Advertiser, I was rather surprised to read "that the congregational singing was indulged in by the express order of the Pope." One would gather or infer from this that only by permission of the Holy Father can the people unite their voices in singing the divine praises in Catholic churches. When I came to this country nearly 34 years ago, nothing more surprised me than when I found that the altar boys and congregation did not join in the singing of the Vespers, and the hymns sung at the benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament, or unite with the choir in the responses at the high mass. From my earliest childhood I was used to congregational singing in old St. Mary's, Chelsea, now a part of the county of London, in the Brompton oratory, and every Catholic church I visited in England, save St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, county of Surry, St. Peter's, Hattan Gardens, in the heart of the city of London, and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street. In St. Joseph's schools, Gadagan Terrace, Chelsea, the good Christian Brothers taught us to sing in English and Latin. The boys, with the best voices, were always selected to serve the altar.

When Compline was sung during Lent and Advent and the Stabat Mater at the stations of the Cross, we joined in, old and young, rich and poor. Well I remember the old hymns and tunes though it is nearly 34 years since I heard some of them or joined in singing those grand English hymns, in which the faith, the doctrines and practices of the church, the life of our divine Lord, his most blessed mother and the saints are set forth. Old and young joined in the singing, old and young took active part in the services, and not only delighted to assist at holy mass, but in crowded churches Sunday evenings, and the evening services during the week. Oh, it was soul-stirring to hear hundreds and in the Brompton Oratory, five thousand voices, united with the priests, led by the swelling organ sending forth their songs of adoration, contrition, thanksgiving, supplication and praise in the Latin and English tongues. The boys and girls of those days would have been very much ashamed to have stayed away from the evening services of the church to hang around the streets or to go to shows, band concerts or such places as Springbank—and leave the churches nearly empty. Many a time I have stood outside a Protestant church listening to the congregation singing Father Faber's most beautiful hymns. In the Catholic churches I attended we sung three or four English hymns on Sunday nights during the service, and the same at the week-night services. During processions English hymns were sometimes sung, sometimes Latin. When the Litanies of the Saints were chanted, all who could and pleased joined in. I have, no doubt, all the Catholics who have come from England will rejoice in the adoption of congregational singing.

In the year 1870, I spent a month in Havre, France, and, save at the mass, all who could and pleased joined in singing in Latin, and the French tongue. But so far as I know it did not require the permission of the Pope. Yours respectfully,

THOMAS J. M. D.

NEW SUBWAY OPENED

Underground Tube Completes Big System in English Capital.

London, March 16.—London has now got another underground tube, which was opened to the public today. Waterloo station, on the south side of the river, being linked with the great railways of the west and the north. When the line has been extended, as it shortly will be, a little farther east, it will give a connection with twelve other railway systems, when it will be possible to travel under cover to within a few hundred yards of any point in London.

One of the chief considerations in the construction of the new line has been the avoidance of all possibility of fire or collision, the former risk having been practically obviated by the use as far as possible of noninflammable materials, both at the stations and on trains.

By the use of a number of new signaling appliances the chances of collision are rendered equally remote. Up and down rails are laid in separate tunnels, and the signals are worked automically. The tunnels are whitewashed and lighted and the ventilation is controlled by great fans. Excellent stations have each their own color scheme to identify them.

GET YOUNG MAN SAYS BOWELL

Decision of the Senator to No Longer Lead Opposition Is Final.

Ottawa, March 16. — Another caucus of the Conservatives was held yesterday on the call of Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville as chairman, to consider the election to the leadership of the Opposition in the senate.

The chairman stated that he had received a letter from Sir Mackenzie Bowell expressing his thanks for the resolution adopted a week ago asking him to continue as leader, but reiterating his view that in the interest of the party and of himself he should retire in favor of a younger man.

Sir Mackenzie's decision being final, it was decided in view of the fact that several of the Conservative senators were not present, and that the upper house will adjourn next week until after Easter, to make a ballot by mail of all the members of the party in the upper house.

The letters containing the ballots are to be sent to Senator McKay, of Truro, not later than Tuesday after Easter.

Coughed Up a Snake.

Michell, March 16.—For some months a daughter of Mr. William Kleman, West Ward, has not been in good health, and imagined that there was something alive in her stomach. At times she could feel it crawling up her throat, and would have to take food to send it back. The sensation was anything but pleasant, but relief came one day lately, when the young lady was visiting in the country and, drinking a glass of cream which did not agree with her, took a fit of coughing, and up came a milk snake measuring 14 inches in length and still alive.

Socialists Make an Appeal.

The Socialist Labor Party ask publication of the following:

The national executive committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Canada in assembly met; recognizing the fact that the struggle between labor and capital is the same the civilized world over and that an injury to one is an injury to all, hereby take this opportunity to extend our moral and financial support to the organization of which the Western Miners' Federation forms a part, and we denounce the cowardly arrest and kidnapping of Messrs. Haywood and Pattiebone, officers of the W. M. F., because this is a continuance of the persecution to which this organization has been subjected to on the evidence of bribed witnesses in the past and which has been proven to be without foundation in the courts of Colorado, and, while we recognize the power of the public press to mould public opinion, we view with alarm their efforts to create a false sentiment against Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pattiebone on the supposed confession of a self-acknowledge criminal (one Orchard), which supposed confession has never been made public, and we call on all intelligent citizens, members of the working class especially, in Canada, to protest, loud and long against the efforts of that anarchist association known as the Mine Owners' Association of Colorado and Idaho, to murder the officers of the Western Miners' Federation, Messrs. Moyer, Haywood and Pattiebone. We have started a defense fund in Canada and ask your aid financially, all subscriptions to be sent to the national secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, 361 Richmond street, London, Ontario.

P. S.—Subscribe immediately; as the trial may take place at any moment.

HEALTHY LUNGS

Depend Upon Rich, Red Blood—Poor Blood Means Weak Lungs and Fatal Consumption.

Every drop of blood in the body must go through the lungs. That is why the lungs are helped, and healed, and strengthened with the great blood-builder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They fill the veins with pure rich red blood that gives health and vigor to weak lungs. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brace the lungs to throw off bronchitis and heavy colds. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the lungs after an attack of la grippe or pneumonia. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved hundreds in Canada from consumptives' graves. No other medicine does this work so speedily and so well. Mrs. Jane A. Kennedy, Douglastown, Que., says:—"My sister, a young and delicate girl, took a severe cold when about seventeen years old. Nothing we did for her seemed to do any good, and we feared she was going into consumption. Often after a bad night I would get up early to see if she had spit blood during the night. A friend strongly urged me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and within a month from the time she had begun their use, she had almost recovered her health. Under the continued use of the Pills she is now well and strong."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, not only make weak lungs strong, but they cure all troubles arising from a poor or deficient blood supply, such as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, general weakness, St. Vitus dance, headaches and backaches, kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, and the special secret ailments of young girls and women. Insist upon the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each box. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont

FIRE LADDIES KILLED

Three of Them Crushed to Death While Fighting Big Blaze.

Camden, N. J., March 16.—Three firemen were killed and nine others seriously injured tonight at a fire which destroyed the old Sixth Regiment Armory at Bridge and West streets here.

The dead: George W. Shields, Wm. Hillman, Wm. Jobes. Of the injured Chas. Worthington probably is fatally hurt.

The fire started in the boiler-room of the armory and quickly spread. About a dozen firemen were ordered into the burning building with a line of hose, and were making good progress, when the roof fell.

Shields, Hillman and Jobes were crushed to death, but the others followed the line of hose, and escaped after most of them had been seriously lacerated and burned.

A general alarm was sounded, and the flames confined to the armory, which was destroyed.

According to a recent report from Tokio there are 1,786 wholesale and 225,414 retail tobacco dealers in Japan.

At Gera, Germany, a man who had a tooth pulled sued the dentist for the tooth, the dentist desiring to keep it on account of its curious shape and claiming ownership of it. The courts decided against the dentist.

Always handy in the House, is a reliable remedy for children's mishaps, cuts, burns, bruises, scalds, etc.

CALVERT'S Carbolic Ointment

(35 cents a tin)

is better than an ordinary Ointment because it contains the healing and antiseptic virtues of pure "Carbolic Acid."

Our booklet (free) tells how many ills it is useful to cure, and how to apply it.

Ask your Druggist to obtain it for you.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., 807, Dorchester Street, MONTREAL.

Not Milk for Babies

Don't risk baby's life by feeding city milk. Be on the safe side. Give

Nestle's Food

The perfect substitute for mother's milk. Always the same. Sample (sufficient for 8 meals) FREE.

THE LEEMING, MILES CO., Limited, MONTREAL.

THE REASON WHY THE SALE OF

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

(Maple Leaf Label)

is increasing so rapidly, is the fact that people appreciate its purity and fine flavor. It is also very economical, costing less than half a cent a cup.

The Cowan Co, Limited, Toronto

65a-t

USE

Hunt's Diamond Flour

Better than all-Manitoba for general household use, being a blend of Manitoba and Ontario wheat.

HUNT BROS.

FREE

Full Size Dollar Package Man Medicine Free.

You can now obtain the large, full size, dollar package of Man Medicine, sent free to your address for the asking. Man Medicine gives you once more the full sense of man sensation—the pulse and throb of physical life-being; it makes men right, regular and responsive.



Man Medicine does what you want it to do. Man Medicine cures early decay, discouraged manhood, nervous debility, functional failure, vital weakness, loss of power, brain fag, backache prostatitis, kidney trouble and nervousness. You can cure yourself at home.

We ask no payment of any kind—no receipts—no promises. All we want to know is that you are not sending for Man Medicine out of idle curiousity. We want you to give the Medicine a fair trial and be your strong, natural self again.

This free Dollar Package is the proof of what Man Medicine will do for man. We send it to you in a plain wrapper, sealed, prepaid, delivered. Your name and address brings it. Interstate Remedy Co., 572 Luck Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

4-t

FOR SPECIAL FUNCTIONS

Gentlemen Can Secure a Frock Coat Finished-to-Measure in One Hour.

The entry of the Semi-Ready Company into the full dress field of clothing was so sucessful that it was followed up by the introduction of the "finished-to-measure" idea in all the special garments required for functions and affairs. Frock coats are made in plain black vicunas, and dinner jackets in the new straight fronts with the corners slightly rounded appear in the Semi-Ready styles this year in the newest creations of the sartorial art. The double-breasted dress vest, with pointed corners and the buttons arranged slightly wedge-shaped, is also one of fashion's decrees which is illustrated in the Semi-Ready styles.

The Kaiser, who is a well-known man, is overtopped by the German empress. Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, scarcely reaches up to the shoulders of Queen Helene, and King Charles of Portugal is overtopped by his queen, but makes up in rotundity of body what he lacks in height.

St. John, N. B., to London, England

The steamer "MONTROSE" of the C. P. R. Atlantic steamship service will sail from St. John, N. B., on April 7 for London DIRECT. This steamer will carry only one class of CABIN passengers. RATE ONE WAY $40, RETURN $76. Second cabin. Call at C. P. R. office, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond. 59-k-t.

Are You Going West?

Special second-class rates are now in effect to all Pacific Coast points and British Columbia VIA CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Unexcelled train service, comfortable TOURIST CARS attached to every train, and liberal stop-over privileges in the Canadian Northwest, makes this line the most popular. Get a copy of "Western Canada" and "British Columbia" from W. Fulton, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, London. 63-m-w-t-y

New York Excursions.

Via West Shore, March 20, and New York Central, April 12. Tickets good for return ten days. Further particulars on application to Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, Ont. 71-itywvt.

Easter in New York.

The opportunity of the season to visit New York at Easter at reduced rate of fare is afforded on April 12, when the New York Central will sell tickets from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo at $10 25 for the round trip, good to return up to April 22. Tickets good by all regular (except limited) trains. Further particulars may be had by addressing Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto, Phone Main 4361. 71-itywvt

Spend Your Easter in Washington D. C.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad will run a special Washington ten-day Easter excursion on Friday, April 13. Tickets only $10, round trip, from Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls. All trains via Philadelphia; stop-over at Baltimore and Philadelphia on return trip. Side trip, Philadelphia to Atlantic City, only $1 75. Trains leave Suspension Bridge, April 13, at 3:50 and 7:15 a.m., and 7:15 p.m. Guides of Washington and Philadelphia free. For tickets, Pullmans and further information call on or address Robert S. Lewis, passenger agent, L. V. R., 10 King street east. Toronto. 74 m

$9.00 —New York and Return—$9.00

Ecursion to New York March 20, via West Shore Railroad from Suspension Bridge or Buffalo. Tickets good for return up to and including March 30. Fare $9 00 for round trip. Sleeping car reservations and other information from Louis Drago, Canadian Passenger Agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto. 71-itywvt.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Atlantic Steamship Service.

St John, N. B., to Liverpool.

L. Erie.....Mar. 17 L. Champlain, Apl. 14
L. Manitoba..Mar. 31 L. Erie.....Apl. 28

Rates: First cabin, $47 50 up; second cabin, $40.

St. John, N. B., to London Direct.

L. Michigan..Mar. 13 Montrose.....Apl. 7
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A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

(Corrected to date.)

MAIN LINE—SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.

Arrive from the east—*4 a.m., 10:45 a.m., *11 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 6:35 p.m., *7:43 p.m., 10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *3:20 a.m., *11:10 a.m., 1:25 p.m. *4:10 p.m., *6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:20 a.m., *3:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:20 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:55 p.m. (Eastern Flyer).

The trains leaving at 8:10 a.m. and 2:05 p.m. stop at all stations. The 8:10 a.m. local, and the 11:20 a.m. and 4:25 p.m. expresses have through coach for Toronto. The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 p.m. stops only at Ingersoll, Woodstock, Brantford and Hamilton, and goes to Toronto.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m. *8 p.m.

The 7:40 a.m. and the 1:55 p.m. trains stop at all stations. The 4:15 a.m., 11:32 a.m. and 8 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change. The 11:10 a.m. express amalgamates with the 11:32 express at Port Huron.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. Eastern Flyer, stops only at Chatham and Glencoe, and 11 p.m.

Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:20 p.m., International Limited *7:50 p.m., stops only at Glencoe and Chatham.

STRATFORD BRANCH.

Arrive—10:40 a.m., 10:55 a.m., 1:25 p.m., 6:35 p.m., 10:55 p.m.

Depart—6:20 a.m., 10:45 a.m., 2:50 p.m., 5 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.

Arrive—9:45 a.m., 6:10 p.m.

Depart—8:15 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked thus * run daily. Those not so marked run daily except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive—From the east—11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., 11:30 p.m. From the west—5 a.m., 8:35 a.m., *5:20 p.m.

Depart—For the east—5:05 a.m., 8:40 a.m., 5:28 p.m. For the west—11:38 a.m., 8:10 p.m.,** 11:35 p.m.

*From Chatham only.
**Runs only to Chatham.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:45 p.m.

Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.

Arrive—8:45 a.m., 12:15 p.m.,* 2 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 10 p.m.*

*From Walkerville.

Depart—5:45 a.m.,* 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 4 p.m.,* 6:40 p.m.**

*To Walkerville, without change.
**To St. Thomas only.

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SNAP-SHOTS AT VARIOUS SPORTS

There will be a good game of indoor baseball at the armories tonight, when H Company, winners of their series, will play A Company, Brantford Regiment. The Telephone City boys won at Brantford by a score of 10 to 7. The locals are confident of winning. The game will be worth while.

The talk about Peterboro being so fearfully fast is funny. When Goderich could hold them to an even dash for one-half a game in Peterboro they certainly do not size up as cup-lifters. Not yet.

The Toronto papers are saying cruel things about the Federal League, since Peterboro beat Smith's Falls. The O. H. A. escapes such rude jibes by preventing its champions from playing in Ottawa. That helps some.

President Darroch might retaliate by getting out an injunction against the egg-slingers the next time he visits Barrie. Barrie certainly has a hard Rowe to hoe.

Barrie has broken into the Ottawa class by tossing superannuated hen-fruit at visitors, since President Darroch got his. In all other respects, it does not resemble Ottawa. It is punishment enough to go to the town, without being treated like that.

When you look at the Marlboro line-up for tonight's game against Peterboro, we venture to remark that it will be the greatest tear-starter since Ned Hanlan lost the rowing championship. Just to think, they might have had a good team like that if the boys had only stayed.

Since the recent World scoop, the Globe has been sighing for such reporters to nail the proofs of Rowe's professionalism. That would have saved the said journal much trouble and worry.

"Where Is My Wanderer Boy Tonight?" will be sung tonight in Montreal after the Ottawa-Wanderer game in Ottawa. The Montrealers will not be so charming after the fray.

Seymour Wilkes, 2:08½, was accidentally killed on Saturday at San Francisco, while being exercised. A fractious colt rearer, swung round, driving the shafts through the body of Seymour Wilkes, which caused death within a few minutes. Seymour was valued at $25,000.

They will raise the liquor license
To a thousand every year,
And in return they'll also raise
The daily price of beer.

It is said that at the annual C. L. A. convention the lacrosse people will try to do a little foolish getting back at the O. H. A. The latter refuse to let senior C. L. A. players take part in O. H. A. games, and the proposition is to prohibit senior O. H. A. players from taking part in junior or intermediate C. L. A. games. This sort of retaliatory legislation is bound to breed trouble, says the Toronto Telegram.

Such a course would only make the C. L. A. just a trifle more ridiculous than at present. It's about time to raise the suspension of that Brantford bunch.

Since Earl Grey has seen the Ottawa hockey team play, he sits up long enough to offer a trophy to encourage fancy skating. His successor will likely offer a mug for skat.

The Americans have plumb forgotten Nicky Longworth, and are eagerly devouring news about Christy Matthewson and Rube Waddell.

The Winnipeg Telegram picks the following all-star western hockey team:

Goal—Giroux, Kenora Thistles.
Point—Brown, Winnipeg.
Coverpoint—Ross, Brandon.
Rover—Griffis, Kenora Thistles.
Center—Breen, Winnipegs.
Right Wing—Hooper, Kenora Thistles.
Left Wing—Phillips, Kenora Thistles.

The Promising Young Baseball Players—In six stanzas, with illustrative punctuation marks.

Monday—Anticipation (?)
Tuesday—Transportation (——)
Wednesday—Exhilaration (!!!)
Thursday—Demonstration (" " " ")
Friday—Incapacitation (;;;;)
Saturday—Consultation (!?**!!)
Sunday—Humiliation (. . . .)

A $5,000 free-for-all will be given by the Wisconsin state fair management if the owners of Hazel Patch and The Broncho will consent to enter. Wisconsin people think that Hazel Patch is unbeatable despite the fact that the mare was victorious in both of the races in which she met him last season. In their minds, however, this does not count. The Wisconsin fair management is willing to let the race go if these two will enter, although, of course none of the other free-for-all pacers in the country will be barred. In fact, they will be welcomed with open arms, but the people of Wisconsin do not believe that a free-for-all would be a race up to its name without Hazel Patch and The Broncho. This pair certainly drew a big crowd at the last fair at Milwaukee.

In round numbers 125,000 hockey sticks were sold in Canada during the present season, and as about 25,000 of this number were shipped to various points in the United States, the remaining 100,000 were required to satisfy the needs of Canadians who indulge in that speedy and fascinating game. Approximately, there has been an increase in sales of hockey sticks by one-third.

Howard Gee, of Barrie, wishes to contradict the report that he intends to move to Toronto and play with the Marlboros. He has a good position in Barrie and says he wants to keep it. Furthermore, he says he does not want to be classed as a tourist.

Toronto Telegram: The field of the O. H. A. is amateur hockey. It has nothing to do with professionalism, only in so far as to clear its ranks of all that savors of it. There seems no especial reason why all hockey should be under the supervision of the O. H. A. The International League jogs along outside the pale, as do the Eastern, Federal, Manitoba and a few other leagues. The O. H. A. has nothing to do with them; nor need it have any connection with any professional element in Ontario when it comes.

In Montreal they evidently have exciting preliminaries to their wrestling bouts. This is what a Montreal paper announced was carded for last night: "A feature of Friday night's wrestling at Sohmer Park will be the 'melee,' with six negroes as the principals. The half-dozen Rufus Rastuses will climb into the arena, and upon the sound of music, the striking up of the psalter, the sackbut, and harp and the trumpet all will meet in a furious head-on affair. The last man on his feet will receive a diamond ring, $800 in cash, a piano, a summer cottage and a trip to London, England."

It failed to mention neat little coffins, with flowers attached.

The Houghton Journal selects an all-star professional hockey team as follows: Goal, Hern, of Portage Lake, formerly of Stratford; point, Baird, Pittsburg; coverpoint, Hod Stuart, Pittsburg; rover, Fred Taylor, Portage Lake; formerly of Listowel; center, Bruce Stuart, Portage Lake; right wing, Lavalette, American Soo; left wing, Fred Lake, Portage Lake.

The Winnipeg Free Press picks the following as the best all-star amateur team:

Goal "Dutch" Morrison, formerly of Toronto Wellingtons, latterly of Portage la Prairie; point, Percy Browne, of the Winnipegs; coverpoint, Harvey Pulford, Ottawa; rover, Frank McKee, Ottawa; center; Billy Breen, Winnipegs; right wing, Russell Bowie, Montreal Victorias; left wing, Tom Phillips, Kenora.

Griffis, of Kenora, could be worked in center to better advantage perhaps than Breen. Otherwise it looks like a good team.

COVERPOINT.

BRITT AND HERMAN ARE TO MEET

The Fight to Take Place in San Francisco the First Week in May.

Toledo, Ohio, March 17.—Articles of agreement insuring the fight between Jimmie Britt, of San Francisco, and Kid Herman, of Chicago, have been signed by both principals, and forwarded to Manager McCarey, of the Pacific coast club.

The fight will occur the first week in May in Los Angeles, both men to weigh in at 130 pounds at 6 o'clock.

Herman signed the papers yesterday after Britt had signed them last week, and posted his certified check as a guarantee of good faith.

HART VS. BURNS.

San Francisco, March 17. — Tommy Burns has at last replied to the statements made by Marvin Hart since their recent fight. He says: "If Hart is sincere in believing he can defeat me, and has $5,000 that he will post as a side bet, I will give him a return match this summer. I found him so easy when we met last month that I cannot figure him other than easy money, and while I intended taking up a vaudeville engagement for several weeks before again entering the ring, I would not mind winning his $5,000, and will go to Louisville to do it, and agree to go to a finish without a referee or other official save a timekeeper."

The 5,000 fans who witnessed the battle last month will unanimously support Burns to repeat his easy trouncing of the Kentuckian should they meet again, which is not at all probable, as Hart would have no chance with the husky young Canadian in a limited round go or a finish fight.

Burns is at his best at 175 pounds and over, and believes he is the master of any heavy-weight in the world, Jeffries alone excepted.

REFEREE KNOCKED OUT.

Eddie Graney, the fight referee, is lying at the Palace Hotel with a threatened attack of appendicitis, which came on him a couple of days ago. His case is not considered serious, but it is sufficient to keep him confined for some time.

KNOCKOUT AT BROOKLYN.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 17. — Rube Ferns, of Kansas City, last night knocked out Matty Matthews, of Brooklyn, in the ninth round of what was scheduled to be 15-round bout, before the Genesee A. C.

GREAT GATHERING OF BASEBALLISTS

Are Arranging for the Coming Season--The Pennsylvania Outlaws to Stay.

Toronto, March 17.—The semi-annual meeting of the Eastern League will be held at the King Edward Hotel today.

President Harry L. Taylor, of Buffalo, will occupy the chair, and all the clubs in the circuit, viz., Montreal, Buffalo, Rochester, Providence, Newark, Jersey City, Baltimore and Toronto, will be represented.

President Taylor, at the solicitation of President McCaffery, of the local club, has decided on the meeting in Toronto. There will be a great gathering of baseball magnates, the most representative in the history of Toronto, and some deals for players will likely be made.

The schedule for the championship season will also be considered and arrangements made for the coming baseball season.

OUTLAWS ARE IN IT.

Pittsburg, March 17. — "Occasionally one hears the statement that the Pennsylvania 'outlaws' cannot last long, and that another season or two will see them under the sod," observed Bill Hinchman, who spent the winter in Williamsport, where he played with the independents last season. "Don't you believe that this is the case. The fact that they are paying big salaries up there with the receipts comparatively small, does not mean ruin, for the simple reason that the clubs are backed by men with sufficient wealth to make a thing like a deficit of $10,000 a year seem like nothing. Take the man who is backing the Williamsport club, for instance. He is one of the lumber kings of Pennsylvania, and the annual loss of $8,000 or $10,000 is nothing to him, compared to the enjoyment he gets out of the game, both as a lover of the game and as a bettor. While all the clubs among the outlaws have three or four men to whom they pay large salaries, the majority of the players receive comparatively small remuneration for their services, so that, on the whole, the expense of running a team is not so great as it is generally supposed."

PLANS FOR ENTERTAINING THE BRITISH BOWLERS

Brantford, March 17.—A meeting of the Ontario and Western Bowling Association was held here for the purpose of arranging for the tour of British bowlers who visit Canada this summer.

In the absence of definite dates as to the arrival of the visitors, no schedule could be arranged.

Preliminary details were discussed and the meeting adjourned to reconvene in London one week hence.

Mr. T. Woodyatt, Brantford, was elected president, and Mr. Postlethwaite, Toronto, secretary of the association.

Those present were: Brantford, T. Woodyatt; Toronto, G. R. Hargraft, D. Carlyle, G. Anderson, J. D. McCulloch, C. F. Postlethwaite; Hamilton, D. Dexter and Dr. Russell; London, J. D. Tytler, E. Weld, J. Stevenson, W. T. Cox, J. E. McNee; Guelph, H. Schofield.

M'GOVERN WON IN THIS SCRAP

Nolan Wanted Too Much for the Dane, But Was Forced to Back Down.

Philadelphia, March 16.—At a conference held a few hours before the Nelson-McGovern fight, Billy Nolan, for Nelson, and Joe Humphreys for McGovern, came together with President Edwards, of the National Club; Stakeholder T. C. Murphy and Referee Jack McGuigan. It ended in a big victory for Terry McGovern's manager. Every objection that he made to the arrangements demanded by Nolan for Nelson was carried. A practically new agreement was reached as to the conduct of the battle. It was decided that the men should weigh in in the ring, and enter the ring with their hands bare of bandages, the bandages to be adjusted from the same roll. It was also agreed that the men should not be required to adhere strictly to the Marquis of Queensbury rules in regard to their conduct in case of a knockdown, merely retiring for a reasonable distance according to the decision of the referee who would direct the counting.

The agreement was reached after hot argument lasting for more than two hours and a half. Both Nolan and Humphreys were on their feet yelling angrily at each other, and once or twice it looked as if the managers themselves would have a fight before that of their principals, but finally Nolan gave way to everything. He had demanded that the count in case of a man being sent down should be by an official timekeeper and not by the referee. Humphreys declared that in the uproar that would follow a knockdown the fighter could not possibly hear the voice of any man, but that of the referee who would be in a position to bend over him and call the time in his ear. Finally Nolan gave in.

The bitterest moment in the conference came when—Humphries declared that he would not agree to have a Nelson man in his corner.

"It's an insult to McGovern to suggest that we would do any low trick. If Terry can't win on the level he does not want to win at all. He don't want any man of ours in your corner."

"Well," shouted Nolan, "all I know is the deal we got in Baltimore when my boy fought Kid Sullivan, and Gans put ammonia on Sullivan's gloves and blinded Nelson."

"Well, we are not up to any dirty tricks. McGovern's record is clean. We will not stand for having one of your men in our corner to overhear all that we may say regarding our line of battle. Not on your life."

"Then," yelled Nolan, "there'll be no fight."

"I knew you'd flunk in the end," howled Humphreys, bitterly.

"Well, then," said Nolan, "I'll accept my having a man outside the ring—a few feet away from your corner."

"That's all right, so long as he does not interfere with us at work."

Then the managers smiled at each other, and Nolan accepted Humphreys' cigar.

GRIFFITH HOLDS RECORD AS BIG LEAGUE TWIRLER

Clark Griffith holds the record for continuous pitching in the big leagues. If he goes in the box this coming season it will be his nineteenth consecutive year of slab work. He was out of the big company for one year, his second in baseball, when he joined a California club. But with the exception of that one season he has been among the toppers.

In a game with Cleveland Lajoie's sluggers hammered Jack Chesbro out of the box, and then chased Jack Powell to the bench. Griff went in, and the first man up was the great and only Larry.

"Just send me up one of your fast high ones, Clark," said Larry. "I'll knock that copper off the hill outside the fence there."

"Somebody's been kidding you," retorted Griff. "This one is going over the plate. A dollar even you can't touch it."

Lajoie—"You're on."

Griffith—"Here it goes."

Griff tossed up a slow drop and Larry hit a foot above it.

Griffith—"Another dollar on this one."

Lajoie—"On again. I'll kill it."

But O'Loughlin called "Strike tuh!"

Griffith—"Here's your finish, Larry. "You couldn't hit the Atlantic Ocean from the deck of a steamship with a shotgun."

And Larry fanned.

It was Radbourne who first taught Griff how to put them over. But great as Rad was, Griff had him beaten, Rad was a great kidder in the box, and Griff may have acquired the habit from his old-time instructor. He depends a lot on rattling the batter at critical stages.

CURLING.

SOUTHAMPTON A WINNER.

Southampton, March 17. — The final round for the O. A. McAuley cup between Southampton and Port Elgin was played in both towns Thursday night. Score:

Southampton.		Port Elgin.	
J. M. Welver, skip	14	Hilker, skip	9
P. Foster, skip	8	Dr. Wells, skip	16
Brock McAuley, skip	14	G. Smith, skip	9
C. M. Iver, skip	13	Dr. Martin, skip	6
Total	49	Total	40

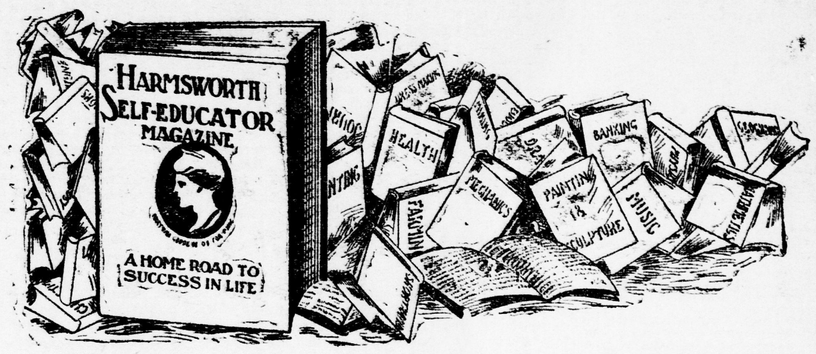
Majority for Southampton, 9 shots.
Majority in both rounds, 37 shots.

BARRIE VS. COLLINGWOOD.

Collingwood, March 17. — The second game in the McArthy cup between Barrie and Collingwood curling clubs, was played here yesterday, and resulted in a victory for Barrie by 12 shots, Barrie being up 14 shots in Collingwood, and Collingwood 2 up in Barrie. As the first game resulted in favor of Collingwood, this leaves Collingwood 9 up on the two games, and the cup will thus remain for another year.

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COLTS TRIMMED BY BELL'S BOWLERS

Billy's Aggregation Win by 57 Points—Colts Not Yet Satisfied.

"Billy" Bell's bowlers trimmed the Colts last night by a margin of only 57 points. The champions had to move every foot of the way.

Jack McNee was high man last night. His bowling was excellent. His highest score was 215, and his aggregate was 582. Bell was second with 196, and Ellis third with 192. Four of the winners bowled over 520. O'Brien was not well, or he would have been right up in the bunch.

The score:

LONDON.

O'Brien	136	141	128—	405
Ellis	192	170	170—	532
Primeau	158	190	177—	522
Sheere	166	167	189—	522
Bell	170	196	154—	520
	822	864	818—	2,504

THE COLTS.

J. E. McNee	178	215	190—	583
Watterworth	160	154	131—	445
E. McNee	148	146	185—	479
Johnson	154	187	168—	509
McIntosh	157	166	117—	440
	797	859	791—	2,447

The Colts were not satisfied, so it is probable that another match will be arranged for Monday night.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE RAISED BY THE N. T. A.

Chicago, March 16.—The recent action of the National Trotting Association in forbidding the use of the wind or dirt shield in future record-making has aroused difference of opinion among horsemen.

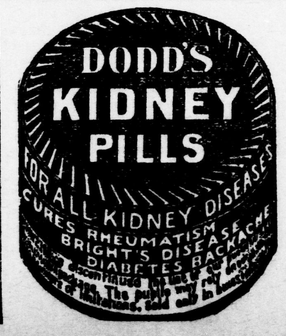
Followers of light harness racing are also greatly puzzled to know what to do with the present wind and dirt shield records, in which are included Dan Patch's world's pacing mark of 1:55¼, and Lou Dillon's world's trotting mark of 1:58½.

Except in the official trotting and pacing records, which the general public never delves into, no attempt is ever made to distinguish between the different kinds of records. Dan Patch is always credited with a mark of 1:55¼, when the fastest time the son of Joe Patchen ever made without a wind shield is 1:58¼. So the record of Lou Dillon is generally known as 1:58½, whereas the fastest time the mare ever made "in the open" is 2:01.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At New Orleans, Fair Grounds—Sweet Favor 6 to 1, Schroeder's Midway 9 to 2, Dan McKenna 9 to 2, Lancaster 6 to 1, Pride of Woodstock 8 to 1, Sonoma Belle 5 to 2.

Many a person knows how to earn money who can't learn what the next step is.



A GLANCE OVER THE HOCKEY FIELD

Wanderers Claim They Can Down the Ottawas—Beamsville Challenges Grimsby.

Montreal, Que., March 17. — It has been finally decided by the executive of the Eastern Amateur Hockey Association to ask Messrs. Bob Meldrum and Fred Brophy, who were such an unqualified success on Wednesday night to again be referees, to which both consented. James Strachan, president of the Wanderers' Hockey Club, said that the team were all in fine condition, and that they are confident that they can beat Ottawa on their own ice tonight.

A CHALLENGE.

Beamsville, Ont., March 17.—Beamsville hockey team challenges Grimsby to play an exhibition game on neutral ice for $200 a side, and an O. H. A. official for referee.

THE OTTAWAS.

Ottawa, March 17.—There will be some changes on the Ottawa hockey team when it faces the Wanderers this evening. Hague, the goalkeeper, will be replaced by Leseuer, who did such good work for the Smith's Falls team this season. He is now a resident of Ottawa, engaged with a local bank. There is also some talk of "Suddy" Gilmour's donning the garnet and gray.

INTERNATIONAL LACROSSE; CANADIANS IN NEW YORK

Toronto, March 17. — The 'Varsity Lacrosse Club has arranged games in New York with the Crescents, of Brooklyn, on May 26 and 30.

The Bradford, Ont., team will play the Crescents on June 2 and Bradford and 'Varsity will play on the same grounds on June 4.

The Brantford junior team will play the Crescents in New York June 16, and Montreal is slated to play there June 23.

HURONS ORGANIZE.

Collingwood, March 17.—The Huronic Lacrosse Club, last year's champions of district No. 4, has organized for the season with the following officers: Honorary presidents, L. G. McCarthy, M. P., and J. S. Duff, M. P. P.; president, J. H. Finlay; vice-president, T. E. McKim; secretary-treasurer, J. K. Collings; manager, D. Galloway, delegate to C. L. A., J. K. Colling. The vice-president of the club, T. E. McKim, will be a candidate for the council of the C. L. A.

TALK OF AGE LIMIT.

An amendment that will undoubtedly cause a lot of discussion at the C. L. A. convention on Good Friday will be a proposal to establish an age limit for the junior series, as in the O. H. A.

At present the junior series practically keeps out the youngsters, the real juniors, who are the makings of the star players of the future. The boys do not get half a chance, being compelled to play against matured and experienced men.

The O. H. A. regulation limits the players to those under 20 years of age, and it is thought that a provision of this kind will give the younger players a chance and encourage the boys to play lacrosse.—Toronto Star.

TRIGGER.

Ottawa, March 17. — The report of the Dominion Rifle Association for 1905 has just been issued. The receipts were $287 less than in 1904, and the expenditure $1,818 greater. Col. Tilton will submit a scheme, having for its object the lessening of the cost of transportation, to riflemen attending the matches at Ottawa.

Going West?

Intend to take out a Rifle or Shotgun? You had better inspect our stock of

GUNS, RIFLES, AND REVOLVERS.

We can save you money. All the leading makes of rifles and shotguns in stock, revolvers, shells, cartridges, ammunition and sporting goods of all kinds at lowest prices.

GURD'S GOOD GUNS.
185 Dundas St.

BASEBALL.

WANT MORE MONEY.

New York, March 16.—Three members of the New York American League team have refused to report because of a hitch in money matters. Laporte, the Buffalo second baseman and heavy hitter, is holding out for a salary of $3,500, and also wants part of the bonus paid for his release. Third Baseman Moriarity and Outfielder Delehanty also demand a share of the money paid to minor league clubs for their services.

BILLIARDS.

WRIGHT BEATS DEMAREST.

Chicago, March 16.—H. A. Wright, of San Francisco, in the national billiard tournament, today defeated Calvin Demarest, of Chicago, made a high run of 127 for the tournament and tied the individual average of 16 12-18, made yesterday by Poggenburg. The final score was 300 to 255.

ATHLETICS.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE.

New York, March 17. — James E. Sullivan, secretary of the American committee of the Olympic games, to be held at Athens, Greece, has sailed for London on his way to Athens, where he will meet the officials of the English Amateur Athletic Association, and complete the details for an international athletic alliance between the United States and England.

You Can't Doubt This

Go where you will, but it's impossible to find a family liniment equal to "Nerviline." Age adds to its popularity, testimonials by the score speak of its pain-subduing powers.

Jas. B. Cottam, of Mastow, N. S., says: "I wouldn't live without Polson's Nerviline in the house. If you have rheumatic pain in the limbs, soreness in any of the muscles, or in fact any need of an honest liniment, Nerviline fills the bill: I can recommend it highly, because I have proved that in one application of Nerviline there is more virtue than in a whole bottle of ordinary liniment."

Fatal Barroom Fight.

Chicago, March 17.—One man was killed and three others were injured, one of them probably fatally, during a fight early today in the saloon of Henry Busing, at Lake View. The dead man is William Curry. The wounded men were taken to a hospital. One of them was William Russell, a printer. A bar-tender and the proprietor, Busing, were arrested.

Minard's Liniment Company, Limited:
Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT for Croup; found nothing equal to it; sure cure. CHAS. E. SHARP
Hawkshaw, N. B., Sept. 1, 1905.

REDUCTION MEANS TEN PER CENT CUT

The Water Consumers Will Not Benefit if Tax Rate Is Raised.

The Real Estate Owners' Association last night passed a resolution indorsing Commissioners Darch and Saunders for their action in the reducing of the water rates.

The reduction will mean ten per cent off the rates.

Thus the man who pays $1 35 a quarter, or $5 40 a year, will benefit to the extent of 13.5 cents a quarter, or 54 cents a year.

But if it is found necessary to add a half mill to the tax rate in order to make up for the surplus which the city is losing, the increase will mean 50 cents a year additional to the man who is assessed for $1,000.

Thus the net reduction to the small householder will be but four cents a year.

Up till 1891 the commission had annual deficits, with the exception of the year 1889, when there was a small surplus of something over $1,000.

In 1891 the city consolidated its entire debt, and as a result the debt charges of the water commission were reduced from $49,093 in 1890, to $27,011 33 in 1891.

Thus it was by borrowing money on the city's credit that the surplus of the water commission was created.

For years the city as a whole went down in its pocket to make up the commission's deficit, and now that a surplus is being earned, a move is on foot to cut it off.

"Reducing the rates when there is no need for it," said a prominent citizen to The Advertiser today, "is simply killing the only civic goose that lays golden eggs."

SUIT AGAINST CASKET CO.

Mr. Moses Ballantyne Seeks Damages for His Son.

A writ has been issued by Mr. R. M. C. Toothe, on behalf of Moses Ballantyne and his wife, Margaret, for unstated damages against the Globe Casket Company, for the death of their son, Moses, who succumbed to injuries received while working in the defendant company's shop.

On March 3, young Ballantyne was working in the factory, and while feeding a board to the saw, it was hurled with terrific force, striking the boy in the abdomen. The youth was removed to his home, where he died from the effect of his injuries. The suit is almost identical with that brought by Thomas Brazier against the Canada Brass Company, at the last sitting of the court, Brazier lost an eye, and sued for damages, claiming that the saw was not properly protected. The jury awarded him $1,500 damages.

The plaintiffs claim that Ballantyne could not have met his death had the saw been protected properly.

JESSIE McLACHLAN COMING

The Queen of Scottish Song an David Baxter on Friday.

The queen of Scottish song, Jessie McLachlan, returns to London on Friday evening next, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Society. The great soprano has been touring Australia and has had a triumphal progress. There is no Scottish singer who can sing her way into the hearts of an audience like Jessie McLachlan. Another splendid artist who will appear at the Grand on Friday night for the first time in London is the Scottish baritone Mr. David Baxter. His rendition of Scottish ballads is said to be a revelation. These two renowned singers will be accompanied by Mr. John Tod, of Toronto, who has a high local reputation; Mr. John McLinden, 'cellist, and Mr. Robert Buchanan, pianist. The plan opens on Wednesday next.

St. Andrew's Society is maintaining its reputation for high-class concerts.

Advertiser Correspondence.

THE SPRINGBANK THEATER.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

The water commissioners advertised in the city papers for tenders for the lease of the Springbank theater, the same to be in not later than 4 p.m., on Feb. 19. I put in a tender a week before the time limit, offering $550, if the theater was covered, and $250 if it remained unroofed, as at present. I went to the meeting of the commissioners on Feb. 19, and shortly before 5 o'clock saw the manager of the street railway company hand in what was supposed to be the company's tender. Then the board, without opening the tenders, adjourned for two weeks, so as to give Mr. W. L. Stuart, a chance to tender also. At the next meeting all the tenders were opened. Mr. Stuart's was $500 covered, and $250 open. The communication from the street railway company was not a tender at all, but a recital of grievances. The company claimed it had made no money out of the theater, and then asked for a renewal of the lease on the old conditions—free of charge. If the theater was not a paying venture, why do they wish to continue it? The company was asked if it would increase the Springbank fares whether it got the theater again or not, and the reply was "Yes." The water commissioners have since done nothing at all about the matter. As my tender is the highest, and the board advertised that all tenders must be in by Feb. 19, I think I am entitled to the lease. I do not think I am getting a square deal. L. PALADINO.

London, March 17, 1906.

COFFEE DISAGREES WITH MANY

There's health and strength from

POSTUM

Read "The Road to Wellville," found in the package.

NATIVE RISING MENACES NATAL

Whites Outnumbered by Ten to One in Event of a Black Revolt.

Durban, March 17.—There is much irritation and impatience here at the disposition of certain home politicians, as shown by the cablegrams, to intervene in regard to the preventive measures against a possible spread of native disaffection in the colony.

The press is voicing strenuous complaints against home interference, and a grave crisis unquestionably confronts Natal, and, with Natal, South Africa, generally, unless these symptoms of rebellion are checked with a strong hand. The whites are outnumbered by ten to one in Natal, and there is no Geneva convention among the natives, who would yield to the first savage impulse for rape, murder and wholesale destruction.

There is evidence that sedition is still active, and trouble is hourly expected at Mapomulo, on the Zululand border, where a strong column of cavalry and artillery, with Maxims and searchlights, has taken up a position. The Zulus show every appearance of loyalty, and possibly recourse will be had to their assistance. Native levies are beating the forest haunts of the refractory tribes here.

All is quiet in mid-Natal, where the shooting of two natives recently had a profound effect upon the natives of the district. It is believed that if the commandant of the column there acted with more firmness, the lack of which is conjectured to be the result of comments in England, the natives would be pacified permanently. Action should be taken on the principle that by grasping the nettle tightly injury is avoided.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Miss Farncombe, of this city, is the guest of Miss Moysey, Woodstock, for a few days.

—Mrs. C. W. Leonard and her daughter, Miss Edna, of this city, were the guests recently of Mrs. Carlyle, "Englewood," Woodstock.

—Dr. Bruce Smith, inspector of prisons, paid a visit to Castle Carter this morning and found everything at the county jail in satisfactory condition.

—A meeting of the Charity Organization Society will be held in the offices in the city hall on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

—There was practically nothing at the police court this morning. One case of vagrancy remanded from a week or so ago was on the book. The prisoner was further remanded until Monday.

—P. C. Dewar, who has resigned from the police force, was presented this afternoon with a splendid gold chain and locket, by his comrades on teh force. He leaves for Saskatoon the coming week.

—Rev. Father Stanley, who has been ill in St. Joseph's Hospital for the past month, will attend to his official duties at the cathedral tomorrow. His many friends will be glad to hear of his complete recovery.

—The Real Estate Owners' Association held a most enthusiastic meeting last evening. The following resolution was passed: "That this association views with much favor the action of Commissioners Darch and Saunders in their stand re the waterworks."

—The students of the medical department, especially of the Western University, should avail themselves of the students' assembly in the Auditorium Sunday afternoon at 4:15. Several graduates of the Medical College here have enlisted in the great student volunteer movement in the past.

—Mrs. Mary Cawse, relict of the late William Cawse, passed away yesterday at the advanced age of 83 years. The funeral will be held from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Whitehall, 376 Maitland street, on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and will be of a private nature.

—Local undertakers have handled no less than 57 funerals in the past two weeks—an unusually large number at this time of the year. A considerable number of bodies have come in from outside points, however, interment taking place here. The funerals average over four a day.

—The death occurred from diphtheria this morning, of Beatrice Ford, the youngest daughter of Mrs. Nellie and the late Samuel Ford. The little girl was but three years and eight months old and the deepest sympathy will be extended to the bereaved mother in her present affliction. The funeral will be held tomorrow at 8:30 o'clock from Victoria Hospital to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

—Mrs. Sarah Coursey passed away in Lucan on Thursday at the age of 65 years. The deceased lady was highly respected, and many friends will mourn her loss. She is survived by her husband and six children, four sons and two daughters, William, of Medicine Hat; Walter, of Lucan; John, of Kimberley, Utah; Richard, of this city, and Louisa and Margaret, at home. The funeral arrangements have not been made, pending the arrival of the sons from a distance.

SHAMROCK HOP.

Invitations have been issued by Messrs. Dayton & McCormick for their annual "shamrock" hop, which will be held at the Palace Academy Monday evening. This event always turns out to be one of the best of the season.

HOCKEY AT AILSA CRAIG.

The Goderich hockey team, runners-up in the intermediate O. H. A. series, play in Ailsa Craig on Monday evening. The Craig boys are playing a fast game right now, and will give the Sailors a race for their money. The Goderich team will play their regular line-up, which includes Carr-Harris, who was good enough to be on the all-star western seven.

"ICE-CUTTING" PARTY.

A number of young ladies were the hostesses of an enjoyable St. Patrick's ice-cutting party at the Westminster Rink on Friday evening. Among those present were Misses Dunfield, Clark, McHattie, E. Abell, G. Abell, Hall, Brown, Brooks, Taylor and Williams, and Messrs. Taggie, Layton, Williams, Husband, Crowder, Barnes, Abell, Thorpe, Hurtle and Tachereau. After the skating the young people partook of a dainty luncheon together.

DANCING CUT OUT.

The question of dancing at the "At Home" to be given by the Woodstock Collegiate pupils on the Thursday before Good Friday was thoroughly discussed by the institute board at its last meeting. Principal Levan made application for the use of the school for the reception and received it. The board, however, struck at giving permission to dance. While they had no objections themselves to permit dancing, they feared that it might create a bad feeling among some people in the city, and the permission was withheld.

A PROSPEROUS LODGE.

G. A. Burdick, grand chancellor of Ontario Knights of Pythias, visited Rokeby Lodge, No. 9, Wallaceburg, accompanied by D. D. G. M. G. C. Mitchell, of district No. 9, and Past Chancellors Gibb and Parker. There was a large attendance of the members at the convention. They conferred the rank of page, and also the rank of knight. The work was put on in the long form, and reflected great credit on the officers of the lodge. The uniform rank put on a drill corps in connection with the work, which was much appreciated. Rokeby Lodge is in a very prosperous condition, having a large fund.

HAD HIS LEG BROKEN.

William Smith, an employe of Mr. George Dale, of Westminster, met with a serious accident on Friday afternoon when drawing a load of wood. While passing a load about a mile east of Lambeth, the wagon slewed into the ditch and he was thrown upon the car track, and the wood fell on his leg, breaking it just above the ankle. Smith was carried to a nearby house where Dr. George A. Routledge set the leg. He was then removed to the home of Mr. Dale where he is being cared for. The horses being frightened, ran for some distance before they could be caught. A man seeing the horses coming, turned his team crossways of the road, and the horses ran against his load of wood, one of them being considerably hurt.

FRANCE HITS RODIN

Famous Sculptor in Grim Battle for His Artistic Life.

Paris, March 17.—"They are trying to drive me to America," exclaimed Rodin, the sculptor, trying to hide his bitterness with a smile. "In truth, I did think of transplanting myself there, years ago. But it is too late now for my enemies to bring that shame upon France." Rodin has no false modesty.

The World correspondent interviewed Rodin on the latter's return from England, where he had a long talk with King Edward, who is becoming his warm personal friend. The sculptor, probably for the first time in his life, burst into bitter complaint.

"No one disputes my place," he cried. Then after a pause he added—"except in France."

The fact is that Rodin, universally recognized abroad as the greatest of living sculptors, receiving, as he said, almost daily invitations to preside over art exhibits and artists' meetings in Germany, Italy, Austria, and even American, is still fighting for his artistic life here.

Powerful influences have sought to send his celebrated statue, "The Thinker," to the same obscure fate that crushed his "Balzac."

Art secretary Dupardin Beaumetz, after a struggle with half the cabinet, who had been won over by Rodin's enemies, had made it sure, seemingly, that "The Thinker" should be placed in the open space before the Pantheon. Now Beaumetz retires with Rouvier's fallen ministry, and it is possible that the place of honor will be lost to the splendid statue.

There is even an attempt to deprive Rodin of the use of state studios, which he has enjoyed for years.

QUEER MANIAS IN GERMANY

Poet Cannot Write of Meadows Unt I He Inhales Perfume.

Berlin, March 17.—The trial of an eccentric named Stoss, who is possessed by a mania to cut the plaits of hair from the heads of girls, whom he attacks on the streets, has excited discussion of the spread of such manias in Germany, and has provoked much scientific discussion.

Dr. Oltersdorff, an eminent specialist in mental vagaries, informed a World correspondent today, that a case like that of Stoss. In this the victim has the intensest desire to bruch, comb and stroke the hair, whether on the head of a man or woman. Otherwise he is a most manly person, he suffers only from diseased nerves and will.

Dr. Oltersdorff told of a mania for perfumes and odors which he has studied lately, and of which he had seen six instances, young men in widely different parts of the empire. These keep apples in their desks, and, while they work, often inhale the perfume of the apples.

The specialist also spoke of a poet he knows in Berlin who writes truly good verse, describing the rustic beauties of meadows and gardens. Before he sits down to write, the poet sprinkles his study with the scents of flowers, and until he closes his eyes and inhales the perfumes carried around him, he cannot write a line.

Dr. Oltersdorff said regretfully that these eccentric manias are spreading among the educated youth of Germany particularly among those studying literature and the fine arts.

Cooking demonstrations on the "Perfect Idea Gas and Coal Range," combined, will be given from March 19 to 21 at J. T. Smith's furniture store, 725 Dundas street.

At Strohbeck, Prussian Saxony, chess is a part of the regular school curriculum and every boy and girl carries a board and men.

FOR PEOPLE WHO WANT THE BEST.

Strong's Baking Powder is made especially to supply a demand from people who appreciate quality. It is impossible to produce a purer, stronger, better or more wholesome powder. We can sell it at 25 cents the pound, because there is only one profit to add—that's a small one. If you are particular in the matter of pure food stuffs you should use Strong's Baking Powder.

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

MORGAN, BANKER FOR THE VATICAN

American Financier May Be Asked to Take Charge of Church Funds.

Rome, March 16.—J. P. Morgan, the American financier, who has been here a few days, has held several secret conferences with prominent members of the Sacred College known to have been charged by the Pope with a special mission for the American banker. Rumors are freely circulating in ecclesiastical circles that those conferences are only the preliminary of a huge financial operation which the Vatican desires the American financier to undertake in its behalf, and that as soon as the plans are completed Mr. Morgan will be received at the Vatican to arrange the details of the important transaction.

On the occasion of his last visit to Rome, Mr. Morgan, who was shown special consideration by the Pope, was said to have agreed to become the financial agent of the Vatican. Details were given then announcing that he had consented to take hold of the administration of the funds and revenues of the church, and that he would undertake through wise and desirable investments to double the revenues of the holy see.

As a matter of fact, the subject was then mentioned by the Pope in a general way, just to see how far the American banker, who is not a Roman Catholic, would be ready to meet the proposals of the Pope. Just now, however, Pius X. has come to the conclusion that it is necessary for the future of the church that something be done to increase its annual income, as because of the troubles in France the holy see is expected to suffer the loss of nearly a million dollars a year, which used to be contributed to the Peter's pence fund by the French Catholics when the church was supported nearly entirely by the government.

The increasing revenues now coming to the Peter's pence fund from Germany and the United States will perhaps be sufficient to cover this yearly loss, but the Pope just now stands committed to support financially the new bishops he has just nominated for France, and to provide at least for the most important needs of the French church. The withdrawal of the $8,000,000 annually contributed by the French government for the support of the church in France before the law of separation will be gradual, but is sure to be felt even this year.

It is calculated that at least $3,000,000 more a year will now be required by the holy see in order to provide decorously for the pressing needs of the French church and for the support of its clergy and heirarchy, and the presence of Mr. Morgan in Rome has prompted the Pope to submit to the American financier a plan through which the church's revenues may be, if not doubled, at least considerably increased.

Besides the annual income of the Peter's pence fund, which is calculated at $1,000,00, the holy see possesses a contingent fund amounting to nearly $6,000,000, the largest portion of which was left by the late pope, who had accumulated it, to his successor. This capital is now invested for the most part in securities which bring a low rate of interest, such as French railway bonds, shares in Italian and French industrial enterprises and especially street car companies, and the remainder is deposited in the Bank of England, where it draws a small interest annually.

It is now proposed to turn over all this capital, bonds and shares, to the American house of J. P. Morgan & Co., in order that the available cash funds may be invested in good American securities and the shares and bonds which now produce such a little income be converted into better securities so as to increase the annual income of the holy see.

STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becher, stockbroker, next Free Press building, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, March 17.—Absolute stagnation prevailed in the stock market today and the short session came very close to being a record one from the point of view of limited trading. Price variations were comparatively small, although copper eased off somewhat easily. The selling of that stock was not particularly important, nor did it possess any special significance. Despite the very good statement published yesterday, the Steels were heavy. U. P. was firm but it was comparatively neglected. Con. aGs, rallied sharply at the opening, but lost its gain very quickly. There was no news of importance and the market was entirely in the hands of a few traders. There was no commission house business to speak of, and the market was so utterly stagnated, that it lacked anything approaching a feature. There is no reason to suppose that we shall have a very active market in the near future, but we believe that the market next week will show more activity and better strength. There is no serious adverse factor in the situation, nor is the market likely to be affected by special movements. The bank statement was a colorless affair, disappointing in the fact that it did not come up to expectations. Reserves decreased about $600,000. Loans increased $5,852,000. There was an increase in cash of about $1,135,000. The statement had no effect, whatever, on the market and the extreme apathy continued until the close.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 17—Close.

	Ask.	Off.
Ontario Bank	143½	..
Imperial Bank	249½	248
Dominion Bank	280	279
Bank of Hamilton	229	..
Bank of Ottawa	..	227
Traders' Bank	153	..
British America	..	97
Western Assurance	..	97
National Trust	159	..
Toronto General Trust	114	..
Consumers' Gas	208¾	205
C. P. R.	171	170
Metropolitan Bank, xd	..	200
Montreal Power	..	96
Lake of the Woods	98½	..
Toronto Electric Light	161	159¾
Bell Telephone	158	..
Northern Navigation	..	90
Toronto Railway	124½	124
Twin City Railway	117	..
Winnipeg Railway	199	189
Dominion Steel, com	..	30½
Dominion Steel, pfd	81	79
Dominion Coal, com	79	78½
Nova Scotia Steel, com	65	64½
Mackay, com.	59½	58¾
Mackay, pfd.	..	73
Sao Paulo, bonds	..	144¾
Detroit Railway	100½	99¼
Canada Permanent	130	..
Electrical Dev., bonds	..	92¾
Mexican, bonds	67½	65¼
Electrical Development	60	58
Hamilton Provident	..	122
Huron & Erie	..	188
Imperial L. & I.	..	70
London & Canada L. & A.	..	107
London Loan	..	112½
Ontario L. & D.	..	128
Toronto Savings & Loan	..	130

Sales: Traders' Bank, 25 at 152½; Bank of Hamilton, 3 at 228; Sovereign Bank, 1 at 155¼; Consumers' Gas, 90 at 208½, 40 and 15 at 208, 23, 5 and 25 at 207½, 25 at 207; Sao Paulo, 15 at 144¾; Toronto Railway, xd., 4 at 124, 10 at 124⅛, 12 at 124¼, 25 and 5 at 124⅛, 11 at 124, 55 at 124½, 11 at 124⅛, 25 and 25 at 124½; Toronto Electric Light, 25, 25 and 25 at 160; Electrical Development, 75 at 59; Lake of the Woods, 50 at 89½, 50, 50 and 25 at 88½; Mexican Stock, 15 at 65¾; Mackay, common, 125, 25 and 20 at 59½, 50 and 50 at 12934; Nova Scotia Steel, 25 at 64¾; Canada Permanent, 70 at 129.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, for The Advertiser.

New York, March 17.

	Open	High	Low	Close.
Amal. Copper	107¼	107⅝	106¼	106⅞
American Sugar	138⅜	138⅜	138⅛	138⅛
Amer. Locomotive	69	..	..	..
American Foundry	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41½
American Refining	159⅛	159⅝	157⅞	158⅝
Atchison	93	93	92½	92⅞
Atchison, pfd	102¾	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	110	..	..	..
Brooklyn Transit	84⅝	85	83⅞	84⅜
C. P. R	170¼	170⅜	170¼	170⅜
Ches. & Ohio	57¼	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
Chicago G. Western	20¾	..	..	..
Colorado F. & I.	62¾	63¼	62⅝	62⅞
Erie	42⅜	42⅜	42⅛	42¼
Kan. & Tex., com	35⅝	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
Kan. & Tex., pfd	72	..	..	..
Louisville & Nash	152¼	152¼	151¼	151⅜
Metropolitan St. Ry.	113⅞	113⅞	113⅛	113⅜
Mexican Central	24⅝	..	..	..
Missouri Pacific	96¼	96¼	95¼	95⅝
N. Y. Central	146¾	146½	146¼	146⅜
Norfolk & Western	87⅜	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	137⅞	137⅞	137⅝	137⅝
People's Gas	95	95	94⅜	95
Reading	128⅛	128⅝	127⅜	128⅛
Republic Steel	30	..	..	..
Rock Island	26¼	26¼	26	26
Southern Railway	41	41	40⅝	40⅞
Southern Pacific	66	66⅛	65⅞	65⅞
St. Paul	175⅝	175¾	175⅜	175⅜
Texas	34	34	33½	33½
Twin City	117	..	..	..
Union Pacific	152⅜	153	152⅜	152⅝
U. S. Steel	40¾	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd	106⅛	106¼	105⅞	105⅞

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 17—Close.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	170⅝	170¼
Minneapolis & St. Paul	154	151
Toronto Railway	124⅝	124½
Twin City Railway	117⅜	116
Detroit Railway	99¼	99¼
Toledo Railway	35	34
R. & O. Navigation	83½	83
Montreal Power	94½	94
Dominion Steel, com	31½	31
Dominion Steel, pfd	89	89
Colored Cotton	47½	44
Dominion Coal, com	79	78
Illinois, pfd.	98¾	98
Nova Scotia Steel, com	65	64¼
Montreal Telegraph	170	165
Bell Telephone	157	154
Ogilvie Milling, pfd.	130	126
Mackay, com.	59½	59
Mackay, pfd.	73	..
Lake of the Woods, pfd	112½	112
Laurentide Paper, com	100	99
Laurentide Paper, pfd	114	109
Montreal Cotton	129	125
Dominion Textile, pfd	109¼	108¾
Bank of Montreal	258	257
Bank B. N. A., xd	..	140
Molsons Bank	230	225
Bank of Toronto	248½	245
Merchants' Bank	166½	166
Royal Bank, new	65½	65¼
Bank of Nova Scotia, xd	278½	268
East. Townships Bank, xd	165	..
Union Bank	150	148¾
Bank of Commerce	..	180½
Hochelaga Bank	154	248
Sovereign Bank	156	155
Bank of Ottawa	..	227
Mexican	86	85¾
Havana, com.	37	35¾
Havana, pfd.	84	81
Textile bonds, A	99	96½
Textile bonds, B	100	96½
Textile bonds, C	98	95½
Montreal Power, bonds	102	101
Colored Cotton, bonds	100¼	95
Laurentide Paper, bonds	..	112
Winnipeg Electric, bonds	..	108
Dominion Steel, bonds	..	104½
Montreal Railway, bonds	85	84
Ogilvie Milling, bonds	..	115
Nova Scotia Steel, bonds	..	107
Lake of the Woods, bonds	112	109
Sao Paulo, bonds	97	95

Sales: C. P. R., 25 at 171; Montreal Railway, 25 at 270; Mexican, 25 at 65½, 10 at 65¾, 25 at 65¼; Power, 75 at 94; Mackay, common, 100 at 59¼; Twin City, 10 at 117½; Toronto Railway, 1 at 124, 50 at 124, 1 at 124, 105 at 124¼, 20 at 124, 25 at 124¼, 100 at 124⅜, 100 at 124½, 75 at 124½, 25 at 124⅝, 11 at 124⅝, 5 at 124½; Lake of the Woods, common, 50 at 98¾, 5 at 98; Detroit Railway, 10 at 100; Illinois, 10 at 98½; Bank of Nova Scotia, 16 at 275; Bell Telephone, 10 at 156; Iron, common, 50 at 31¾, 100 at 30⅞; do, preferred, 25 at 79½; Lake of the Woods, preferred, 25 at 112½, 75 at 112; Textile, 50 at 109; Dominion Iron, bonds, 10,000 at 84; Hochelaga Bank, 30 at 152½, 50 at 153; Union Bank, 20 at 150; Mackay, preferred, 50 at 73½.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 17.—Cotton—Futures closed very steady; closing bids: March, $10 43; April, $10 47; May, $10 59; June, $10 66; July, $10 71; August, $10 68; September, $10 21; November, $10 22; December, $10 26; January, $10 30. Spot closed steady, 10 points higher; middling uplands, $11 26 middling gulf, $11 50; sales, 1,800 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, March 17.—Cattle—Receipts light; market firm; prices unchanged. Veals—Receipts, 25 head; slow, 50 lower, $5 25 to $8 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 700 head; active, 20c higher; heavy and mixed, $6 85 to $6 90; Yorkers, $6 80 to $6 85; pigs, $6 65 to $6 70; roughs, $6 to $6 10; stags, $4 25 to $4 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,200 head; active; lambs, $6 25 to $7 40; yearlings, $6 to $6 35; wethers, $5 75 to $6 15; ewes, $5 50 to $5 75; sheep, mixed, $3 to $5 75; western lambs, $7 10 to $7 25.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; steady; beeves, $4 to $6 40; cows and heifers, $1 60 to $5 20; stockers and feeders, $2 80 to $4 80.

Hogs—Mixed and butchers, $6 15 to $6 47½; good heavy, $6 25 to $6 50; rough heavy, $6 15 to $6 30; light, $6 15 to $6 45; pigs, $5 90 to $6 25; bulk of sales at $6 35 to $6 45.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; strong; sheep, $3 25 to $6; lambs, $5 to $6 80.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, March 17.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	$ 78⅛	78⅞	78⅛	78⅞
July	77⅝	78½	77⅝	78⅜
September	77⅜	78⅛	77½	78
Corn—				
May	43½	43⅞	43⅜	43¾
July	43⅞	44⅛	43⅝	44
Oats—				
May	29⅝	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝
July	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28¾
Pork—				
May	16 00	16 05	15 90	16 05
July	15 90	16 00	15 82	15 97
Lard—				
May	7 90	7 97	7 90	7 95
July	8 10	....	....	....
Short Ribs—				
May	8 47	8 52	8 42	8 50
July	8 47	8 55	8 47	8 52

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Everyone can be a successful cutter. Study for a short time at the London Cutting School. Lessons any hour.

MRS. FRANKS,
Cutting School, 243 Dundas Street.

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Automobile, Red Wagon, or Wheelbarrow

We have an up-to-date stock of all these goods.

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127 DUNDAS STREET.

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Manufacturers of all kinds of Sample

Trunks and Cases

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Buy your Liquors from me. You can always depend on getting the pure and genuine goods. I purchase all the leading brands direct from the producer, and sell them in their purity. Labatt's Ale and Porter in prime condition.

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Is seldom equaled and never excelled.

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The season is here—and we are also here with the brightest and newest materials.

Our Raincoatings

For spring are also in, and we can satisfy the most fastidious taste.

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Delays Are Dangerous To Your Eyes



You can have the services of a specialist of known reputation, a thorough oculist's examination, without charge. Your glasses made under the direct care of the examiner and at manufacturer's prices, at

THE TAIT OPTICAL COMPANY

Reliable Accurate Permanent

Makers of High-Class Glasses - 237 DUNDAS STREET.

The PANDORA RANGE and SUNSHINE FURNACE

Saves Fuel and Helps to Pay Their Cost

It is not the price you pay for a range or furnace that makes it dear or expensive, but it is the fuel it burns after you get it. A poorly-constructed, cheap range or furnace may cost a little less than a good PANDORA or SUNSHINE, but it will eat up the difference in coal the first season.

Now why not examine these lines before buying some common article?

No trouble to show our goods.

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THE STORE THAT NEVER DISAPPOINTS.

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Wanting in vitality, vigor, vim,—that is a condition that no one can safely neglect, for it is the most common predisposing cause of disease. The blood is at fault; it needs purifying or enriching and the best medicine to take is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

the great alterative and tonic—builds up the whole system.

For testimonials of remarkable cures send for Book on That Tired Feeling, No. 6. C. I. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

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IN BUSINESS FIFTY YEARS.

CAPITAL ..... $ 3,500,000 00
RESERVE ..... $ 3,900,000 00
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IF YOU WERE GOING TO LEND

your neighbor some of your funds, you would surely investigate his position and satisfy yourself that the advance, if made, would be repaid at maturity. When you lend it to a bank, why not do likewise? Ask for all necessary particulars, study its past history, its present position, its capital, its reserve, etc. These figures may be obtained by a reference to its advertisements, etc.

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Corner Dundas and Adelaide—F. L. COULSON, Manager.
Corner King and Richmond—JOHN PRINGLE, Manager.

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of the free and easy ones after they have spent all?

There is only one sane way—save money as you earn it.

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Savings and Investment Society,

MASONIC TEMPLE, LONDON.



Hogs are dear, and C. P. C. meats cheap in comparison. Unexcelled for quality. THE CANADA PACKING CO. Stores, Richmond St. and Market Square.

LOCAL MARKET.

Saturday, March 17.

The market today, so far as supplies were concerned, was similar to last Saturday's market. Ther were no new features as the usual class of produce was offered. Sales were fairly brisk in all lines with the possible exception of eggs. There was not much change in price.

Grains—There was a fair supply of oats at $1 05 to $1.06, mostly at the latter figure. Wheat sold at 77 cents per bushel. Barley at 95 cents and 96 cents per cwt.

Butter and Eggs—There was an excellent demand for butter. Prices were higher than on Thursday. Sales were made at 25 cents per pound; later in the day as high as 26 cents and 26½ cents was paid by the basket lots. Crocks sold at 23 cents to 25 cents. Prices of butter on the English market are lower, but as all the butter being made at present is required for home consumption, it is not likely it will have any effect on the Canadian markets for some time. Cheese in the English market has advanced in price and this will help to keep up the prices of butter here. Eggs were plentiful and a shade lower in price.

Maple Syrup—Not much offered; sales were brisk at $1.25 per gallon.

Vegetables and Roots—This line was fairly well represented. Potatoes were in fairly large supply at 75c to 85c per bag, the latter price being paid for a single bag. Rhubarb sold well at 90c to $1 per dozen. Lettuce, radishes and green onions, were in demand at 35c to 40c per dozen. Turnips, beets, parsnips and onions were quite plentiful, at prices quoted.

Poultry—Whatever is the cause, the farmers don't seem to bring in sufficient poultry to supply the demand. Certainly the present prices should be a sufficient inducement for them to bring in poultry that they intend to sell. Turkeys sold at 16c to 17c per pound. Chickens were higher priced at 80c to $1 25 per pair for the general run of fowls; alive, 70c to $1 per pair.

Apples—There were quite a number of bags and barrels offered; sales were fairly brisk at $2 to $3 50 per barrel, or 80c to $1 20 per bag.

Dressed Hogs—Sales were brisk at $9 to $9 25 per cwt., nearly all selling at the first-named figure.

Live Hogs—Prices for Monday will be $6 75 per cwt. Not many small pigs offered; sales were made at $5 to $7 per pair.

Butchers' Meat—There was quite a large supply. There was no change in prices, excepting for veal, which was easier at $8 per cwt.; by the quarter, 9c for front, and 10c for hind quarters.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.

Oats	$1 05	@	$1 07
Wheat	1 27	@	1 27

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Oats	35 7-10	@	36¾
Wheat	77	@	77
Corn	95	@	1 10
Peas	1 00	@	1 10
Barley	90	@	1 00
Buckwheat	1 00	@	1 00

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Eggs, per doz., wholesale	14½	@	16
Eggs, per doz., retail	16	@	17
Butter, crocks, per lb	23	@	25
Butter, rolls, wholesale	25	@	26½
Honey, comb, per doz	1 50	@	1 75
Honey, strained, per lb	9	@	10

MEATS.

Dressed hogs, per cwt	9 00	@	9 25
Beef, per cwt	5 00	@	7 00
Veal, per cwt	8 50	@	9 50
Lamb, per cwt	12 00	@	13 00
Mutton, per cwt	8 00	@	10 00
Pork, hindquarters, per lb	11	@	11
York, forequarters, per lb	10	@	10

FARM PRODUCE.

Hay, per ton	7 00	@	8 00
Straw, per ton	5 00	@	5 50
Straw, per load	3 00	@	3 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag	80	@	85
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	40
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Onions, per bu	75	@	80
Carrots, per bu	20	@	25
Parsnips, per bu	25	@	30
Celery, per doz	30	@	40
Lettuce, per doz	30	@	40

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C. N. SPENCER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Phone 180. Office, Market Lane.

Radishes, per doz	30	@	40
Rhubarb, per doz	75	@	90
Green onions, per doz	35	@	40

LIVE STOCK.

Hogs, per cwt	6 75	@	6 75
Sows, per cwt	4 00	@	4 00
Stags, per cwt	1 50	@	2 00
Export cattle, per cwt	4 25	@	4 50
Milch cows, each	40 00	@	50 00

HIDES AND SKINS.

Wool, washed, per lb	20	@	25
Wool, unwashed, per lb	12	@	15
Hides, No. 1, per lb	8½	@	8½
Hides, No. 2, per lb	7½	@	7½
Hides, No. 3, per lb	6½	@	6½
Calfskins, No. 1, per lb	11	@	11
Calfskins, No. 2, per lb	10	@	10
Tallow, rendered, per lb	4	@	4
Tallow, rough, per lb	2¼	@	2¼

POULTRY, DRESSED.

Chickens, per pair	70	@	1 00
Hens, per lb	7	@	8
Hens, per pair	60	@	75
Ducks, per pair	90	@	1 10
Ducks, per lb	10	@	11
Geese, each	75	@	1 10

FRUITS.

Apples, per bag	70	@	1 20
Apples, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50

POULTRY, ALIVE.

Chickens, per pair	45	@	60
Chickens, per lb	7½	@	8
Hens, per pair	50	@	60
Hens, per lb	5	@	5½
Ducks, per lb	7	@	7½
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13

T. A. FAULDS

PROVISION MERCHANT.

New-laid eggs, 16c dozen; choice large roll butter, 25c pound; second quality, large rolls, 22c pound; Kerwood cheese, old and new, 15c pound.

PHONE 151. 13 MARKET HOUSE.

OIL MARKETS.

LONDON.

London, March 16.—Petroleum, American refined, 6 1-16d; spirits, 8d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, March 16.—Petroleum, 19 francs 50 centimes.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 16—Oil opened and closed at $1 58.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., March 16.—Credit balances, $1 58; shipments, 42,834 barrels.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 16.—Flaxseed—North, west, $1 15; southwest, $1 09; May, $1 15.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 16.—Butter—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 5,365 packages.

Cheese—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,322 boxes.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Ill., March 16.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 19c to 26½c; dairies, 15c to 23c. Cheese—Steady, 11¾c to 12c.

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 16.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady; closing bids: March, $10 35; April, $10 38; May, $10 50; June, $10 57; July, $10 62; August, $10 59; September, $10 25; October, $10 15; November, $10 16; December, $10 19; January, $10 23. Spot closed steady, 10 points higher; middling uplands, $11 15; middling gulf, $11 40; sales, 650 bales.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 17.—Cotton—Futures opened steady; March, $10 39 bid; April, $10 40 bid; May, $10 58; June, $10 62 bid; July, $10 68; August, $10 64; September, $10 28 bid; October, $10 22; December, $10 24; January, $10 28.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 16.—Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 3c to 3 1-16c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3 17-32c to 3 9-16c; molasses sugar, 2¾c; refined firm. Molasses—Firm.

LONDON.

London, March 16.—Raw sugar—Nominal; centrifugal, 9s 3d; Muscovado, 8s 3d; beet sugar, March, 8s 5½d.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 16.—Sugar—Prices here are quoted unchanged, as follows: Extra granulated, $4 18; Acadia, $4 13; yellow, $3 88; bags, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, March 16.—Today Canadian cattle are quoted a little better, at 10½c to 11¼c per lb; refrigerator beef is higher, at 7½c to 8c per lb.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 17.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; March nominal; May, 6s 6d; July, 6s 5¾d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 1d; do, old, 4s 7d. Futures quiet; March nominal; May, 4s 2¼d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 7s 10d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 9s.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast quiet, £2 to £3 10s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 78s 9d.

Pork—Firm; prime mess western, 77s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, firm, 48s 6d.

Bacon—Steady to firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 48s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, 48s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, 46s 6d; do, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, 46s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, 44s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 47s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, 35s 6d.

Lard—Firm; prime western, in tierces, 40s 3d; American refined, in pails, 41s.

Butter—Steady; finest United States, 90s; good do, 86s.

Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 63s; do, colored, 66s.

Tallow—Firm; prime city, 25s; Australian (in London), 28s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Easy, 47s.

Rosin—Common steady, 9s 10½d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6⅝d.

Linseed Oil—Easy, 21s 3d.

Cottonseed Oil (Hull refined)—Spot steady, 19s 1½d.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, March 16.—Beans—March, $1 42 bid; May, $1 46 bid, $1 48 asked.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 16.—Baled Hay—The demand continues quiet, owing to the heavy receipts of loose here and the quiet export demand; quotations are unchanged, at $8 per ton for No. 1 timothy, on track here, and $5 50 to $6 for No. 2.

Baled Straw—The market is dull, at $5 50 to $6 per ton for car lots on track here.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 17.—Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white, 77c asked; No. 2 red, 76½c asked; goose, 73½c asked, all outside; Manitoba, No. 1 northern offered at 86½c at North Bay; 81½c asked on track at Point Edward. May shipment, with 79½c bid.

Barley—No. 2, 48c bid at 78 per cent freight points, C. P. R.; 47c bid for a load of No. 3 extra, C. P. R., 78 per cent points.

Peas—77c outside.

Oats—Ontario No. 2 white offered at 36½c on track at Toronto, 34½c at outside points, and 25c offered for No. 2 mixed.

Rye—No. 2, 68c bid outside.

Buckwheat—Offered at 49c outside.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 49¼c bid at Toronto, 49¾c asked, 49c bid to arrive at Toronto.

Flour—Ontario patents are quoted at $3 for export, in buyers' bags, at outside points; Manitoba, first patents, $4 30 to $4 50; second patents, $3 90 to $4.

Millfeed—Bran, $20 bid, bags included, at Toronto.

Butter—Market holds about steady; demand for choice still active; prices unchanged; creamery, 25c to 26c; solids, 23c to 24c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice, 18c to 19c; large rolls, 17c to 18c; medium, 16c to 17c.

Cheese—Firm; large, 14c; twins, 14½c.

Eggs—Firm; new laid, 16c to 16½c; storage, 13c.

Hogs—Alive, $6 60 to $6 85; dressed, $8 75 to $9 25.

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, March 16.

	Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Ontario Bank	143¾	143	..	143⅝
Sovereign Bank	..	..	155¼	..
Molsons Bank	..	..	220	..
Bank of Commerce	..	181	182	..
Imperial Bank	249	248¾	249	248½
Dominion Bank	..	270	280	270
Standard Bank	..	..	234½	..
Bank of Hamilton	229½	..	230	..
Bank of Ottawa	..	227	..	225
Traders' Bank	153	..	153	..
British America	..	97	..	97
Western Assurance	..	97	..	97
Imperial Life	..	149	..	149
National Trust	..	159	..	159
Toronto Gen. Trust	160	..	160	..
Consumers' Gas	..	208	..	208
Ont. & Qu'Appelle	..	100	..	100
Canadian Pacific	..	169¾	..	169¼
Metropolitan Bank	..	200	..	200
Montreal Power	..	..	..	94
Mackay, com.	59¾	59	60	59½
Mackay, pfd.	74	73	..	72½
Toronto Elec. Light	159	..	..	159
Can. Gen. Electric	..	147	149	147
Dom. Telegraph	121	..	121	..
Bell Telephone	157	..	..	..
R. & O. Navigation	84	82	83½	82½
Niagara Navigation	126	125	126	125
Northern Nav.	90	87¾	89½	88½
Toronto Railway	124	123⅝	124½	123¾
Twin City	117	116½	117¼	116⅞
Winnipeg Railway	190	..	189	..
Sao Paulo Tram	..	144½	145	144½
Dom. Steel, com.	31	30½	..	..
Dom. Steel, pfd.	..	..	..	80
Dom. Coal, com.	79	78¾	..	78½
N. S. Steel, com.	65¼	64½	..	64
St. C. & T. Railway	..	60	..	..
Woods, com.	97½	..	98	97¾
Mexican Stock	67	65¾	..	65
Electrical Dev.	..	80	..	..
Canada Landed	..	124	..	124
Canada Permanent	130	..	130	..
Dominion Savings	..	70	..	..
Elec. Dev., bonds	93	92⅝	..	..
Mexican Elec., bds.	81½	..	..	..
Mexican, bonds	..	85¼	..	85½
Sao Paulo, bonds	..	95½	..	95
Hamilton Provident	..	122	..	..
Huron & Erie	..	188	..	..
Imperial L. & I.	..	70	..	..
Landed B. & Loan	..	122	..	..
London & Canada	..	107	..	107
Manitoba Loan	..	95	..	..
London Loan	..	112½	..	112½
Ontario L. & D.	..	128	..	128
Toronto S. & L.	..	130	..	130

Afternoon Sales: Ontario Bank, 50 and 50 at 143¾, 20 at 143¼, 20 at 143¾; Bank of Commerce, 12 at 181½; Imperial Bank, 5 at 248½; Metropolitan Bank, xd., 20 at 201; Mackay, preferred, 25 at 59½; Twin City, 50 at 117; Sao Paulo, 25 at 144¾; Lake of the Woods, 25 at 97, 50 at 98; Mexican Stock, 10 at 66, 5 at 65½.

GRAND TRUNK

Shares bought and sold. Private wire system of Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, members New York Stock Exchange Chicago Board of Trade, etc.

H. C. BECHER,

Bond and Stockbroker. Free Press Bldg.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 16.

	Morning. Ask.	Bid.	Afternoon. Ask.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific	170⅝	170⅜	171	170⅝
Minn. & St. Paul	..	150½	153	150⅝
Montreal Railway	271	270	271	270
Toronto Ry., xd	124½	124	124	123⅞
Twin City	117½	..	117½	117
Detroit Railway	100	99¼	99½	99
Halifax Railway	104	101	105	101
Toledo Railway	34½	34	34½	34
St. John Railway	..	..	114	100
Winnipeg Railway	190	..	190	..
West India Railway	..	..	..	50
R. & O. Navigation	84½	83¼	84½	83
Montreal Power	95	94¼	94½	94
Dom. Steel, com.	32	31¼	32	31⅞
Dom. Steel, pfd.	82	80	81½	80
Dom. Coal, com.	79¼	78	79¼	78
Intercol. Coal, com.	..	..	86	80
Illinois	98½	98	98¾	..
Montreal Steel	..	..	109½	..
N. S. Steel	64⅞	64¾	65	63½
N. S. Steel, pfd.	..	..	120	118
Montreal Telegraph	170	166	170	165
Bell Telephone	157	..	157	154
Ogilvie, pfd.	130	126	130	126
Ogilvie, com.	..	..	..	250
Mackay, com.	60	58½	59¾	59
Mackay, pfd.	73½	72¾	74	72¾
Woods, pfd.	112½	112	112	..
Woods, com.	100	97	100	98½
Laurentide Paper	100	97	100	90
Laur. Paper, pfd.	114	109	114	109
Mexican Stock	66	65½	65¾	65
Ohio Traction	34	31	33	31¾
Colored Cotton	47½	44	47½	44
Montreal Cotton	129	126	129	125
Dom. Textile, pfd.	109½	108½	109¼	108
Bank of Montreal	258	257	258	257
Sovereign Bank	156	155	156	155
Bank B. N. A.	..	140	..	140
Molsons Bank, xd.	230	225½	230	225½
Bank of Toronto	248¼	245	248¼	245
Merchants' Bank	167	166	167	166
Royal Bank, new	223	222	223	222
Bank N. S., xd.	278½	268	278½	268
East. Town. Bank	..	..	..	165
Union Bank	150	149¼	150	149¼
Bank of Commerce	..	180	..	180
Imperial Bank	260	248	260	248
Hochelaga Bank	155	..	153	..
Bank of Ottawa	..	227	..	227
Havana, com.	37	35⅝	36½	35¾
Havana, pfd.	84	80	85	81
Textile bonds, A	99	96½	98	96½
Textile bonds, B	100	96½	100	96½
Textile bonds, C	98	96½	98	96½
Mexican Electric	81¼	81	81¼	81
Mont. Power, bonds	103	101	103	101
Mexican Power	86	85¾	86	85¾
Col. Cotton, bonds	100½	95	100½	95
Dom Cotton, bonds	..	..	100	97
Laur. Paper, bonds	..	112	..	112
Winnipeg Elec., bds.	..	..	..	108
Dom. Steel, bonds	86	84	85	84
Montreal Ry., bonds	..	104½	..	104½
Ogilvie, bonds	..	115	..	115
N. S. Steel, bonds	..	107	..	107
Woods, bonds	112	109	112	109
Sao Paulo, bonds	97	95	97	95

Afternoon Sales: C. P. R., 100 at 170¾; Mackay, common, 100 at 59¼; Twin City, 50 at 117½; Mexican, 75 at 65½; Toronto Railway, 125 at 124, 50 at 123¾, 3 at 124; Woods, common, 5 at 96, 25 at 97¾, 25 at 97¾; Power, 100 at 94¼; Iron, common, 15 at 21½; Bank of Nova Scotia, 5 at 280¾, com. rats and dividend; Sovereign Bank, 1 at 154¾; Union Bank, 20 at 150; Bank of Comemrce, 12 at 181¼; Ohio Traction, 100 at 31½; Montreal Railway, 25 at 270, 50 at 270; Price, bonds, 2,000 at 100½ and interest.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 16.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	106⅞	107⅝	106⅞	107½
Amer. Locomotive	68⅛	68¾	68½	68¾
American Sugar	139½	139¾	137¾	138⅝
American Smelting	159½	159⅞	159	159⅝
Anaconda	269	271	269	270
Atchison	93	93⅝	92¾	93
Baltimore & Ohio	110¼	..	109⅞	110
Brooklyn Transit	84⅝	85	84¼	84½
Canadian Pacific	170½	171	170⅛	171
Col. Fuel & Iron	63½	..	62	63
Chesapeake & Ohio	57	57⅞	57	57½
Chicago & G. W.	30¾	..	..	..
C., R. I. & P.	26	26¼	26	26¼
C., M. & St. Paul	175½	176	175¼	175¾
Erie	42⅞	42¾	42¼	42¾
Erie, 1st pfd.	77½	..	77⅛	..
Erie, 2nd pfd.	67	..	..	..
Illinois Central	170¼	171¼	170¾	171¼
Louisville & Nash.	150	152¼	150	152
Lead	80½	81¼	80¼	81
Manhattan	157	..	..	..
Metropolitan	113½	..	112	112½
Mexican Central	24½	24⅞	24¼	24⅞
Missouri Pacific	95	96¼	93	96
M., K. & T.	34¾	36	34¾	35¾
M., K. & T., pfd.	71¼	72⅜	71¼	72
N. Y. Central	146	146⅞	145½	146⅞
Ontario & Western	50¼	..	50	..
Pennsylvania	137⅝	138	137½	137⅝
People's Gas	94¼	95	94⅛	95
Reading	127⅞	128⅝	128⅝	128¼
Southern Pacific	66⅛	66¼	65¾	66¼
Southern Railway	41	41⅞	40½	41
Southern Ry., pfd.	101½	..	..	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	150½	..	..	..
Texas Pacific	33¾	34	33¼	33⅞
U. S. Leather	44	44⅝	44	..
U. S. Steel	40¾	40⅞	40¼	40⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd.	106½	106	106¼	106
Union Pacific	152⅛	153½	152¼	152⅝
Wabash, pfd.	50	50¼	49½	50⅛
Western Union Tel.	93	..	92⅝	..

Carrying out experiments in psychic phenomena, some scientists at Ruvo produced some striking results. A 14-year-old boy was put in a trance, and in this condition answered questions put to him in Greek, Latin, Arabic, French, English, German, and conversed in those languages, his voice being that of a man.

LAZY FRIDAY IN LEGISLATURE

But It's the Last of the Session, Says Whitney.

AFTER THIS EVERYBODY WORKS

Yesterday's Sitting a Perfunctory One—The Prospectus Bill Under Discussion.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, March 16.—Today's sitting of the House was a typical Friday one, with empty benches and only perfunctory attention to the business in hand, but if the Premier carries out his announced intention, it will be the last lazy Friday the members will enjoy. Just before the House rose, Mr. Whitney said that if the members wished to get through before the summer, for the remainder of the session they would have to take Friday as a working day, holding night sessions if necessary. They would thus be spared the reproach in the country of working only three days a week. Monday would have to be left an "easy day."

The House spent nearly an hour in committee on Mr. Hoyle's bill respecting company prospectuses. The legal members of the House had a spirited discussion over the clause making it lawful for a company to pay a commission to any person on consideration of his subscribing for shares providing the payment and the amount of rate or percentage are stated in the prospectus.

Mr. Carscallen (Hamilton) contended that the paying of such commissions was an injustice to creditors and to bona fide investors.

Mr. Mackay (N. Grey), took the same ground of objection. He also pointed out that no provision was made against fraudulent prospectuses in the shape of verbal representations. Under the bill, prospectuses meant only printed notices or circulars. The giving away of stock to interested or influential parties would be an injustice to shareholders in cases where no printed prospectuses were issued and no indication given of these secret arrangements.

The Attorney-General suggested that the sections might be so amended as to provide that shareholders should be liable for subscriptions only in cases where prospectuses had been issued giving full particulars as to the issue of stock, paying of commissions, etc.

Mr. Graham claimed that promoters were already seeking to circumvent the act by issuing stock on verbal representations only.

The clauses were held over for further consideration. The remainder of the bill was passed through committee.

Mr. Smyth secured an order for a return of copies of all correspondence in the matter of granting certificates to the home guard acting during the Fenian Raid in the year 1866.

Mr. Smyth explained that a number of veterans considered they were as much entitled to the lands as those who had received them. The return would also clear up the statement made to him by a certain Conservative that if the Ross Government had not gone out of power, he would have received his land grant as the former Commissioner of Crown Lands would have given him his certificate.

Hon. Mr. Mackay said that he was aware of the case at which Mr. Smyth hinted. He had, as commissioner, given a special ruling in the case or the Seaforth corps, whose members, while not home guards in the strict sense, had provided part of their own outfit and were more entitled to the grant than the ordinary militiamen.

In response to Mr. McDougall's question, the Provincial Secretary stated that 33 officials had been appointed in East and West Nipissing by the present Government. They took over the duties of 28 officials, 23 of whom had been relieved of their positions.

The Provincial Secretary informed Mr. Hoyle that the Government had not guaranteed, or otherwise indorsed the bonds or debentures of the Trent Valley, Sugar, Provision and Cold Storage Company, had not promised financial aid toward the erection of the proposed cold storage plant, and had not received annual returns from the company in compliance with the companies' act.

Replying to Mr. May (Ottawa), the Provincial Secretary stated that in 1904, the McGee Walton Company had supplied ice to Hamilton Asylum at $1.08 per ton, and in 1905, Dewey & O'Heid had supplied it at 90 cents. For the present year, McGee Walton Company had contracted at $2 per ton, the increase being due to the open water and scarcity of ice.

Mr. McNaught introduced an amendment to the assessment act providing that the business tax on manufacturing businesses be levied on 50 per cent instead of 60 per cent of realty value of the premises. It proposes also that salaries paid to officers of joint stock manufacturing businesses should be exempt, the same as private business.

Mr. Pattinson's amendment to the municipal act provides that municipalities be relieved from the burden of maintaining consumptive patients able to contribute to their own support.

A Habit To Be Encouraged.

The mother who has acquired the habit of keeping on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, saves herself a great amount of uneasiness and anxiety. Coughs, colds and croup, to which children are susceptible are quickly cured by its use. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia, and if given as soon as the first symptoms of croup appear, it will prevent the attack. This remedy contains nothing injurious and mothers give it to little ones with a feeling of perfect security. Sold by all druggists.

LONDON WOMAN MISSING

Mysterious Disappearance of Mrs. C. Hargreaves from Detroit.

A dispatch from Detroit received this morning states that Mrs. Catherine Hargreaves, of London, Ont., has disappeared entirely, and no trace of her whatever can be found, although the police have endeavored by every means to locate her.

The Detroit officials have little or no clue to work upon, so completely has the missing woman vanished, but every place where it was thought likely she would be has been searched without avail.

The dispatch states that Mrs. Hargreaves came to Detroit several weeks ago to visit Mrs. Weston, of 91 Fifth street. She was apparently having a very pleasant visit, but on March 6 she left this place and never returned.

Inquiries were made in London, and a quiet search instituted, but without any success. She has not, to the best of the knowledge of the police and her friends, returned to London.

Mrs. Hargreaves resided at 477 Nelson street, in this city, and is the widow of the late John Hargreaves. She canvassed the city with some books until recently, when she went to Detroit, presumably to visit friends by the name of Godwin on Fort street.

Mrs. Hargreaves is well known here and owns considerable property. The local police have heard nothing about the missing lady, and can throw no light upon her peculiar disappearance. She is 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds. Her hair is brown and eyes blue.

MINERS VOTE FOR A PEACE TALK

Mitchell's Stand Heartily Indorsed by the Indianapolis Convention.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 16. — At today's session of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America the scale committee reported as follows:

"Whereas the President of the United States has requested President Mitchell to make another effort to avert a strike of the coal miners of the country; and

"Whereas President Mitchell has called a convention as per request of the President of the United States; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we heartily indorse the policy and action of President Mitchell in this matter, and now hold ourselves in readiness to meet our employers for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a satisfactory settlement of the wage question."

The report was adopted.

EGGS WERE VERY PLENTIFUL

But Butter Was Scarce—Not a Big Market for Saturday.

The market today was a repetition of the previous Saturday's, and there was little doing.

The offerings consisted of odds and ends.

Eggs were very plentiful and the demand rather slow. The bulk of those sold went from 14 to 16 cents a dozen. Dealers are pretty well stored up, and the demand was from small buyers.

Butter was scarce and in good demand. Some butter sold as high as 26 cents. Most of it went at 24 cents.

Butchers' meat was also plentiful. Veal was offered in considerable quantities. Pork was high and very little offered. Most of the farmers got $9 per cwt, although some got $9.10 for extra good ones.

There was a scarcity of poultry, which was in great demand. Chickens went for 90 cents to $1.20 a pair. The market was small.

SPRING MEDICINE FOR THE BLOOD

Drives Away That Tired, Run-Down Feeling, Makes You Feel Brisk and Smart.

With the spring is sure to come that tired, exhausted feeling. Your blood is thin, weak and debilitated. Circulation is slow, and in consequence the system is congested with poisons and wastes that should be driven off.

The sensible person acts on the teachings of experience, and cleanses their system with a course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

For the ills of springtime, no medicine could be more certain to quickly cure. Convenient to take, just one pill at bedtime; safe, because entirely vegetable; unfailing, because proved by thousands that Dr. Hamilton's Pills set you up in a few days.

From Cheboque Point, N. S., comes the following from Mrs. W. A. Reynolds: "A year ago my health began to fail. I lost appetite, became nervous and sleepless. My weight came down, I became thin, hollow-cheeked, and had black rings under my eyes, I really felt as if the charm of life had left me, and when springtime arrived I was in the 'blues.' I read of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and got five boxes at once.

"Within a month my appetite and color were good. I gained strength and felt like a new woman. New life and vigor returned, and my friends scarcely knew me. A medicine that will do this should be in every house."

Good health means much to you. Success and happiness depend upon it. The maintenance and source of health is found in Dr. Hamilton's Pills, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1 at all dealers, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

15 demonstrators at work. Come and see them. **Woods' Fair** 15 demonstrators at work. Come and see them.

We Carry All Styles of D. & A. Corsets

50c Corset.

We have a splendid line of Corsets in 4 different styles, made of drab jean or white coutil, shirtwaist, military hip and Cleto, all steel filled, double-strapped waistline, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, 4 and 5 clasp; special sale price 50c

75c Corset.

Long Hip Corset, in drab and white; made of fine French coutil, steel filled, bias cut, double-strapped waistline, and front and side supporters, lace and baby ribbon trimmed; sale price 75c

Visit Our Big Pure Food Demonstration Next Week.

$1 00 Corset.

Habit-Hip Corset, made of fine batiste, in white only, steel filled, double-strapped waistline, 5-clasp, lace and ribbon trimmed, and front and side supporters; Sale price $1 00

Crest Corset, $1.25.

"Crest" Corset, for stout figures; all steel filled, laced hip, strapped waistline, 5-clasp, lace and baby ribbon trimmed, guaranteed not to break on the hip; sale price $1 25

15 demonstrators at work. Come and see them. **Woods' Fair** 15 demonstrators at work. Come and see them.

Unusual Watch Selling

One-quarter off every watch in this establishment until April 1

Everybody who needs a watch is sure to come here for it—one-quarter off makes it easy. Sale continues until April 1. Half time is gone—do not put off deciding any longer. Buy at once—present stocks could not be better nor more complete. Every watch guaranteed.

Waltham, Elgin, Regina and Fine High-Grade Swiss Movements and Railroad Standard Watches.

THOS. GILLEAN

402 Richmond Street.

SAME OLD RUMOR

Again Reported U. S. Steel Corporation Is Coming to Canada.

Toronto, March 16.—It is understood that the United States Steel Corporation have definitely decided to come into the Canadian market. They will not acquire an interest in or secure control of any existing Canadian steel company. They will erect their own plant, and the land for this purpose has now been actually bought.

The United States Steel Company have acquired extensive

CREGG SHORTHAND IS NOT AN EXPERIMENT

It has passed that stage. It is recognized in Canada as well as the United States as the ideal system. The

F.C.B.C.

has been using it for five years, and could not be induced to change for any form of Pitmanic shorthand.

Catalogue free.

J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

SPRING SUITINGS

Labelle garments are the standard of excellence. Not only do they fit to perfection, but the goods themselves show an exclusiveness appreciated by every gentleman.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
ODDFELLOWS' BLOCK CORNER

RIFLES, GUNS, REVOLVERS



BROCK'S GUN STORE

Before you leave for the Great West see our stock of Firearms. We have something that will interest you. There is good shooting in that country.

W. A. BROCK,
192 DUNDAS STREET,
LONDON, ONT.

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited

All branches of music taught—piano, organ, violin, voice, elocution, harmony and all orchestral instruments.

The Fletcher Music Method, which is the best method known for teaching children, also taught. Certificates and diplomas granted. Write for curriculum or sample examination papers. Address, 374 Dundas street, London. Phone 1101.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC., Comfy Bldgs., next Com. House, London.

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(Successor to John T. Stephenson.)
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Reasonable charges. Best equipments.

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Such a flour as the housekeeper is delighted to use. Such a flour as makes the most nourishing bread.

Daisy Flour

IS ALL RIGHT. TRY IT.

IMPORTED WALL PAPERS

We are showing a line of beautiful imported Wall Paper; particularly suitable for parlor and dining-rooms.

COLERICK BROS.
212 DUNDAS ST.

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Attend a school where you are taught by experts, and get up-to-date methods and an up-to-date system. Day and evening classes. Every graduate placed in a situation.

The Western Ontario Shorthand and Business College
74 and 76 Dundas St., London.
WM. C. COO, C. S. R. Principal.

LONDON LOAN and SAVINGS COMPANY

Call Deposits draw 3½%
Time Money, 4%
SECURITY UNDOUBTED.
No. 434 Richmond St.

Purity and Excellence

Try the old favorite ALES AND PORTER, made by Joseph Hamilton. A capital tonic and body and brain builder.

Thos. Wilson
MERCHANT TAILOR
212 Dundas Street
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Dr. R. Jarvis, Dentist



Tired and Weak Eyes

Headaches, pains in and about the eyes, floating spots before the eyes, strained eyes are positively helped by Marshall's Glasses, or your money refunded.

My prices are very reasonable, quality of work considered.

MARSHALL
264 DUNDAS STREET.
Four Doors West from Wellington.
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Manufacturers of and Dealers in
FLOUR and FEED.

Write for prices on mixed cars or small lots.

Correspondence solicited.

HARVEY BROS.
Merchant Millers.
EXETER, ONTARIO.

Ladies,

If you desire a perfect figure, combined with superb health, you can secure both at the

Institute of Physical Training,
619 Richmond St.
R. C. BARKLIE, - Principal
Office hours, 3:45 p.m. to 4:45.
CONSULTATION FREE.

CHARACTER

That every ingredient must be of the choicest, and the making and baking—and so on—faultless is told in the taste—but there's something else that makes Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread the best. In a word, it is character. You'll find it possesses a distinct quality. Try it. 'Phone 818.

The Gerhard Heintzman

Is the piano advanced to its leading position by its own merits. It is the finest example of progressive piano-making, and is recognized by musicians as the BEST.

We have in stock all the newest styles.

W. McPhillips
189 Dundas Street,
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Drop in and hear them.

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IS OUR MOTTO
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Don't you think a manufacturer of hats would put his newest and best styles in his best hats?

OF COURSE HE WOULD

That's just the reason we can show you newer styles in John B. Stetson's Hats than any other store here, because this is the only store selling the best qualities.

Stiff Hats, $4 to $6.
Soft Hats, $4 to $8.

BOUGHNER

Parnell's Standard Bread!

The product of the highest grade material combined with the most skilled labor. Ask your grocer for it.

ODONTINE
(Cairncross & Lawrence)

Is unexcelled. It cleans the teeth—Keeps them pearly white—Prevents decay—Makes firm, rosy gums, and imparts a delicate, pleasing perfume to the breath. All dentists recommend it.

Price 25c.

Each label bears the name CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE—all others are spurious imitations.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mrs. W. C. Falls and Miss Adeline Grant, of London, are the guests of their sister, Mrs. W. C. Brown, at Tillsonburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald H. Turnbull have moved to 457 Colborne street, where Mrs. Turnbull will receive on the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

—A large-sized telescope valise was found the other day on Ottway avenue and the fact reported to the police. The telescope contained several articles of children's wearing apparel. The owner may et the same at the hospital upon identifying it.

—A lecture will be delivered in Duffield Hall at 3 o'clock Sunday, by Mr. Charles O. Sherman, of Chicago, president of the Industrial Workers of the World. Mr. Sherman is associated in the same movement as Eugene V. Debs, and will fully explain the new trade unionism.

—H. L. McNally, representing a stove company, has been fined $10 for printing an advertisement on the sidewalk on Dundas street, Woodstock. McNally's act was in direct violation of the city bylaws, which forbid pasting, writing, or stamping on the city pavements.

—The tenth of the series of meetings for the consideration and discussion of scientific subjects of interest in a general and popular sense, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the room of the Eutomological Society, Public Library Building. The subject to be taken up is the vegetable and animal inhabitants of a bog; the characteristic wild flowers and plants will be described by Prof. J. H. Bowman, the birds that frequent the locality, by Mr. W. E. Saunders, and the local insects by Dr. Bethune. All interested in the study of nature are cordially invited to attend.

—Miss Pearl Sage, of Newbury, is visiting Mrs. Stevenson, 625 Richmond street.

—A meeting of the Conservative Club for the election of a president and a treasurer is called for Monday night.

—The handsome pin offered for competition at the Conservative Club whist match last evening was won by Mr. J. A. Wilson.

—A very pleasant time was spent at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wheaton, Wyton, on Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Wheaton delightfully entertained about thirty young people of the neighborhood.

—Attention is called to the annual meeting of the Forest City Quoiting Club, which will be held at the Fraser House on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting is for the election of officers and general organization.

—Mr. Thomas H. Smallman, of this city, has been chosen by the executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association as one of the delegates to the sixth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, to be held in London, England, in July.

—The Tecumseh Whist Club entertained last night to one of the most enjoyable compass games of the season. There were seven tables in friendly contest, and the winners of the prizes were Messrs. F. W. Magee and Wm. Proudfoot, with a high score of plus 8½.

—On the evening of March 7, Mr. George William Dunn and Miss Alice Ray, of Rossland, B. C., were united in marriage at the parsonage of the Methodist Church, the Rev. J. P. D. Knox officiating. Mr. Dunn is an assayer for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, at Rossland, B. C., and is a popular and able young man. His bride is an accomplished young lady, and for the past years has been living at Rossland, her former home having been at 114 Bruce street, this city. She was the recipient of many and costly presents.

An Abscessed or Ulcerated Tooth seems a small thing to you, but many a person has died of Blood Poisoning, which had its beginning in an ulcerated tooth.

Western Dental Office
Over C. P. R. Ticket Office.
S.W. Cor. Dundas & Richmond Sts.
Phone 15.

SEE THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

A subscriber asks, "What can be done with a bad tempered man, who threatens to murder his family and then commit suicide?" Best plan is to consult the police magistrate.

FOR BENCHER.

Mr. E. Sydney Smith, K. C., Stratford, is the nominee of the Stratford bar for election as bencher. Mr. Smith will likely be re-elected having been already elected to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Judge Mabee to the bench. Mr. Smith is well known in London, and will doubtless receive the support of the bar of Middlesex.

THE LATE MRS. SNELGROVE.

At the home of George Snelgrove, there passed away, Agnes Isabella, the beloved wife of George Snelgrove, leaving three small boys, Milton, Gordon, and infant brother. The remains were taken to Lucknow on Wednesday for burial, followed to the station by the sisters of Rebekah Lodge, No. 77, I. O. O. F., of Newbury. The beautiful floral offerings consisted of a wreath from Rebekah Lodge, "The Gates Ajar," I. O. O. F.; a pillow from the brothers and sisters of deceased; also flowers from the Presbyterian Church, and Miss Patterson, Detroit. The funeral was largely attended. The husband and family have the sympathy of the neighborhood in their sad bereavement.

SCHOOL ESTIMATES TO REACH $150,000

That Is, if New Buildings Are Included in Them.

OTHERWISE THEY'LL BE $134,000

Board Undecided on Need of School in North End and Postpones Actions.

The board of education has practically decided to ask the city council for an appropriation of $133,985 52, while there is a very fair prospect of it increasing the amount to $149,985 52 by tacking on an additional $16,000 for a new school at Chesley avenue, East London, and another in the north end of the city, where some of the trustees claim more accommodation is absolutely necessary.

The estimates for the year came up at a special meeting of the board yesterday afternoon, and it led to a discussion about the erection of schools in the north end of the city, and at Chesley avenue. The estimates had been prepared by the finance committee, and they called for an appropriation of $26,211 13 for the Collegiate Institute, and $107,774 39 for the public schools—a total of $133,985 52. This did not include any provision for new schools, and when the adoption of the estimates was moved by Trustee MacRobert, an amendment was offered by Trustee English and Fitzgerald, that $16,000 be added for the two new schools named, the understanding being that if the council will issue debentures for the $16,000, the item will be struck from the estimates.

But the trustees who consider the new schools a necessity wanted the $16,000 item submited to the council, for the reason that if it was not, and the board later asked the aldermen for the amount, it would just be put off for another year. However, the trustees were not all of one mind on the question of the north end school.

Trustee Gammage maintained that there is no need of increased accommodation there. The average at St. George's school at present, he said, is 43 pupils per room, and with a readjustment of boundaries any overcrowding can be overcome for a year or two, at least. At Richmond street north school, he declared, there are only fifteen pupils from the city, and if necessary some of the larger pupils attending it could be sent to another school. At Richmond street and St. George's there are 70 non-resident pupils, only one of whom is paying fees. This, Mr. Gammage believed, means a loss of $1,200 a year to the city.

Trustee MacRobert said the board was not in a position to decide on the need of a new school in the north end. If the inspector or special committee said a school was not needed in ward 4, he would not vote for it. The committee whose duty it was to secure information on the subject had not been doing its duty, or the board would not be in such a dilemma as it now found itself. Trustee MacRobert branded as a lie the statement that he had a lot in ward 4 and wanted to sell it to the board as a site for the new school.

Trustee Fitzgerald advised the board to ask the council for an appropriation for new schools or else for debentures, as such a step would prevent the council putting it off for a year.

Inspector Edwards was asked regarding the north end accommodation, and he said that in February there were 545 pupils on the roll at St. George's, with 112 children in the kindergarten. The average per teacher was about 50 pupils, whereas the classes should not exceed 40. Mr. Edwards spoke of the rapidity of the growth in the north end, and said the board would be very unwise to wait until there were 150 or 200 pupils who could not be accommodated.

The upshot of the discussion was a statement by Chairman Strong that none of the trustees were in a position to decide the question of more accommodation, and the adoption of a resolution postponing action on the estimates until Monday, when the trustees will visit St. George's school.

On the estimates as prepared, there was no discussion whatever. They were as follows:

Collegiate Institute.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1905	$ 846 87
Government grant	1,420 00
Government grant, technical education	400 00
Government grant, Cadet Corps	50 00
Rents	21 00
Fees, non-resident pupils	1,100 00
Fees, resident pupils	3,000 00
Medical school	30 00
Examination fees	800 00
County of Middlesex	1,200 00
Total	$8,367 87

DISBURSEMENTS.

Examinations	$ 675 00
Library and laboratory	600 00
Printing	200 00
Stationery	200 00
Salaries, teachers and substitutes	26,800 00
Domestic science	150 00
Repairs and improvements	700 00
Janitor's expenses	1,500 00
Fuel	1,200 00
Water, gas and electricity	325 00
Insurance	400 00
Total	$32,250 00
Less receipts	8,367 87
Balance	$23,882 13
Sinking fund and interest	2,329 00
Total disbursements	$26,211 13

Public Schools.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1905	$1,971 62
Rents	140 00
Non-resident fees	60 00
Government grant	4,300 00
Government grant, kindergarten	273 00
Government grant, Model School	150 00
Government grant, Normal School	1,800 00
Government grant, inspector	635 00
Model School	150 00
County Middlesex, Model School	100 00
Interest, Robb bequest	25 00
Queen's avenue property	2,000 00
Total	$11,334 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

Printing	$ 400 00
Stationery	1,400 00
Model School	800 00
Kindergarten supplies	700 00
Boyle Memorial	75 00
Salaries, teachers and officers	82,200 00
Substitute teachers	1,500 00
Normal Training School	1,300 00
Maps and apparatus	200 00
Repairs and improvements	5,500 00
Janitors' salaries	7,000 00
Fuel	7,000 00
Cleaning closets	225 00
Water and gas	625 00
New seating	1,000 00
Purchase, Colborne street property	1,800 00
Insurance	1,000 00
Unforeseen	1,500 00
Total	$114,225 00
Less receipts	11,324 62
Balance	$102,890 38
Sinking fund and interest	4,884 01
Total disbursements	$107,774 39

ALD. COOPER ABSENT

And No. 1 Committee Meeting Proved a Fizzle.

The meeting of No. 1 committee, called for last evening, failed to secure a quorum. A minority meeting was held for the purpose of sending the accounts along to the council, so that people to whom the city owes money will not be disappointed. No other business was transacted.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE EVENING

Great Crowd Enjoys the First-Class Concert Given in St. Mary's Hall.

St. Mary's Hall was crowded to the doors last evening, the occasion being a grand concert in honor of Ireland's patron saint, St. Patrick. A programme characteristically Irish was carried out, which is synonymous with saying that the concert was a very enjoyable one. It is an acknowledged fact the world over that no speeches and stories are wittier than Irish ones; no songs are sweeter; no melodies more charming. Last evening, speeches, songs, and stories composed a programme which delighted every person present.

The St. Mary's Dramatic Society is to be congratulated on the splendid entertainment. This organization of about 75 active members has worked diligently for some months along dramatic lines, and the playlet they gave testified to the great development possessed by a large number of the members. The society has given many concerts in the towns in the neighborhood of London, and has attained a high degree of proficiency.

They put on a three-act play, entitled "The Four-Leaved Shamrock," last evening, and the production was a very creditable one. Indeed, it would have done credit to dramatic people who had made the art a profession. The play dealt with a tyrannical landlord, the characters were Irish, and a very pretty love affair was worked into the theme. Some very humorous passages occur, and the play tested the skill of the performers, who, however, proved equal to every occasion.

Miss J. Foley, as Molly McDonnell, made a decided hit with the audience, particularly with an Irish jig, which she very cleverly danced. She also showed remarkable dramatic ability. Miss A. Durkin, as Rose O'Gorman, and Miss L. Loughlin, as Mrs. O'Gorman, were excellent in their parts. Each character was skillfully portrayed, without a weak point.

The part of Hugh Dillwyn was taken by Mr. J. Quinn, in a clever manner. Mr. A. Fitzmaurice, as Mr. O'Gorman; Mr. J. Jenkins, as Lord Killjarin, and Miss H. Rooney, as Miss Teltburg Tattleton, were the others who took part.

Mr. A. E. Harrison, president of the society, presided, and in his brief address after welcoming those present, he dwelt upon the life of Ireland's patron saint. Though St. Patrick was claimed by other countries, the fact remained that he belonged to Ireland, and wherever he may have been born, his work was accomplished in Ireland, and there he rightly belonged. Christians were everywhere debtors to the great work attributed to him.

Mr. Harrison made a few happy references to Ireland. He thought the cause looked brighter than ever before and it was his wish and hope to see home rule instituted before long. The speaker referred to the successful organization which was putting on the concert, and which did so much toward developing in many good ways the members.

The programme opened with several Irish melodies, played by Tony Cortese's (jun.) orchestra, and the selections were very much appreciated.

"Soldier Boy" was rendered by Mr. O. Gelinas, in a happy manner.

Miss Gertrude Black Edmonds sang "Good-Bye" and was deservedly encored.

Miss McLennan gave a very clever piano selection, and Miss Susie McGill sang "The Dear Little Shamrock." Miss McGill possesses a remarkably good voice and she made a decided hit.

During the intermission between the acts of the play, selections were rendered by Miss Edmonds, Miss McLennan, Miss McGill and Mr. Gelinas, and Miss Edmonds and Miss McGill were given beautiful bouquets. Mr. J. Quinn rendered "I Like Your Way" in a happy manner.

Mrs. Murray acquitted herself very ably as accompanist.

A pretty feature of the evening was the appearance of the ushers, who were dressed appropriately in green.

The following is the committee to which the success of the concert is greatly due, and they deserve every praise: President, A. E. Harrison; vice-president, F. Forristal; treasurer, H. Marshall; secretary, Miss M. Evans; manager, Philip Murphy.

BIG ALTERATION SALE

We have decided to run the sale until the alterations are completed, which will take until the end of March. We are still giving great bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Novelties.

Ward & Co.
JEWELERS,
374 RICHMOND STREET.

MARA'S
134 Dundas St., Opp. Market Lane.
Clothing Dept. Upstairs

We have gone through our stock of Overcoats and Reefers, and find we have

59 Men's and Boys' OVERCOATS

Left, WHICH WE WILL NOT CARRY OVER. To sell quick, we have marked down to

HALF-PRICE
OR 50c ON THE DOLLAR

$10.00 Overcoat, up-to-date in every respect, for **$5.00**

$8.00 Overcoat, up-to-date in every respect, for **$4.00**

$6.00 Storm-King Coats, large collars, tweed-lined, all pure wool frieze, 38 to 44, for **$3.00**

$5.50 Men's Extra Heavy Reefers, tweed-lined, large collars, loose-fitting, sizes 38 to 44, Regular $5.50, for **$2.75**

$3.50 Boys' Niggerhead Reefers, tweed-lined, all sizes. Regular $3.50, for **$1.75**

$1.50 Men's Corduroy Vests, A 1 material, and lined, sizes 38 to 44. Yours for **98c**

$5.50 Child's Russian Style Overcoat, in all-wool tweeds, with plaid lining, and Buster Brown belt, and chapeau, all sizes. Regular $5.50, for **$2.75**

29 Pairs Gray Union Blankets, large size, colored borders. Regular $2.00. To clear quick. Pair **99c**

Watch this space Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Home Economy Rewarded

Every man, woman and child should have a bank account. The good wife can from week to week effect such economies in the home management that will soon be represented by many saved dollars.

A cordial welcome, courteous attention and a hearty appreciation of your account, be it large or small, await you at this bank.

INTEREST PAID 4 TIMES A YEAR

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

LONDON BRANCH, Opposite City Hall, F. E. KARN, Manager.
LONDON EAST BRANCH, 635 Dundas Street, W. J. HILL, Manager.

RAJAH—The new King. Hand-made, home-smoked, clear Havana filler. 10c.

CHURCH NOTES

Evangelist T. L. Belcher will preach a special sermon to fathers and mothers on Sunday night at the York Street Mission Hall.

The pulpit of the Methodist Church, Wyton, was last Sunday occupied by Mr. Maine, of South London, who gave an earnest and forcible discourse on the text, "What Must I Do To Be Saved?"

The Cardigan Overshoe Company, Limited, of Stratford, has arranged with Thomas Tune, traveler, of this city, to manufacture his new Cardigan Overshoe, patented.

IN EVERYBODY'S MOUTH—BRUCE CARRUTHERS CIGAR, 5c.

The Red Star News Company, 8 Market Lane, are selling a fine line of popular novels at five cents each.



This is common sense: Men demand the

Stetson Hat

because they cannot find better headwear anywhere. It is the hat supreme in both hemispheres—by the votes of the millions who wear them.

We have the Stetson Soft and Derby Hats in all the latest styles.

For Sale By Graham Bros.

THE CHRONICLES OF DON Q.

2.--HOW DON. Q. DEALT WITH DON LUIS.

BY K. and HASKELL PRITCHARD.

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II.

The British Government, having been put to some trouble in the matter of Gevil-Hay, immediately and imperiously demanded that the brigand who originated the unpleasantness should be forthwith caught and punished. Whereupon the authorities at Madrid sent down a strongly worded remonstrance to Don Feupe, governor of the town by the sea, enquiring why Don Q, the brigand in question, had not been plucked from his eyrie and executed long ago.

So it came to pass that Feline Majady sat in his chair and cursed the British government by the length and breadth and to the depth and height of the Spanish language.

Thrown upon his own resources and realizing that something must be done which it seemed the ordinary agencies of the law could not effect, he fell back upon the device of employing private enterprise.

It was upon this business that he journeyed to Malaga to meet a certain Don Luis del Monte, who appeared to him extraordinarily qualified for the task to be performed. In Spain, as in other countries there is always a sufficiency of broken gentlemen, ready to lend a hand to any well paid job. Luis del Montes was one of these.

At the time Don Felipe summoned him, he was living in aching poverty above a shop where they sold tobacco and stamps.

The governor entered into the business with a new zest. To pit Don Luis against Don Q. meant bloodshed and in fat Felipe Majada the instinct of the bullring awakened.

"Sit down," he said aloud; "I will explain the plan I have formed.

Then he told the story of Gevil-Hays detention by the brigands, with the matter of the ransom, and added many other details given by former captives until del Montes felt he was in possession of all the needful facts of the case. Between them stood wine and cigarettes—the short, browned Spanish cigarettes rolled in sweetened paper and not innocent of saltpeter. Don Luis smoked one after another as he listetned, gazing out with absent eyes over the two harbors of Malaga.

When Majada ceased he began.

"I have heard much of Don Q. He appears to be a fine sort of feliow who has made the best use of his opportunities up yonder. I had thought of going into the business myself. Meanwhile what do you want me to do?"

The governor of the little white town put his wish plainly if largely.

"We must rid ourselves of this vulture," he said.

"So."

"It will be worth your while," added Majada.

"That is as it may be. The risk is great."

"True. But one does not pay for nothing."

"What do you propose to pay the man who undertakes it?"

"One thousand pesetas."

Don Luis del Monte laughed and snapped his fingers in contempt.

"Two thousand pesetas then."

Don Luis shook his head.

"Dollars," he said, parenthetically.

"Impossible! Would you ruin the country?"

"No, no. You forget I know better, my dear senor. I have already in my time explored her pockets myself! Two thousand dollars."

Such question was not settled in a moment, but eventually Don Luis del Monte's debonnair inflexibility on the point prevailed.

"The price of my life," he said, "and a beggarly bad bargain."

"For the Government," amended Don Felipe. "Besides you will live to enjoy it in Malaga. How, then, do you propose to get to work?"

"I must be captured, and you will arrange the ransom. They say down here that the brigand recognizes a gentleman and treats him handsomely pending the arrival of his ransom and the arrangement of his affairs. If he does not—well, I am an old soldier. Meanwhile I shall have five days in his company.

"By St. Peter! Cold steel and close quarters!" cried Don Filipe, with rising excitement. "Senor, you are not a coward."

"Nor a fool," repoined the other coldly.

"Then you have some other design—yes?"

"Certainly, I have a design less glaring than yours. I shall start in the early morning."

"Stay! How will you deal with him?"

"As the goatherd and the farmer deal with the other quebranta-huesos. I will poison him. He shall share the death of the vultures and the wolves. I shall have five full whole days with him. I tell you. How can he escape me?"

"I do not know." Don Felipe said lubiously as he watched the thin, sinister face opposite him with a smug interest. "But I have heard him sailed a bad ene.my."

"And I will conquer him by being a bad friend, which is just twice as formidable."

"Yet," and Don Felipe lowered his voice instinctively, "he has other friends. I came hither to Malaga for if I had had this conversation with you in my own house across the bay some ear would have heard and some foot have been ready to carry the matter up yonder."

Don Luis made no answer. He put a handful of the governor's cigarettes in his pocket and prepared to go.

"I must have money to-night—money to repair my toilet, to buy a horse and lay the affair in train. It is necessary to be generous, senor. This may be my last night of pleasure, and then, perhaps"—he began the song with which children mimic the clerk's chant at funerals—"the gorigor comes next. Who knows?"

Don Luis del Monte swaggered gracefully down the dim stone passage, with its high barred windows, and so out into the street. As he went along, a woman passed him with a soft southern laugh. For the rest of the evening she evinced a quite inadequate interest in his movements.

By early dawn, before the light broke a man from the sierra waited in the prosaic shadow of Malaga railway station, where presently a woman with her head and shoulders wrapped up against the chill of dawn, came to him—the woman whose cadences of laughter Don Luis had heard for the first time as he bowed to her in the tortuous, ill-smelling Malaga station the previous evening.

Robledo was her lover who had come down from the sierra to see her with a price upon his head and the light of adventure in his eyes. Isabella liked him for his good looks, though he already was careworn, after the manner of mountaineers; but, for his reckless courage, her heart loved him.

Any account of their conversation would be superfluous. Robledo went away in the earliest train that left the city, thus it came to pass when Don Luis del Monte arrived by a roundabout route at the foothills, the news of his coming and his errand had already been thoroughly handled in the remote glen where Don Q. lived in his solitary greatness like the vulture whose name he bore.

Robledo had made extraordinary haste to carry to his chief intelligence of the danger that threatened, for rumors of Don Felipe Majada's instructions from Madrid, and his anger thereat, with his perplexity as to how they should be carried out, had afforded the last week's talk in the mountain gorge.

Evening was once more drawing on when Robledo sprang up the narrow winding path to the mouth of the cave in the rock face, where Don Q. chose to house himself apart from his followers.

The chief sat moodily in the cave, with his concentrated livid-lidded glare upon the young robber. And, although Robledo was a brave man he crossed himself furtively.

Then the chief put a question or two, and Robledo told his story at full length. He had followed the governor to Malaga, after that so much was known, so much was guessed, but the plot was fairly understood and hung well together. For Don Luis had told nothing, he was far too experienced for that, but something had been overheard, and a good deal inferred from the purchases he had made and, in fact, Robledo had proved himself a very creditable detective. As he grew more excited with his story, he gave way to those picturesque exclamations and gestures which the Andalusian loves. And Don Q. listened, laughing here and there tenderly as a man laughs who sees a subtle and hidden humor. When the tale was finished and the last low laugh had died away, the chief fell into thought; when he looked up he asked:

"And what is your counsel, Robledo?"

But Robledo knew his master too well.

"My lord orders," he answered glibly. "There is no knowledge nor will in the sierra but my lord's."

Don Q. closed his delicate claw-like hand.

"That is well, Robledo, my child, for if there were it should die."

Robledo crossed himself again suddenly and involuntarily, and the chief caught the motion.

"And why that, Robledo?" said he.

"I was thinking of the soul of this Don Luis del Monte," replied Robledo with ready untruthfulness.

"Ah, then bring Gaspar and Andres."

In a very few moments the three men stood in a silent line before him.

"Robledo," he said, "you will go down beyond the valley of the cork-trees, and wait on the southern track to Ronda. Take men with you, for it may be that Don Luis will come by that way. And you will deal gently with him. You, Andres, will go toward the passes for it also is a traveller's path, through the sierra. You will bring this caballero to me very safely. And listen, Robledo."

"Yes, Lord."

"We share a secret between us and——"

"Yes, Lord."

"When it ceases to be a secret you will cease to be a man. Now go."

The two men turned away from the terrace, and Don Q. followed the lean, sinewy figures till their scarlet fajas disappeared down the slope; then, seeming to forget the presence of the third, his head drooped upon his breast, and he remained still and mute like some big sleeping bird for half an hour. Meantime Gaspar stood and waited without moving hand or foot.

"And for you, Gaspar," said Don Q. abruptly, but in the same tone as if he had just ceased speaking, "and for you, Gaspar, a peaceful errand—to the shrine of San Pedro. You will see the Fathers."

"Yes, Lord."

"Take with you this bag of pesetas and ask them to say masses, beginning next Friday, for——"

Don Q. paused; Gaspar stood in the same patient, uneager attitude.

"The soul of Don Luis del Monte."

Meanwhile Don Luis rode on unknowing. On the second morning he had left the open stretches of heath and palmetto behind him, and was mounting the lower spurs of the sierra. He had no guide, but Don Q.'s net swept a wide circle about the Boca de Lobo, and capture was equally probable anywhere upon the sierra. In the lining of his hat del Monte had secured the means whereby he hoped to take Don Q.'s life. Beyond that one resolution his plans were in the clouds, but he relied, as he had had reason to do in many other crises of his career, on chance, treachery and a good wit.

At length he entered upon a wide valley of corkwoods and flex trees, where he rested during the heat of the day, and as the cooler airs of evening blew over the ridges from the sea he mounted again and pushed upward. The first dew was beginning to fall when he halted under a white, outlying limestone crag to look around.

On every side range beyond range, the sierra rose gray, stony and sinister. The utter loneliness of the scene, the fact that he was bound on a desperate errand, that there was no help possible against the bloodthirsty men into whose power he was about to give himself, might well have made him pause, but del Monte's single thought at that moment was success, and the supply of money it promised him for another fling at the tables.

A stone rolled down the perpendicular face of the crag and fell at the horse's feet, but Don Luis was lighting a cigarette and seemed too busy to look up. Then a shot whizzed past his head, ripping a shred of felt from his broad-brimmed hat, but he finished with his cigarette, threw away the match, and was about to raise his eyes when a loop of rope fell sharply over him and he was jerked from his saddle upwards.

The indignity of his position as he was hauled up the face of the cliff amidst the jeers of the bandits roused del Monte, who passed a bad quarter of an hour dangling furious at the rope's end until exhaustion compelled him to allow himself to be secured without resistance.

Nearly all that night the men drove him stumbling wearily through the higher mountain tracks.

At the end of his journey Don Luis was blindfolded, and led by winding turns and through the chill of an underground passage into the enclosed glen where the brigand chief waited for his coming.

While Robledo went up into the cave to make his report, del Monte was left with a couple of sullen guards, in the valley. One happened to be Gaspar, whose errand to the Fathers had been happily concluded.

"My friend," began Don Luis presently, "is this captain of yours all one hears of him down there in the plains? Is it true that he buries his prisoners alive?"

"When he does not crucify them!" replied Gaspar shortly. "It is often too great a labor to dig holes in our rocks."

"And you? Do not some of you taste death slowly—in a like manner?" asked Don Luis insolently.

"It has been heard of," was the imperturbable reply.

"And you love him better afterwards?"

"In the mountains love and fear are one," said the robber.

At length Robledo led the captive into the presence of Don Q. The cave struck warm, yet the chief was muffled in his cloak, but he bared his head in greeting as del Monte entered. The two men stood face to face and surveyed each other silently, before Don Q. spoke.

"Your mother, senor, was of the family of De Casselos?" he asked with entire courtesy.

The strangeness of the question startled Don Luis as much as the appearance of the man who put it.

"I did not think you would be likely to interest yourself in these matters," he replied haughtily.

"And why not?" returned Don Q. with extreme softness.



BY NIGHT THIS FAILURE BEGAN TO WORK UPON HIS NERVES

Yet Don Luis only by an extreme effort kept up the manner in which he had begun the conversation.

"A gentleman of your profession—he began.

"A gentleman is still a gentleman—in my profession. Answer my question, senor, if you please."

The other shrugged his shoulde

"You know her then, senor, that you ask me this?"

Don Q.'s thickened eyelids quivered, he raised his head with a fine gesture.

"That pleasure was mine. I knew her very well," he answered simply. "You have her eyes, beautiful exceedingly; but you cannot look another in the face any more than she could. It was a very little defect—"

"Of nature?" put in del Monte, half laughing as the other hesitated.

"I was about to say of the heart. But these things belong to the past, and only concern us to-day in that they the arrangement of your affairs."

"I give it," answered Del Monte, with a very present thought that death would soon free him from his word; "I foresee that I shall enjoy my visit to the sierra, senor, although I hope you will not be very severe in the matter of ransom."

"It is unfortunately one of the exigencies of my position that I have my children to maintain!" Don Q. indicated the figures of Robledo and Gaspar in the aperture of the cave. "We must have our demands paid in full or—"

"Or!" repeated Don Luis.

"No, no," said the brigand, with a sympathetic geniality; "we will not spoil our first meeting with dismal considerations, I can recommend these cigarettes; you will find them passable."

"I must congratulate you on the discipline, of your com—your men," Don serve indeed, but also with force and a fine power of detail.

He told of an incident of the ,bull ring in some town to which he gave no name.

"Can you not trust me with that most interesting name, senor?" asked Del Monte, his sneer obscured by a smile.

"Do you wish to know the name I bore before I covered it with the title by which I am called to-day?" Don Q. looked at him with a significance his words did not contain.

"Yes, by your favor."

The brigand laughed very softly, but with an intensity of amusement that sent a chill of misgiving down Del Monte's spine.

"But, yes,senor—since we are friends,' added he, almost nervously.

"True, I had forgotten that. I can promise you shall know—some day."

The promise, however, failed to convey any distinct impression of pleasure to the governor's emissary.

At length the ransom arrived. Don Luis had by this time conceived his plot in detail. As soon as his captor actually held the ransom in possession the assassin determined to make away with him. Once rid of Don Q., he believed himself equal to dealing with the remainder of the band.

But, although he was watchful throughout the day, no opportunity occurred for using the poison. Don Q., even in his most morose and absorbed moments, always showed the unsleeping vigilance of a wild bird. The blinking gaze always opened upon del Monte if he stirred, and, though time after time his hand fell upon the phial of poison in his pocket, he never found the few minutes' grace to do the deed.

By night this failure began to work upon his nerves. Without, only the cold scent of the wind and the red-cored fires that burned below in the darkness of the glen; within, that terrible companion, whose bleared eyes never seemed to close.

But at length the chance came of itself when a robber, hoarse and diffident, appeared in the mouth of the cave, and Don Q. went out to him, leaving del Monte alone.

With a rapid movement he unstoppered the bottle and poured its contents liberally into the brigand's wine. Then he sank back with a great sigh. The tension was broken; Don. Q. was practically dead.

Presently Don Q. came back and resumed his seat opposite.

"Senor," he said, in the old days it used to be the custom here in the Sierra for guest and host to exchange glasses. Let us follow the custom and do so now."

He filled his glass with the poisoned wine and passed it over to Don Luis, who accepted it with a bow. Then, Don Luis pouring out half the wine into his own glass, handed that in exchange to Don Q.

"We will drink to our friendship and mutual prosperity, senor," said he, using the words heartily.

"To the first drinker be the best wish," quoted Don Q., with much urbanity. "Drink, then, my friend; I do not grudge you a better fortune, alas, than mine."

"But, no, senor," declared Don Luis gallantly; "then I must urge that your need is greater than mine. Drink, and may all befall us one would desire."

How long this pretended struggle of generosity might have been maintained it is impossible to tell had not the chief brought the scene to an end. He would take no refusal, while the other desperately declined.

"Why do you not drink?" cried the brigand. "I do not poison my guests!"

But a saving thought had by this time come to Don Luis' help.

"They call this the parting cup, senor," he replied; "therefore I will not drink it with you. You are alone here; you need a gentleman whom you can trust. If you want a lieutenant, why, you see before you a man who has dealt with the difficulties of life and whose courage needs no testing. I have a liking for you, senor, let me keep you company up here in the Sierra!"

Don Q. seemed to pause for consideration.

"Then it shall be as you say," he said at last "you shall keep me company up here in the sierra—eternal company! I may follow five years hence of to-morrow, but you—go to-night!" soft-spoken than ever, and del Monte stared at him. Then he cleared his throat, for something rose in it that choked him.

"I do not think I quite take your meaning," he said.

"It is plain, nevertheless Luis del Monte, What passed between you and that gross fool Felipe Majada on the balcony at Malaga? What errand brought you into the mountains but that which is held together by a few drops of poison at the one end and two thousand dollars at the other? I know it all! And if I have sinned against heaven my punishment has come to me now—that the hand of your mother's son should be raised to seek my life."

"Senor, hear me."

But rough fingers were clapped upon his mouth, and in a moment he was pinioned at the door of the cave.

The plan was painted in upon the darkness. The picturesque ladrones, yellow handkerchiefs tied across their brows, were playing cards beside the fires. Behind them rose the rocky walls of the valley.

When Don Q. spoke again he delivered sentence in cold terms.

"I was at some trouble," he said, "to allow you time enough to poison my wine. You did so. And now it still wants five minutes to midnight, and at 7 and 9 in the morning two things are going to happen. They both concern you intimately. Can you guess? At 9 the priests of San Pedro, the little church you passed on your way here, will begin to sing masses for a soul, die. If you have not complete dthe operation by 9 o'clock, why you will, of course, lose some of the good the kind Yours, Don Luis? At 7 you will begin to fathers are trying to do for you."

WHEN JESSIE FOUND OUT

By CARROL SANGER

Jessie Newkirk laid her pencil down wearily. Try as she would, her figures would not promise better than that in three years she would, have saved enough to complete her college course.

She smiled as she thought of what the freshmen of '04 would say could they see her now in the little school house with a mustang tethered at the door upon which she would presently ride the two miles to the nearest ranch house.

Some of the pupils had a ten-mile ride to and from their studies and the school had been built exactly in the center of the Seton Run district.

Twenty minutes before, Billy Gorham had saddled her mount and had started on his eight-mile journey, but she had lingered, too tired with the work of the day to make a start The noise of footsteps aroused her and she glanced up with a frown. If that were Hank Peters again with his eternal proposal of marriage—. Her thought broke off. It was not Hank, but a burly form with a handkerchief over the upper part of the face through which two eyeholes were roughly cut.

"I guess you'd better not make any noise," commanded the newcomer. "Somehow I never did like a noisy woman."

"It will not require any cutery to summon assistance," she said quietly. "I am expecting a visitor at any minute. You had better go."

"I've been hiding for half an hour in the brush,': was the amused answer. "You don't suppose I'm going to let a slip of a girl bluff me, do you?" he demanded. "I guess not."

"What do you want?" she asked "I have no money."

"You've got what I'd give money for," he said a little wistfully, "an that's schooling. I want a letter writ. You swear to me that you'll mail it and I won't hurt you."

"What do you want to say?" she asked as she drew paper toward me.

"Do you promise?"

"I suppose I shall have to."

"Take down just what I tell you," he commanded.

Rapidly he dictated a letter so full of thieves' slang that she was unable to make sense of it, except that it was plain that her visitor was communicating with a partner in crime who aparently had gone to Denver to dispose of some of their accumulations.

"How shall I sign it?" she asked after she had read it over and received his approval.

"Don't you really know?" he asked curiously.

She glanced quickly up. It could not be Hank, but it might be one of the others seeking to make sport of her. Finally she shook her head. "I don't think you belong out here.'

"How long have you lived here?" he asked.

"This is my second season,'



WHEN HE LOOKED UP, JESSIE WAS FACING HIM WITH HIS OWN GUN

"And you really don't know who I am?" he asked in hurt tones.

"I don't think I do," she apologized.

The visitor fumbled inside of his shirt with his left hand and drew out a crumpled sheet of yellow paper. "That's who I am," he said proudly. "Taint many people as gets the honor of a social call.:'

She spread out the sheet. She remembered having seen one of the same sort at the railroad station, offering a reward for the capture dead or alive, of one "Waco" Jim, who was wanted for a half dozen crimes against the express company.

Her mind mechanically absorbed the details, but her eyes remained glued to the top line with its "$10-000 Reward" in big black type. If she could win this, there would be no need of a three year's wait for the sophmore year at college. The snatching away of the paper roused her.

"Well, now what do you think of me?" demanded the robber with a certain air of pride. "You can't say as how I ain't worth while."

Jessie shook her head. "I am from the East," she said. "I never thought that I would be actually chatting with so celebrated a character."

"You understand now why you want to keep quiet," he explained. "If I find that you give me away, I'll come back here some day and put a bullet through your heart. You mail that quick and keep mighty still about it."

"You will have to sign," she said, quietly, pushing the paper toward him.

"I can't write; that's why I came to you."

"You make your mark, so," and she illustrated on a scrap of paper.

He paused irresolute for a moment, then, convinced, he reached for the pen. He could not handle it with his left hand, and for an instant he laid down his revolver while he laboriously made the required cross.

When he looked up, Jessie was facing him with his own gun pointed at his head. There was a look in the steady brown eyes that convinced him that resistance would be useless. His hands went up instinctively and so Hank Peters found them ten minutes later, as he came riding along in the hope that the school ma'am had not yet gone home.

Two weeks later Hank was pacing the platform at Gibson's with the teacher.

"And you'll shore come back, little girl," he begged.

"Surely, Hank," she promised. "In the Summer."

"You won't find anyone you like better back East?" he pleaded.

Jessie laughed. "I don't think any face will ever look as good to me as yours did that day in the schoolhouse."

"Is it just because of that?" he asked.

"And because I love you," she confessed softly. 'That afternoon only proved it to me."

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-- BOBBY'S GHOST --

BY COLIN S. MACKAY

Carter threw down the pamphlet with an exclamation of disgust, "You'll never get ahead if you read that sort of trash," he admonished. "Why don't you get good books, Bobby?"

"These is good," protested Bobby. "They're first rate. I'll let you have it to read after I've finished if you don't believe it."

Carter fled. It was not the first time he had sought to correct Bobby's literary taste, and it generally ended in his defeat. Once he had thought of appealing to Thomas Pace, but he had a liking for the lad and to report to the head of the firm that the office boy was devoted to dime novels might simply result in the loss of his job.

It was Bobby who had saved the day when Mabel Keeler had been accused of losing an important letter, by declaring that he had lost it himself. It had very nearly resulted in his own dismissal. But Bobby could be sworn at and this had saved the situation by providing a vent for the "old man's" choler.

Ever since that night Bobby had been a favorite with Carter and Mabel. They two were to marry when the long expected raise came, and Bobby knew it.

It was some three hours later and the exploits of Antelope Andy, the famous Indian killer, were drawing to a close wherein he saved the girl, but did not marry her in order that there might be another romance in the next issue of the series, when the book suddenly shot into the desk and Bobby stood at attention. Long practice had enabled him to tell the "old man's" hand on the knob among a thousand.

Pace passed rapidly across the customer's space and into the cashier's cage. The clerks looked wonderingly at him. They knew that it had been a memorable day on the Street and Pace's appearance bore the marks of the storm.

"Carter," he said hurriedly, "you may let the clerks go, but I wish you would stay yourself. I shall be busy for some time and may need you. Miss Keeler please get your book."

With a sigh Mabel picked up her stenographic book and followed her employer into his private office. Carter dismissed the other clerks and returned quietly to his books. Bobby made himself comfortable and reached for his beloved litertaure. He must waft to copy the letters Mabel was taking down, but he had a new issue of "The Young Pioneers" and a delay did not worry him.

For an hour or so the outer office was quiet, the stillness broken only by the scratching of Carter's pen and the indistince monotone of Pace's voice as he dictated steadily. Then with a crash the door was thrown open and Frederick Brace burst in.

Bobby sprang up in surprise. Brace was a broken down operator—a "ghost" in the slang of the street; a ghost of the past, who now and then came into the customers' room to beg a "stake" from some old timer who could remember when Brace was one of the leading operators on the street and not a broken down banger-on, playing an occasional tip in the bucket shops on money borrowed from some sympathetic and prosperous acqualintance. He could have no business with Thomas Pace.

Brace brushed him aside and strode through the wicket gate. Carter sprang to interpose, but was thrown roughly to one side, and followed, expostulating, as the excited man forced his way into Pace's office.

Pace looked up in astonishment. "What is it, Brace?" he asked. His hand sought his pocket-book.

"I've not come for a loan," laughed Brace wildly. "I don't want your charity, Tom Pace. I want justice." He swayed unsteadily, the light of madness gleaming in his eyese. I want you to give back what you have stolen from me."

Pace held out a bill. "You are excited, Brace," he said, quietly. "Come in the morning and talk it over. I am very busy now. This will fix you up for the present, won't it?"

Brace snatched the bill from his hand and tore it into shreds. "Five dollars!" he laughed wildly. "You think you can get off with five dollars? Why, I want a million. You've got it—there in the safe."

"You should know better than that," protested Pace. "You know we send everything to the safe deposit at five."

"You've got it to-night," raved Brace. "I know—— Come back!" he broke off as Carter tried to leave the room. The bookkeeper paused for a second, irresolute. Brace drew a revolver from his pocket. Carter motioned him to return and he stepped back to the desk. The incident seemed to fan Brace's fury. He glared wildly about the room.

"You ruined me," he shouted. "You stole from me. They tell me you broke the G. & W. pool. Don't deny it. The papers are full of it." He drew out an extra of one of the afternoon papers and waved it in front of Pace.

"What of it?" demanded the broker.

"Brady gave me a hundred to play on the pool. One hundred dollars on a two dollar margin. Fifty shares—and you broke the pool."

"I found that the others had broken their agreement and I had to get out to protect myself," explained Pace. "I had no knowledge of your operations. It was purely self-defence."

"You lie," snarled Brace. "You did it to throw me. You knew that with such a start I could have won back to the exchange. You were afraid of me and you ruined me."

Brace levelled his revolver. "Unless you give me back the money you stole from me," he said impressively, "I shall shoot you down like a dog, you and these others too. Then I shall take the money that is really mine and flee. I have it all arranged, I will count ten."

Pace's face was beaded with perspiration. No help was at hand, and this man, driven mad by the excitement of the panic, had them at his mercy. "I will give in," he said weakly. "Come over to the safe."

"Too late," said Bruce, his brain taking a new impression. "I am going to kill you anyway. One, two. Three——" He sank to the floor with a groan. A huge commercial report had knocked him senseless and Bobby stood triumphantly over the prostrate figure.

"I thought it was just a row," he said, "until the Ghost begun to count. Then I remembered that was the way they did with Anteiope Andy." He fished the book from his hip pocket. "'Quick as a flash,'" he read, "Antelope Andy with Herculean strength, seized the chest and brought it down on the head of his antagonist, felling him like a log.' I guess them half-dime books ain't no good?"

He turned to Carter, who explained to the mystified Pace.

"I think, Robert," declared the broker, "that there is good in all things. We shall have to raise your salary to enable you to increase your library and so be provided against all emergencies."

"I don't want no raise," protested Bobby. "Give it to Carter or Miss Mabel. "They want it to get married on."

"I guess that can be arranged, too," laughed Pace. "And as soon as we can get an ambulance here to take care of poor Brace we'll go uptown for a celebration dinner."

"At a real restaurant?" demanded Bobby.

"At the best," laughed Pace.

"Gee!" sighed Bobby. "I'm glad I saved you. I'm hungry. I only had a cream puff and a pretzel for lunch."

On the way up in the street car—the cabs had all gone uptown at that hour—Bobby sat between Carter and Mabel. "Them books is good," he suggested. his mind harking back to the discussion of the afternoon.

"I bet you let your boys read them," Bobby added.

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SOCIAL GLEANINGS

Today is the natal day of St. Patrick, a saint revered by Irish men and women, however widely scattered over the earth's surface. To honor this patron saint of the "ould sod," tea tables, luncheon buffets, and dinners were today brightened by the "wearin' o' the green," the color showing itself in shamrock leaf or ribbon gay.

Mrs. (Hon.) Charles Hyman has the sympathy of many friends in her illness of the past ten days with an attack of bronchitis.

Dr. Charles O'Reilly, of Toronto, was among those presented at the recent levee held by King Edward at Buckingham Palace.

Mrs. Labatt, Endiang, entertained the visitors in town at a small luncheon party on Monday afternoon at which covers were arranged for the hostess, Miss Kathleen and Miss Morna Pollock, of Ireland, Miss Edith Maulson, of Toronto, Miss Violet Crerar, of Hamilton, Miss Jessie Hale and the Misses Labatt.

Although the Lenten season is at hand the second week in March finds the social life well sustained in the way of teas and card events, but the busy whirl of dancing is suspended until Easter week.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Somerville in Ridout street south, with Miss Ada Somerville as hostess in chief, gave a merry little drawing room tea which was much enjoyed by eight jeune demoiselles.

Belvidere was looking its brightest last Friday evening when Colonel Smith was the gallant and genial host of a dinner of sixteen covers. Quaint low bowls filled with yellow tulips made lovely the table, their beauty intensified by the soft radiance of a number of candles in brass stands. The guests included Mrs. Ernest Smith, Mrs. Gates, in white silk; Mrs. Gerrard, in blue liberty satin; Miss Constance Howell, of Winnipeg; Miss Beatrice Richardson, Miss Helen Gibbons, who appeared remarkably stunning in a pink satin toilette; Miss Nenone Carling, Miss Annie Macbeth, Miss Olive Peters, Dr. Becher, Messrs. Campbell Becher, Inges of Calgary, Walter Smith, Charlie Hunt, Innes Carling, Herbert Gates, and George B. Gerrard.

The Bachelors dinner at the Kennels on Monday evening last was a most enjoyable function under tthe delightful chaperonage of Mrs. Adam Beck, whose gown of electric blue silk was much admired. The long dining table was splendidly festive with golden daffodils and surrounded by a merry coterie of youth and beauty who included Mrs. Beck, Miss Violet Crerar, of Hamilton; Miss Edith Maulson, of Toronto; Miss Kathleen Pollock, of Ireland, wearing a beautiful gown of gray crepe de soie, and her winsome sister, Miss Morna, who wore white liberty satin; Miss A. M. Harris, Miss Edna Kent, Miss Mary Meredith, Miss Edna Leonard and Miss Marjorie Gibbons were a trio of tall graceful girls who looked well in white; Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Ismena Labatt, Miss Olive Peters, Miss Dorothy Betts, Mr. Edward Harris, Mr. W. R. Meredith, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Victor Kent, Mr. Coulson, Messrs. Jack and Hugh Labatt, Mr. Charles Hunt, Mr. Waller Reid, Captain Geo. Macbeth, Mr. Wood Leonard, Mr. Geo. Hutchison, and a few others. A wee little dance followed the dinner.

Mrs. Hoodless, Eastcourt, Hamilton, is spending a quiet visit with Mrs. Yarker, Elmhurst.

Mrs. (Senator) Coffey and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Burns, are in Ottawa this week.

A smart and very enjoyable little supper party early this week claimed Mr. and Mrs. Gerrard as host and hostess. The table arranged with covers for nine was aglow with yellow daffodils and lighted with candles. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Smallman, Colonel and Mrs. MacDougal, Mr. and Mrs. John Carling, and Miss Westcott.

Mrs. (Hon.) Adam Beck and Miss Violet Crerar went down to Hamilton on Wednesday, Mrs. Beck remaining over a day before going on to Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. Eccles, who went to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras, are now enjoying a trip in Mexico.

Mrs. A. G. Chisholm entertained a merry party of little children one afternoon last week.

Mrs. Thomas Alexander accompanied her niece, Miss Phyllis Henderson, of Toronto, where on Thursday evening Miss Henderson joined Miss Hill and her party, who sailed from Boston today to spend some months traveling in Europe. Mr. Alexander and Miss Henderson spent Thursday in Hamilton, guests of Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. John Hendrie (nee Henderson).

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Purdom, in King street, were host and hostess of a delightful dinner of twelve covers on Thursday evening. The handsomely appointed table was beautified by roses, lilies of the valley and violets, and arranged with covers for the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Radcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Cairncross, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. John Purdom, and Mr. and Mrs. Blandford.

Mr. Lorne Becher was among the speakers at the annual dinner in Toronto of "B" Company, 48th Highlanders last week.

Miss Effie Morrison, of Windsor, will visit for the next few weeks with the Misses Morrison, in King street, Miss Edna Morrison's marriage to Mr. George Boyd Watson will be solemnized on April 11, at the bride-elect's home in King street.

Miss Daisy Peel is spending a visit a guest of Mrs. Williams, Spruce Villa.

Mrs. H. C. Evans (nee Ethel Pigot) returned home to New York on Thursday after a very happy five weeks' visit with her mother, Mrs. Pigot, in Colborne street.

Miss Edith Maulson returned home to Toronto on Wednesday morning, having enjoyed a most delightful round of gayety while the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frederick Farncombe.

Mrs. (Archdeacon) Richardson, of St. John's Rectory, asked a very few friends for a cosy little afternoon tea at their town apartments in Waterloo street on Thursday afternoon.

The illness of Miss Alice Dickison and her sister's (Mrs. Buchner) three little ones in Victoria Hospital, has been a source of anxious inquiry for their many friends who are happy to know that now all are progressing favorably, although they will be in the hospital for a few weeks yet.

Miss Bullen, in Queen's avenue, entertained very delightfully at cards on Tuesday evening of this week.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Thomas Alexander was the hostess of an enjoyable little bridge ensemble of two tables.

The annual meeting of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire was held last Monday afternoon for the election of officers for the coming year. The retiring regent, Mrs. Frank Leonard, gave a delightful little address, which served to deepen the regret felt that Mrs. Leonard could not continue as regent for another year. Mrs. Donald McLean read the report of the year, and Mrs. Ernest Smith, vice-regent, then occupied the chair during the election of officers, the personnel of which has not finally been decided upon, but will be ready for publication next week. Mrs. McLean was re-elected secretary, and Mrs. Manigault was re-elected treasurer. Among the number present were Mrs. Frank Leonard, Mrs. Niven, Mrs. Beddome, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Mrs. R. W. Puddicombe, Mrs. Harley Brown, Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Manigault, Mrs. Arthur Smith, Mrs. John Carling, Mrs. Yarker, Mrs. Hoodless, Mrs. Craddock, Mrs. Stroyan, Mrs. Vining, Mrs. (Dr.) Wood, Mrs. (Dr.) Cl. T. Campbell, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Parker, Miss O'Neil, Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Bapty, Mrs. Callard, Miss Hale, Mrs. (Colonel) MacDougall, Miss Edna Kent, Miss Harkness, the Misses Beddome, Miss Madge Smith, Miss Nora Niven, and scores of others, enthusiastic representatives of the various chapters.

Miss Eva Miles, of Toronto, is in Tillsonburg the guest of Mrs. Biggar (nee McMurrick.)

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Puddicombe and Miss Mary Puddicombe, the Beeches, contemplate spending Easter in Atlantic City.

One of the smartest events of the week was an informal walking party to the Kennels this afternoon, of which Mrs. (Col.) MacDougall was hostess. The guests, who included the young people, met at the MacDougall residence at Wolseley Barracks, from which the walk began.

Mrs. Yarker, Elmhurst, gave a small drawing-room tea on Wednesday last in honor of her guest, Mrs. Hoodless, of Eastcourt, Hamilton.

Miss Farmer, of Three Rivers, Quebec, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Percy Millman, in Grosvenor street.

An exceptionally pretty and enjoyable euchre claimed Mrs. Falls and Miss Maud Falls, in Waterloo street, as hostesses on Thursday afternoon, the function being arranged complimentary to Mrs. Floy Freeman, of Tecumseh, Michigan, a charming little brunette, who was prettily gowned in flowered white muslin, with corsage bouquet of violets. Mrs. Falls, who received her daughter's guests, was gowned in black velvet and point lace, while the tall and graceful hostess-in-chief wore palest pink shirred muslin with deep cream lace berthe. Six tables were surrounded by the guests, who included Miss Cameron, of Sarnia, and Miss Farmer, of Three Rivers, Quebec. During the progress of euchre little Misses Eulalie and Ruth Young gave several numbers, and later Miss Freeman sang most delightfully.

Miss Floy Freeman has returned home to Tecumseh, Michigan, having enjoyed very bright visits with Mrs. James B. McKillop and Miss Laura Hodgins.

Miss Shaw-Wood is expected home from a long visit in England and Ireland about the middle of next month.

Miss Allie Hyman returned home from visits in Hamilton and Toronto this evening.

Mrs. (Dr.) Wishart, in Dufferin avenue, was hostess of a small card party this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Bole, of Winnipeg, who have been spending a week in Ottawa, will in future reside in this city. The Misses Bole, who were at school in Toronto, already number many London girls as their friends, who will be delighted to welcome them to London.

Miss Mary Hamilton, in Wellington street, went to Toronto today, and after a brief stay goes on to New York, for a fortnight's visit.

The names of Hon. Charles Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. Dyment and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Calvert appear in the guest list at all the sessional festivities in Ottawa during the past week.

Mrs. Niven entertained a few of Miss Nora Niven's friends at an informal bridge last evening.

Mrs. Puddicombe and Mrs. Walter Kingsmill, of St. Thomas, have returned from a few days in Buffalo.

Miss Constance Howell, who leaves early next week for Ottawa, has been the raison d'etre of two or three small dinners this week, and also was the honor guest of a six-hand euchre given by Mrs. Bullen on Tuesday evening.

Last Friday evening Mrs. Reid, Carisbrooke, gave a merry little evening at cards for a few friends of her son, Captain Walter Reid. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reid, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Mary Meredith, Miss Edith Maulson (Toronto), Miss Edna Kent, Miss Dora Labatt, Capt. George Macbeth, Mr. W. R. Meredith, Mr. Victor Kent, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Ted. Harris and Mr. George King.

The Badminton tea at the Armories on Thursday was in charge of Mrs. Cyril Raikes and Miss Edna Kent. Among the members present were Mesdames Harper, Peters, Brough, Farncombe, the Misses Harris, Beddome, Hyman, Dora and Ismena Labatt, Helen Gibbons, Geraldine Beddome, Nora Niven, Dorothy Betts, and Messrs. Raikes, Kent, Carling, Ibbotson Leonard, Gates, Harrison, Coulson, Campbell Becher and Col. Smith.

The first round of the Badminton tourney now in progress were participated in by upwards of thirty ladies and twenty gentlemen, and were completed this week. The semi-finals and finals will arouse keenest competition.

Miss Lorna Gibbons is home from very jolly visits in Montreal and Toronto.

Mrs. Bucke, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Pope, in Victoria avenue, Strathroy, will spend next week with Mrs. (Dr.) Seaborn.

Headley was en fete last Saturday afternoon for a very delightful drawing room ensemble of young people given complimentary to the Misses Pollock, of Ireland, and Miss Crerar, of Hamilton. Mrs. Beck received with her customary charm, looking her sweetest in pale green silk, and her sister, Miss Crerar, wore a modish costume of white cloth. During the progress of the afternoon a photograph contest, which demanded the recognition of celebrated persons, was a pleasant diversion, the prizes being pretty little French pictures. Miss Olive Peters and Miss Morna Pollock tied for the lady's prize, Miss Peters winning in the draw, while Mr. Edward Harris carried off the gentleman's prize. The thirty or more guests included Misses Helen and Marjorie Gibbons, Jessie Hale, Edna Leonard, Ismena Labatt, May and Geraldine Beddome, Olive Peters, Mary Meredith, Dorothy Betts, A. M. Harris, Nenone Carling, Edith Maulson, Edna Kent, Messrs. Campbell Becher, Walter Reid, Kent, Jack and Hugh Labatt, Coulson, Ings (Calgary), Innes Carling, Edward Harris, Colonel Smith, and Captain George Macbeth. The day and occasion were propitious for the donning of smart costumes, one especially pretty, was a crush pink cloth, tailored suit, with lace vest and black chapeau, which was most becoming to its fair wearer; another smart toilette was a violet cloth skirt, light bodice and violet chapeau.

Miss Edith Ball, of Chatham, is spending a visit with the Misses Complin, in Ridout street.

Miss Lorna Gibbons spent a delightful visit in Toronto with Mrs. Stewart Houston. On Wednesday of this week Mrs. Houston gave a luncheon in honor of Madame Albani Gye and Monsieur Gye.

Miss Ball, of Chatham, was the raison d'etre of a very happy little six-hand euchre of three tables given by Mrs. C. F. Complin, in Ridout street, on Thursday afternoon. The card favors were won by Miss Eleanor Pennington and Miss Masuret, and among the guests were the Misses Buchan, and the Misses MacCallum, of the Asylum, Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Richard Bayly, Mrs. Mortimore, Miss Helen Harris, Miss Lillian Puddicombe, Miss Emery, the Misses Pope and Miss Florence Wilson.

Mrs. James Duffield was among the card hostesses this week, giving a very delightful euchre on Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Newman (widow of the late Canon Newman, of St. George Church, of Quebec), is the guest of her sister, Miss Imlach, St. James street.

Miss Zimmerman and Miss Nenone Carling will be next week's presidents of the weekly tea at the Armories.

Hon. Charles Hyman was a guest at a smart bridge party given by Mrs. Arthur Brodrick, Ottawa, complimentary to the visitors at the capital.

Hon. Charles Hyman entertained at dinner at the Golf Club, Ottawa, on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Goodby, and little daughter, of Pittsburg, are the guests of Mrs. Goodby's mother, Mrs. Walter Hayward, in Princess avenue.

Mrs. W. J. Hanna and Mrs. Adam Beck held a reception in the handsome rooms of the Speaker's Chambers on Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Hanna wore a most becoming dress of rose pink silk, with yoke and garniture of lace, a lovely embroidery of rose velvet being worked on the pattern of the lace yoke and berthe, pearl and diamond ornaments; a cluster of beautiful violets was carried. Mrs. Beck was in a turquoise blue Liberty silk, with white lace inlet and a guimpe of finest lace on the corsage, turquoise and diamond ornaments, a posy of lillies of the valley was effective against the exquisite blue. The tables in both rooms were decked with daffodils and white hyacinths, while flowers and palms were everywhere. The Misses Foy, Miss St John, Miss Whitney, Dr. H. MacMurchy and Mrs. Hanna's sister, Miss McAdams, with Miss Crerar (Hamilton), were the best of hostesses. Some of those present were Hon. J. J. Foy, Hon. J. Hendrie, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. McLean, Dr. Roberison (Stratford), Dr Beemer, Mrs. R. A. Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Davies, Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cawthra, Mrs. B. Anderson, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. and Miss Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. R. Cockburn, Miss Heward, Mrs. Cattanach, Mrs. Edwards, Mr., Mrs. and Miss O. Mowat, Mrs. Galbraith, Mrs. and Miss Cross, Miss Boulton, Mrs. Tedhunter, Mrs. and Miss Melvin Jones, Miss McEvery, Mrs. and Miss Angus Macdonnell, Mrs. Lynd, Miss German (Welland), Mrs. Roberts, Mr. Murphy (Ottawa), Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodgins,—Toronto Globe.

The Misses Harkness, Geraldine Beddome, Edith Scatcherd, Madge Smith, Nenone Carling, Mary Meredith, Marian MacLaren, Nora Niven, Helen Richardson, Madeline Paver, Helen Gunn, Marian McCallum, Eleanor Pennington, were among those who were guests of Miss Edna Kent, Fairlawn, for a drawing-room meeting of the young girls' chapter of the Daughters of the Empire on Monday afternoon last. Succeeding this meeting the officers attended the annual meeting of the order held the same afternoon.

Mrs. Callander will receive at her new home, 772 Hellmuth avenue, on the first and second Monday of each month

ASTHMA

Won't you let us send you a free sample of the remedy that will cure you?

We want you to try it—to see what instant relief it gives—to prove that Clarke's Kola Compound is a positive and permanent cure for Asthma. Surely you must know that we could not afford to do this if we did not know absolutely that Clarke's Kola Compound would cure, and cure completely. Just write us that you want a free sample We'll send it without cost to you.

"For more than twelve years, I had been troubled with Asthma and during the last two years, the attacks became so severe and frequent that I had to lay off work for weeks at a time. Many nights I could not sleep lying down. Nothing gave me relief until the C.P.R. doctor prescribed Clarke's Kola Compound. I took three bottles which helped me from the start, and by the time the third was finished, was completely cured. I have not had an attack of Asthma for three years"

R. N. Hyam, Kamloops B.C.

The Griffiths & MacPherson Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

Ruined His Stomach

By Dosing With Deleterious Mixtures for Catarrh.

A foolish practice to take catarrh medicine into the stomach. The germs are in the nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Stomach dosing fails to reach the trouble. Give it up. Apply the soothing vapor of the ozonated air cure, "CATARRHOZONE." You experience instant relief and get a thorough cure. No dope, no cocaine, no harmful drugs—nothing but soothing balsams that resemble the air of the pine woods.

Charles H. Webb, of Woodstock, N. B., proved "Catarrhozone." Read what he says:

"For a number of years I was troubled with systemic catarrh. It was a very tenacious form of the disease I had, and nothing seemed to help. I commenced using Catarrhozone and got relief. To build up my system, I also used Ferrozone. This combination can't be beaten. I wish to add my recommendation, as I found these remedies just as advertised."

Your druggist sells Catarrhozone; two months' treatment for $1; trial size for 25 cents.

Katrinka

GIVES TWO REAL GOOD REASONS

For Believing Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure All Kidney Ailments.

Cured His Backache of Twenty-Five Years Standing and Satisfied Everyone He Recommended Them To.

Economy Point, N. S., March 16.—(Special) — George S. McLaughlin, of this place, gives two splendid reasons fo. his belief that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the one remedy for Kidney ailments. Here are the two reasons in his own words:

"I was troubled with Lame Back for 25 years or more, sometimes so severe that I could not turn myself in bed. One box of Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and I have had no return of the trouble since.

"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to a number of persons who had Kidney Trouble. All who have used them have been benefited or cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve all Kidney Diseases, from Backache to Bright's Disease, but they absolutely cure them. But sometimes where one or two boxes relieve it takes more to make a complete cure.

The Sahara has over one-half the area of the United States. Its population is very small for its area. The Libyan and Nubian deserts are only a continuation of it to the Red Sea.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

You Can Improve The Natural Beauty Of Your Complexion



by using "Baby's Own" Soap and taking ordinary care of your skin. "Baby's Own" is a refined and pure soap, giving a soft and rich creamy lather which gently removes the dust and dirt of the city's atmosphere and leaves the skin healthfully toned up—beautifully clear and refreshed. The natural flower perfumes with which it is scented imparts a delicious fragrance to the whole person.

Baby's Own Soap

ALBERT SOAPS LIMITED, MFRS., MONTREAL.

ONTARIO AND RUSSIA.

From every country in Europe people are coming in ship loads to Canada for the purpose of making for themselves homes in this land of freedom and plenty. Many of them are leaving a land where they were kept in poverty and ignorance by the most cruel and heartless tyranny and oppression. Given an opportunity such as our fair Dominion offers, these people will prove themselves worthy to share with us the great heritage which we in this country enjoy.

The majority of these emigrants no doubt will settle in our new provinces in the west, but the wealthier and more educated of them will find that Ontario, with its social and intellectual advantages and its great agricultural, mineral, timber and other natural resources, offers to them the greatest attractions to be found on the American Continent. The inquiries which the Western Real Estate Exchange, of this city, has received lately from people in different parts of Europe shows that Ontario is not overlooked by many who are contemplating leaving their native country to find homes in Canada. One letter received by the Exchange the other day was from Russia and reads as follows:

"Warsaw, Russia, Feb. 18, 1906.

Dears Sirs—I have the honor to pray you to be so kind as to send me the latest complete edition of your "The Ontario Real Estate Monthly," a complete catalogue of improved farms, etc., which may be acquired in various parts of the Province of Ontario.

"Yours respectfully,

"B. N."

The splendid farms in Ontario which the Exchange is offering for sale at very low prices are the main attractions to these foreigners. Many of these farms are owned by people who are anxious to sell in order to go to the Northwest to buy newer and cheaper lands. In a few years there is no doubt these farms will command great increases in the prices now asked for them. These properties offer splendid opportunities to those who wish to buy homes and a means of making an independent living, as well as those who wish to find merely profitable investments for their money.

Many Canadians, who had lived a number of years in the States, have during the last few years returned to Ontario through the Exchange's influence and have purchased farms from the Exchange's patrons. This year the Exchange is making a special effort to attractt to Ontario those farmers in the New England States who are not satisfied with their condition and the progress they are making over there. The Exchange is also establishing branch offices in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the purpose of providing those in Ontario who want to buy lands in the Northwest an easy and reliable means of doing so. Mr. James Rutledge, a farmer, living near Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, has been appointed a general agent for the Exchange in the Saskatchewan district. Mr. Rutledge is well and favorably known in the county of Middlesex, having lived in the township of Westminster, near Lambeth, where he carried on farming successfully for a number of years until he moved to his present home a year or so ago. Mr. Burrows, the manager of the Exchange, has known Mr. Rutledge for a number of years, having been neighbors during that time. Mr. Rutledge thinks that the plan that the Exchange has adopted so successfully for advertising and handling real estate in Ontario will prove equally successful if established in the new provinces. The Exchange will have no hesitation in recommending its patrons in Ontario to deal with Mr. Rutledge if they should go up to the Northwest at any time to buy land. Mr. G. H. Balls, B.A., formerly a high school teacher of Petrolea, is also an agent for the Exchange, at Winnipeg.

He Resigned.

The French Baron Rothschild once had in his service a valet named Alphonse—first-class, but an acknowledged "red." This valet obtained permission once a week to attend the meetings of the Socialist lodge, relates Modern Society.

Suddenly the baron noticed that Alphonse no longer desired this off night, and, inquiring into the cause, was informed that the valet's late Socialist colleague had worked out a calculation that if all the wealth of France were divided equally per capita, each individual would be the possessor of 2,000 francs.

"Monsieur," said Alphonse, with dignity, "I resigned. I have 5,000 francs."—Brooklyn Citizen.

CARLING'S ALE, PORTER AND LAGER

NOTED FOR PURITY BRILLIANCY AND UNIFORMITY.

CARLING LONDON

A Countess in Trouble

Because at the time of her marriage to a Russian nobleman she renounced her American citizenship, and owing to both the rules of the Catholic Church and the strange laws of the Czar's domains, the former forbidding her to obtain a divorce, the latter leaving it open to her husband to kidnap her should she return to his country, the Countess Loutsky, known in the musical world as Mme. Olga Samaroff, has been forced to abandon a tour of France because the Russian laws, through an international agreement, are effective in that country. She cannot get a passport as a Russian citizen, nor as an American one.

The Countess Loutsky, who studied music at the Paris Conservatory under Delaborde, has been in Washington for some days in conference with officials of the state department to see if she could not secure a passport as an American citizen. But she was told that having renounced her country that could not be done.

It was in St. Petersburg, as Miss Hickinlooper, that she met Count Boris Grigoriewitch Loutsky, a Government official. Their wedding was the culmination of a pretty romance, but married life proved disagreeable to both and the girl eventually left her husband. Almost penniless she reached New York and proceeded to her home in San Antonio, Texas. Recently she received an offer to tour France, and it is only owing to the strange circumstances of the case that she refused the offer.—New York Journal.

Why George Got Red

A business man has a daughter and also a confidential clerk, and the confidential clerk has for some time been attentive to the daughter, but he has not—or had not a month ago—sufficient courage to come to the point, though the young woman, goodness knows, has never done anything to scare him off, for he is a first-class fellow in every respect. The other evening he was making a call, and about 9 o'clock her father came in.

"Ah, George," he said, "how about that deal we were talking of this afternoon? Did you see the party?"

"Yes, sir," replied George, "and I expected to see you this evening and tell you about it."

"My dear," said the father, turning to his daughter, "will you retire for a few minutes? George wants to speak business for a while."

The daughter rose up, but hesitated.

"Why do I have to go?" she asked, doubtfully.

"Because, dear," smiled the father, "you are not interested. Why do you want to stay?"

She blushed and fidgeted.

"Because, papa," she twittered, "I'd rather like to hear George talk business just once."

Then George got red, and the father looked at them both significantly, and the girl fled.—Tit-Bits.



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 droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

THAT OVER WORKED, PLAYED OUT FEELING AMONG WOMEN

There are thousands of females all over our land who are broken down in health and dragging out a miserable existence, overburdened with diseases peculiar to their sex, apparently growing old while yet young. Often they have pale or sallow complexion, hollow, sunken eyes, with a lifeless look; the face has a pinched and haggard appearance; they are weak, weary and trembling, often extremely nervous, starting at every little noise. Many are low-spirited, and some are fretful. Some are apparently bloodless, with cold hands and feet, while others are flushed by an unequal circulation of the blood, dizziness, and sometimes dimness of vision, loss of memory, and often loss of appetite and sleep, and are wearied with terrible dreams.

Palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, smothering and sinking spells, shortness of breath and the sensation of pins and needles are all indications of a weakened condition of the heart or nervous system, and should any of them be present we would strongly advise the use of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They bring health to the broken down, energy to the weakened constitution, tone up the tired, overstrained nerves, and strengthen the weak heart.

Mrs. Edward Jackson, Hall's Bridge, Ont., writes: "For a year I was greatly troubled with nervousness and loss of appetite, and could neither sleep nor eat. After taking a few boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

WILLS' ENGLISH PILLS

QUICKLY CURE CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE AND STOMACH TROUBLES.

25 CENTS.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO. LIMITED

MONTREAL, P.Q.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER



MAKES YOUR CAKES LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BISCUITS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR BUNS LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR LABOR LIGHT.
MAKES YOUR EXPENSES LIGHT.

Order from your Grocer.

E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

Alfred Mosely On Canada's Greatness

ENGLISHMAN TELLS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN TO WAKE UP.

Says Yankees Are Getting the Plums—Canada the Jewel of the Empire.

Mr. Alfred Mosely the well-known Englishman and Chamberlainite, who has been touring Canada, prods his fellow-countrymen in a letter to the London Times. There is some wholesome advice for them in this passage:

"The population of Canada is increasing by leaps and bounds. The west, with its unique opportunities for wheat farming, is attracting world-wide attention except in England. The keen American grasps the situation, sells his own land in the States at high prices, goes over the border and buys better land at one-tenth of the price; but he is welcomed because he brings with him money, energy, a high standard of living, and sober and industrious habits. Canadians, who have left their country for a time are also flocking back, and foreigners of all nationalities are pouring in, the word having been passed around as to the great possibilities offered by the country; but unfortunately only a comparatively small number of Englishmen seem to realize the opportunity that awaits diligence and steady work there. Moreover, I am sorry to say, the British workman is not as welcome in Canada as he might be—the fault being entirely his own. Canadian manufacturers complain that he is unadaptable, does not want to fall into the ways of the country, and seems to resent the continuous employment that is the rule there—there is no room in Canadian factories for men who will not turn up on Monday morning! I found the same complaint against the British farmer—he wants to farm exactly as he does here, instead of trying to learn the local conditions, which must naturally differ with the differing climate and soil, and, unless he is wedged in between an American farmer on the one side and a Canadian on the other, he usually fails, because he will not take the trouble to find out what others are doing that leads to success. As I have said, Americans are welcomed in Canada; the same is true of Scotsmen, whose perseverance and tenacity make them successful wherever they go; of Germans and Scandinavians, and, in fact, of all who are sober, honest, and willing to work; but there is no room, in spite of the vastness of the country, for the drinker, the loafer, or the shiftless and dishonest.

"Personally I look upon Canada as the jewel of the Empire, and I want our people to take the advice of the Prince of Wales, and 'wake up' to the great opportunities she offers. Countless millions of acres of some of the best land in the world are to be had almost for the asking; enormous markets are open, with ever-increasing population, and our manufacturers, if they will but rouse themselves, can step in and do the trade by providing what the Canadians themselves want—not necessarily what we think ought to suit the market. Here, again, lies another complaint made to me, that the British manufacturer does not sufficiently study his market or find out what is wanted and supply that want.

"Canada's assets are simply stupendous; the country reeks with undeveloped riches—agricultural soil, timber, minerals, water powers, navigable lakes and rivers, fisheries, a healthy and invigorating climate, and also has excellent free public schools and universities — in fact, everything that goes to make a great country, waiting only for capital and the energy of man to develop it. Whilst speaking of capital, I may point out that, so far, it is principally the United States that has reaped the advantage, over $100,000,000 having quite lately been invested in Canada in large manufacturing plants, with the object of supplying the Canadian market and ultimately, if possible, England and the colonies also. I do not think it an exaggeration if I say that the great expansion and prosperity one now sees in Canada is almost entirely due to the American having realized the possibilities of the situation, stepping in, and developing the country. I ask, What are we thinking of to let others thus capture Britain's heritage?"

"I GAINED FIFTEEN POUNDS."

And Was Cured of Nervous Exhaustion, Indigestion, and Heart Trouble by Ferrozone.

From Wakefield, Ont., comes news of the remarkable cure of Mrs. Cross. She suffered from nerves that had been shattered and almost ruined by poor health. Numbers of skillful physicians failed to alleviate her suffering. Almost every remedy was tried without avail. As a last resort Mrs. Cross turned to Ferrozone. This was a most important selection as it benefited from the first tablet taken. The following statement should be a guide and help to thousands of women in a similar condition who could quickly become strong by using Ferrozone.

Mrs. Cross says: "I was in poor health nearly all last winter. My appetite was variable and I was weak and unfit for work. I suffered a great deal from nervous headache and palpitation of the heart. My digestion was always out of order. By spring I had lost flesh and color and had a bad cough. The doctors didn't help me, so I decided to try Ferrozone. It did me ever so much good in one week. I quickly gained strength, looked and felt a lot better. When I had used six boxes of Ferrozone I weighed myself and found a gain of fifteen pounds. Ferrozone is worth its weight in gold to every weak woman. It cures quickly and saves big doctors' bills."

(Signed) "MRS. J. CROSS."

Ferrozone is a strengthening medicine. It ironizes the blood, and puts new life and power into the system. One Ferrozones tablet after meals wakens up a tired appetite, helps digestion, braces up the nerves. Ferrozone is just the proper tonic to take at this time of the year when the blood is sluggish and impoverished. It tones up the entire system and keeps away spring sickness such as fevers, disordered liver, and biliousness and headache.

Thousands owe renewed health and happy old age to Ferrozone. It is a scientific tonic for the blood, brain and nerves that is easy to take, sure to benefit and not expensive. Price 50 cents per box or six for $2.50; at all dealers or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn.

King Carlos of Portugal, an artist of considerable ability, usually sends his paintings as gifts. One recently presented the King of Italy is so executed that in one position it represents a sunrise on the sea, but, if turned around, becomes a sunset on the plains.

Men's Hats in Church.

It is a matter of historical record that our forefathers in the seventeenth century wore their headgear at divine service and also at dinner, but it has remained for an English newspaper to testify that in its opinion gentlemen sometimes refrain from going to church because of their hats.

A daily paper has recently suggested that the very irregular attendance of upper-class males at church may be due to the respect with which they regard their headgear and the inadequate accommodation provided in sacred edifices for the safe bestowal of the cherished "topper."

They quote a Piccadilly hatter as saying: "I receive more hats to block on Monday morning than on any other day of the week, and, judging from the observations I hear, I should say that the owners benefit very little by going to church. If they place their hats under the seats they are kicked by the occupants of the pews behind, ladies being almost as careless as mischievous boys in this respect. Then if they deposit the hats on the seats, some one—probably the owner himself—is sure to sit upon them. Why can't every West End church have a cloakroom where gentlemen can leave their hats? This suggestion has often been made. A small sum could be charged and devoted, let us say, to the clothing of the heathen in West Africa."

A West End vicar who was asked if this difficulty explained why men did not go to church gave an unsympathetic answer. "I cannot conceive," he said, "even in these artificial and finnicking days, of a man who would avoid going to church out of consideration for his hat. At regular intervals male members of my congregation complain to me about this matter, and I invariably tell them to wear caps."

A verger at a neighboring church who offered as a remedy the suggestion that men should wear opera hats told the amusing story of an experiment. "One gentleman always used to put his hat outside the door of his pew," he said; "others followed, until the whole aisle showed a row of silk hats. This was all right till one night an old gentleman who was shortsighted and infirm came late. He helped himself forward by resting his hand on each pew. In this way he kicked every hat into the aisle and 'dribbled' his way, so to speak, up to his seat."—London Hatters' Gazette.

THOMAS SABIN, of Eglinton, says: "I have removed ten corns from my feet with Holloway's Corn Cure." Reader, go thou and do likewise.

Japan's Government will realize $8,100,000 from the sale of such merchant vessels seized during the war as it does not desire to keep for its own auxiliary service.



The Mellow, Sympathetic Tone of

New Scale Williams Piano

is due to the Harmonic Tone Prolonging Bridge—which is cast in the plate in one solid piece. This adds a wonderful carrying power that makes the New Scale Williams an ideal piano for the home as well as the concert stage.

"The exquisite tone of the New Scale Williams Piano is perfect in all essentials in power and quality."

—Alois Pennarini, Tenor, Savage "Parsifal" Co.

Intending purchasers will do well to see New Scale Williams Pianos at 183 Dundas street, London, Anderson's Book Store.

CULTIVATE YOUR IMAGINATION

By Sir Wm. Mullins, President Royal Society.

To become all that we can become as individuals is our most glorious birthright, and only as we realize it do we become at the same time of great value to the community. The influence of science during the last 50 years has been in the direction of bringing out and developing the powers and freedom of the individual under the stimulation of great ideas. From individual minds are born all great discoveries and revolutions of thought. New ideas may be in the air and more or less present in many minds, but it is always an individual who at the last takes the creative step and enriches mankind with the living germ thought of a new era of opinion.

All influences, therefore, and especially all laws and institutions which tend to lose the individual in the crowd and bring down the exceptional to the level of the average are contrary to the irresistible order of nature, and can lead only to disaster in the individual and in the state.

I should not omit to mention the marvelous secondary effects of scientific disoveries upon the mental progress of the civilized world which are being wrought by their practical applications to the cheapening of paper and to improvements of the automatic printing press, which, combined with the linking together of all parts of the earth by a network of telegraphic communications, put it in the power of even the poor to read daily the news of the world and for a few dollars to own a library of classical works. Of scarcely less educational influence upon the public mind are the new methods of photography and mechanical reproduction by which pictures of current history, and also copies of the world's masterpieces of painting and sculpture are widely disseminated with the cheap newspapers and magazines.

Golden will be the days, when through a reform of our higher education, every man will have been from his earliest years under the stimulating power of a personal training in practical elementary science, all his natural powers being brought to a state of high efficiency and his mind actively proving all things under the vivifying influence of freedom of opinion. Throughout life he will be on the best terms with nature, living a longer and a fuller life under her protecting care, and through the further disclosures of herself, rising successively to higher levels of being and of knowledge.

The importance to every man of a practical acquaintance with elementary science is obvious. We live, move, and have our being in nature; we cannot emigrate from it, for we are part of it. Yet men who in other directions are well informed do not hear her most imperative warnings, and can only get on haltingly in their everyday intercourse with the natural forces and powers to which their lives are subjected.

Two faculties of the mind which it is of the highest importance, especially in early youth, to enlarge and develop by exercise, are wonder and imagination. Under the ordinary premature language teaching even the wonder and imagination natural to young minds become so stunted in their growth as to remain more or less dormant throughout life. On the other hand, natural science brings them into full activity and greatly stimulates their development. Nature's fairy tales, as read through the microscope, the telescope, and the spectroscope, or spelt out to us from the blue by waves of ether, are among the most powerful of the existing causes of wonder in its noblest form; when free from terror it becomes the minister of delight and of mental stimulation.

And surely the master creations of poetry, music, sculpture, and painting, alike in mystery and grandeur, cannot surpass the natural spies of the heavens above and of the earth beneath in their power of firing the imagination, which, indeed, has taken its most daring and enduring flights under the earlier and simpler conditions of human life when men lived in closer contact with nature and in greater quiet, free from the deadening rush of modern society. Of supreme value is the exercise of the imagination, that lofty faculty of creating and weaving imagery in the mind, and of giving subjective reality to its own creations, which is the source of the initial impulses to human progress and development, of all inspiration in the arts and of discovery in science.

Elementary science cannot fail to develop the faculty of observation. However keen of vision, the eyes see little without training in observation of the subtle exercise of the mind behind theory. From the humblest weed to the stars in their courses all nature is a great object lesson for the acquirement of the power of rapid and accurate noting of minute and quickly-changing aspects. Such an early training in the simpler methods of scientific observation confers for life the possession of an inexhaustible source of interest and delight, no mean advantage in the keen competitions of the intellectual activities of the present day.

Science does more. Under the constant control of his inferential conclusions by the unbending facts of direct experiments the pupil gradually acquires the habit of reasoning correctly from the observations he makes. In particular, he learns the most precious lesson of great caution. Further, from the constant study of nature he comes so as to look at things as almost unconsciously to discriminate between those which are essential and those which are only accidental, and so gradually to acquire the faculty of classing the facts of experience and of putting them in their proper places in a consistent system or theory.

Cultivate Children Like Flowers

BY LUTHER BURBANK.

Which has the more influence in building the life of a child—heredity or environment? And are acquired characters inherited?

My own observations prove that all characters that are inherited have once been acquried., and that heredity is only the sum of all these past environments, which, if impressed on the heredity long and strong enough in any specific direction, will become part of heredity itself, and this new heredity, already slightly changed by these late environments, will have to meet new environments as before, which will, by repetition, become fixed in the ever new and constantly fluctuating heredity.

Did you ever think what is the most pliable and the most precious product of all the ages? It is not pigs, mules, books, or locomotives, cotton or corn—but children.

Children cannot all be treated alike; each has his or her special individuality, which is the most valuable of all endowments. If all were alike no progress could be made, and right here comes the weakest point in the present educational systems.

I have long been studying on the intricate complexity of the action of hereditary and environmental forces on life, both in plants and in man, and these comparisons and deductions came clearly, sharply, and naturally. It has been said to improve a child we should begin with the grandparents. This is only a half truth, which perhaps had better never have been said. Do not waste any of your time on grandparents unless you commence on them in earliest pliable childhood. If we hope for any improvement of the human race we must begin with the child, as the child responds more readily to environment than any creature in existence. The change may come in the first generation, and it may not. It may not show at all for many generations, but patience and constant attention will finally be rewarded in the survival of the most beautiful, the most precious, or the fittest, whichever you may wish to call it.

In child rearing environment is equally essential with heredity. Mind you, I do not say that heredity is of no consequence! It is the great factor, and often makes environment almost powerless. When certain hereditary tendencies are almost indelibly ingrained, environment will have a hard battle to effect a change in the child, but that a change can be wrought by the surroundings we all know.

A child absorbs environment. It is the most susceptible thing in the world to influence, and if that force be applied rightly and constantly when the child is in its greatest receptive condition the effect will be pronounced, immediate, and permanent. There is no doubt that if a child with a vicious temper be placed in an environment of peace and quiet the temper will change. Put a boy born of gentle white parents among Indians and he will grow up like an Indian. Let the child born of criminal parents have a setting of morality and decency, and the chances are that he will not grow up to be a criminal, but an upright man.

I do not say that heredity will not sometimes assert itself, of course. When the criminal instinct crops out in an individual it might appear as if environment were leveled to the ground, but in succeeding generations the effect of higher environment will not fail to become fixed.

We in America form a nation with the blood of half the peoples of the world within our veins. We are more crossed than any other nation in the history of the world, and here we meet exactly the same results that are always seen in a much-crossed race of plants; all the worst as well as all the best qualities of each are brought out in their fullest intensity, and right here is where selective environment counts.

All the necessary crossing has been done, and now comes the work of elimination, the work of refining, until we shall get an ultimate product that will be the finest human race which has ever been known. It is perhaps this country which will produce that race. Many years will pass before the finished work is attained, but it is sure to come. The characteristics of the many people that make up this nation will show in the composite with many of the evil characteristics removed, and the finished product will be the race of the future.

In my work with plants and flowers I introduce color here, shape there, size, or perfume, according to the product desired. In such processes the teachings of nature are always followed. Its great forces only are employed. All that has been done for plants and flowers by crossing, nature has already accomplished for the American people. By the crossing of bloods strength has, in one instance, been secured; in another intellectuality, in still another moral force. Nature alone could do this.

Man has by no means reached the ultimate. The fittest has not yet survived. In the process of elimination the weaker must fall, but the battle has changed its base from brute force to mental integrity.

Statistics show many things to make us pause, but after all the proper point of view is that of the optimist. The time will come when insanity will be reduced, suicides and murders will be fewer, and man will become a being of fewer mental troubles and bodily ills.

Wherever you have a nation in which there is no variation there is comparatively little insanity or crime, or exalted morality or genius. Here in America, where the variation is greatest, statistics show a greater percentage of all these variations.

As times goes on in its endless and ceaseless course, environment will crystallize the American nation. Its varying elements will become unified, and the weeding out process will probably leave the finest human product ever known. The color, the perfume, the size and form that are placed in plants will have their analogies in the composite, the American of the future.

And now, what will hasten this development most of all? The proper rearing of children. Don't feed children on maudlin sentimentalism or dogmatic religion; give them nature. Let their souls drink in all that is pure and sweet. Rear them, if possible, amid pleasant surroundings. If they come into the world with souls groping in darkness let them see and feel the light.

Don't terrify them in early life with the fear of an after world. There never was a child that was made more noble and good by the fear of a hell. Let nature teach them the lessons of good and proper living, combined with an abundance of well-balanced nourishment. Those children will grow to be the best men and women. Put the best in them by contact with the best outside. They will absorb it as a plant does the sunshine and the dew.

The Baby Sick?

Then probably it's a cold. Babies catch cold so easily and recover so slowly. Not slowly, however, when you use Vapo-Cresolene. Then a single night is all that is necessary for a cure. You just put some Cresolene in the vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and place near the crib. While baby sleeps he breathes in the healing vapor. Cold loosens, inflamed membranes heal, and all trouble ceases. It's a perfect specific for whooping-cough and croup. 60

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists, or sent express prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including a bottle of Cresolene, complete $1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEEMING, MILES CO., Ltd., Agents, 256 St. James St. Montreal.

The Mooney Way

There's nothing too good to go into MOONEY'S CRACKERS. The best flour that Canada mills, the best butter and cream that Canada's famous dairies can produce, and the best equipped bakery in Canada, to convert them into the best crackers you ever ate—

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

They are good eating any time and all the time.

Crisp, inviting, toothsome.



At all Grocers

Peculiarities of the Octopus.

Both the octopus and the cuttlefish have arms that are clothed with a formidable array of suckers, which are wonderful pieces of mechanism. When the sucker comes into contact with an object, the central piston, having previous been raised so as to completely fill the cavity of the sucker, is at once withdrawn and a perfect vacuum produced, explaining the great tenacity with which the suckers cling. They number upward of 100 pairs to each arm of the octopus, and once they obtain a grip on the victim, unless the arm of the octopus is cut off, it is practically impossible for its prey to disentangle itself.

In addition to these suckers, the octopus has a powerful pair of jaws, shaped like the beak of a parrot, behind which is a formidable armor-plated tongue used as a rasping organ. The octopus will attack and kill crabs and lobsters of considerable size, ripping open the body by means of its powerful jaws and devouring the contents. In spite of being a creature of such awe-inspiring looks, the octopus has several enemies in various species of whales, sharks and conger eels; in fact the latter are particularly fond of devouring the smaller octopuses.

Conger eels hunt for the octopus and, when found, proceed to browse on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery, slimy conger tight, but in vain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the foe and under cover of the turbid water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing attention of its foes that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color, in the hour of need, to correspond with that of its surroundings.—The Searchlight.

"PERFECTLY TRUSTWORTHY" is the character of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It can be used with the utmost confidence that it will do what is claimed for it. It is sure in its effects, as the use of it will clearly demonstrate and can be relied upon to drive a cold out of the system more effectively than any other medicine. Try it and be convinced that it is what is claimed for it.

A British constitutional association has been formed for the purpose of "promoting personal liberty" and limiting the functions of governing bodies accordingly.

A TIME FOR EVERYTHING.—The time for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is when croupy conditions appear in the children; when rheumatic pains beset the old; when lumbago, asthma, coughs, colds, catarrh or earache attack either young or old; when burns, scalds, abrasions contusions or sprains come to any member of the family. In any of these ailments it will give relief and work a cure.

Paris is delayed in putting into service a system of motor omnibuses by the high price of petrol. It costs in Paris two and a half times as much as in London.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator has no equal for destroying worms in children and adults. See that you get the genuine when purchasing.

Nursing the Wrong Baby.

The clerk of the Stafford Hotel was smiling broadly yesterday afternoon and a caller asked him the cause of his jocularity.

"Why, it's a story a Missourian who is staying at the house just told me about a friend of his who is a well-known contractor here in Baltimore."

"Shall we have the story?" asked the caller.

"Sure," returned the other, "only we'll have to eliminate names. This contractor is sometimes given to brief sessions of bibulousness, and while returning from one of these a short time ago he made up his mind that he would not disturb his wife. On reaching home he was successful in finding the keyhole, and after careful effort he successfully navigated his way upstairs. Here he saw—or thought he saw—in the dim light which the electric lamp outside shed through the window the 5-months-old baby sitting up in the rocker, while his wife was comfortably sleeping in the bed beyond. Softly creeping over to the rocker he took the baby in his arms and began to rock her to sleep, when his wife awakened.

"John," she said, "what are you doing there?"

"'Sh! m' dear,' whispered John; 'I'm rocking baby to sleep.'

"'Baby's been asleep for over an hour,' said the patient wife, reproachfully. 'John, put down that doll and come to bed. I rather think you need a little sleep."—Baltimore American.

Cost of Great Subway.

In this issue we present the first detailed cost figures ever published on the subject of underground railway construction in cities. We show that a typical half mile section of a double track subway cost the contractors $810,000 in round numbers, including the excavation, concrete and steel work of two subway stations, but not including the architectural work on the stations nor the steel rails, ties and ballast of the track itself.

In this connection it is interesting to note the bids on the original subway, which was twenty and three-quarter miles long and averaged slightly less than three tracks wide, being partly four track, partly three track and mostly two track. The bid of John B. McDonald was $35,000,000, or $1,700,000 per mile. The only other bid was that of Andrew Onderdonk, which was $39,300,000, or nearly $1,900,000 per mile.

From the knowledge that we have of actual costs on different sections of the subway it appears that very little profit was made by the contractor. The real profit, of course, comes from the franchise secured by the contractor. We understand that the sub-contractors on the original subway were in many cases losers, their bids on excavation ($2 to $2 50 per cubic yard) showing little or no profit, and their bids on steel erection showing a loss of $3 per ton in some instances where the bidding price was $18. On the concrete they made money, bids frequently being $12 per cubic yard.

We would point out, however, that very little of the subway work in New York has been well managed by the contractors. They seem to have lacked a system of daily reports that would enable them to lay their hand upon inefficient men and inefficient methods. In other words, the business organization was faulty.—Engineering.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c. ywt

It costs London $20 a year to educate a child in school. In Germany the average cost is about $14, in New York about $31.

A MILLION NEEDLES

COULD NOT INFLICT THE TORTURE WOMEN SUFFER FROM HEADACHES

Headache is not in itself a disease, but a symptom or accompaniment of other diseases, principally those of the stomach, liver and bowels, such as Constipation, Dyspepsia, Liver Trouble, Bad Blood, Female Complaints, General Debility and Weakness. Headache is common to both sexes, but more frequently affects females.

The varieties of headache most common are sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from constipation, debility or indigestion, periodical and spasmodic headache. Undoubtedly the cause must be removed before permanent relief can be had.

Burdock Blood Bitters

removes the cause of the headache, and not only does this but it also restores the entire system to healthy action and buoyant vigor.

"I was troubled with headache for a number of years, but could get nothing to help me. I procured a bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and finding it was doing me so much good, I got two more. I am now fully cured and think there is nothing in the world like Burdock Blood Bitters for headache."

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NEW GERMANY, ONT.

B.B.B. is for sale at all Druggists and Dealers.

LADIES' Own material made into spring suits, $3 75; waists, $1; skirts, $1 50. Southcott Suit Co. Over Knox's. 49tf-yt

Ashamed of her Skin

Now proud of the complexion "Fruit-a-tives" gave her.

Bad complexions are all too common among women. The skin becomes sallow—pimples and blotches break out. Then women try lotions and creams and "beautifiers" which really injure the Skin. They never think of constipation and bad digestion — sick kidneys or torpid liver—as the CAUSE.

"I was a martyr to that distressing complaint—chronic constipation—and had a dreadful complexion, sallow in the extreme and black under the eyes. Last May, I was advised to try "Fruit-a-tives." Before I had finished the first box, the constipation was relieved. My complexion began to clear up again, all the sallowness disappeared, and the black circles under my eyes went away. Since then, I have continued to improve and now my complexion is as clear as when I was a young girl. To all persons suffering from constipation and indigestion, and particularly those with bad complexions, I would strongly advise them to try "Fruit-a-tives"."

FLORENCE JAMISON, Masson, P.Q.

Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets

strike right at the root of the trouble. The skin helps to dispose of the waste of the body. When the bowels don't move regularly — when the kidneys are clogged—the blood carries the poisons, which the bowels and kidneys won't pass off, to the skin. The pores of the skin become clogged with this poison and the complexion becomes grey or sallow or irritated and inflammed—and pimples and blotches are the natural result of the poisoned blood.

"Fruit-a-tives" correct faulty digestion and make the bowels move regularly. They act directly on the kidneys—and open the millions of tiny pores of the skin by stimulating and strengthening the glands. This insures all the waste of the system being removed as nature intended. It insures pure, rich blood—and who ever heard of a bad complexion where the blood was rich and pure?

"Fruit-a-tives" cost 50c. a box—and are worth $50. to any woman who values her complexion. If your druggist has none, we will send them on receipt of price—50c. a box or 6 boxes for $2.50.

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The E. B. EDDY CO., Limited, Hull, Canada.

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THE BEAUTIFUL STAR SHIPS AND WHAT THEY TEACH

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

Slowly and majestically this big earth of ours rolls through space—a space unlimited, without beginning and without end, everlasting, never created, never to see its last day.

We go around our giant sun, and the big sun moving onward steadily—whither we know not—takes us with him in a never-ending ellipse. Never do we come back to the same spot in space. Every second our globe inhabits another part of the cosmic universe.

How great is the wonder, how overpowering the mystery of creation! At our first glance questions meet us that cannot be answered, vistas spread out so vast that we are afraid even to think of them.

Big cities kill or dwarf the imagination, because they shut out from their millions of prisoners the wide view of the sky at night.

Only those who study reverently and frequently the great ocean of space, the beautiful starships that inhabit it, can have real reverence for the wonderful universe that we live in.

How humble is thought, how deep the sense of individual littleness, how the mind turns to worship of eternal power, as the day dies and the night growing dark brings into view the other worlds, our neighbors!

In the west, a dying light shows our day's end, the rising wind drives the clouds to the south, sweeping clear that beautiful map of the heavens with its changing decorations of cloud and sunlight by day, and its eternal beautiful display of power by night.

The light of some giant star glimmers faintly endless billions of miles away. Close at hand there shines another light in some cottage window. The life in that cottage, the life on that distant sun obey the same law, are ruled by a power, benevolence and purpose identical.

The big, bright, shining planet appears first, smaller than the tiniest fixed star, but brighter because nearer. We judge the inhabitants of the sky as we judge our neighbors on the earth. The giant suns made faint by distance come out slowly in their turn. Real darkness comes on earth, real beauty and light in the heavens. How mysterious and inspiring is the study of the heavens now, in winter! How wonderful is the whispering of dried, bare branches of trees, shaken by the wind on its journey from the north! Whispering wind, waving trees, changing life here below; and above, the beautiful law-obeying stars, assuring man of his unity with the universe, of his power to lift himself, even through his feeble intellect, far from the earth, the ship which bears him far into the distance where lie the power and the goodness mysteriously guiding the greatest sun, and the feebiest child.

How small, and yet how great, is man in this appalling ocean of space and of time with its billions upon billions of lights, each a sun, each in its eternal flight bearing onward its family of planets, each planet nourishing its thinking beings, all struggling, hoping, wondering, never destined to know all, in a universe without limit of knowledge of space or time, and yet never destined to cease their steady progress!

Wonderful is man, even in his littleness, as he looks upon these mysteries with reverent mind, humble in the study of the wonderful work before him. Small as he is, he weighs that great planet Jupiter slowly traveling his twelve-year journey around the sun.

And in that little swarm of stars that, at this season, keep Jupiter company on his journey through the night, man counts with his telescope thousands of suns. In the Pleiades the poet sees a pretty thought, and the astronomer an entire universe. He pierces through spaces inconceivable, slowly wins the secrets of those far-off interstellar lands, as his brother scientist slowly wins from nature the secrets that affect him more closely.

One at the telescope, another at the microscope, man studies the big and the little in nature's mysterious whole, earning his knowledge, as he should earn it, and making himself worthy of it.

What is your feeling about our life here, our destiny?

Is it not inspiring to think that the race in which you are an atom has been intrusted with the care of one of these ships on the infinite ocean? Ours is a small earth, humble in the brotherhood of the worlds, as our sun is small and humble in the great company of suns.

But we are at least a part of the whole. Cosmic wisdom has intrusted to our care one of the ships that sail the ocean.

How great a privilege to know that as we develop ourselves, as we raise ourselves higher toward justice, we are doing the work which is really great—cultivation of the planet, the establishment of harmony on earth, destruction of that which is evil, elimination of deserts and swamps!

Mankind here develops itself morally, as it develops the earth physically. We are the custodians of that little atom of cosmic force we call the soul. We are the gardeners, trusted lieutenants in the care of this beautiful planet.

How great the responsibility, how glorious the privilege!

The man is happy who has the stars for his friends and his comforters. Seek them out, know them, even in the crowded city. From almost every window some little view of the sky may be had. The stars are there for those that are determined to live in the universe, and not like animals in a pen.

This earth is a ship sailing through a starlit sea. Every night, as you look to the stars, toward the east, you stand at the bow of the ship, a traveler on the greatest and the most mysterious voyage that the mind of man can conceive. Realize what you are and where you stand. Feel within yourself that you are part of the guiding power, part of the eternal mind that rules all things. As yet the human bug is limited, almost savage. It is but a moment since he discovered the nature of the planet. He has not yet discovered his own nature. But his destiny is a great and a beautiful one—far beyond the dreams of the Utopians; as far beyond our present state as is the mind of a Newton beyond that of a child in the cradle.

Let the night be in your mind, strengthen your aspirations and your hopes and your determination to be as much of a man as lies in your power.

Read, if you do not know them, these lines by Matthew Arnold. They say well what is here said ineffectively:

Weary of myself, and sick of asking
What I am, and what I ought to be,
At this vessel's prow I stand, which bears me
Forwards, forwards, o'er the starlit sea.

And a look of passionate desire
O'er the sea and to the stars I send:
"Ye, who from my childhood up have calmed me,
Calm me, ah, compose me to the end!

"Ah, once more," I cried, "ye stars, ye waters,
On my heart your mighty charm renew;
Still, still let me, as I gaze upon you,
Feel my soul becoming vast like you!"

From the intense, clear, star-sown vault of heaven,
Over the lit sea's unquiet way,
In the rustling night-air came the answer:
"Would'st thou be as these are? Live as they?

"Unaffrighted by the silence round them,
Undistracted by the sights they see,
These demand not that the things without them
Yield them love, amusement, sympathy.

"And with joy the stars perform their shining,
And the sea its long moon-silvered roll;
For self-poised they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.

"Bounded by themselves, and unregardful
In what state God's other works may be,
In their own tastes all their powers pouring;
These attain the mighty life you see."

O air-born voice! long since, severely clear,
A cry like thine in mine own heart I hear:
"Resolve to be thyself; and know that he
Who finds himself loses his misery."

Boston's Bean Money

More money is spent each year in Boston in buying baked beans than would buy the largest battleship in the United States navy.

In 1904 the gross receipts of beans in Boston were more than 68,000 barrels. In each barrel are five bushels. The average price at which these were sold by the wholesalers was $1.85 a bushel, and when these beans were sold again by the retailers to their customers, they brought an average of 12 cents a pound, or a grand total of $6,598,272.

There are other places where beans are used, but they are not Boston beans, and can never be, unless the man who superintends the baking happens to have served an apprenticeship in some of the Boston bakeries.

So tremendous has the demand for baked beans become in Boston, that two companies have been formed whose business it is to bake beans for restaurants and quick-lunch establishments. One of these companies uses an average of 4,000 quarts a week, and the other 10,000, yet the beans that these companies bake are but a drop in the bucket compared with the consumption of the city.

The most remarkable feature of this remarkable consumption of beans is that the demand is steadily increasing, and that 15,000 more barrels of beans were sold in Boston in 1904 than in 1903. There are seasons in which the demand for this staple is greater than others, notably the months from Thanksgiving to April.

Taking the receipts in Boston for 1904 of 68,732 barrels, that would give the number of bushels 343,660, or 10,997,120 quarts, weighing 21,994,240 pounds.

Accepting the population of Boston as approximately 553,000, this would give each inhabitant, men and women, boys, girls and babies, an average of 37 quarts. These 37 quarts of beans would weigh 148 pounds.—New England Grocer.

Flirting a Lost Art (?)

This is the dance season, and those who are interested in the men and maidens of the present day find the ballroom a very excellent place for studying the changes in modern young folk, says a writer in London Lady's Pictorial. Time was when the ballroom was the absolute headquarters of the flirt. It was there flirtation was to be studied in all its phases, and here that every maiden on making her debut fully expected to be initiated into the mysteries of the game. The novelist and playwright of other days almost invariably laid his principal love scene in the ballroom, and it was there, to the strains of an intoxicating waltz, that Cupid was supposed to play havoc with the hearts of hero and heroine. The most observant looker-on in the modern ballroom finds no material from which to weave romances. Waltzes are as dreamy as ever, and the gowns even more enchanting, yet flirtation, as it was understood not very long since, has apparently become obsolete. Obscure corners of conservatories, dimly-lit recesses of picture galleries and billiard rooms and libraries are no longer eagerly sought for, and "sitting out" is not done in couples, but en masse. And apparently it is an understood thing between the young people of both sexes nowadays that nothing is expected on either side, save a capacity to talk and make merry. Between the dances now it is by no means uncommon to find two or three couples discussing, among themselves, the newest plays or the political situation or motoring, subjects which do not lend themselves to tender interpretation or offer opportunities for stirring the passions. In short, the young men and maidens of this present day seem to take their dancing as a pleasant duty. They waltz indefatigably, they romp with evident enjoyment through the lancers, they frivol in two-step, between whiles they talk quite seriously to each other or banter one another, as the case may be, and according to the degree of intimacy. They eat their supper critically, and bother little about courtsies; above all, they do not flirt. The fan has practically lost its use, and the absent chaperon is quite safe at home.—Washington Star.

BACK TO HER GRANDMA'S

"There was a tourist sleeper hitched to the northbound train on the Southern Railroad that I took from Atlanta the other night," said the portly traveling man. "The tourist sleeper had come all the way from California. Its passengers had been dropped off all along the line, so that there were only about half a dozen left by the time the tourist car reached Atlanta. Soon after the train left Atlanta the steam-heating pipe connected with the tourist sleeper broke, and when the tourist passengers got out of their berths next morning they found the car pretty cold. One of the passengers from the regular sleeper, immediately aft of the tourist sleeper, noticed how cold the tourist car was when he passed through on his way to the dining car for breakfast. So he had a talk with the conductor of our regular sleeper, with the result that the tourist sleeper passengers were invited into our sleeper to get warm and to ride until the tourist car steam-heating apparatus should be fixed up.

"Among the half dozen or so weary-looking passengers from the tourist car who came into our car was a tall, gaunt, bronzed, rather sad-looking man in black store clothes: a man whose huge, horny hands and stooped shoulders and weather-beaten countenance told a plain story of toil. He brought into our sleeper, carrying her in his arms, one of the plumpest, roslest, most cheerful little girls I ever saw in my life. She was about four years old, and every bit as sweet and pretty as a Georgia peach. The little thing's hands were icy cold, and she was shivering when brought into the warm sleeper, but there wasn't a whimper in her. She was smiling and good-natured, and she caressed her gaunt dad and enjoyed the warmth so much that most of the passengers were irresistibly drawn to the little one.

"I fell into talk with the child's father in the smoking compartment soon after he had entered the regular sleeper with his little girl. He and the child had come all the way from Southern California, where he had a farm and they were on their way to a farm near a little town in Virginia. They had already been on the cars for six days.

"'Remarkably good traveler, your little girl,' I said to the man. 'She doesn't appear to be in the least tired, and is singularly good-natured for a little one who has traveled such a long distance.'

"'Yes, suh,' the man replied, with his southern accent, 'Lucy is a good traveluh. Takes after her maw in that,' and then he gazed out of the window at the pines. 'Nevuh did hear Lucy's maw complain,' he added, after a long pause. But he didn't say why he was traveling such a great distance with his sunny-souled little girl and the mother not along with them.

"When I returned to the body of the car a while later, the gaunt man following me in presently and taking the seat opposite me, I saw that the brave little girl was still enjoying herself. She was toddling up and down the car aisle with a big stick of old-fashioned barber-pole peppermint candy in one hand, looking things over. She wasn't addressing any of the passengers, but when the fine clothes of some of the women passengers attracted her attention she would stand off at a little distance and look at the rich garments fascinately out of her big blue eyes, and then, when the lady wearing them caught her eye, smile childishly and pass on. Most of the women pinched the child's cheek and asked her name and where she was going.

"'To g'anma's,' was the little one's invariable reply to the last question.

"Seeing the child alone with her father the women had a natural hesitation about asking her where her mother was.

"Presently the child reached the end of the aisle. She stopped to look at the rich black silk skirt of a rather fussy middleaged woman who occupied the righthand end seat by herself. After examining the skirt to her satisfaction she looked up at the face of the fussy, middleaged woman out of her laughing blues eyes for quite a long time. Finally the middleaged woman stirred uneasily.

"'Child, don't stand there staring into my face like that,' she snapped, with decided acerbity. 'Don't you know any better than that? Don't your mother teach you any better manners? Where is your mother, anyway?'

"The child looked abashed, and already her father, who had heard the middleaged woman's angry talk, was on is way from the other end of the car to take the child. But the little girl replied to the woman's last question.

"'She's wif Dod,' she said, simply, and her little face suddenly became solemn.

"'Dod?' said the woman, not understanding. 'Who's Dod? What do you mean by that?'

"Just then the child's father took the child gently by the hand.

"'Lucy,' said he, tenderly, 'yo' all mustn't bothuh th' ladies. Come with yo' dad.'

"'Who's Dod?' the fussy woman persisted, addressing the man. 'What does she mean by saying that her mother is with——'

"'She means that huh mothuh is dead, lady,' said the gaunt man, picking the little one up in his arms. 'Lucy an' me buried huh two weeks ago in California, an' Ah'm takin' th' baby t' huh gran'ma's in Vahginia,' and the tall, gaunt man started up the aisle with the child in his arms.

"But the fussy woman was on her feet in an instant and had a detaining hand on his arm.

"'Wait a minute,' she said. 'You give me that child,' and then some of us heard her mutter to herself, 'I sometimes think I am the meanest woman alive.' Then aloud, 'Let me have the baby for a little while. I want to talk with her,' and the gaunt man gently handed the little girl over to the arms of the fussy woman.

"The child bore no resentment toward the fussy but repentent woman who had snapped at her, and they sat and chatted with each other and had a great time, including a let's-play-party luncheon in the dining-car, until the little one's father reached his destination."—Washington Star.

SOME PERSONS are more susceptible to colds than others, contracting derangements of the pulmonary organs from the slightest causes. These should always have at hand a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the present day sovereign remedy for coughs, catarrh and inflammation of the lungs. It will effect a cure, no matter how severe the cold may be. You cannot afford to be without a remedy like Bickle's, for it is the best.

Blue bricks have been used to face the dam at the Cray reservoir, Swansea. This is said to be the first instance in England where blue bricks have been used in place of the stone masonry for facing a dam.

MINARD'S LINIMENT LUMBERMAN'S FRIEND.

Six miles is the length of a petition promoted by the British National Canine Defense League in support of the bill for the prohibition of the vivisection of dogs.

A TONIC FOR THE DEBILITATED.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, by acting mildly but thoroughly on the secretions of the body, are a valuable tonic, stimulating the lagging organs to healthful action and restoring them to full vigor. They can be taken in graduated doses and so used that they can be discontinued at any time without return of the ailments which they were used to allay.

Sarah Bernhardt has given away her tiger, and new lavishes her affection when at home on a large and particularly ugly baboon, whose ears have been pierced so he may wear huge rings of gold.

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Found a Woman Jonah

"There are times when I believe in luck. Ill winds sometimes blow good. That season we put into the St. John's River in Canada for cedar posts we thought he had a hard luck year. I had a special commission for those cedar posts. A Chicago man was interested in the lumber camp, and there was good money in my part of the business.

"The wind had been blowing against us for a week, and we had got as far as the little town of St. Jacque and tied up to the wharf to wait until the wind changed, and to fill the water casks. St. Jacque has a fair harbor, and there were two or three other vessels in shelter there, but the Mary Jane was nearest the entrance, with its nose pointed out.

"A Wednesday night the mission had a festival, and all the crew went to the church to help out with the cakes. I kept watch, sitting in the bow, smoking my pipe, and looking at the clouds scudding across the face of the moon. About 11 o'clock all came back, and, knowing by the signs of the sky that there was to be a change, we hoisted sail, made out of the harbor, and set for the straits.

"It was a balmy night. I had no reason to go to my cabin until daybreak, when we were jumping along under full sail, with the mate at the wheel. It was frosty cold. My tobacco had given out, so I turned below. The cook met me in the gangway his face as white as his apron.

"'Sir,' said he (he had been in the navy and had manners), 'sir, captain, there's a woman asleep in your chair in the cabin.'

"I opened the door. Sure enough there she was. A woman about 30, and not bad looking, and as trig as a schooner. On the floor beside her was an old carpet bag and she was so comfortable in that big chair that she was fast asleep. Suddenly she woke up.

"'O, Uncle John,' said she.

"'Who's Uncle John?' said I.

"'Aren't you my Uncle John?' said she. 'Where is he? I want to see him.'

"'Can't tell you, ma'am,' said I 'No Johns on the Mary Jane that I know of.'

"'O, Isn't this the Mary Ann of Saginaw?' said she, the tears rolling down her face. You see she was getting scared.

"'No,' said I, 'this is the Mary Jane of Chicago.'

"'I am on the wrong boat, let me off,' she cried, wringing her hands.

"'We're a long way from shore, ma'am, and I can't let you off until we get to Chicago next week, if the winds favor,' said I.

"Then she just sat down and cried. She was a schoolteacher at St. Jacque and her Uncle John of Saginaw had tied up to the wharf that night and sent word for her to come down and spend the holidays with his folks and he would bring her back in the spring. She had never seen him and he wrote that his Mary Ann would be tied up at the left of the entrance going in and she had argued the left going out—so there come the mistake. She was to go on board and go to bed in his cabin, as he would be too busy loading bark to pay any attention. She had come and no one being about had found her way to my cabin.

"The crew never got over my careful watch that night. They didn't dare say a word, but I used to see them wink.

"Her name was Lizzie Roberts. I told her it was too late for me to go to Saginaw with the wind hustling us south, and Chicago was the best place for her, with a train north. But she had no money, and the crew had no use for women on board. However, she was handy, and said she would find a way out, and she made up with the cook. I turned over my cabin, and you wouldn't have known she was on board but for the flapjacks and popovers and good-to-eat fixin's that came on the table.

"Lake Michigan begins its rough work in late October, and the overloaded Mary Jane was plunging and rolling as I never had known her to do. One day the mate called me aside and asked if I hadn't noticed that she seemed to be getting a little deeper in the water every day. It was a leak, and we were badly waterlogged and out of sight of land, the cedar posts keeping us afloat.

"When the crew found it out a crank said the woman had brought bad luck. Now, if you want superstition, go to a sailor. The growl went around, and with the wind against us, a rough sea and waterlogged cedar posts, you can think how I felt. I could not tell just where we were, but tried for the east shore in a blinding snowstorm. It was either to go to the bottom or the beach, and I made for the land.

"It was as vicious a sea as you ever saw. We did not dare throw the posts overboard, as they kept us afloat. The cabins were a foot deep in the water and the decks swimming. We kept all sail working with the wind and praying that this was not a finish trip.

"The woman was not to be seen. No one thought of her, but hot coffee and victuals were to be had, and that kept our spirits alive.

"It had turned a bit colder, with ice from bow to stern. Ice was what we feared, as the weight might pull us to the bottom, but at about 2 in the morning we were lifted high on the top of a big breaker and dashed upon a sandy point at the mouth of the Kalamazoo River, four miles from Saugatuck. Every wave that came in gave us a slap, and yet there was nothing to do but wait until daylight.

"At daylight we saw the shore, covered with snow, and a lot of fishermen from that village on the point out with life-saving traps. As usual, something was worn out and they only had a light rope, which they shot over to us, and it fell short.

"Every man of us was sheathed in ice and numb with cold. Our spirits were low and we were helpless. At that moment out comes the woman with one of my old coats down to her feet and well bundled up.

"'Swing me out on a preserver and I'll get that rope,' said she. 'I am here for good luck.'

"Before we could stop her she had lashed herself in a life preserver and was over the side with the cook paying out the rope. The men tried to haul her back, but she caught the boat of the lifesaving crew and before we knew they were hauled up to the Mary Jane and we were taken off to Fishtown.

"The Mary Jane stayed on the shore till spring, when she was unloaded and repaired. The woman? She was married to the first mate and went to Uncle John's at Saginaw."—Chicago Post.

TO PREVENT IS BETTER THAN TO REPENT.—A little medicine in the shape of the wonderful pellets which are known as Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, administered at the proper time and with the directions adhered to, often prevent a serious attack of sickness and save money which would go to the doctor. In all irregularities of the digestive organs they are an invaluable corrective, and by cleansing the blood they clear the skin of imperfections.

It is better to make one man laugh than to make a hundred weep.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

England's only humming bird died at the London Zoo recently, two weeks after its much-heralded arrival from Venezuela, in spite of a diet of honey and beef tea.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* **and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.**

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE **CASTORIA** ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

KELPION



The Ointment That Heals

25 Cents.

A pure, stainless iodine ointment applied to cuts, burns or bruises to subdue pain and reduce inflammation.

Cancer and other malign growths often result from the slightest breakage of the skin.

"Kelpion" will kill the microbe of poison and prevent infection.

Private C. T. Mayes, who served through the Boer campaign with the Imperial Volunteers, has this to say of "Kelpion":

"The pot of Kelpion issued to our V. I. C. Kit was one of the few things we took from Cape Town to the front with us.

"It was very useful indeed; one of the finest and quickest remedies for cuts, sprains, skin diseases, wounds and bruises.

"Your Kelpion surprised every one who used it, for it cured foot sores, and it ought to command a large sale in South Africa if advertised for that reason.

"I have heard praises from all C.I.V's and Regulars who used it, and I guarantee every C.I.V. will recommend it."

WHAT KELPION WILL DO.

It will cure all skin diseases and eruptions, whether of the nature of eczema, an ulcer or a cold sore.

It will allay all inflammation, whether internal, as of the lungs, or due to rheumatism in the joints.

Will reduce swellings, whether due to sprains and hurts or from internal enlargements. 600

GEO. BROWN & CO., TORONTO. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THROUGH THE HEART!

WHEN THE NERVES BECOME A WRECK AND VITALITY RUNS LOW BECAUSE THE HEART FAILS TO DO ITS WORK—THROUGH THE SELFSAME HEART—IF CURE COMES—MUST IT COME

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart

Cures the nerves through the heart. Experience of the highest medical authorities has conclusively proven that the quickest way to cure diseases of the nerves is to fortify the heart with "food" that is natural to it, and that enriches the blood; and it has been proven also, beyond the shadow of a doubt, by this same high medical authority, that Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the most potent nerve nourisher and heart strengthener that has been "gathered in" from nature's lap to assuage sufferings, stop pain and heal the heartsick; and when you know that with the heart, the main spring, the balance wheel of life, out of order, the future looks out on nothing but darkness and suffering, why postpone applying the remedy? Why delay taking hold of the healing hand that will lift you back to health? Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will relieve any and every form of heart disease in 30 minutes.

Margaret Smith, of Brussels, Ontario, says: "Many a time my suffering was so great that I would have hailed death with a welcome, but four bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart wrought a wonderful cure in me."

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS. 2

DR. AGNEW'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Indigestion and Constipation—they never gripe—40 for 10c.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER relieves in 10 minutes.

Wilson's Invalids' Port

Is an invigorating and pleasant tonic Wine. It is endorsed by the leading Physicians of the country, who find in it a reliable tonic for run-down women and sickly children.

The continued use of this Wine will produce rosy cheeks and bring back the vigor and happiness of youth.

All Druggists.

7B

For 33 Years

Shiloh's Consumption Cure, the Lung Tonic, has been before the public, and this, together with the fact that its sales have steadily increased year by year, is the best proof of the merit of

Shiloh

as a cure for Coughs, Colds, and all diseases of the lungs and air passages. Those who have used Shiloh would not be without it. Those who have never used it should know that every bottle is sold with a positive guarantee that, if it doesn't cure you, the dealer will refund what you paid for it. Shiloh

Has Cured

thousands of the most obstinate cases of Coughs, Colds and Lung troubles. Let it cure you.

"Last winter I coughed for three months and thought I was going into Consumption. I took all sorts of medicines, but nothing did me any good until I used Shiloh's Consumption Cure. Four bottles cured me. This winter I had a very bad cold, was not able to speak, my lungs were sore on the side and back. Six bottles of Shiloh made me well again. I have given it to several people and every one of them have been cured.—D. Joseph, St. Hyacinthe, Que." 601

SHILOH

25c. with guarantee at all druggists.

SANTAL-MIDY

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

TEACHING A SPARROW TO WARBLE SWEETLY

REARED WITH CANARIES, SOON LEARNED TO SING.

A series of interesting experiments in which English sparrows have been taught to sing sweetly is recorded by Dr. Conradi. The aim of the experimenter has been to determine what are the conditions under which birds learn and cling to their traditional notes. For this purpose he has taken very young birds of non-musical species and kept them entirely with songsters, to determine whether they would thus acquire the musical notes.

In July, 1893, he put four fledgling English sparrows into the nest of a pair of singing canaries. Three of them died, but the fourth survived. This one had already acquired a sparrow chirp; but, hearing thenceforth only the notes of the canary, he went no further with the language which was his birthright. Instead, he came gradually, when among the canaries, to give notes different from sparrow talk. Even when he was silent, if the canaries were singing he could be seen moving his throat, as if he were trying to form the sounds, much as a person often inaudibly follows a song which another is singing. At last these sounds began to be audible, and increasingly so. He began to give notes in rapid succession, three or four tones up the scale, and then repeating the top note five or six times.

Growing bolder with practice and the sound of his own voice, he soon indulged three or four runs in succession, with eight to twelve notes in each; and in the last days of September, when three months old, he went up and down and up the scale, all in one run.

All this while his voice had been changing. At first it was harsh, as is natural with English sparrows; but gradually, with the effort or with the subconscious influence of the sweeter sounds about him, it became softer and acquired something of the canary quality.

At first he sang on a low scale and tried the top notes vainly; but, as his voice became milder, he went higher more easily. He was three months old, when, growing bold, he essayed his first trill. It was short but musical, and he evidently liked it, for he repeated it, and continued steadily to practice it. It was done modestly, and after each trill he sat still and appeared to be listening. A year later, however, when the report was being written by the experimenter, he had grown to be quite an adept in canary song, and would trill and sing continually, punctuating his song with complete circles and semi-circles on his perch.

To try the effect of association upon him, Dr. Conradi removed him for a time, in his first year, from the canaries, and put him where he heard only sparrow chatter. Gradually he ceased to sing and began to return to the neglected sparrow tongue; but when he was again hung with the canaries he regained all he had lost in less than a month.—American Journal of Psychology.

Woman's Way

Woman is making such rapid progress that it taxes the chronicler to record it, even though he be a short-hand chronicler. She is going ahead with such fast strides that an automobile cannot pass her.

In poetry and music, woman has long held a proud place. In sculpture and painting (particularly painting), she has done a great deal. Of couse, painting being such a general accomplishment among the ladies, it were astounding if some artists did not result. Many women have become such adepts in the limning art that they can paint away wrinkles and make age resemble (more or less) rosy youth.

But the following dispatch reveals how woman is invading the manly arts and sciences and how heroically she has passed the stage of fainting in the presence of a mouse:

"Griffin, Ind.—Mrs. Louis Whiffon was arrested here yesterday afternoon on a charge of having attempted to shoot the sheriff of Hamilton County, Ill. She was placed in the local caboose to await the arrival of officers. Little attention was paid to the woman after the arrest and she was left practically to herself. About 5 o'clock when the marshal went into the room to take the prisoner supper, he found the door standing open and Mrs. Whiffon gone. She had escaped by heating the poker of the stove and then burning holes in the door around the lock until she could wrench it off. The marshal learned that she had boarded a freight train within five squares of the jail. A telegram was sent to the stations ahead, and Mrs. Whiffon was arrested at Carmi, Ill."

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES, over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative (Tablets or Liquid). I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, usually puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion and a hundred other things everyone ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

For the free "Health Token" you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

State which book you want.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

HARVESTING PEANUTS; HOW CROP IS HANDLED

BUSY TIME AT SUFFOLK, VA., IN THE AUTUMN.

Suffolk, Va., is the largest market in the world for home-grown nuts. When it is remembered that Americans consume annually more than 6,000,000 bushels of peanuts grown in this and other Southern States, at a cost of more than $14,000,000, it is not to be wondered that a short crop has caused the producers to demand a high price, says a Suffolk correspondent.

In suitable soil the peanut will grow in any latitude where Indian corn will thrive, but a good crop depends entirely on the climate — conditions which are found on the Atlantic seaboard from New Jersey southward, in the Mississippi valley as far north as Wisconsin, and on the Pacific coast south of the Columbia River. In the Virginia peanut section—and it is a very extensive one—it has been found that where the land is properly prepared there is little to be done in the way of cultivation after the seeds are placed in the ground.

It is always a nip and tuck race with Jack Frost to get the crop harvested before he shows his work, for a biting frost injures the nut and lessens the value of the vine for forage purposes.

Ploughs are made for harvesting the crop. The plough is long and keen and goes deep in the soil, thus preventing the bruising of the nuts. As the ploughman loosens the vines from their beds laborers with pitchforks follow him and remove the vines from the earth, shake off the loose soil and pile the vines with their roots laden with nuts in great piles. These workers are followed by others, who take the nut-laden vines and shock them around seven-foot poles. When the shock is finished it is capped, to keep out the rain, and the shock is left undisturbed until ready for the pickers, who are generally women and children and are paid so much per bushel. The picking of the nuts is slow and tedious work and one of the largest items of expense to the grower. Some planters have invested in threshing machines, but nuts picked this way are not as marketable as the hand picked, the machine cracking and breaking the hulls.

In former years most planters had the nuts cleaned before sending to market, but since the establishing of peanut factories the nuts are brought in just as they are picked from the vines. The factories, which are, in fact, recleaners and graders, buy the output of the planters as farmers' stock, and after a treatment of cleaning, polishing and sorting by both hand and machinery the nut is ready for the consumer.

The factories are four-story buildings, but the machinery is neither costly nor complicated, consisting of fans, brushes, polishers, sifters and separators. As the great loads of nuts are brought to the factory they are sacked and carried to to the top floor by elevators, where the nuts are dumped into large cylinders on the next floor, where they are cleaned by attrition, fans taking out the dust as they pass around the cylinders. From this floor the nuts pass to the second floor, where they go through fans which blow out and separate the lightweights, and the others pass on to tables on endless movable belts. At these tables the hundreds of negro women and children pick out the discolored and faulty nuts and allow the better ones to pass into a grader that grades the nuts as to size. Through all this machinery the nuts have been polished until they come out looking as clean and polished as a pearl. In this condition they are placed in chutes running to the lower floor, where they are sacked in burlap bags which have been stenciled with the names of the several brands, and are ready to be shipped to the cities throughout the country.

Every year the crop is becoming more valuable, and, while almost all Americans are peanut eaters, great inroads are being made on the crop by utilization for other purposes. Millions of bushels are now being used in the old world for the production of oil. The meal or cake after the oil has been pressed out is an excellent food for cattle.

At least $3,000,000 may be added to the value of the peanut crop as a direct benefit to the farmer, who turns his hogs into the fields as soon as the crop is harvested. The nuts left on the ground furnish sufficient food for almost the entire winter. The razorbacks get down to business when they are hungry, and with their long snouts turn up the ground, finding the nuts where they have been pulled from the roots of the vines. The vines are carefully saved and cured, making excellent forage for all kinds of live stock.—Buffalo News.

CUPID IN THE ELEVATOR.

The inhabitants were chary of intrusting themselves to the elevator in Bailey Mansions, for it was of so unstable a character that the initiated had lost all confidence in it as a means of transportation.

Katherine, however, was not an inhabitant. In her own home elevators pursued the even tenor of their way without vagaries of any sort. So, when her call on the top floor was completed, with every reason to expect a swift and uneventful journey, she stepped confidently into the elevator.

At the floor flour it stopped to admit a second passenger, a man named Westcott. Westcott differed from Katherine in that he entered the cage-like apartment with a full knowledge of its treacherous tendencies, but Westcott was that morning in a frame of mind to court disaster. He assured himself as he stepped in that it was a matter of complete indifference to him whether the elevator suddenly shot upward and crashed through the skylight or dropped without warning into the basement.

The elevator, however, did neither of these things. Under the guidance of a chubby, blue-eyed youth, it pursued its downward career until it reached a space between the first and second floors and then it stopped.

At the sight of her fellow-passenger, Katherine turned pink with embarrassment. The man had muttered something under his breath and bowed frigidly, for before courting disaster, he had courted Katherine—apparently it had amounted to the same thing. They had parted forever only the evening before, and the ring she had worn for three months was at that moment in Westcott's pocket, where he had thrust it savagely at the end of their quarrel.

"Why are we stopping here?" asked Katherine, turning to the elevator boy of cherubic countenance.

"'Cause we can't go on," returned the boy, producing a bag of nuts and a comic paper and proceeding to make himself comfortable.

"Has it ever—does it often go off like this?"

"Oh, yes!" replied the boy, cheerfully. "There's nothing to be scared of. Sometimes she runs all right for as much as a week; then, again, she won't budge for as much as six or seven hours at a stretch."

"Six or seven hours!" gasped Katherine.

"Yes," replied the boy, settling himself more comfortably on his stool. "Once it was longer, but gin'rally they get her going in an hour or two. There's no danger at all, miss."

The boy gently discouraged further conversation by burying himself in his paper. Katherine moved to the end of the long, leather-covered seat. Westcott, at the extreme other end, stared gloomily at the wall.

Katherine looked at her watch; it was already past luncheon time, and she had been too miserable to eat much breakfast. Still—she brightened at the thought—she should not starve for she had with her a box of chocolates she was taking home to her sister's children.

She looked at her watch again. Only four more minutes had passed, but the pangs of hunger were becoming unendurable. The chubby boy munched nuts with apparently no thought of his fellow-sufferers. Katherine untied the pink string that bound the chocolate box, unfolded the paper, lifted the lid and ate a little chocolate.

When she had eaten three she glanced at Westcott. He was still gazing at the wall. The walls in elevator shafts are seldom interesting; this one was tinted a bilious green—a color that Westcott abhorred.

"How he must hate me, thought Katherine, eating another chocolate, "when he would rather look at the wall than me. I wonder what I ought to do? If we were utter strangers, cast away on a desert isle, and he had one biscuit and three drops of water, I should think him horrid if he didn't offer me half. I suppose I ought to offer him some of these chocolates, even if we are not on speaking terms."

Katherine, sitting very erect, and gazing straight ahead, pushed the box along the seat. Westcott paid no attention.

"Will you have a chocolate?" asked Katherine, somewhat unsteadily.

Westcott was so sure that he was dreaming that he did not make any answer.

"The lady spoke to you," prompted the elevator boy.

Westcott looked inquiringly at Katherine.

"Will you—will you have a chocolate?"

"No thank you," replied Westcott, returning to the contemplation of the green wall.

There was another long pause. The neglected box remained half way between the suspended passengers.

"I think you're very ungentlemanly," said Katherine at length.

"So you said last night," responded Westcott, coldly.

"You're more so today."

"How?"

"You—you know I'm too polite to eat these chocolates and let you go hungry, and I'm fairly starving."

Westcott, with an air of exaggerated politeness took a chocolate and ate it, with his eyes fixed unsociably on the green wall. He dared not trust himself to look at Katherine. Katherine nibbled a bonbon, waited in silence for ten minutes, and again offered the box to Westcott, who gravely helped himself. This operation was repeated until only one remained in the box. The remaining one was heart-shaped.

"It's a heart," exclaimed the elevator boy who had read too many "dime shockers" not to recognize an interesting situation when face to face with one, and who was unable to control himself longer. "You'll have to toss for it. It's a heart, isn't it?"

"Why so it is," replied Katherine. Will you have it, Bob—pardon me—Mr. Westcott?"

Westcott shot a quick glance at Katherine who had gradually moved two feet away from the end of the leather-covered bench, and was consequently that much closer to the man she had jilted the previous evening.

"Do I understand you are offering me a heart?" asked Westcott.

"It's your turn," said Katherine, flushing a beautiful crimson.

Westcott took from his pocket something that glittered, laid it on the box beside the chocolate heart, and pushed the box towards Katherine.

"Do we play fair?" he asked, with his eyes on Katherine.

The elevator boy, agog with excitement, retired discreetly, but with reluctance to the pages of his paper, but not before he had recognized in the glittering object a ring.

And when he looked again the box contained two hands, although only one was visible; the man was no longer gazing at the wall.

The hand of the indicator above the boy's head was leaping from number to number in curious fashion, sounds of ringing bells and impatient voices drifted from the elevator shaft; but the man and the maid paid no heed.

Then the boy moved the lever slowly, even reluctantly, and the elevator dropped quietly to the ground floor.

"Oh!" exclaimed Katherine, drawing her hand gently from Westcott's and giving a long sigh. "We're actually down."

"Yes," beamed the boy, and you might have been down fifteen minutes ago as well as not: but I seen how things were going and I thought I'd help along some."

"You shall come to the wedding, Cupid," said Westcott, slipping a heavy coin into the cherubic boy's hand. And he added as they stepped out of the elevator on the solid ground, "If I ever own an elevator, you shall run it."—Carroll Watson Rankin, in Pearson's Magazine.

KEEP MINARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

When a widow makes up her mind to marry again her mite is mighty.

WOMEN'S LIKENESSES ON POSTAGE STAMPS

QUEEN ISABELLA'S ONE OF THE FIRST USED.

Representative Sheppard's defense of women in the United States House of Representatives recently, in connection with the incident of the ejectment of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House offices, during which Mrs. Sheppard stated that if Queen Isabella of Spain had not risked her personal fortune in aiding Columbus to fit out his fleet no ships would have left the Spanish shore, recalls the fact that Isabella was the first woman to be honored with a place on United States postage stamps.

In 1902 when the postoffice department decided to bring out an entire new series of postage stamps it was suggested by a young woman stamp collector to the department that it would be a graceful thing to place the likeness of a woman upon one of the stamps of the new issue. The idea met with instant approval and the announcement made that a woman's portrait would adorn one of the stamps of the proposed series. Incidentally it was suggested that the department would be glad to have persons interested send in the names of famous American women eligible for the honor of a place in the gallery of postal issues.

As might have been supposed a vast number of names of illustrous women were forwarded, but a large plurality favored bestowing the distinction upon Martha Washington, wife of the first president of the United States. After due deliberation the department decided that Martha Washington's likeness should be substituted for that of General William Tecumseh Sherman, on the eight-cent stamp.

After some difficulty a portrait of Martha Washington was procured. It represents her wearing the old-fashioned "head dress" tied about her neck by wide strings of chiffon. The oval within which the face appears is surrounded by a wreath of laurel leaves and the entire design is one of extreme beauty. The stamp is printed in a delicate lavender shade, and has been declared to be the most artistic postage stamp the United States has ever issued.

The decision to place the likeness of Martha Washington upon a postage stamp, supplanting one of the great generals of the civil war, was duly exploited. It was declared that to Mrs. Washington would belong the distinction of being the first woman to be honored by a place on our postage stamps, and the department officials accepted this statement until a collector called attention to the fact that this honor did not belong to Martha Washington, that the claim had been pre-empted ten years previously by another woman, and a foreigner at that, in the person of Queen Isabella of Spain. Attention was directed to the $4 stamp of the Columbian series, issued to commemorate the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893. Upon this stamp appeared the likenesses of Queen Isabella and Christopher Columbus, side by side in ovals, the stamps being twice as large as our current stamps.

Isabella is also depicted on the five-cent denomination, where she sits upon her throne and listens to Columbus as he appeals to her for aid in fitting out the ships to make the voyage to an unknown part of the world. The eight-cent stamp depicts Isabella restoring Columbus to favor; the ten-cent denomination presents the scene where Columbus introduces to Ferdinand and Isabella the Indians who returned with him. Isabella sits upon her throne and hears the official announcement of Columbus of his discovery, according to the scene on the fifteen-cent stamp, and upon the one-dollar denomination is engraved the dramatic scene where Isabella pledges her jewels to aid Columbus in his undertaking. The picture on the three-dollar stamp shows Columbus describing to Isabella his third voyage to the western hemisphere. Thus it appears that Queen Isabella has been exploited upon seven United States postage stamps.—Washington Star.

IT NEEDS NO TESTIMONIAL.—It is a guarantee in itself. If testimonials were required they could be furnished from all sorts and conditions of men in widely different places. Many medicines are put forth every year which have but an ephemeral existence, and then are heard of no more. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown in reputation every day since it first made its appearance.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman is said to be the first prime minister of purely Celtic strain:

POOR PACKAGE DYES MAKE Women Miserable and Cross

DIAMOND DYES

Have Made Millions of Wives Mothers and Daughters Happy and Contented.

Women who buy and use any of the adulterated, weak and worthless package dyes put up in imitation of the reliable and never-failing DIAMOND DYES, must expect to meet with sad trials and disappointments in the home.

Crude package dyes with only fancy names to recommend them, and sold by some dealers for the sake of large profits, are the direct cause of much of the feminine bad temper and irritableness manifested in many homes.

If our women and girls would avoid trouble, loss of goods and hard cash, they must insist upon getting the DIAMOND DYES whenever home dyeing work is to be done. One ten-cent package of the time-tried DIAMOND DYES will always color more goods than will two packages of other dyes, and give brighter, fuller, more brilliant and more lasting shades. Once used, DIAMOND DYES become the chosen dyes for all well-regulated homes.

Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive free of cost new Dye Book, Card of Dyed Cloth Samples and Booklet in verse, entitled "The Long-Johns' Trip to the Klondike."

WHERE DICKENS FOUND CHEERYBLE BROTHERS

ORIGINALS WERE TWO EDITORS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

When Dickens was Boz, the pen name he adopted from his youngest brother Augustus Moses, a child, who thus pronounced his own name, in the years 1838 and 1839 he spent some days in this city, and again paid a longer visit in 1870, where he gave readings from his works in Carroll Hall, on G street northwest, near 10th. Some time before the latter date he had resumed his proper name, had become world-famous, not to say immortal, and boldly came out in his true colors as the prose Shakespeare of the world, which he had by common consent been proclaimed. I saw him on both occasions, and at an intermediary date, 1848, in Liverpool, England, in a play enacted by famous authors—Mark Lemon, Bulwer Lytton and Douglass Jerrold. The play was written especially for the occasion by Bulwer, for the benefit of impecunious authors, and, of course, was a great success. It was called "'Not as Bad as We Seem' is not so good as we expected." Charles Dickens, who, it might be said, was born in the green room, mainly saved the play. He was a born actor.

When I first saw Charles Dickens, in '38 or '39, he was a tall, slim, alert and uncommonly genial Englishman; apparently not over two or three and twenty—a perfect Brummel according to my ideas at the time; a veritable jack-a-dandy, but not ridiculously so. His surface rather too much cropped out in a show of gold. But it was subdued. Yes, it was subdued.

I was introduced to Boz in the front busines office of the National Intelligencer by Joseph Gales, the senior editor, Col. Wm. Winston Seaton, associate editor, and Maj. Thomas Donoho, head clerk and managing editor of the paper for over fifty years, were present. Then and there, I am convinced, an illustrious trinity was born—the Cheeryble brothers—Brother Ned and Brother Charles—and their faithful ould clerk, Tim Linkinwater, who refused to retire as superannuated, who declined a pension from the firm and indignantly insisted on serving them until he died, or at all of them died, even without compensation, if so it should be decreed.

The conception in the brain of Dickens was doubtless then and there. The development took awhile longer. When the creation appeared in print thousands who knew of the circumstances, with one acclaim, hailed the verisimilitude of the portraits to the original—Gales and Seaton and their beloved old clerk and major domo, the major. The only departure from true portraiture was where he depicted Tim Likinwater as large and wearing spectacles. Whereas the major was small and slight and had the eagle eye and eyesight of his friend, President Andrew Jackson, who had commissioned him a major on his personal staff. Hence the title.

It has been claimed that the Brothers Cheeryble lived in the city of London; that they were well-known warehousemen. That is not so. Dickens completed his sketch in a few months, called at the Intelligencer office, assembled his characters—his sitters—begged their pardon, made confession, read his paper to Brother Ned and Brother Charles and dear old Tim; got permission to print, and soon after the whole world knew and loved the Cheeryble brothers and old Tim Linkinwater. Major Donoho frequently told his family all these incidents and spoke of them to his friends.

The following article from the Pall Mall Gazette on this subject is of interest, although in contradiction of the assertions in the above article. Dickens lovers throughout the world will be intersted to hear that the warehouse in Manchester of the Grant Brothers—the originals of the "Brothers Cheeryble"—is to be altered in a way that will abolish some of its interior historic features. Curiously enough, it is just fifty years since Daniel, the younger Cheeryble, passed away. It has been supposed that in drawing these characters Dickens relied entirely on report, but, in fact, he had made the acquaintance of the brothers Grant at Manchester twelve months before "Nicholas Nickleby" was written. He met them at a dinner party, and the friendship was maintained for many years. Many of the Cheeryble attributes were drawn from real life, notably the apoplectic butler at the Linkinwater dinner, who anticipated his master's wish for a fresh bottle of wine by holding it behind his back, with the corkscrew already inserted.—Washington Star.

Jimmy's First Coup.

Some years ago, when the West was wilder than it is today, a young man, since grown rich and now famous as a financier and capitalist, was a regular boarder at a hotel in a frontier town. He and a number of his friends were wont to resort every evening to the smoking-room of the hotel, which they used as a sort of club, and their wants were attended to by a fair waitress who may be called Miss White.

She was a nice, quiet girl, and attended to the wants of her patrons with regularity and promptitude.

One evening after she had retired for the night the landlord informed the company that this was the last time she would wait upon them, as she was going to be married next day. When the landlord had gone out Jimmy Hughes, the young man referred to, got up and said he thought it only right that they should show their appreciation of her services by making her a little present on this auspicious occasion.

He took a sheet of paper, wrote his name down for $200 and passed it around. The girl was popular and the idea caught on, and when it came round again to generous Jimmy the total amounted to something over $2,000. They summoned the landlord, handed over the amount to him, and asked him to give it to Miss White next morning with their hearty good wishes for her happiness.

Next day she was married, and the happy bridegroom was — Jimmy Hughes!—Exchange.

The Chinese are, perhaps, the most successful poultry raisers in the world. They do not feed the fowl, but make them pick up their own food, each flock being kept on the move, as sheep are on a range. The quality of this pountry is, however, poor.

Our idea of a brave woman is one who is not afraid to go into the kitchen and interview the cook lady.

Red Rose Tea Uniformity

A TEA that is good to-day and poor to-morrow is unreliable.

Have you ever noticed variations in the quality of the tea you use? One package good, the next bitter, herby, perhaps weak and insipid.

A lack of expert knowledge by the tasters and blenders of that tea produced that result. There was a failure at a vital point, an ignorance of combining qualities in teas, poor judgment in the blending of that maker's teas, a weakness which invariably gives just such results as your poor tea.

Every chest of Red Rose Tea is tested at the gardens, again by the Eastern Red Rose shippers, then at the Red Rose warehouse upon its arrival before blending; after that an experimental blend is tested, and the final or actual blend is also tested before being packed.

Nothing is left to chance.

That is why that "rich fruity flavor" is always present in Red Rose Tea.

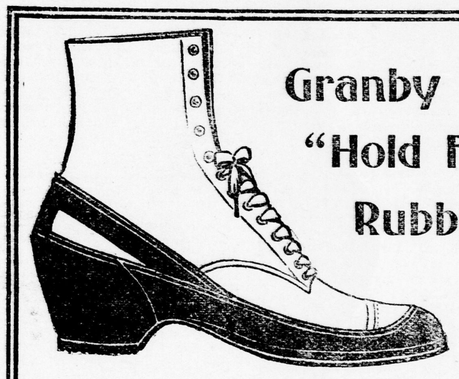
Why Red Rose Tea is always uniform, why

Red Rose Tea

is good Tea

T. H. Estabrooks

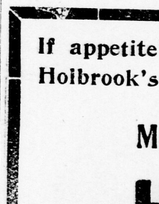
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg



Granby "Hold Fast" Rubbers

One of the Granby novelties for 1906. And the most perfect Rubbers for women's wear.

The Elastic Back Strap makes it impossible for a "HOLD FAST" to slip off—and makes it doubly easy to slip on.



Ask for GRANBY "HOLD FAST" RUBBERS—and look for the Granby heel and Granby trademark whenever you buy.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE

If appetite's in sorry plight,
Holbrook's Sauce will put it right!

Make No Mistake, have

HOLBROOK'S SAUCE

England's Famous
Genuine Worcestershire

And NO other

Mixed with Gravies it is splendid,
With soups and stews it should be blended.

THE CANADA METAL COMPANY
Manufacture LEAD PIPE, TRAPS, BRASS THIMBLES, SHEET LEAD.
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Work Is Easy — Expense Is Light



Church's ALABASTINE is as simple to prepare and to use as it is superior to other wall coverings. Just mix with cold water, and this PERFECT, EVERLASTING WALL COATING is ready for decorating. Church's

ALABASTINE

The Sanitary Wall Coating

is a cement base, in twenty tints and white. It hardens with age. A child can prepare it. Any man can use it to beautify the home. Women with their natural taste for good looks and pretty home surroundings can get splendid results with ALABASTINE.

Write for book about ALABASTINE and how to use it. FREE. Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere sell ALABASTINE.

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, LIMITED, PARIS, ONT.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

That Crown Prince Rudolph, of Austria, has not been forgotten by his relatives, his friends, or his countrymen, is shown by the striking number of floral souvenirs placed upon his coffin in the vaults of the Capucine Church at Vienna, in the anniversary of his death. Among them was a wreath from ex-Crown Princess Stephanie, which seemed out of place there, and even something of a mockery, when taken in conjunction with her public complaints concerning her treatment by the crown prince and her printed descriptions of her domestic miseries to which she has given utterances both prior and subsequent to his death. Moreover, it is only a year ago that she put up for auction in Paris all the jewels which had been given to her by him and his relatives during their married life.

The ex-crown princess has all the skill of an experienced footlight favorite in the use which she makes of the press, and it is to her press agent that must be ascribed the stories which are being cabled all the time to America, and which are being circulated in Europe to the effect that she is purchasing million dollar chateaux and estates in England, in France, in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy. The fact of the matter is that she is extremely hard up, having not only been defeated in the suit which she brought against her father to obtain what she declared to be he share in the fortune of her dead mother, but also condemned to pay the enormously heavy legal expenses in the case. In fact, the stories of her purchasing estates in various parts of Europe are manifestly put out with the object of repairing her financial credit, as she is head over ears in debt, her daughter, Emperor Francis Joseph, and, of course, her father, King Leopold, having all refused to give any more money towards extricating her from her embarrassments.

Had she won her suit against her father she would have been a very rich woman today. For her contention was that her parents had married "sous le regime de la communaute" which means the Queen Henrietta was entitled to half of her husband's colossal fortune and to bequeath that moiety at her death to her children. Leopold argued that his wife was merely entitled to her marriage dowry, and he won his case. As the dowry was insufficient to pay any of the queen's bequests, or even her debts, her daughter Stephanie got nothing.

Paris is the only capital in the world where the feminine population exceeds the masculine element by nearly a quarter of a million. This appears from official statistics recently issued and goes far to explain why the French metropolis should enjoy so great a fame for frivolty, while it also accounts for the fascination which this gay city offers to all foreigners, and especially to Americans. It is difficult to assign any reason for this numerical superiority of the women to the men on the banks of the Seine. But it is after all, perhaps, appropriate, since Paris has always been regarded as the headquarters of feminine fashion.

King Leopold has just affixed his signature to a parliamentary measure, thereby converting it into a law of the land, which is destined to be of lasting benefit to the Belgian nation, and which may even be described as one of the best memorials of his reign. It is a statute prohibiting, under the penalty of a heavy fine and several years' imprisonment, the manufacture, the transport, the sale, and even the storage and keeping on the premises, of absinthe, a liquor, to which the most eminent medical authorities assign the origin of more than two-thirds of the cause of insanity in the kingdom.

In France the figures are even still more startling, and the injury to the people more far reaching, and it would be a perfect godsend to the French people if the national legislature, in deference to the urgent pleadings of the leading physicians of the country, were to follow the example of King Leopold and to endow the French code with a law putting an effective stop to the manufacture, sale and consumption of the one stimulant which above all others permanently affects and destroys the brain and also the physique of those who become addicted thereto.

At Meyerling, on the site of the shooting ledge, near Paden, in Austria, where Crown Prince Rudolph met with his tragic death in 1889, a convent of Carmelite nuns has been erected, where prayers are offered up all the year around for the repose of his soul. The seventeenth anniversary of the catastrophe was observed the other day, with more than ordinary solemnity owing to the fact that the officiating priest was Prince Charles Hohenlohe, who was celebrating his first mass after his consecration as priest in the presence, not only of many of his relatives, but also of several members of the imperial family to which he is related. Moreover, the lady superior of the convent of Meyerling happens to be the young priest's grandmother. She bears the name of Mother Ignatia, is by birth a Princess Lobkowitz, and the widow of the Count Maurice Esterhazy, the cabinet minister and statesman. She has three children, a son married the Princess Franciska Schwartzenberg and her two daughters, one of whom, the mother of the young priest, married Prince Clovis Hohenlohe.

Don Romero Robledo, the well-known Spanish statesman, whose death is just reported from Madrid, enjoyed while in office as premier and as head of the department of justice the distinction of being the only cabinet minister in Europe whose face was adorned with an artificial nose. He was compelled some years ago to sacrifice the nose with which nature had endowed him, in consequence of some sort of cancerous affliction, and it was amputated by the celebrated German surgeon, Prof. Von Bergmann, whose name will be remembered in connection with his differences with Sir Morell Mackenzie at the time of the death of Emperor Frederick.

Don Romero, before he lost his nose, was known as the Don Juan of Spanish politics, and both prior and subsequent to his marriage with the daughter of the enormously wealthy Cuban planter, Zuletta, was noted for his success with the fair sex, and for his "bonnes fortunes." It was his reputation, indeed, in this particular, that rendered him so obnoxious to the Queen Mother Christina, and as she made no attempt to conceal her sentiments with regard to him, he became her most determined foe and the leader of that movement, fortunately unsuccessful, which had for its object her removal from the regency and its transfer to her sister-in-law, the Infanta Isabella, on the plea that according to the terms of the Spanish constitution, the regency during the minority of a sovereign should be vested in the hands of the Spanish prince or princess nearest to the throne, and that it was the Infanta Isabella, aunt of the young King, who fulfilled these requirements, rather than Christina, who was an Austrian, and, therefore, a foreigner. In fact, Romero Robledo created more difficulties for Queen Christina during her sixteen years of regency than all the other Spanish statesmen put together.

After he lost his nose he withdrew to a great extent from society, because a recluse, and, keenly sensitive to ridicule, deeply resented the cruel gibes of the Liberal press when it raised objections to his reappointment as minister on the ground that it would never do to have at the head of the departments of interior and of justice a statesman who had "point de nez," this phrase being used in French and Spanish, not only to indicate the absence of nose, but likewise the lack of perspicacity and penetration. The young King entertained but slight regard or affection for him, having been brought up to look upon him in the light of an enemy, and his death will cause but small regret at the royal palace at Madrid.

A London weekly newspaper, in referring to the operation which has recently been performed upon poor old Lord Abergavenny, mentions this most sorely tried of marquesses as one of the few English nobles to possess a badge. This is a mistake. There is a long list of houses of the titled and untitled aristocracy of ancient origin who still retain badges as part and parcel of their heraldic devices, while in Scotland nearly every one of the great chieftains has his badge. The latter, which date back to the Norman kings and even earlier, are entirely distinct from the armorial bearings and also from those crests which nowadays almost everybody uses and adopts, generally without a shadow of right.

As the bearing of crests was in olden times restricted solely to their individual possessors, and as coats of arms were frequently of too elaborate a decription with their many quarterings, to be embroidered on the garments of retainers, badges consisting of a single figure were employed to designate the family to which such dependents belonged. None but the private herald of the house bore the full coat of arms of his lord upon his dress or tabard. There were also plenty of instances of tenants of great baronies, and also cases of knights and squires, who assumed the badge of their armorial bearings. This accounts for the prevalance of the Pelham gold buckle, the badge of the Earls of Chichester, and of the Dukes of Newcastle, on the escutcheons of so many of the county families of Sussex.

One of the earliest instances of a badge was that of King Henry II., who assumed the Plantagenista or Plantagenet. The badge of the Princes of Wales has ever since the days of Edward, the black prince, consisted of the three ostrich feathers. The badge of the Dukes of Hamilton and of all the other members of the historic Scotch house of Douglas is a heart, while that of the Dukes of Rutland is a peacock, of the Earls of Pembroke a dragon, of the Dukes of Norfolk a lion, and of the Dukes of Northumberland a silver crescent. Indeed, the badge of the Duke of Northumberland is refferred to in the ancient ballad, "The Hermit of Warkworth":

The minstrels of the noble house,
All clad in robes of blue,
With silver crescents on their arms,
Attend in order due.

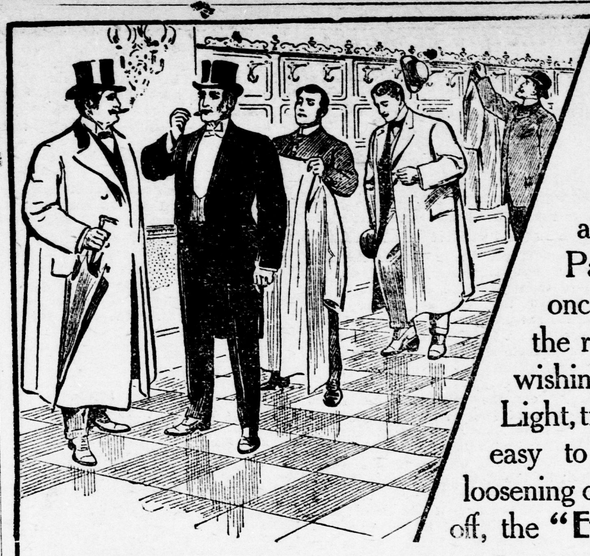
In Scotland the heraldic badges consist almost exclusively of branches of trees, sprigs, leaves, or flowers. Thus the badge of the Camerons is a sprig of oak, that of the Drummonds a sprig of holly, that of the Gordons a bunch of ivy leaves, that of the Grahams a sprig of laurel, that of the Ogilvies a sprig of hawthorn, that of the Sinclairs a bunch of clover, while of course the badge of the Stuarts and of the Stewarts is the historic Scotch thistle. The chief of each clan, in addition to his badge, wears in his Highland bonnet two eagle's feathers to betoken his rank. Only the members and independents of the Scotch house of Monroe are entitled to use eagle's feathers as a badge.

Badges are no longer granted by the crown. Those now used are either lawfully inherited or merely usurped. The last one to be granted was in the reign of Queen Anne.

Count Rudolph Festetics, who is now suing Princess Louise of Belgium, in the Viennese courts for the sum of $20,000 is the divorced husband of Miss Ella Haggin, of New York and San Francisco, granddaughter of old James B. Haggin, who is so conspicious a figure on the American turf. The princess declines to pay the amount mentioned on the face of her promissory note held by the count on the ground that she merely received from him $10,000, and that the balance represents an altogether usurious rate of interest. The money was loaned to King Leopold's daughter at the time when she was still under restraint as a lunatic, in order to enable her to escape from Bad Elster.

Count Rudolph (who is only very remotely related to Count Tassillo Festetics, of Tolna, chief of the family and master of the court and grand cupbearer of the King of Hungary) is a very eccentric individual, and the record of the yachting cruise upon which he embarked with his American bride at San Francisco immediately after their marriage in 1892, would furnish the most sensational and exciting reading. Nearly three years were spent sailing about the rarely visited South Pacific Islands, shipwreck, encounters with cannibals, and all sorts of other adventures being experienced, until finally the count deserted his American wife at Singapore. She thereupon returned to her parents in America, and secured a divorce from him.

The yacht on which this cruise was undertaken was equipped with the money given by James B. Haggin to his granddaughter at the time of her marriage. The same money was used in getting together the fine ethnographical collections which the count has lately presented to the National Museum at Budapest, and possibly it is some of the Haggin money which the count loaned to Princess Louise in order to enable her to escape from Bad Elster and to obtain not only her liberty, but also her divorce from her husband, Prince Philip of Coburg. Indeed, American dollars are now to be found figuring in almost every transaction and in nearly every drama of the Old World. They are ubiquitous.



NOTHING in rubber footwear ever had such instantaneous success as the "Everstick." Particular people at once recognized it as the rubber they had been wishing for.

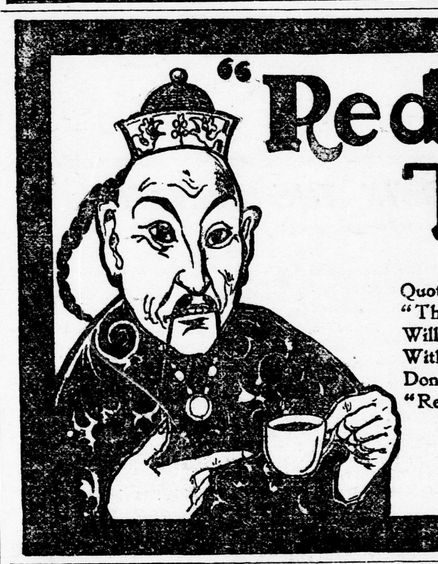
Light, trim, neat and invisible, easy to put on and never loosening or coming off till taken off, the "Everstick" is perfect.

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THE MARK OF QUALITY.

We make all the "Eversticks" sold in Canada. Every genuine "Everstick" bears "the mark of quality." You know that means good honest wear

485



"Red Feather" Tea

Quoth the quaint celestial Chink,
"This here Red Feather Tea, I think,
Will make the Chinee shuttee shop
With Congous green and Beacon Chop—
Don't get a Peek-in now," says he,
"Red Feather's fit for Royal-tea."

"A Treat from Ceylon."

Black, Green or Mixed, One Price—40 Cents.

How We Pick Our Own Pockets

Every time you eat a slice of white bread, remember that a machine has first robbed it of its magic coat.

That another machine has stolen out of its living heart the germ of the wheat—the real seed—the part which grows when planted.

This is the Life Principle of the grain and without it the grain is as dead as punk.

Now we pay money to have our bodies robbed of the vital elements of the wheat just so our daily loaf will look white.

There's no beauty in a white loaf when you know the facts.

A round, plump, rosy face in a child looks healthier and lovelier than a pale, starchy, transparent one. White Bread has the starch that makes the one, and LIFE CHIPS has the Phosphorus and Gluten which makes the other.

Now, wheat is the most wholesome of all foods. It has so many of the elements that some scientists have called it a mixed food.

Nature weighed every constituent in a very fine balance and stored them in that tiny grain to be a perfect fodo for man.

But we pay our miller to tamper with the balances.

The Battle Creek Sanitarium Health Food Co. have prepared LIFE CHIPS, just to make up to the system what is lacking in white bread.

LIFE CHIPS contains all of the Life Principle of the wheat. It is very rich in the nerve and brain building elements. These are just what the white bread lacks and what is so badly needed to balance up our bodies.

Life Chips is the whole wheat in its most digestible form. It has more nutriment in it than three times the weight of the best beef.

It is served right from the packages. All grocers sell it. Sold everywhere at 10c a package.

NOTE.—For a hot breakfast, put LIFE CHIPS in a wire strainer, pour over it boiling hot water, at the same time shaking the strainer. Serve at once with cream.

SERMON ON MOTHER HUBBARD.

FROM T. P.'S WEEKLY.

Brethren, the words of my text are:

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone;
But when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none.

These beautiful words, dear friends, carry with them a solemn lesson. I propose this evening to analyze their meaning, and to attempt to apply it, lofty as it may be, to our everyday life.

Old Mother Hubbard, she went to the cupboard,
To get her poor dog a bone.

Mother Hubbard, you see, was old; there being no mention of others, we may presume that she was alone; a widow — a friendless, old, solitary widow. Yet did she despair? Did she sit down and weep or read a novel, or wring her hands? No! she went to the cupboard. And here observe that she went to the cupboard. She did not hop, or skip, or run, or jump, or use any other peripatetic artifice; she solely and merely went to the cupboard.

We have seen that she was old and lonely, and we now further see that she was poor. For, mark, the words are "the cupboard." Not one of the cupboards, or the right-hand cupboard, or the left-hand cupboard, or the one above, or the one below, or the one under the floor, but just the cupboard. The one humble little cupboard the poor widow possessed. And why did she go to the cupboard? Was it to bring forth golden goblets or glittering precious stones, or costly apparel, or feasts, or any other attributes of wealth? It was to get her poor dog a bone! Not only was the widow poor, but her dog, the sole prop of her old age, was poor, too. We can imagine the scene. The poor dog, crouching in the corner, looking wistfully at the solitary cupboard, and the widow going to that cupboard—in hope, in expectation maybe — to open it, although we are not distinctly told that it was not half open or ajar, to open it for that poor dog.

But when she got there the cupboard was bare,
And so the poor dog had none.

"When she got there!" You see, dear brethren, what perseverance is. You see the beauty of persistence in doing right. She got there. There were no turnings and twistings, no slippings and slidings, no leaning to the right or falterings to the left. With glorious simplicity we are told she got here. And how was her noble effort rewarded?

"The cupboard was bare!" It was bare! There were to be found neither apples nor oranges, nor cheese-cakes, nor penny buns, nor gingerbread, nor crackers, nor nuts, nor lucifer matches. The cupboard was bare! There was but one, only one solitary cupboard in the whole of that cottage, and that one, the sole hope of the widow, and the glorious lodestar of the poor dog, was bare! Had there been a leg of mutton, a loin of lamb, a fillet of veal, even an ice from Gunter's, the case would have been different, the incident would have been otherwise. But it was bare, my brethren, bare as a bald head, bare as an infant born without a caul. Many of you will probably say, with all the pride of worldly sophistry: "The widow, no doubt, went out and bought a dog biscuit." Ah, no! Far removed from these earthly ideas, these mundane desires, poor Mother Hubbard, the widow, whom many thoughtless worldlings would despise, in that she only owned one cupboard, perceived—or I might even say saw—at once the relentless logic of the situation, and yielded to it with all the heroism of that nature which had enabled her without deviation to reach the barren cupboard. She did not attempt, like the stiff-necked scoffers of this generation, to war against the inevitable; she did no try, like the so-called men of science, to explain what she did not understand. She did nothing. "The poor dog had none!" And then at this point our information ceases. But do we not know sufficient? Are we not cognizant of enough?

Who would dare to pierce the veil that shrouds the ulterior fate of old Mother Hubbard—her poor dog—the cupboard—or the bone that was not there? Must we imagine her still standing at the open cupboard door, depict to ourselves the dog still drooping his disappointed tail upon the floor, the sought-for bone still remaining somewhere else? Ah! no, my dear brethren, we are not so permitted to attempt to read the future. Suffice it for us to glean from this beautiful story its many lessons; suffice it for us to apply them, to study them as far as in us lies, and, bearing in mind the natural frailty of our nature, to avoid being widows; to shun the patronymic of Hubbard; to have, if our means afford it, more than one cupboard in the house; and to keep stores in them all. And, oh! dear friends, keeping in recollection what we have learned this day, let us avoid keeping dogs that are fond of bones. But, brethren, if we do; if Fate has ordained that we should do any of these things, let us then go, as Mother Hubbard did, straight, without curveting or prancing, to our cupboard, empty though it be — let us, like her, accept the inevitable with calm steadfastness; and should we, like her, ever be left with a hungry dog and an empty cupboard, may future chroniclers be able to write also of us, in the beautiful words of our text:

And so the poor dog had none.

Had That Corn Very Long?

Quite easy to cure it with Putnam's Corn Extractor. Only takes twenty-four hours. No pain; dead sure cure. Try Putnam's. It's far the best.

Not counting those growing wild, Texas has, by a recent report, 859,000 pecan trees, which is claimed to be more cultivated trees than those of all other states combined.

NOURISH

the body, don't dose it with medicine. Scott's Emulsion is the best nourishment in existence. It is more than a food; you may doubt it, but it digests perfectly easy and at the same time gets the digestive functions in a condition so that ordinary food can be easily digested. Try it if you are run down and your food doesn't nourish you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.



Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

A Safe Medicine for Children

In buying a cough medicine for children never be afraid to buy CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. There is no danger from it, and relief is always sure to follow. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine in the world for these diseases. It is not only a certain cure for croup, but, when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given as directed. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.

Virtues of Yawning.

I think I'll have a laugh club annex to my Yawn Club. Which reminds me. A kind friend has sent me a clipping concerning yawns which I herewith acknowledge with thanks. My unknown friend evidently thinks he is sending me something new. But he isn't. It was written by a charter member of the Yawn Club, who is also its medical adviser. But let me tell you about it.

The clipping is headed "The Science of Yawning." Exactly. Yawning is an exact science. Every time you yawn you become a member of the club of which I have the honor to be founder and president.

"Yawning is beneficial," says the writer. You bet! It kills the get-busy germ.

"It serves the purpose of lung ventilation." There are inconsiderate persons who sing, to the annoyance of their neighbors, but the Yawners are not built on these lines.

"The lungs are not filled or exhausted by ordinary respiration." The aim of the Yawners' Club is to exhaust nothing but the lungs.

"There is a certain quantity of air which physiologists call 'residual air,' left in the recesses of the lungs after the ordinary respiration." Among the "residual airs," the airs that stay with us, is "Everybody Works but Father." Father is an honorary member of the Yawn Club.

"This in time becomes vitiated and affects the blood, and through it the nervous centers." Right, my friends, right. For a morning bracer take a yawn.

"The result is a yawn, which is really a stretching of the respiratory chamber to its fullest capacity, and the filling of it with freshly inspired air, which drives the vitiated air out." The freshly inspired air is "Begone, Dull Care."

"Yawning also opens, stretches and ventilates the vocal, nasal and auditory chambers in immediate connection with the mouth." Therefore, yawn brothers, yawn.—Grif Alexander, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

New Use for Sponge.

A new industry, the making of mattresses, pillows, etc., of sponge, has been started in Florida. The sponge material is cleansed of all foreign matter by a scrubbing process in large tanks of water, then run through wringers, and the drying continued by subjecting it to a cold-air blast. It is then shredded by machinery, sterilized and rendered odorless by chemical treatment, and subjected again to cold-air drying, when it is ready for use. It is claimed that the sponge mattresses are only about one-third of the weight and cost only about two-thirds as much as those of the same size made of hair; that they are thoroughly springy, yet firm and durable, and that they are especially sanitary, the material being nonabsorbent of moisture and emanations from the body. A pillow is made measuring 19 by 26 inches which weighs only one pound, feather pillows of the same size weighing three pounds. Other articles are a sponge cushion and a toy sponge ball as light as an inflated rubber ball.—Scientific American.

IT'S JUST AS EASY

to get Stewart's Chocolates as any others. They cost no more than pure Chocolates should cost. And they are so rich, so good, that you will always ask for

Stewart's Delicious Chocolates

All the best dealers have Stewart's.
The Stewart Co., Limited, Toronto.

LEEHING LAUNDRY.

Shirt collars ironed so will not hurt neck. Standup collars ironed so wing will not be broken. Ladies' dressed fluted. Vests ironed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods called for and delivered. Don't pay if work not satisfactory. K. F JOHNSING, PROP., 467 Richmond street. Phone 1544.

Practical Aid & Pictorial Suggestion for Women

Your Prettiest Jewels



A German Fancy



A Scallop in Place of a Hem

LIKE table linen, fine towels go straight to the heart of every woman who possesses really womanly tastes. No matter whether her time is spent in an office or in the more feminine occupation of directing the affairs of her household, linens are interesting to her—and "linen" includes everything from sheets and pillow cases and towels through exquisite things for the table to the coarser—but still interesting—kitchen cloths, such as cup towels and bread towels and the like.

Fashions affect towels, strange as it may appear, although there are certain kinds, good in the days of our grandmothers, which are as staple today as ever they were then. Some of the old French designs, wrought in linen damask—French, too—are even named, the same patterns practically left unchanged for a matter of twenty-five years or so.

One of them is named Marie Antoinette—one of those twenty-five-year-old designs. It has the famous little baskets, so characteristic of the fancy work of her time, joined for a border, with flowers (how fond she was of them!) falling from them all over the towel. Another is the Duchesse and another the Prairie—the one with a design of lilies of the valley, set on in stately fashion; the other with roses (little ones) and other flowers given a little more freedom of design.

They are staple among finer things, just as the simpler patterns in less fine damasks, down to the dots and dice, which are the most staple of all, and even damask toweling, are staple among less expesive towels.

But what is most popular of all now, and what bids fair to be so for a long while, are huck towels, with a world of variety got into the weight and weave and finishing. An occasional one is woven with little plain stripes edging both sides and back, after the fashion of the dimity and tape-edged handkerchiefs, the broken surface interrupted for a moment by a plain weave which shows off the beauty of the linen.

And huck towels—huckaback, to give them their proper title, although huck is the name they go by—come in every conceivable size and quality and finish.

Instead of the fringe of a few years ago, even the handsomest towels are finished with a hemstitched hem or with embroidery, the plain little hand-worked scallop which appears on anything and everything these days, or, perhaps, with drawnwork, or with an edge (and insertion to match) of Irish crochet lace—the close, firm kind.

Those trimmed with Irish lace are almost impossible to reproduce, unless you've been at lace-making for years and have learned, through constant work, the secret of getting the design so even and so firm that endless washings will apparently have no harmful effect upon it. They are costly to buy, but if you've some old Irish lace laid by, get the fine, plain huck, and trim the towels with the lace. If you've only enough for one end, use it, and hemstitch the other end. Many of the lace-trimmed towels are done that way, anyway.

These are the most costly of all, of course, and, for that matter, none of the ones included in the list is anything but expensive, although the work lavished upon them is what makes the cost.

But the woman who is deft with her needle may indulge in beautiful towels to her heart's content, whether or not her purse is able to stretch to the price of the made ones.

Practical Fancy-Work

Drawnwork offers untold possibilities to the women who can do it well. Being done with rather heavy threads—and, by the way, use linen thread for the work—it goes rapidly, and, if done in a close pattern, wears splendidly.

Scalloping is so pretty and so easy to do that it is fast gaining ground among the more practical forms of fancy work. The plain huck is got, and the ends done in the simplest sort of scallop, padded heavily, of course. You can even stamp your own, using a quarter to get the size that is popular, and ruling a line across the end so that the scallops may be even.

There's a heavy huck made—which is used often for the finest towels—called "elephant huck," got from the surface being broken up into larger "regular irregularities," as one woman put it. Yet the weaving is as close and fine as the least broken of all. And birdeye—a cross between huck and damask—is as popular as huck for the finer sort of towels.

Another huck (it's one of the costliest of all towels, and a beauty!) is Italian, and is fine, as light and almost—but not quite—as smooth. It is woven upon a hand loom, the ends of the warp knotted with other threads into a fringe made so firm and beautiful by the varied weaving and knotting that it is like a rare lace, and, best of all, wears "like iron."

As to embroidering, there's a toss-up between Irish and German fancies, but the only set rule is that it must be blind embroidery and of not too elaborate a design. A scallop that grows out into a design is as popular as any, the work done in such instances with very little padding.

Sizes vary, as does everything else. The very large towels are (temporarily, at least) out of fashion, except in those old-time, staple towels of French damask. The favorite size is about twenty-seven inches wide by about forty-two long, instead of the fifty and fifty-four inch towels, which were popular some years ago.

Hand towels come in several sizes, from the smallest, which are fourteen inches wide and twenty-four long, to those half a yard wide by a yard long, although the latter really belong to the other class of towels.

For the woman who wants to make her own towels, toweling comes in every conceivable width, of huck, or damask, or birdeye, plain as a pipestem, or with good, simple staple designs, sparingly applied.

Turkish toweling comes in almost as many widths—more, perhaps, for a double-width toweling comes in it (with colored borders woven in) of which to make bathrobes.

Braids and Buttons as Dress-trimmings



Silk Buttons and their Decorations

IT'S heyday and holiday with braids and buttons this season, for every sort of thing is trimmed with one or the other—or with both. Plenty of them are added evidence of the increased popularity of handwork, embroidered buttons of silk (or of linen for wash dresses) used with braids, and passementeries, made up of several narrow braids ingeniously put together.

Almost all the new braids have a tiny cord skilfully concealed in one edge of the silken mesh, by which the braid is drawn up into wonderful curves and wheels that become part of a more or less involved trimming. The most popular of all braids is a flat silk kind, with the square mesh that is called "basket weave," which comes in fine, rather closely woven kinds varying to a coarse open sort that is brimful of style.

The two widths most popular, although every width is used freely, are three-quarters of an inch and an inch wide.

Braids made of three cords plaited together are among the popular kinds, as are those braids—so elaborate as almost to belong with the passementeries—made of the narrowest and finest of silk braids, plaited and woven into intricate designs, some of them a complicated form of one time simple herringbone patterns.

Soutache braid is one of the most staple braids made, and the prettiest form of it is a revival of one in fashion ten or fifteen years ago, made with gold threads wrought into it, the gold showing only in the merest line at each side and an occasional glint of it coming from the centre.

Plenty of two and even three toned braids are used, some of them woven that way, as many made up of two or three braids—a close, firm one for one edge, with a loose, silky plait next, perhaps, and, edging it, a heavy waving cord, or one of the many fancy little braids which range themselves under the rather misleading name of featheredge.

Braiding is done upon perfectly straight lines on a great many suits and dresses, but the braiding that is all a succession of winding braids is growing, almost hourly, in popularity.

Some of the one-sided braids—there are hosts of them—make the prettiest sort of curved braiding. They are made, as the name indicates, with one side that is trimmed, the other of as plain a braid as can be found.

How Gold and Silver Are Applied

The use of gold and silver has undergone a revolution. Instead of the insistent note of metal ringing harshly out through an otherwise perfect harmony, only the least touch of it is used, a single thread woven in and out with apparent irregularity through some silky braid, invisible except for a glint when a strong light seeks it out.

The only gold or silver braids used are the little soutache braids, those mostly upon children's dresses, and the narrow flat gold braids made even narrower by being used to pipe other braids.

Of course, there are novelties in braids, which include interesting treatments with the metals, but even those are subdued to some soft, interesting coloring—silver and gray, for instance, woven together until the result is the prettiest of gray, shot with light. When an all-metal braid is better, threads of silver and of gun-metal are woven together, getting almost the effect of the combination of silk and metal threads, yet indescribably different.

Plaid braids are seldom used, except for children's dresses, but for that use there is practically nothing that takes their place, and, in consequence, they have become a sort of staple article. Both the gay French plaids and the soberer Scotch come in the flat braids, which have the strong little cords inside, ready to pull up.

Raspberry red is brought out in many of the newest braids, and with it a number of other new reds, dahlia and old rose, and a deeper red which has the curious opaque quality of Indian red, yet which shades more to the dahlias.

Alice blue is in evidence, of course, and with it a lot of soft silvery blues. There is one which started out to be turquoise, got tangled up with silver and gray, until it turned into a soft, lovely shade, utterly unlike the most distant cousin of turquoise blue, and as interesting as it is unusual.

From the black braids and trimmings, of course, more ideas are to be picked up than from all the colors put together, for in black the design counts for so much that ingenuity is severely taxed. One design would be plain in a trying way were it not for braid-buttons, which are set in the twists of braid at telling places.

A great deal of matching is done, or of matching one tone of this braid with the cloth it is to trim, and then adding two or three other shades—lighter or darker tones of the same color, or shades that contrast, though even then contrasts must be softened.

It is in these combinations of braids that the woman who likes individual touches upon her clothes is finding an outlet for her talent.

The range of ideas in buttons is almost as boundless.

A great many button moulds are used, covered with silk to match the dress, or shirtwaist upon which they are to be used. Usually they are plain, although some pretty conceits are about in the shape of buttons embroidered with French knots, or with some simple little design worked in the same tone as the silk itself.

On linen buttons, a favorite treatment consists in working a sort of net over the button, the stitch being the simplest form of what is known in lace work as the lace stitch—really a sort of button-holing into rows of stitches. Occasionally a wee bit of hardanger, or of eyelet work, is used for the buttons which are to go with blouses or shirtwaists embroidered in one of the two ways. In that case the button bits are mounted over other bits of linen when they are put on the moulds.

Embroidered buttons for children's clothes usually take the form of sailor buttons, with the all-important star worked in color upon it.

Besides the buttons in which fancy work takes a hand, there are apparently countless new buttons, the kind most in fashion being those which are enameled, both the dull and the glazed enamels equally good. These come in all sorts of designs from the boldest Egyptian ones to dainty Dresden affairs, out of some of which peep dainty ladies, powdered hair and jewels setting them off like a frame.

Jeweled effects are good, too, from the rhinestone buttons—squares or stars or circles—which give a rich little touch to evening gowns, to dull gold and silver effects, set with imitation amethyst, or jade, or a dozen other stones. There are even openwork effects, got by a metal top, cut open, under which is set glass colored like jewels. One particularly good button looks as though it were made up of cut jewels, set in circles. But a new device prevents their being the perishable things which at first sight you think them. For instead of being separate bits of glass, set in jewel fashion, liable to loosen and come out, they are all one piece, cut to represent a dozen.

Buttons and Buckles That Match

Cut steel and jet are both good, and all sorts of unusual shapes and designs are brought out in them.

An echo of English eyelet work is shown in buttons which are of colored glass covered with metal, the metal cut out in regular eyelets—the round or tear-drop types.

Beadwork has a hearing, too, in buttons (and buckles to match) made of colored beads put together in conventional designs of flowers, keeping them to soft, dull colors always.

And pearl buttons never were as popular before, plain or carved (and some of the carved ones are nothing short of rich), to be sewed on, in invisible fashion, through a drilled shank or through eyelets, little flat buttons with "fisheyes" each taking the place of the now almost impossible to get lace buttons.

So many new buttons can be matched in buckles that it is possible to get up a very interesting sort of treatment for a dress with the combinations.

Jeweled buttons and buckles, rhinestone, metal, the numerous finishing of gold, cleverly reproduced, and enamels—for all the more popular types of buttons there are buckles which match or combine well with them.

WOMEN AS WAGE EARNERS—KEEPING BOARDERS

By Cynthia Westover Alden

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IN a city or in a large village many a woman is confronted with these conditions: She has a good-sized house, entirely furnished, on her hands; filled, it may be, with associations dear to her; and yet in her mind's eye she can see the time when all will be taken away from her by the expenses of living, or the paying of taxes, or the interest on some luckless mortgage; or by all three, unless some way can be found to bring in money.

She turns, of course, to the keeping of boarders. It involves for her only unimportant additional investment for table linen, extra washstands, one or two more beds and perhaps some china and silverware. If she is sensible as well as confident, it may be that she has chosen the right course.

The keeper of a good boarding house ought to be proud of herself and proud of her work. She offers to her patrons a hearthstone not their own before which they can imagine themselves at home; a table at which they can make themselves, if they will, members of one big family; and the temporary use of her household goods is something they ought to appreciate.

Her influence for good on young men and young women who come under her rooftree must be unobtrusive, but it will be real if she is the right sort of a woman.

However, the successful keeper of a boarding house must combine the functions of a good stage manager behind the scenes and those of a good treasurer at the box office. It is hard to say which is the more important. If either is lacking, her career will be one-sided, her life will be one of discomfort and her success will be partial and imperfect.

As stage manager she will have to deal with properties, scenic effects and servants—the actors and actresses of her little drama.

Servants must be handled with tact and firmness. The cook has the star part; but the waitresses and the upstairs girl are not unimportant personages.

The properties mean much. One service of butter that is not quite right will be talked of for a month; though it may have been offered by inadvertence, through the fault of the grocer, and without any deep purpose of economy.

The meats must be good and well cooked. A little originality in desserts is a great help. It is wise not to be too ambitious about the number of dinner courses. People will be better satisfied with soup, meat, dessert and coffee, if all are just what they should be, than with half a dozen courses sloppily served and badly cooked.

Coffee, by the way, is worth special attention. Good coffee covers a multitude of sins. Find out how coffee should be bought and how it should be made before you begin to keep a boarding house.

One general rule may be laid down—do your catering yourself. Let no hired person have anything to say about what shall be bought or accepted from butcher or grocer. If you will take the trouble to go to market instead of letting the boys take your orders, you will get the best that is to be had, especially in the line of green groceries and meats, without paying an extra price.

I spoke of scenic effects as distinct from properties. By effects I mean what are intended to impress the eye and through the eye the mind of the person who sleeps in your bedroom and sits at your table.

Cleanliness is a part, a most significant part, of scenic effect. Clean towels, clean sheets, clean pillow cases, clean tablecloths, clean napkins and clean-looking waitresses are essential. Neatness and cleverness in room decoration and table decoration are not to be despised.

Confidence on the part of the boarder in what you place before him is what you must establish. It is not hard. He wants to be pleased; he wants to feel that your food can be depended on. If you can make him feel that, even the prunes and the corned-beef hash will have an interest of their own.

The box office duties remain to be considered. You will have business dealings, as a seller, with your patrons, men and women. You must fix your rates so that you can compete fairly with others in the business; you must adhere to them rigidly, and you must insist on prompt payments.

Yet the same courtesy that you expect from your grocer or butcher, the same deference, you must extend to the buyer of what you have to sell. And the time will come when you will exercise your judgment of human nature, and extend credit to the young woman who has had a fit of sickness or the young man who is temporarily out of a job, without losing anything by the proceeding.

If you would have peace in your place, don't gossip yourself, and don't encourage gossiping. Neither encourage nor discourage matchmaking, of which you are bound to see something if you have both young men and young women in your house.

If you have children, keep them out of sight as much as possible. They may be the best children in the world, but they are likely to make trouble. If you have earnestness and force of character, you may make a good living as a boarding-house keeper.

THE FINANCING OF A WEDDING

By Eleanor B. Clapp

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A WEDDING invitation does not always carry with it the obligation of a gift. It is customary for all intimate friends and relatives of the bride and bridegroom to send presents, and almost imperative for the best man, bridesmaids and ushers to do so.

Business associates of the bridegroom often show their appreciation of his worth in this way; but for the ordinary guest, especially one who has only received an invitation to the church, there is no such necessity.

Presents can be sent at any time after receiving cards, the earlier the better.

The bride-to-be should acknowledge all wedding gifts by friendly notes of thanks within a day or two of their receipt at latest. It is an unpardonable rudeness for her to wait until after the wedding to do this.

It is no longer very fashionable to publicly display the gifts on the occasion of the wedding. A few days before the ceremony the intimate friends and relatives of the bride are sometimes asked informally to the house to view the presents, or at the affair itself these tokens of affection are laid out in an upper room, which is kept closed; but from time to time the intimate friends are unostentatiously asked if they would care to see the gifts and are escorted thither by some members of the family.

All the expenses of the wedding must be paid by the bride's family; the invitations, announcements, fee to the sexton for opening the church, music, floral decorations—in fact, everything pertaining to the ceremony but the clergyman's fee.

The bridegroom should never be allowed to pay for any of these things. If necessary, let the affair be as simple as possible, with only near and dear friends and relatives surrounding the young couple; but let the bride maintain her proper dignity and refuse to have a larger wedding than she can afford.

The family of the bride also pay for the carriages for the bridal party, and, of course, all the expenses relative to the reception or breakfast. The guests provide their own carriages.

The bridegroom provides the carriage in which he drives to the church and the one in which he and the bride drive from the church to the house and from the house to the station. He pays the clergyman's fee and presents small gifts of jewelry to his ushers.

He gives the bride as fine a wedding present as he can afford, and sends her her bouquet. And he may, if he desires, send the bridesmaids their bouquets, but this is not obligatory. These bouquets are often furnished by the bride's family.

It is a graceful attention on his part, and one sure to be appreciated, to send a bouquet of violets or whatever flower she prefers to the bride's mother. And it is unnecessary to say that he pays for the wedding ring.

He is expected to provide everything for the furnishing of the new home except the house linen, which the bride purchases and prepares when she is selecting her trousseau.

To Hang Up a Dress Skirt

DON'T turn a dress skirt wrong side out before hanging it up, no matter how delicate a color it is. Nothing ruins the set more quickly, which is soon evidenced by the creases which creep here, there and everywhere.

It's natural enough, for the outside must necessarily be made a little larger and looser than the lining, and reversing the usual order of hanging is bound to react in some unpleasant way.

If the skirt is a delicate color, make a big bag of white muslin to slip it in while hanging up, or pin a white cloth—big enough to cover it—over it, taking care, in either case, to have the covering hang from the hook o. from the coat-hang r instead of dragging upon the skirt itself.

THE CARE OF THE BABY

By Dr. Emelyn L. Coolidge

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BETWEEN the eighteenth and twenty-fourth months the baby becomes much steadier on his feet than he has been before. He can now run quite fast, and sometimes takes delight in running away from a person just for mischief.

In summer, when the ground or piazza is dry, he may be allowed to walk out of doors for at least a short time every day. Do not let him grow tired, however; it is much better to keep the go-cart or carriage at hand.

A baby of this age is too young to walk in the streets in winter. He cannot wear heavy enough shoes to really keep his feet protected from the cold, damp sidewalks.

When a go-cart is used instead of a carriage, be sure to have the baby's legs well covered, so that the wind and dampness cannot chill him and so give him a cold. An excellent article for use in a go-cart is a large bag having a drawing string at the top.

The baby should be put into this bag, which will form a warm covering for the lower part of his body, and then the string should be drawn and tied under his arms. The air cannot possibly creep up under his legs if this bag is used.

The bag may be made of flannel, eiderdown cloth, broadcloth or felting, and may have the baby's initials embroidered on the front; or it may simply be made of an old crib blanket and then a small carriage robe may be placed over it.

A baby of this age must have his ears covered when out on very cold days. In the case of little boys some mothers object to the baby cap which has been worn up to this time by little girls and boys alike; if so, "Tam-o'-Shanter" caps, made of angora wool, and which can be pulled down over the baby's ears, are both pretty and useful. Ear muffs may be had for babies also, but are not very pretty to look at.

If the mother wants her little boy to wear a soft felt hat, it may have rosettes of ribbon lined with flannel sewed onto the elastic, so that the ears will be covered by them.

The baby girl should wear a lined bonnet which will sufficiently cover her ears.

Baby Rugs and Quilts

WEE rugs and quilts, made with birds and animals cut out of brightly colored stuffs, are a pretty addition to the baby's room. These may be got up as cheaply or as expensively as you please, the main point about them being the idea.

Get a plain color for the foundation—a delicate shade for a quilt; a deeper, more durable one, though with plenty of color in it, for a rug.

Cut the animals out of any material that is firm, not likely to fray, using, if you need anything for a pattern, pictures of animals from a catalogue.

If animals require more time and talent than you feel you possess, try instead such simple things as stars and blocks, sewing half a dozen into a figure like the houses children build with blocks.

Stitch the figures on by machine, after basting them carefully. If you use felt or any of the heavier materials, no turn-in is necessary.

How to be Healthy and Beautiful

by Mrs. Henry Symes

Proper Care of the First Teeth



UPON the care of the first teeth greatly depends the beauty and stability of the second set; therefore, intelligent care of them cannot begin too early.

Many mothers are of the opinion that keeping the teeth clean is the only requirement. To be sure, cleanliness is of the greatest importance, but there are other important points to be considered. Proper diet is one of these.

For instance, sugars and candies should be avoided, not because their immediate contact with the teeth is injurious, but because they frequently produce an acidity of the stomach which greatly affects the teeth.

If a child is ill during teething time, its system often lacks the necessary amount of bone-making elements; and in such cases a little limewater in the milk is most beneficial. When it begins to take something besides milk, plenty of cereals that are rich in bone-making elements should be given.

Just as early as possible start training the child in the care of its own teeth. Select a tiny toothbrush, soft and pliant; use every inducement—even bribery is permissible in this case—to obtain its regular use. Keep this up until it has become a well-established habit.

At the first sign of decay consult a dentist. To lose the first teeth prematurely is a pity, as it affects the durability of the second ones.

When the second teeth commence to appear, a dentist should examine them at least twice a year. Care must be taken that they are not crowded or allowed to come in unevenly. In this way much pain and even later disfigurement may be avoided.

Teeth have often become blackened and disfigured beyond redemption by strong medicines given in childhood. This seems like criminal carelessness on the part of parents; of course, it is only thoughtlessness; but the results are just as cruel and far-reaching as though a real injury had been intended.

Medicine that may blacken the teeth or injure the enamel should always be given through a glass tube.

Various Kinds of Baths That Promote Health

By Dr. Emma E. Walker

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IN one of the most charming of modern tales you remember how the little hero crept out from his sick bed to lie in the dust of the road in the sunshine, and was found there in his first peaceful sleep by those who had despaired of his life.

Few of us realize the wonderful, health-giving power of the sun's rays. It is well known that people who live in sunless rooms are never really well. I have heard that the life insurance rate is higher in the case of a man who spends his days in a sunless office.

If you go into a hospital, you will see that the wards are exposed to the sun and air. The effect of dark living rooms on the weak or sickly is very noticeable. Sunlight is a powerful disinfectant and sterilizer. Sun baths have many devotees. Either a part of the body may be exposed or the whole.

For the thin, pale girl the sun will work wonders. And as a remedy for insomnia it is invaluable. It causes abundant perspiration, which is a great cleanser of the body.

The general method of taking a sun bath is as follows: In our climate the sun bath room should have a southern exposure, with generous sloping windows. The patient should lie on the couch, uncovered, or with a covering of thin cheese cloth. A cot is really better than a couch. The cot is placed in front of the window. Care should always be taken to protect the head from the direct rays of the sun.

The proper length of the bath varies according to different factors, chief among which is the physical condition of the individual. The very feeble often cannot well bear more than five minutes' exposure, while the robust can stand it for three-quarters of an hour.

Of course, the intensity of the sun's rays must be taken into consideration. Another factor is the extent to which the body is exposed. There is nothing more strengthening to one convalescent from a long siege of fever like typhoid, or from a weakening disease such as diphtheria, than a sun bath.

The specific effects of a sun bath are many. It is a decided tonic; it acts beneficially on the nervous system and upon all the vital functions. It is valuable not only in health, but in disease as well.

Mud used for baths generally contains alkaline and saline substances. These stimulate the circulation of the skin. It is said that the constituents of the mud simply act upon the skin, and are not absorbed by it. The patient lies in a tub filled with this mud, which is about as thick as mush. It is generally employed in cases of gout and rheumatism.

The effect of cold air on the body is about the same as that of cold water, though it is less severe. The refreshing effect of this bath can be realized from the delight with which we hail an ocean breeze on a hot summer day. This effect accounts for the use of the fan.

Cold air is a powerful tonic. One of the first to call attention to the benefits of this bath was Benjamin Franklin. He used to walk about in his room at night before retiring after his clothing had been removed.

The air bath may also be taken out-of-doors, within high-walled inclosures which are provided for this purpose. There is no question but that the modern use of clothing hinders the proper function of the skin in many respects. Clothing retains noxious exhalations which should be thrown off.

Lying in cool, pure air promotes appetite and aids digestion, and its beneficial effects are quickly felt by those who try it.

The sand bath is also of value, and can be easily taken at the seashore. When the sun is very hot, the head should be protected by a cool cloth. When the skin is inactive, as is often the case in dyspepsia, this bath is very useful.

The indoor air bath is well accompanied by active exercise. It is well to have the temperature from 50 to 60 degrees. It may be much lower if the body is protected by a woolen blanket; in order to get the best effects it should be combined with a sun bath.

How Thought Affect the Beauty of the Face



PERHAPS few of us realize that nothing so quickly affects the beauty of the face as one's thoughts. But this is true, nevertheless.

If you want to become possessed of a beauty which is more than skin deep, cultivate beautiful thoughts and acquire a beautiful mind, which will surely reflect in your face and give you a beauty of expression which time and age cannot mar.

A woman who is qualified to talk on this subject says that she has found a beautiful book of poems to be a beautifier, far more beneficial than all the advice recommended by beauty specialists.

After a hard day's work, or when threatened with an attack of the "blues," she always turned to a beautiful poem to—as she expressed it—put her thoughts in order.

In this way her mind was engendered with beautiful thoughts, which penetrated the whole being. The outward effect was soon perceptible. It showed in the poise of her head, the light in her eyes and even in the tone of her voice.

There is no doubt that ugly thoughts destroy beauty. Many women who are not beautiful owe their condition to ugly, gloomy thoughts. They allow themselves to dwell on trifling annoyances and commonplaces, never seeking to elevate themselves and their thoughts above the dreary monotony of common, everyday existence.

Try cultivating a cheerful expression instead of a gloomy one, even if it is an effort; just making the effort is a step in the right direction.

When you rise in the morning form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done—a left-off garment to the woman who needs it, a kind or encouraging word to some one—trifles in themselves light as air; but they will have an everlasting and beneficial effect on the recipient and secure for you beauty which is not merely a skin-deep affair.

So guard your thoughts, since they are the die which stamps your face. Try these simple rules of hygiene and beauty: Be careful what you eat and drink and how and when you do it. Breathe deeply of pure, fresh air. Walk in the sunlight when possible, and keep your mind in such a condition that only beautiful thoughts will be reflected in your face.

Some Good Formulas for Beautifying the Face and Figure

To Remove Freckles

I wrote to you some time ago for advice. Not seeing anything in print that I asked for, I take the paper in order to get some of your recipes. Among them was something to remove freckles—to take the top skin right off, without injuring it. Also, something to keep them off in the summer months.

I do not recommend any preparation for freckles that will remove the outer skin. The following paste has proved beneficial in cases of stubborn freckles. There is no absolute preventive from freckles. However, by way of protection before exposure to sun or wind, rub in a good cold cream, wipe off with a soft cloth and dust over with a good toilet powder.

For Obstinate Freckles.

Oxide of zinc, ½ dram; subiodide of bismuth, ½ dram; dextrine, 1¾ drams; glycerin, ½ drams.

Spread the paste upon the freckles at night before going to bed. In the morning remove what remains with a little powdered borax and sweet oil.

Two Queries Answered

Will you kindly answer a couple of questions and very greatly oblige a reader?

I made up the formula for orange-flower cream, but as no instruction was given in regard to allowing it to boil, I was at a loss to know whether it was necessary only to melt the ingredients; so I allowed the mixture to boil. Was that wrong, and, if so, do you think it has taken away all its virtue? I also had the formula for oily hair made up, the one calling for sodium bicarb, sodium borate, tincture cochineal, cologne, alcohol, etc. Is that intended to be used full strength and rubbed into the scalp, or diluted in water and the hair shampooed with it? C. R. M.

In making the orange-flower cream it is only necessary to melt the ingredients, but I do not think that allowing it to boil would affect the cream to any extent. The lotion for oily hair is to be applied full strength to the roots of the hair.

Found Exercises Beneficial

Would you kindly tell me what would be good for filling out the face and making it round and plump; also for filling out the temples?

I found the movements for reducing the waist very satisfactory, and would like to know if there is any way in which to reduce the body.

My upper lip is losing its beauty; the skin seems loose, and lets the lip fall so the red scarcely shows. Is there anything that will draw it back to its proper place or restore it to its natural beauty? M. J.

There is nothing better than continued, gentle massage with a good skin food for filling out the face. Am glad you found the exercises for waist reduction beneficial. Since receipt of your letters others have been published for keeping the body slender. To improve the appearance of your lips train them in the desired direction by pinching gently between the thumb and forefinger.

To Keep Complexion Soft

Will you please tell me what is the best thing for the complexion, to make the skin soft and white—just a simple remedy?

ETTA LOUISE.

Keep your skin clean by washing it at least once a day with warm water and almond meal, rinsing afterward with clear, cold water. At night, before retiring, massage gently, using a good face cream.

How to Apply Cream

Will you please answer these questions for me?

How should the orange-flower cream be applied on the face and neck? Should the face be washed in warm water (as hot as one could stand), then apply cream? Should it be left on over night, or how long should it remain on, then? Must warm water and a good soap be used to wash it from the face? Does it injure the skin to steam the face for ten or fifteen minutes?

FARGO.

The best way to apply the orange-flower cream is to first bathe the skin in warm water and then rub the cream well into the pores of the skin, wiping off with a soft linen cloth. When the cream is applied as a protection before exposure to sun or wind, it is better not to use the water, simply apply the cream and wipe off gently afterward.

Excessive Perspiration of Feet

I am a constant reader of your department, and would like to have you inform me if the use of glycerine on the face will produce hair. My face chaps easily, and glycerine seems the only thing that helps it.

Also, I would like to ask you for a formula for perspiring feet. Some time ago you published a recipe in your paper which was excellent, but I have lost it. I think it was: Amylum, one dram; oxide of zinc, one dram; boracic acid, one dram. Now, I would like to know if you remember it, and if this is correct? READER.

Glycerine will not promote a growth of superfluous hair on the face. I do not remember having recommended the lotion referred to for excessive perspiration of the feet, but the following lotion has been used with excellent results by many of my correspondents:

Excessive Perspiration of the Feet.

Tannic acid, eight grams; bay rum, four fluid ounces.

Mother Asks Advice

I have a little girl 2 years of age, whose hair grows very thick, but is exasperatingly short. I wash it every morning, but it does not grow any longer. I wish you would help me in this matter. If you could give me some recipe to assist in growing the hair you would greatly oblige.

A MOTHER.

If the child's hair is thick, it shows that it is in good, healthy condition, and it will no doubt grow longer in time. Washing the hair every day is entirely too often; once in several weeks is quite frequent enough. Keeping the ends trimmed promotes a healthy growth.

Regrets Loss of Formula

Some time during November or December you published a formula for face cream containing lanolin, spermaceti, white wax, cocoanut oil, oil of sweet almonds, neroli, etc. There was no mutton tallow in it. Will you be kind enough to publish that again, as it was the finest cream I ever used? I thought I kept the formula, but cannot find it. LOUISE.

Orange-Flower Cream.

White wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1 ounce; lanolin, 2 ounces; cocoanut oil, 2 ounces; orange-flower water, 2 ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops.

Melt the first five ingredients together, take off the fire and beat until nearly cold, adding little by little the benzoin and, lastly, the orange-flower water.

Wants to Stain Skin

Could you kindly give me a formula of a lotion for staining the skin a dark brown, that is not injurious to use and will not wash off readily? C. C. B.

I have no formula for lotion that will stain the skin dark brown, but advise you to write to a reliable dealer in cosmetics, who will be able to furnish you with what you desire.

To Round Out the Wrists

In your reply to some one who asked how to plumpen their wrists, you told them to use a good skin food. Will you please tell me a good skin food to use? I would like to fatten my arms and neck. M. S. S.

Orange-flower cream, formula for which is frequently published in this department, is an excellent skin food. Cocoa butter is very good for building up the tissues of the skin, but should not be used when there is a tendency to growth of superfluous hair.

To Whiten the Neck

I notice that you give peroxide of hydrogen for whitening the neck. Will you please tell me if the neck will remain white, or if in time the skin will become dark from using the peroxide of hydrogen? My neck is very yellow, and creams do not seem to whiten it at all. E. L.

After the skin has been bleached with peroxide, it usually remains white for some time.

How to Apply Henna

Will you please tell me through your columns how henna should be applied to the hair? Should the plnt be diluted with water or applied by itself? N. W.

Henna may be applied in several ways; the simplest and easiest way for the amateur is to use a tea made of the leaves. In preparing the tea, use an ounce of leaves to a quart of water, and boil the whole down to one pint. The stain should be applied to the roots of the hair with a small brush; a clean toothbrush will answer. Next, with an ordinary hairbrush, distribute the henna through the hair evenly. Dry thoroughly afterward, either in the sun or by heat.

Skin Very Sensitive

I have noticed several valuable suggestions in your beauty columns and I am going to ask you if you can help me.

My skin itches every time I take a bath, and I have tried several kinds of soaps and have thoroughly rinsed myself after each bath, but still I itch just the same. My skin is very good, not a pimple of any kind; also please give me a good exercise to reduce a very large stomach. My hips are O. K. And please tell me if you think glycerine and rosewater will make hair grow on the face, if used on face when it is chapped. J. B. B.

Your skin is evidently very sensitive and easily irritated. I think you would find the application of a good toilet powder after the bath very soothing. Exercises for the reduction of the abdomen have been published since receipt of your inquiry. Glycerine and rosewater will not promote growth of superfluous hair.

Burns Leave Scar

Will you kindly tell me if you know of a cure for a scar left on the neck by a burn caused by iodine? I also have scars on my arms from burns. My hair is very thin. There does not appear to be very much dandruff, but the scalp seems to be diseased around the crown of the head. Which of your remedies would you advise me to use? VIOLET P.

To remove the scars on your neck and arms try rubbing several times a day with witch hazel cream and at night apply the following salve:

To Remove Scars.

Lanolin, 3 drams; ointment of biniodide of mercury, 1 dram. Rub in well once a day.

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Will you kindly advise me as to whether Dr. Vaucaire's remedy for bust development will give the desired results to a young mother and will it affect my baby in any way? Would it be advisable for one to use the orange-flower cream and the lotion for hair, freckles and sunburn at the same time, or would one interfere with the other? By answering these questions you will greatly oblige. A YOUNG MOTHER.

The Vaucaire remedy would be very beneficial in your case, and will not affect the baby in any way. The orange-flower cream and freckle lotion will not conflict with each other, but should not be applied at the same time.

Down on Lip

I am troubled with a light growth of hair around my mouth. Will you kindly tell me the probable cost of removing it by means of the X-ray, and if the operation is at all painful?

Will you also tell me if peroxide and ammonia if used faithfully, will remove it permanently in time, and will you kindly tell me how it is used? I have never used anything to try and remove it, consequently the hair is very soft. MAUD C.

Commercial rates are not given in this department, but I think it quite possible that you can arrange to have the superfluous hair removed by the X-ray at a moderate cost. The peroxide and ammonia treatment is not recommended as a permanent cure, although its continued use sometimes kills the roots of the hair and thus effects a permanent removal. Wash the affected parts with a solution of water and ammonia and then apply the peroxide with a soft

Queries Answered by Mrs. Symes

E. L.:

Peroxide of hydrogen is an excellent face bleach. Care should be taken not to get any of it on the hair or eyebrows, as it will change the color. If the brown spots on your face are moth patches, the following formula will prove beneficial. If, however, they are moles, you will need the services of an expert for their removal.

To Remove Moth Patch.

Cocoa butter, 10 grams; castor oil, 10 grams; oxide of zinc, 20 centigrams; white precipitate, 10 centigrams; essence of rose, 10 drops.

Apply to the moth patch night and morning.

F. S. B.:

As the wrinkles under your eyes seem obstinate, try using cocoa butter, which is excellent for filling up the tissues of the skin. Rub it in gently every night before retiring, and wash the face with cold water in the morning. Do not use the cocoa butter too frequently if there is any tendency to growth of superfluous hair.

J. R.:

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S. C. P.

...tion for Oily, Damp Hair.

...easy, moist hair, the following is an ...drying lotion. If used daily, it ... produce a crispy condition and an ... shade:

Powdered bicarbonate of soda, borate of soda (also powdered), ¼ ounce of each; eau de cologne, 1 fluid ounce; alcohol, 2 fluid ounces; tincture of cochineal, ½ fluid ounce; distilled water, 16 ounces.

Mix and agitate until solution is complete.

To Darken the Brows

A short time ago you published the name of a certain kind of stain for the eyebrows and eyelashes. I have forgotten the name, but think that it was some kind of Chinese stain.

I would greatly appreciate your kindness if you would please publish same again.

PANSY BLOSSOM.

Chinese Eyelash Stain.

Gum arabic, 1 dram; india ink, ½ dram; rosewater, 4 ounces.

Powder the ink and gum and triturate small quantities of the powder with the rosewater until you get a uniform black liquid in a powder, and then add the remainder of the rosewater to it. It should be applied with a tiny camel's hair brush.

Hair Prematurely Gray

Will you kindly inform me what can be done for my prematurely gray hair? I am in the early twenties, and my hair is already streaked with gray through the front. I see you mention a "physician's prescription" as excellent for this. Could you kindly publish it? LUCILE.

The Physician's Remedy has been published since receipt of your letter. This is, of course, a dye for the hair. As you are very young to have gray hair, I think it quite possible that a reliable hair expert might be able to restore the color without using a dye. Proper scalp treatment will often do a great deal in this respect.

Annoying Dandruff

Will you kindly give me a recipe for my hair? It is very dry, and no matter what I do with it, I can't seem to get the dandruff out. Also, tell me what will stop it from falling out. I hope you will be able to help me.

If you get rid of the dandruff no doubt your hair will stop falling. Use the dandruff cure for which I am giving you formula, and shampoo about once in three weeks with the following mixture:

Egg Shampoo.

Yolk of one egg, one pint hot rain water, spirit of rosemary, one ounce. Beat the mixture thoroughly and use it warm. Rub it well into the scalp and rinse with several clear waters.

To Remove Dandruff.

Tincture of cantharides, one ounce; liquid ammonia, one dram; glycerine, half ounce; oil thyme, half dram; rosemary oil, half dram. Mix all together with six ounces of rosewater. Rub the scalp thoroughly with this preparation until no further evidence of dandruff is noticed.

How to be Healthy and Beautiful

by Mrs. Henry Symes

Proper Care of the First Teeth



UPON the care of the first teeth greatly depends the beauty and stability of the second set; therefore, intelligent care of them cannot begin too early.

Many mothers are of the opinion that keeping the teeth clean is the only requirement. To be sure, cleanliness is of the greatest importance, but there are other important points to be considered. Proper diet is one of these.

For instance, sugars and candies should be avoided, not because their immediate contact with the teeth is injurious, but because they frequently produce an acidity of the stomach which greatly affects the teeth.

If a child is ill during teething time, its system often lacks the necessary amount of bone-making elements; and in such cases a little limewater in the milk is most beneficial. When it begins to take something besides milk, plenty of cereals that are rich in bone-making elements should be given.

Just as early as possible start training the child in the care of its own teeth. Select a tiny toothbrush, soft and pliant; use every inducement—even bribery is permissible in this case—to obtain its regular use. Keep this up until it has become a well-established habit.

At the first sign of decay consult a dentist. To lose the first teeth prematurely is a pity, as it affects the durability of the second ones.

When the second teeth commence to appear, a dentist should examine them at least twice a year. Care must be taken that they are not crowded or allowed to come in unevenly. In this way much pain and even later disfigurement may be avoided.

Teeth have often become blackened and disfigured beyond redemption by strong medicines given in childhood. This seems like criminal carelessness on the part of parents; of course, it is only thoughtlessness; but the results are just as cruel and far-reaching as though a real injury had been intended.

Medicine that may blacken the teeth or injure the enamel should always be given through a glass tube.

Various Kinds of Baths That Promote Health

By Dr. Emma E. Walker

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IN one of the most charming of modern tales you remember how the little hero crept out from his sick bed to lie in the dust of the road in the sunshine, and was found there in his first peaceful sleep by those who had despaired of his life.

Few of us realize the wonderful, health-giving power of the sun's rays. It is well known that people who live in sunless rooms are never really well. I have heard that the life insurance rate is higher in the case of a man who spends his days in a sunless office.

If you go into a hospital, you will see that the wards are exposed to the sun and air. The effect of dark living rooms on the weak or sickly is very noticeable. Sunlight is a powerful disinfectant and sterilizer. Sun baths have many devotees. Either a part of the body may be exposed or the whole.

For the thin, pale girl the sun will work wonders. And as a remedy for insomnia it is invaluable. It causes abundant perspiration, which is a great cleanser of the body.

The general method of taking a sun bath is as follows: In our climate the sun bath room should have a southern exposure, with generous sloping windows. The patient should lie on the couch, uncovered, or with a covering of thin cheese cloth. A cot is really better than a couch. The cot is placed in front of the window. Care should always be taken to protect the head from the direct rays of the sun.

The proper length of the bath varies according to different factors, chief among which is the physical condition of the individual. The very feeble often cannot well bear more than five minutes' exposure, while the robust can stand it for three-quarters of an hour.

Of course, the intensity of the sun's rays must be taken into consideration. Another factor is the extent to which the body is exposed. There is nothing more strengthening to one convalescent from a long siege of fever like typhoid, or from a weakening disease such as diphtheria, than a sun bath.

The specific effects of a sun bath are many. It is a decided tonic; it acts beneficially on the nervous system and upon all the vital functions. It is valuable not only in health, but in disease as well.

Mud used for baths generally contains alkaline and saline substances. These stimulate the circulation of the skin. It is said that the constituents of the mud simply act upon the skin, and are not absorbed by it. The patient lies in a tub filled with this mud, which is about as thick as mush. It is generally employed in cases of gout and rheumatism.

The effect of cold air on the body is about the same as that of cold water, though it is less severe. The refreshing effect of this bath can be realized from the delight with which we hail an ocean breeze on a hot summer day. This effect accounts for the use of the fan.

Cold air is a powerful tonic. One of the first to call attention to the benefits of this bath was Benjamin Franklin. He used to walk about in his room at night before retiring after his clothing had been removed.

The air bath may also be taken out-of-doors, within high-walled inclosures which are provided for this purpose. There is no question but that the modern use of clothing hinders the proper function of the skin in many respects. Clothing retains noxious exhalations which should be thrown off.

Lying in cool, pure air promotes appetite and aids digestion, and its beneficial effects are quickly felt by those who try it.

The sand bath is also of value, and can be easily taken at the seashore. When the sun is very hot, the head should be protected by a cool cloth. When the skin is inactive, as is often the case in dyspepsia, this bath is very useful.

The indoor air bath is well accompanied by active exercise. It is well to have the temperature from 50 to 60 degrees. It may be much lower if the body is protected by a woolen blanket; in order to get the best effects it should be combined with a sun bath.

How Thought Affect the Beauty of the Face



PERHAPS few of us realize that nothing so quickly affects the beauty of the face as one's thoughts. But this is true, nevertheless.

If you want to become possessed of a beauty which is more than skin deep, cultivate beautiful thoughts and acquire a beautiful mind, which will surely reflect in your face and give you a beauty of expression which time and age cannot mar.

A woman who is qualified to talk on this subject says that she has found a beautiful book of poems to be a beautifier, far more beneficial than all the advice recommended by beauty specialists.

After a hard day's work, or when threatened with an attack of the "blues," she always turned to a beautiful poem to—as she expressed it—put her thoughts in order.

In this way her mind was engendered with beautiful thoughts, which penetrated the whole being. The outward effect was soon perceptible. It showed in the poise of her head, the light in her eyes and even in the tone of her voice.

There is no doubt that ugly thoughts destroy beauty. Many women who are not beautiful owe their condition to ugly, gloomy thoughts. They allow themselves to dwell on trifling annoyances and commonplaces, never seeking to elevate themselves and their thoughts above the dreary monotony of common, everyday existence.

Try cultivating a cheerful expression instead of a gloomy one, even if it is an effort; just making the effort is a step in the right direction.

When you rise in the morning form a resolution to make the day a happy one to a fellow-creature. It is easily done—a left-off garment to the woman who needs it, a kind or encouraging word to some one—trifles in themselves light as air; but they will have an everlasting and beneficial effect on the recipient and secure for you beauty which is not merely a skin-deep affair.

So guard your thoughts, since they are the die which stamps your face. Try these simple rules of hygiene and beauty: Be careful what you eat and drink and how and when you do it. Breathe deeply of pure, fresh air. Walk in the sunlight when possible, and keep your mind in such a condition that only beautiful thoughts will be reflected in your face.

Some Good Formulas for Beautifying the Face and Figure

To Remove Freckles

I wrote to you some time ago for advice. Not seeing anything in print that I asked for, I take the paper in order to get some of your recipes. Among them was something to remove freckles—to take the top skin right off without injuring it. Also, something to keep them off in the summer months. C. C.

I do not recommend any preparation for freckles that will remove the outer skin. The following paste has proved beneficial in cases of stubborn freckles. There is no absolute preventive from freckles. However, by way of protection before exposure to sun or wind, rub in a good cold cream, wipe off with a soft cloth and dust over with a good toilet powder.

For Obstinate Freckles.

Oxide of zinc, ½ dram; subiodide of bismuth, ¼ dram; dextrine, 1¾ drams; glycerine, 1½ drams.

Spread the paste upon the freckles at night before going to bed. In the morning remove what remains with a little powdered borax and sweet oil.

Two Queries Answered

Will you kindly answer a couple of questions and very greatly oblige a reader?

I made up the formula for orange-flower cream, but as no instruction was given in regard to allowing it to boil, I was at a loss to know whether it was necessary only to melt the ingredients; so I allowed the mixture to boil. Was that wrong, and, if so, do you think it has taken away all its virtue? I also had the formula for oily hair made up, the one calling for sodium bicarb, sodium borate, tincture cochineal, cologne, alcohol, etc. Is that intended to be used full strength and rubbed into the scalp, or diluted in water and the hair shampooed with it?

In making the orange-flower cream it is only necessary to melt the ingredients, but I do not think that allowing it to boil would affect the cream to any extent. The lotion for oily hair is to be applied full strength to the roots of the hair.

Found Exercises Beneficial

Would you kindly tell me what would be good for filling out the face and making it round and plump; also for filling out the temples?

I found the movements for reducing the waist very satisfactory, and would like to know if there is any way in which to reduce the body.

My upper lip is losing its beauty; the skin seems loose, and lets the lip fall so the red scarcely shows. Is there anything that will draw it back to its proper place or restore it to its natural beauty? M. J.

There is nothing better than continued, gentle massage with a good skin food for filling out the face. Am glad you found the exercises for waist reduction beneficial. Since receipt of your letters others have been published for keeping the body slender. To improve the appearance of your lips train them in the desired direction by pinching gently between the thumb and forefinger.

To Keep Complexion Soft

Will you please tell me what is the best thing for the complexion, to make the skin soft and white—just a simple remedy?

ETTA LOUISE.

Keep your skin clean by washing it at least once a day with warm water and almond meal, rinsing afterward with clear, cold water. At night, before retiring, massage gently, using a good face cream.

How to Apply Cream

Will you please answer these questions for me?

How should the orange-flower cream be applied on the face and neck? Should the face be washed in warm water (as hot as one could stand), then apply cream? Should it be left on one night, how long should it remain on, then? Must warm water and a good soap be used to wash it from the face? Does it injure the skin to steam the face for ten or fifteen minutes?

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S. C. P.

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For greasy, moist hair, the following is an excellent drying lotion. If used daily, it tends to produce a crispy condition and an auburn shade:

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To Darken the Brows

A short time ago you published the name of a certain kind of stain for the eyebrows and eyelashes. I have forgotten the name, but think that it was some kind of Chinese stain.

I would greatly appreciate your kindness if you would please publish same again.

PANSY BLOSSOM.

Chinese Eyelash Stain.

Gum arabic, 1 dram; india ink, ½ dram; rosewater, 4 ounces.

Powder the ink and gum and triturate small quantities of the powder with the rosewater until you get a uniform black liquid in a powder, and then add the remainder of the rosewater to it. It should be applied with a tiny camel's hair brush.

Hair Prematurely Gray

Will you kindly inform me what can be done for my prematurely gray hair? I am in the early twenties, and my hair is already streaked with gray through the front. I see you mention a "physician's prescription" as excellent for this. Could you kindly publish it? LUCILLE.

The Physician's Remedy has been published since receipt of your letter. This is, of course, a dye for the hair. As you are very young to have gray hair, I think it quite possible that a reliable hair expert might be able to restore the color without using a dye. Proper scalp treatment will often do a great deal in this respect.

Annoying Dandruff

Will you kindly give me a recipe for my hair? It is very dry, and no matter what I do with it, I can't seem to get the dandruff out. Also, tell me what will stop it from falling out. I hope you will be able to help me. RUTH P.

If you get rid of the dandruff no doubt your hair will stop falling. Use the dandruff cure for which I am giving you formula, and shampoo about once in three weeks with the following mixture:

Egg Shampoo.

Yolk of one egg, one pint hot rain water, spirit of rosemary, one ounce. Beat the mixture thoroughly and use it warm. Rub it well into the scalp and rinse with several clear waters.

To Remove Dandruff.

Tincture of cantharides, one ounce; liquid ammonia, one dram; glycerine, half ounce; oil thyme, half dram; rosemary oil, half dram. Mix all together with six ounces of rosewater. Rub the scalp thoroughly with this preparation until no further evidence of dandruff is noticed.