

43RD YEAR NO. 19003

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1907—TEN PAGES.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

HON. MR. EMMERSON TO RESIGN RETURNS TO CABINET LATER

Minister of Railways Temporarily Abandons Portfolio While Clearing Name of Libelous Charge.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, April 2.—When the House meets this afternoon, Sir Wilfrid Laurier will announce that Hon. H. R. Emmerson has tendered his resignation, and that the Premier has advised his excellency to accept the same. Sir Wilfrid will briefly explain the reasons which actuated the Minister of Railways in taking what everyone will recognize to be a manly course. It will permit him to meet his accusers in the courts and to clear himself of the foul aspersions which his political opponents are endeavoring to fasten upon his character.

A Flat Denial.

Mr. Emmerson will follow the Premier by giving a flat and emphatic denial to the story, which first appeared in the *Fredericton Gleaner*, of which George W. Fowler, M. P., is president, and for which a prominent Conservative member acts as Ottawa correspondent.

Proceeds Against Papers.

Mr. Emmerson will announce that he has taken legal proceedings against the *Gleaner* and every newspaper that has published what he characterizes as libelous and wholly untrue, and as soon as he has shown the falsity of the charge, he will once more place his services at the disposal of his leader.

There is a great deal of sympathy expressed for Mr. Emmerson, as he is a hard-working minister, popular on both sides of the House, and has brought the Intercolonial Railway into a high state of efficiency, and at the same time left a surplus in the treasury.

FIGARO PRINTS PAPAL PAPERS

And Threatens to Publish Statements of Diplomats to the Church.

Paris, April 2.—The *Figaro* today returns again to the documents that came into the possession of the French Government at the time of the expulsion from France of Mgr. Montagnini, the former secretary of the papal nunciature here. The paper says these documents are all in its possession, and it purposes to print separate papers from time to time as seems suitable.

Today's publications consist of three documents, the substance of which already has appeared in the analysis of all the documents made by the paper. The first document is a report of Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state.

The second document also is a report to Cardinal Merry Del Val. It makes up many subjects, but principally the opposition to the Liberal League met with in religious circles. A most interesting portion of this document refers to efforts to secure the appointment of Bellamy Storer as American ambassador to Paris in succession to Gen. Porter.

The third document published today is a letter from Cardinal Merry Del Val to the Archbishop of Lyons, instructing him to interfere with the League of French Women, a royalist society, which was supporting the royalist candidates instead of the Catholic Republicans. Referring to the Liberal League, Cardinal Merry Del Val says:

"If they want to spend money in electioneering, let them hand it over to the archbishop, who will consult with M. Piau on the choice of candidates and the best use of the money." *Figaro* considers that this letter, upon which the Government relies to prove interference by the Pope in French politics, simply shows that the Pope was acting only in the interests of religion, as was his duty, and in no way supporting anti-republican ideas.

The *Figaro* concludes with a threat to publish certain documents containing alleged conversations with diplomats unless it is sure that the Government will not publish them.

FELL INTO FLAMES

Riverside Man Perishes While Endeavoring to Save His Home.

Melbourne, April 1.—The home of Mr. Kellock at Riverside, five miles from this village, caught fire today, and Mr. Kellock in trying to extinguish the flames fell through the roof and was burned to death. No particulars have been received.

LARDER LAKE STAMPEDE

Government Sends Expert to Aid the Many Prospectors.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 2.—Approximately half a million pounds of ore were shipped from Cobalt last week by the following mines: Coniagas, 65,070; Nipissing, 117,720; O'Brien, 145,990; Right of Way, 3,800; Cobalt Town Site, 43,000; Tretheway, 102,650. Total, 477,230.

The Government has commenced the survey of the Larder Lake district in order to accommodate the many prospectors who are rushing in there. J. J. Newman, of Windsor, has been sent up to do the work. Thus far he has had to mark out the line on trees and is going to the fact that the country is yet frozen and covered with many feet of snow.

COAL STRIKE ON IN THE FAR WEST

First Shot Fired by Big Concern at Locking Out Its Men.

Calgary, Alta., April 2.—The joint convention here of miners and operators having broken up yesterday over the non-discrimination clause, without signing any contracts, a general strike is the likely consequence. The first shot in the coming battle has been already fired, the Canada West Coal and Coke Company at Taber having locked out their men. The general manager of the mine will not allow the men to work or the mine to operate unless the former agree to work ten hours a day.



THE HON. H. R. EMMERSON, Dominion Minister of Railways, Who Temporarily Resigns from the Cabinet.

FIREMEN RESCUE TWO WOMEN FROM A BURNING BUILDING

Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. Chrysler Have a Narrow Escape From Suffocation.

The firemen at 1:30 this morning made a record run to Hyman street, where they arrived in time to save a couple of women from suffocation.

At the hour named a man walking along Richmond street heard screams and saw the glare of a fire in a house at 179 Hyman street.

His man to the corner of Richmond street and Central avenue, where he pulled box 123, and brought the firemen to the scene.

The fire-fighters found the house full of smoke and a fire rapidly getting under headway.

Two women were in the building. They were Mrs. Drummond and Mrs. Chrysler, and they were in a hysterical condition.

One woman was in the front room and she was readily taken out, but the other was in a bedroom, where she was found by Fireman McDonald. She was half suffocated by the smoke and heat.

The damage to the house was slight.

It appears that the lamp exploded or was knocked from the table in a brawl, as it is alleged the women had been drinking during the night.

MOBBED THE ENGLISHMEN

Imported Longshoremen Have Strident Experience at Hamburg.

Hamburg, April 2.—Eight English longshoremen were badly injured and many others were slightly hurt in a fight last night with locked-out longshoremen. The Englishmen had been on an excursion, contrary to warnings which they had received, and were assaulted on their return to the wharf, where they were embarking for the ships in the harbor, on board of which they were housed in order to keep them from getting into contact with the locked-out men. A mob of the latter fell upon the Englishmen with stones, and a strong force of police had to be hurried to the scene in order to rescue the imported laborers.

The Stork Triumphs in Train Race to the U. S.

Engineer Does His Best, But Baby is Born a Canadian.

Detroit, April 1.—While a Michigan Central immigrant train was speeding on its way to Windsor yesterday morning, a baby boy was born to Mrs. Mary Rosenbloom, a Russian Jewish immigrant on her way to the United States.

The proud mother was anxious that the child be born in the United States, the land of her adoption, and the engineer put on full speed at her request, but the stork took matters in his own hands, and the youngest member of the Rosenbloom family will have the greater honor of claiming the Dominion of Canada as the land of his nativity, though he missed being born under the Stars and Stripes by only a few hours.

The little mite of humanity came into existence near Tilbury, Ont. One of the Michigan Central surgeons had been notified, and remained with the mother and her child until the train arrived at Windsor.

Members of the train crew came to the rescue with overcoats and other parts of their wardrobe that they were able to dispose with, and the newly arrived passenger of the immigrant train managed to keep moderately warm.

Several hundred immigrants were on board the train, and they all took a great interest in the little Mr. Rosenbloom. It is probable that the mother and child will remain in Windsor until she regains her strength. Both were said to be doing nicely last night.

COTTER TO TAKE M'GUIGAN'S PLACE

Rumored That Pere Marquette General Manager Is to Go to Grand Trunk.

An interesting rumor was in circulation in local railway circles today to the effect that General Manager Cotter, of the Pere Marquette Railway, whose headquarters are in Detroit, is to leave that company and become manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, in place of Mr. F. H. McGuigan, who resigned to go to the Great Northern.

Mr. Cotter is known as one of the most progressive, steady and brainiest railway men in America today.

It is said that he has frequently been approached by the Grand Trunk, and that now that company has made him a tempting offer.

Mr. Cotter is well known in London. He was here several times last summer, when he met the city to talk over the extension of the L. and P. S. R. lease.

It is said that Mr. McGuigan is drawing \$20,000 a year from "Jim" Hill's road, as against \$12,000 which he was receiving from the Grand Trunk.

The resignation of Mr. McGuigan is being followed by a number of other resignations from the Grand Trunk.

Mr. S. Ennis, formerly trainmaster in this city, but lately assistant superintendent of the Canada Atlantic division, with headquarters at Ottawa, has quit the Grand Trunk to accept a position with Mr. McGuigan on the Great Northern.

Mr. G. R. McLeod, division engineer at Toronto, has also resigned to go to the Great Northern. It is said, and it is rumored that Mr. C. S. Cunningham, superintendent at St. Thomas, will do likewise.

BRIDGE QUESTION BEFORE COUNCIL

Judge Macbeth May Have to Settle It on Its Merits.

At a special meeting of the county council, which began this morning at 11 o'clock, the good roads bylaw question and the matter of taking over several bridges now held by London Township were threshed out thoroughly, but no definite action taken.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon a deputation from the county council will confer with Judge Macbeth on the bridge question, the judge having notified the council that in case they could not decide just what they wanted to do on the subject he would settle the case on its merits.

Speaking for London Township, Councilor Frank Glass stated that all the people of that municipality asked was a square deal in the matter, and that they were quite willing to meet the council part way in any action it might take.

Mr. J. C. Elliott, county solicitor, spoke briefly on the good roads bylaw, and stated that in his opinion the Provincial Government were willing to do the right thing by the county in the matter of a one-third grant in the future as in the past.

Dr. Frank A. McGuire, the Tombs physician, was the first witness. He said he had seen Thaw two or three times a week since June 25 last. Dr. McGuire said he also had seen Thaw every day of his trial.

Dr. McGuire testified that Thaw since becoming a prisoner had always acted and talked rationally.

Dr. McGuire was asked about the book in which he kept a record of the prisoner and which Mr. Jerome produced before the commission on Saturday. He said the book contained mostly hearsay matter, and but few original entries by himself.

Questioned by Mr. Jerome, he said he had never made a special examination of Thaw to determine his sanity or insanity. He also said he had been refused permission to be present at Thaw's examination on June 28 last by the alienists for the defense.

Dr. McGuire said he had not talked with Thaw regarding his trial or his mental condition. Their conversations had been confined to current topics.

THE WEATHER.

TOMORROW—FAIR AND MILD.

FORECASTS.

Tuesday, April 2—8 a.m.

Today—Southeasterly winds; fair and a little milder.

Wednesday—Fair and mild.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations. 8 a.m. Min. Weather.

Windsor 28 24 Cloudy

Port Arthur 32 22 Fair

Parry Sound 18 6 Clear

Toronto 22 18 Clear

Montreal 24 22 Fair

Quebec 22 18 Clear

Father Point 28 18 Cloudy

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

Tall Paring Is Necessary To Keep Tax Rate Down

MR. ST. JOHN IMPROVES His Physicians Now Think That the Speaker May Recover.

Toronto, April 2.—A slight improvement is reported this morning in the condition of Speaker St. John, and the attending physicians have hopes, if slight ones, that he will recover.

DO NOT DECORATE LIBRARY WALLS

Regulations, Considered Absurd By Some, Have Been Removed of Late.

At the seventh annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, held in Toronto yesterday, the president, Mr. Norman Gurd, of Sarnia, made some strong criticisms of the methods in vogue in the public libraries of the Province. Among other things he said:

"It is very proper that we should devote a great deal of our attention to library plans, and endeavor to obtain for the communities which we serve thoroughly modern and well-equipped buildings, but we must not forget that the library consists of books, not bricks, and that a beautiful building is not essential to the library's work."

Absurd Regulations.

"The ingenuity displayed in many libraries in placing barriers between the people and their books is appalling. Children are driven from the library by the absurd age limit, and persons applying for membership have to comply with red tape rules and pay a fee for their cards. Then, too, how often are the walls of the library placarded with threatening notices. 'Thou shalt not' is everywhere in evidence. The atmosphere is one of suspicion. The successful library must be conducted on other lines. The rules should be of the simplest description, and there should be only such as are absolutely necessary. The people should be made to feel that they are welcome, and that the library belongs to them, and is not the private property of the board."

The Complaint About Fiction.

"We hear a great deal of complaint as to the amount of fiction circulated in our public libraries. It is charged that the average reader takes out too much fiction, and that much of what he reads is 'trashy.' If the latter charge has any weight, it bears not against the reader so much as against the board. The 'trashy' fiction could not be taken out of the library if it had not first been put in."

The speaker went on to say that much of the so-called fiction had a great educational value.

"The public library is in the ultimate reduction simply a case of public ownership, where the community as a whole join to provide a stock of books which the citizens as a whole may take turns to read, and the library board is but the committee which they appoint to carry out their views. The people who provide the funds have some rights in this connection, and the lover of fiction is in the same class as his fellow-citizens."

The London Library.

An Advertiser reporter this morning continued on page eight.

SUICIDED IN YUKON

Lee Wigle, Western Ontario Man, Ends His Life.

A Vancouver dispatch of yesterday says: Word has been received here of the suicide of Lee Wigle, aged about 30, at Dawson, by shooting. Wigle went to Dawson about four years ago with an uncle, Mr. Herring, who came here from London, Ont. He clerked in the latter's store, and is supposed to have got into trouble over something in connection with the books.

Mrs. David Cox, now of Penhold, Alta., is Wigle's mother. The family formerly lived in Goderich, Ont., but the young man practiced civil engineering in the States, and was married there. Mrs. Frank Hewatt, Stratford, is a sister.

THE ROLLERS DESERTED

Windsor Thinks Mother Elinor Has Gone to the Old Country.

Windsor, Ont., April 2.—It is believed here that Mrs. Mason, "Mother Elinor," of the Flying Rollers community, and D. L. Mackay, her secretary, have gone to England. It is known they held tickets reading Montreal when they left here by a C. P. R. train on Sunday night. On leaving the God House just before midnight both were heavily muffled in furs and wraps, with the evident desire to conceal their identity, but Mackay was too well known here, where he had been a prominent figure for several years, and was identified by several railway men. A third person, a man, accompanied them. Who he was has not been disclosed. It is probable the property owned in this city and in Detroit by the community will be disposed of, and that the colony will remove to Fenwick, Mich., where several members now live on a farm owned by the Rollers.

A special meeting of the board of trade has been called for Friday night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. George C. Gibbons, K.C., chairman of the international waterways commission, will deliver an address on "International Waterways."

It is expected that the committee sent to Buffalo last week will make a report as to the dual system of phones in operation there.

Friday night's meeting will also be made the occasion of the opening of the new rooms, which are very commodious and comfortable.

A FATAL EXPLOSION.

Cincinnati, Ohio, April 2.—A dispatch from Laporte, Ind., says: It is reported that five men have been killed by a powder explosion at Aetna. The surrounding country was badly shaken.

NO INTERFERENCE SAYS MR. BRYCE

Blunderings of Home Govt. Re the Dominion to Cease.

A NEW LEAF IN DIPLOMACY

Distinguished Gathering Federal Statesmen Banquets Ambassador to U. S.

Ottawa, April 1.—The banquet tendered to the Right Hon. James Bryce by the Canadian Club of Ottawa in the Russell House tonight marked, as Sir Wilfrid Laurier noted in proposing the toast to the distinguished visitor, a new page in the history of British diplomacy on this continent in so far as it affected Canada. For the first time in history his majesty's representative at Washington was making a semi-official visit to this country, finding out something of the Canadian point of view and of Canada's desires in the matter of international relations.

The Prime Minister declared that the past record of British diplomacy on this continent did not provide the most cheerful page in Canadian history. A glance at the map of Canada emphasized what this country had lost to the United States through the various treaties negotiated by the British plenipotentiaries. But the new precedent now established by Mr. Bryce and his evident interest in Canada indicated a more favorable augury for the future. On one phase of the relations between Canada and the United States, namely, the fiscal question, Sir Wilfrid emphatically assured the visiting ambassador that Canada was no longer begging any favors from Washington. The last pliancy there had been made, he said, and the markets of the motherland were now the goal of Canadian trade.

No More Pilgrimages.

The Premier closed by saying that reciprocity with the United States was no longer desired. There would be no more pilgrimages to Washington.

"For the United States," he continued, "we have only admiration and affection. We desire with them only the most friendly relations. These can only be maintained by concessions, and the concessions must not all of them come from us."

Ambassador Bryce.

Mr. Bryce, in rising, commented upon the wonderful growth of Canada. He had first visited the Dominion 37 years ago. Then Ottawa barely existed; Montreal was a provincial village, and Toronto was a very sleepy place, indeed.

The country since then had grown enormously, and the Government was moving along the lines of intelligence to guide and accelerate that growth. To this end nothing was so important as the building of railways. He regretted that more British capital was not going into Canadian railways. He feared that Canadiana were too modest in not seeking the aid of British capital. However much the Northwest might grow, he did not doubt that Eastern Canada would fully keep pace with the west. This had happened in the United States, it would be the same in Canada.

The growth of Canada had challenged the imagination of the world. Across the vast empire would be the world's great highway from Europe to Asia. Her position in the world today was far different than it had been.

In the United States was a growing respect and friendliness, not only as evidenced by the speeches of the President and Secretary Root, but as evidenced by the masses of the people.

Esteemed at Home.

In the motherland Canada is more esteemed today, not because she is today grown rich and powerful, but because the people of Britain had enlarged their ken and now dreamed of a great empire, embracing all English-speaking people, who lived under the British flag.

Mr. Bryce regretted the absence of Earl Grey. They had entered Parliament together in 1880, in 1883 they had formed the Imperial Federation League. That league had done much in bringing into closer communication and more friendly fellowship the colonies and the motherland. The two great political parties of Great Britain were absolutely a unit on the question of the colonies. Absolute autonomy for every colony was the only safe course. The policy had united Canada; it would unite South Africa. If anything in the way of federation in the Empire was to be accomplished it must not be at the sacrifice of any part of its autonomy by any nation within the Empire. Nothing could or should be imposed by Britain, nothing should be done hastily. Whatever is proposed should be proposed by the colonies. A partnership between equal and self-governing states was the idea entertained in Great Britain and the sister states.

For example, where a uniform policy upon certain lines was necessary, it should be accomplished, not by the action of somebody above the various parliaments, but by similar legislation for the common interest, for no such body should exist.

He seems to favor a close alliance in preference to anything approaching a legislative union.

No Interference.

Mr. Bryce submitted that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been a little severe.

Continued on page nine.

No experiment—the result of years of study and experience—Chase & Sanborn's Coffee.

ALL GROCERS

WOODS' FAIR

Garden Seeds 3 Packages for
Flower Seeds 5 Cents

There is only one way to make your garden pay. Get May's Seeds and you never have a failure. We sell 3 regular 5c packages for 5c. Cut this list out and keep for reference.

Garden Seeds

Beets,
Carrots,
Lettuce,
Cabbage,
Cauliflower,
Celery,
Cucumber,
Watermelon,
Muskmelon,
Onions,
Peas,
Beans,
Parsnips,
Parsley,
Peppers,
Radish,
Squash,
Turnips

Flower Seeds

Asters,
Begonia,
Marguerite,
Cypress Vine,
Candytuft,
Cosmos,
Chrysanthemum,
Calliopsis,
Dianthus,
Dahlia,
Larkspur,
Hollyhock,
Nasturtium,
Mignonette,
Marigold,
Pansies,
Sweet Peas,
Petunia,
Poppy

J. M. THOMSON.

A GIRL MARVEL IS AT BENNETT'S

Lola Cotton Mystifies Large Audiences—Act Is a Puzzling One.

Is there such a thing as mental telepathy—the transmission of thought—the telegraphing of one's thoughts to another?

Scientists say there is. And this week at Bennett's Manager Alois has an act which appears to prove the existence of the science of mental telepathy.

The act is put on by Lola Cotton, assisted by her father. The girl is a mere child. She appears on the stage and stands quietly at her father's side while he introduces the act. Then she is blindfolded and the act begins. She remains on the stage. The father engages the audience and asks for tests. A letter addressed to a party in Brooklyn was placed in his hand. He was almost the full length of the house from the stage, but Lola readily called off the name, street number, street and city.

When her father was shown a ring she instantly called off the class it was, the number of stones in the setting, and the colors of the stones. Mr. Cotton then took a watch from a well-known citizen whom it was impossible to have in collusion. The girl called the name of the maker, the number on the works, and finally, the owner's initials, which were engraved on the case.

Probably 200 tests were made yesterday afternoon and last night, and in not a single one did the young lady fail. Her act is a marvelous one. If it is a fake, it is a dandy; if it is one on the level, it is doubly wonderful.

Miss Cotton doesn't pretend to be a fortune teller. All such are fakes. She doesn't pretend to find stolen articles, but she does claim that she can read her father's thoughts without his speaking them.

While at work, she appears to be something supernatural. Her voice changes, and she at times shouts the answer in guttural, unnatural tones, and hesitating, broken sentences. Londoners who desire to see her, are perplexed and, as pleasantly so, should not fail to see her at Bennett's this week.

One of the most interesting animal acts seen at Bennett's in some time is also on the bill. It is Arnold's. Arnold appears in a steel arena, in which are a number of panthers, jaguars, leopards, etc., and he puts them through many clever tricks.

Eddie Mack has one of the cleanest-cut dancing novelty acts ever seen here. He takes his audience into his confidence and shows them how several difficult steps are learned, after which he demonstrates his proficiency in a decidedly entertaining manner. His novelties in the dancing line are real novelties—not chestnuts retold.

Marlowe, Plunket & Co., return with their side-splitting sketch, "A Lesson in Shakespeare." It is well named a hilarious travesty.

Berry and Berry have an eccentric comedy musical act which is very funny; Robinson and Grant, two abbreviated gentlemen, get away with a sketch which is certainly laughable, though just where it begins or ends it would be difficult to say; and Kimball and Lewis, contortionists, do some good work in this line, but not such good work in the comedy line. The Bennettograph, which this week shows a very good film, brings the bill to a close.

EX-LONDONER DEAD

H. M. Bennett Passes Away in Reno, Nevada.

Mr. H. M. Bennett, a well-known former Londoner, and brother of Mr. F. E. Bennett, of this city, died yesterday in Reno, Nevada. The deceased was a telegraph operator in his early days, having learned the business under Manager Furness, of the G. N. W. Company here. When he left London he secured a position with the Union Pacific Railway, and for a time was employed in the head offices of the company at San Francisco. In his spare moments he studied law, and some years ago he was admitted to the bar of California. Shortly afterward he was appointed United States Attorney for the Territory of Idaho, with headquarters at Blackfoot, Idaho. He was rigorous and fearless in his administration of the law, and he was a campaign against the mormonism and polygamy which resulted in much of the evil being wiped out. The late Mr. Bennett is survived by two children, a son and daughter, both of whom reside in San Francisco. His wife died some years ago.

A CARADOC WEDDING

Interesting Social Event at the Home of Mr. Charles Caven.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized in the evening of March 27 at the residence of Mr. Charles Caven, first concessioner of Caradoc, when his daughter, Maude, was united to Mr. John E. Kain, of Christina.

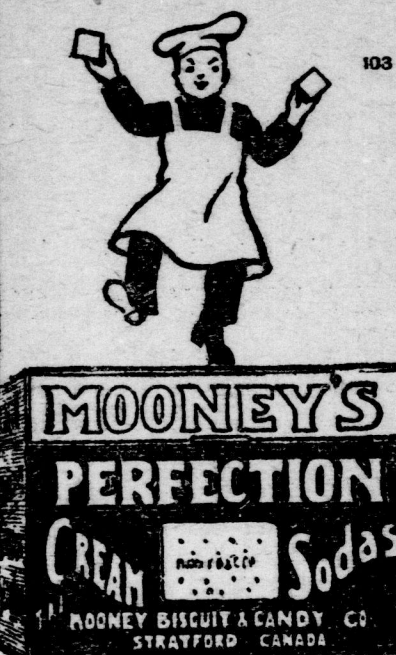
The bride looked charming as she entered the parlor with her father dressed in pink duchess silk, made in princess style, with silver sequin panels front, and carrying white carnations, as the sweet strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march, "Midsummer Night's Dream," was played by Mrs. D. K. of Longwood. The ceremony was performed under a beautiful evergreen arch, by the Rev. Clarke, of Melbourne. The bride was attended by Miss Mabel Caven, who looked pretty, dressed the same as her sister, and carrying pink carnations. The groom was supported by Mr. I. Gibson, of Mount Brydges.

After the ceremony the company adjourned to the dining-room, which was very tastefully decorated for the occasion, and where a sumptuous repast was spread. After a very pleasant evening the happy couple left for their home on the first concession, taking with them the best wishes of their

You have heard of biscuits—and read of biscuits—and eaten biscuits—but you don't know biscuits—until you try Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas. They are everything that the ideal biscuits should be.

The air-tight, moisture-proof package brings them to you fresh, crisp, inviting.

Practically every grocer in Canada has MOONEY'S. Yours will get them if you ask. In 1 & 3 lb. pkgs.



many friends, who wish them every happiness. The bride's going away dress was smoke gray venetian cloth with silk waist and hat to match. The groom's gift to the bride was a locket and chain; to the bridesmaid a brooch; to the groomsmen, a tiepin. The presents, which were numerous and costly, testified to the high esteem in which the bride and groom are held. Guests were present from many outside points, including Mount Brydges, Strathroy, Wardville, Toronto and London.

NEW POSTAL RATES WITH THE STATES

Authorities Agree as to Second-Class Matter at Washington Conference.

Washington, April 1.—At a conference between Postmaster-General Lemieux, of Canada, and Postmaster-General Meyer, of the United States, an agreement was reached to amend the postal convention existing between the two countries insofar as it affects the transmission of newspapers and periodicals, known as second-class matter, between the two countries.

Canada accepts the tentative proposal of the United States that second-class matter mailed in one country and addressed to the other might be subject to a rate of one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof on each bulk packing, prepaid by stamps.

The conference between the postal officials of the two countries, which has been in progress since last Thursday, was suddenly terminated by the arrival in Ottawa of the negotiations on behalf of the Canadian postal administration were conducted by Postmaster-General Lemieux, Deputy Postmaster-General Coulter and Postal Secretary Smith, and on behalf of the United States by Postmaster-General Meyer, Second Assistant Postmaster-General Shallenberger, and his successor, Second Assistant Postmaster-General McLeary, and Third Assistant Postmaster-General Lawrie, and two subordinate postoffice department officials.

Under the arrangements which heretofore have existed mail matter has been transmitted to destination in either country on payment of the regular second-class rate and no fiscal settlement has been made on account of the difference in the laws of the two countries in favor of one country over that received by the other. On account of the very large preponderance of mail matter going from the United States to Canada over that received from that country, the agreement has operated very materially to the advantage of the United States.

The Canadian postal administration last November gave notice that after May 7 next, the paragraph of the existing convention relating to the admission of newspaper and periodicals from the United States to the Canadian mails on payment of the one cent per pound rate at the office of origin would be abrogated, but afterwards it offered compromises. It proposed that the rate upon newspapers and periodicals sent from the office of publication in one country to subscribers in the other should be either two cents per pound, each packet being stamped separately, or four cents per pound, bulk rate, the sender to have the right to select whether he would send his mail in bulk or in separately addressed packages at the optional rates nominated.

This proposal appeared to be complicated, and difficult of application, and it was therefore rejected by the United States postal authorities. But they submitted the tentative proposal which was accepted today by the Canadian officials. The rate agreed upon was substantially the transient second-class rate which the individual citizen of the United States now enjoys, the exception being that publishers of the United States have an additional privilege of mailing in bulk packages, at the rate named, separately addressed newspapers and periodicals intended for delivery to subscribers at one post-office. The cost also to publishers in the United States will be at least 50 per cent less than if the postal rate should be applied.

Postmaster-General Meyer endeavored to obtain continuance of the old agreement until congress should have had opportunity to legislate upon the question of second-class postage, but it did not appear thus to maintain the status quo, and the new agreement was therefore entered into for the protection of American publishers.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

THE WEATHER TODAY.
Fair and milder.

THE SATISFACTORY STORE

All Kinds of Ruchings

Are now in stock. Whatever your inclinations are in this line we can surely please you.

DAINTY SILK RUCHINGS for beautifying muslin and other light summer dresses. 1/2 to 3/4 inch widths. All leading shades. Per yd., 10c, 15c

WHITE NET RUCHINGS in the correct length to provide a bewitching frilling for baby's bonnet. These have a pretty val. edging. Each, length.....15c, 25c

White Net Ruchings, for same purpose as item above. 1 1/2 inches wide. Yd.....12 1/2c

FAGGOTTING RUCHING in all leading shades. Per yd., 25c

Here are some lovely CHIFFON RUCHINGS, 3 1/2 inches in width. Just the thing for neckwear. Make a charming hat trimming, encircling the crown. Choice of plain or dotted kinds in pink, sky, cream and black. Per yard.....65c and 75c

Dress Trimmings—Main Floor.

Becoming Millinery

Our idea is to combine becomingness with style in our millinery creations. Come and see how artistically we do it. Millinery—Second Floor.

Clearance Sale Of Flannelette, Flannel and Cashmere Waists

Styles, trimmings and details too numerous to mention. But the prices are what will interest you. Just note the vigorous manner in which we have reduced prices. Then make up your mind to come at once for your share of the bargains.

LOT 1 consists of red and navy blue FLANNELETTS and gray, green, navy and black luster. Regular \$1.35 to \$1.75. They are odd lines, so they must pay the penalty, which is the humiliation of being sold for only.....\$1.00

LOT 2 embraces WOOL DELAINES AND FLANNELS in fancy floral pattern, dots, stripes and Paisley designs. Also pretty CASHMERE blouses, and navy LUSTERS. Good styles, choice of open at front or at back. Regular \$3.25, for.....\$1.95

Waists—Second Floor.

What Do You Lack In Linen Collars?

Do you want a few of these neat TURN DOWN COLLARS with lace stitching decorations?

Those with one row are each.....15c

Those with two rows are each.....18c

Those with three rows are each.....20c

Five desirable styles in effectively EMBROIDERED LINEN COLLARS. These are also turn down styles. Each.....25c

CHILDREN'S LACE STITCHED Sailor Collars. Plain, white or dotted kinds. Each.....20c

Children's ETON AND RUGBY Collars of white linen. Each.....15c

HIAWATHA—SOMETHING

NEW! It's a turn down linen collar which fastens at the back. The front has an opening wide enough to display a dainty red, navy or black silk tie, which is attached to each collar and held in place by a pearl link that is also included without extra charge. Call in and see these attractive collars. Price complete is just, each.....50c

Sold in Handkerchief Section—Main Floor.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151, 153 and 155 Dundas Street.

GOHAMITES GRIP THE NIPissing

Small Stockholders Lose in Fight For Control of Rich Property.

Augusta, Me., April 1.—The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nipissing mines was held here today. The business transacted was the re-election of the old board of directors and the enlargement of the directorate from nine to eleven members. The new members of the board of directors are: Samuel Newhouse, of Salt Lake, and Leonard B. Kendall, of New York. It has been expected that a contest would develop over the proposition to increase the directorate, this being a part of a plan for New York interests to obtain control of the Nipissing property.

The contest did not develop, however, the New York interests having an overwhelming preponderance of proxies.

The stockholders attending today's meeting represented 837,221 shares, of which 718,489 shares were controlled by Charles H. Boynton and W. H. Orr, both of New York, who supported the proposition to increase the number of directors.

Charles Cope Caldwell, of New York, representing O. F. Jonasson, of New York, who controls 63,500 shares, said from the holdings of about 1,000 persons, made an unsuccessful attempt to secure several votes put through. Jonasson and George F. Morton, of Toronto, conducted a campaign previous to today's meeting to secure proxies to which they declared were needed in the management of the companies.

They contended that Secretary W. T. Greene, of New York, refused to allow them to see the minutes of the meetings of the board of directors and of the executive committee. Mr. Caldwell asked that the stockholders present today vote to give him permission to see these minutes. He said the small stockholders ought to know how the business has been conducted. His motion was defeated.

The bylaws were amended so as to provide for "not less than three or more than fifteen directors," and it was voted that for the ensuing year the number be fixed at eleven. Previous to this vote a motion that the number for the coming year be fixed at fifteen was lost.

The meeting then adjourned until April 22, when the stockholders will vote on the proposition to retire \$500,000 of capital stock which has never been issued.

President Earle stated that the company was favorably situated as regards agreements with other companies.

PAIN IS A PUNISHMENT—Pain is a protest of nature against neglect of the bodily health, against carelessness regarding the physical condition. It steals in at the first opportunity, and takes up its abode in a man, and it is sometimes difficult to eject it. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will drive it out in short order. Pain cannot stay where it is used, but immediately flees away.

PAN PIPE FROM ALESIA

Though 1,800 Years Old, It Still Gives forth Music.

Paris, March 31.—The Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres in Paris has acquired two most interesting curiosities from remote antiquity.

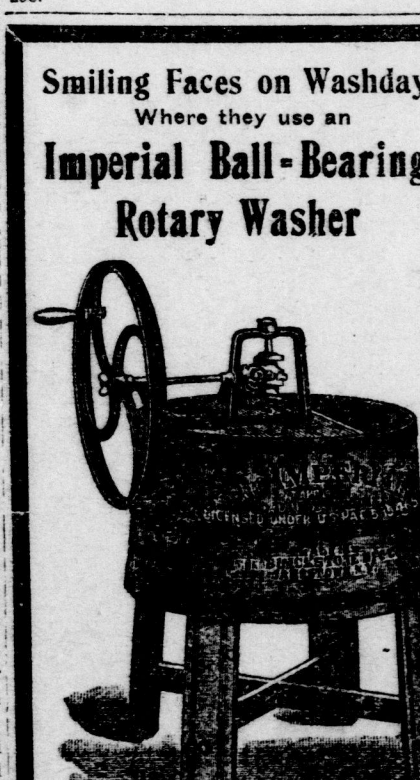
One was a statue recently discovered at the Villa Spithoven, the property of the Commercial Bank at Rome, which represents a young girl in the first blush of womanhood. It is a statue of a Nubid and is made of Parian marble, life-size, and is described as having a perfection of shape and style such as has never been seen before in the antique statues of this class. It is executed with marvelous skill.

The other object was a flute of Pan, which is the only one of the kind known. It was presented to the academy by M. Theodore Reinach, who explained that it had been discovered in the excavations at Alesia-Saint-Reine, the ancient Alesia, a fortified city of the Gauls. Although it is 1,700 or 1,800 years old it is so well preserved that a musician, M. Chabrier, who was present at the time of its presentation, played on it. Its great archeological and musical interest was then explained to the assembly by M. Reinach.

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.

Smiling Faces on Washday

Where they use an Imperial Ball-Bearing Rotary Washer



PRICE \$7.75

Positively washes clothing clean with little labor. No escape of steam. No need to remove wringer to open the Washer. Try one, and you'll never be sorry. To Be Had Only at

Westman's Hardware, 121 Dundas St. and Market Sq.

"Don't Use Too Much"

Armour's Solid Extract of Beef

(POTTED IN CANADA)

Be careful not to use too great a proportion of Armour's Beef Extract when making Beef Tea, Soups, or Gravies. Too much does not improve your dishes. Just add one-quarter the quantity you would of other Extracts and Fluid Beefs, because Armour's has four times the strength of most of them.

Write for Free Booklet "CULINARY WRINKLES."

ARMOUR LIMITED - Toronto
CANADIAN FACTORY—77 FRONT STREET EAST

Printed Matter

The Value of Appearances

Of course, a strong front is of no permanent value unless backed up by "the goods"—but don't let that keep you from putting up a front that is every bit as fine as your goods deserve.

Remember there are other fellows in your line of business who have both the goods and the front.

The manufacturer who puts out poor advertising matter not only loses a large part of what the printing costs him, but he is taking big chances on losing business.

Consider these things, Mr. Businessman!

On your next job of printing, consult us. You will then be assured of an up-to-date job at a fair price.

The Advertiser Job

TELEPHONE 175

Telephone 175



"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"—that is the sure result of using PURITY FLOUR. Made from the finest Western Canada Hard Wheat in the best equipped Milling Plant in the world, that's why PURITY FLOUR is full of nutriment and never disappoints in the baking.

Sold Everywhere in the Great Dominion
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO.
LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GERRICH, BRANDON



Every ardent lover of sweet things should ponder over this advertisement and act upon it. Because now's the season when "sweet things" rule, and no wise man should miss the chance to win favor by an offering of our Fine Confectionery to maid, wife or widow. Come in at once, load up with a box or two of our delicious Candy, and push yourself along the road to "her" favor. All kinds, all prices, all delicious and satisfying.

Olympia Candy Co.
186 Dundas Street. Phone 473



It is Pure, Wholesome and Economical
SOLD IN ALL SIZES.
E.W. GILLETTY COMPANY
TORONTO, ONT.

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1863.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY—WEEKLY
TELEPHONE CALLS.Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 178
The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 191-192 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Readers of The Advertiser are re-
quested to favor the management by
reporting any irregularities in deliv-
ery. Communicate with the Circula-
tion Department or phone 107.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S GRIEVANCE.

The Legislature of British Columbia will formally express its dissatisfaction with the way the Coast Province has fared in the rearrangement of federal subsidies. Premier McBride went to the inter-provincial conference with blood in his eye, and made a grandstand play with a very obvious reference to the election which he shortly afterwards spring on the province. He made demands which the premiers of the other provinces pronounced unreasonable. Rejecting all suggestions of compromise, he bounced out of the conference with a finely-simulated show of temper, and rushed back to the Coast, breathing threats and slaughter against the Federal Government, which had been an innocent bystander. The Premier of Ontario, albeit of the same political stripe as Mr. McBride, criticised the westerner severely. It was the Premier of Ontario, too, who moved that British Columbia be given an additional \$100,000 per annum for ten years, a proposal adopted by the Federal Government. The conference was not disposed to admit British Columbia's claim for special treatment, but conceded the million dollars for the sake of peace. But there will be no peace so long as Mr. McBride and his party can make political capital by fanning the flames of discord between the Province and the Dominion.

The Ottawa authorities had to choose either horn of a dilemma, and they refused to placate British Columbia by doing an injustice to the other provinces. It is to be hoped there will be sufficient patriotism and national feeling in the great Coast Province to appreciate the Federal Government's difficulties, and to resist any agitation which would disturb the harmony of confederation.

WOMEN AND DRESS.

The dressmakers of Chicago have been holding a convention, and there it has leaked out that the reason women spend so much money on dress is not that they may make each other envious, or attract the attention and admiration of men, or gratify an innate love for fine clothes, but that they may make men rich and prevent financial crises. For this timely information society is indebted to Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, of New York, who, with true feminine logic, endeavored to explain to the assembled modistes the great economic function they perform. She declared that women made men rich by buying so many dresses, and that if fashions did not frequently change, and if women waited to wear out their clothes before buying new ones, there would be a financial upheaval far more serious than any Wall Street panic. If, she declared, the women of the United States would unite in making over their last summer's dresses, the cotton mills would have to shut down, thousands of mill hands would be thrown out of employment, the proprietors of retail stores would fall through their inability to sell their stock and the Southern cotton fields would be put up at sheriff's sale. She therefore argued that instead of women impoverishing men by buying expensive clothes, they, in reality, made men rich. If women stopped spending money, what would become of the boot and shoe trade, of the milliners, the cloth factories, the button works? Wool would be so cheap that it would not pay to shear the sheep, and cotton would be valuable only for its seed.

Such a doctrine as this might react to the disadvantage of the fair sex if accepted and acted upon by husbands and brothers. In their desire to benefit mankind in the same way, the men would rush to excesses that sooner or later would deprive them of the means of gratifying the needs, to say nothing of the tastes, of their wives and daughters. Men who rarely touch intoxicants, and even life-long total abstainers would be inclined to drink not wisely but too well in order that the distilleries and breweries might not close up. Men who want to ride the street cars or "hoof it" when at home, and to be satisfied with a seat in an ordinary passenger coach when traveling, would be sure to acquire the automobile and parlor car habit in order that a growing industry might not suffer and that railway stocks might be boosted. These and similar matters were evidently not taken into consideration by the fair New Yorker, who will perhaps now see that in the logi-

cal carrying out of her idea there is grave danger of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

But, after all, everyone loves to look at a well-dressed woman, and no matter whether she is attracted by ideas such as those laid down in the gospel according to Mrs. Whitney, or by any of the motives which have been hitherto attributed to her, so long as she continues the helpmeet that man finds her, he is not apt to begrudge her the money she spends on dress if he can afford it.

THE CAUSES OF HIGH PRICES.

Because hard times and low prices go hand in hand people reason that the present phenomenally high prices are the natural result of prosperity. Economists, however, contend that the principal cause of the rise in prices is the increase in the output of gold, though the present marked industrial activity is a considerable factor. It was the staple argument of the bimetalists, some years ago, when the free silver agitation was at its height, that the prevailing low prices were due to the insufficiency of the gold supply for the needs of commerce, and that there was no hope of a betterment unless silver also was made legal tender. The marvelous increase in the output of gold, and the accompanying rise in prices, demolished the case for bimetalism, and it disappeared as a political issue.

The New York Post, which has been giving some attention to the subject, points out that from 1872 to 1897 all statistics, English, German and American, had shown a steady downward movement in prices, but a recovery began in 1898, continuing till after the close of the Boer war, which greatly curtailed gold production. According to tables annually compiled by M. Sauerbeck, a financial authority, the course of prices in England rose from 61 in 1896 to 75 in 1900, falling to 69 in 1902, and rising to 72 in 1905, the last year for which M. Sauerbeck's figures are available. The London Economist's table for 1905 shows a marked increase over 1905. The movement of American prices ranges from 90.4 in 1896 to 115.9 in 1905, with a temporary slump in 1901. Since 1893, which is taken as the low-water mark, the annual production of gold has risen from \$95,392,000 to \$404,649,000. The following table shows the total output of gold for selected periods since 1820:

1821-40	\$ 134,841,000
1841-50	353,928,000
1851-60	1,332,981,000
1861-70	1,060,058,000
1871-80	2,101,241,000
1891-00	2,016,900,000

The Australian and Californian gold discoveries caused a rise in prices of 20 per cent between 1850 and 1865, or 1870, so that it seems reasonable to believe that since 1897 similar causes have produced a like result. The fact that prices have advanced in the United States at a pace nearly 50 per cent greater than in England is attributed by the Post to the fact that in the former country the trusts are licensed by tariff legislation to pick the pockets of the American people. It is beyond dispute that there is no immediate prospect of any slackening in the output of gold, and it seems probable that prices will advance to even higher levels. The debtor class, of course, profits by these conditions. For example, a farmer will realize more money on the same quantity of produce than ten years ago, and is therefore in a better position to lift any encumbrances on his property. His creditors, however, find that the same money has less purchasing power than ten years ago. Appreciation of prices is the same thing as depreciation of the value of gold. Hence the fall in the value of bonds the world over.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given fair warning that Canada will no longer play the fatted calf in the love feasts of the mother country and her prodigal son across the line.

Today the great city of Chicago is voting in a mayoralty contest which hinges upon the question of municipal ownership. The outcome will have more than a local effect.

It is satisfactory to know that the Canadian and United States postal authorities have reached an agreement as to second-class mail matter. It is to be hoped the new regulations will keep out a lot of the trash which has been entering this country under false pretenses.

HARD TO CLASSIFY.

[Washington Star.]

"Do you think you will learn to like your titled son-in-law?"
"I don't know," answered Mr. Cunrox. "I can't quite tell where to place him in my expense account. He is neither a recreation nor an investment."

TRY TUNNELING.

[Chicago News.]

"Do you think I can reach the heart of the haughty beauty?" sighed the sentimental youth with the guitar under his arm.
"Better try tunneling, old man," advised his friend.
"Tunneling?"
"Yes, I heard her say you were a great bore."

TWO CHANCES.

[Exchange.]

Professor Frederick Matthews, the essayist, entertained with an anecdote a Shakespeare-Bacon discussion at the Players' Club in New York.
"A literary woman," said Professor

Matthews, "said one night to her husband: 'When I get to heaven I am going to ask Shakespeare whether or not he wrote those plays?'"
"The husband chuckled."
"Maybe he won't be there," he said.
"Then you ask him," said the lady.

NO ATTENTION TO HER NOW.

[Judge.]

"You know Smith used to pay marked attention to Miss Jones. Well, he has ceased paying attention to her."
"How's that?"
"They're married."

DECOLLETE.

[Bohemian.]

"Poor chap! everything he earns goes on his wife's back."
"Well, if you'd seen her at the opera you wouldn't think he earned much."

WHAT SURPRISES THEM.

[Judge.]

When a bank cashier goes wrong people seem shocked to think he was a church worker. They seem surprised that the directors of our fiscal institutions do not appoint bunco steers, routes and knockout artists as cashiers and treasurers.

EFFECT OF MARRIAGE.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

News—Don't you believe that marriage broadens a man?
Old—Well, I don't know about that; but it usually makes him shorter.

THE MILLENNIUM.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Senator Foraker tells of a remarkable speech made by an illiterate seaman in a western state, wherein the orator, gradually working himself into a hysterical condition, exploded his peroration something as follows:
"Fellow citizens, when these principles of ours is triumphant, we shall have happiness and prosperity from Maine to California, from Florida to Alaska, from Alpha to Omega!"

THE PRINCIPAL THING.

[Meggendorfer Blatter.]

Mrs. Rosenstein—Did you hear that, Moses? Our little son says he wishes to become a soldier when he grows up.
Rosenstein—Well, why not? Napoleon left considerable money when he died.

A BIT OF GREEN.

[Harper's Bazar.]

People who have no skill with house plants, or no time to attend to them, may nevertheless have a refreshing bit of green with no trouble at all. English ivy grows freely in water, and a few slips in bottles concealed behind pictures and mirrors will be a source of great pleasure through an entire winter. Fill the bottles with fresh water once in awhile and direct the course of the new growth by common pins stuck in the wall, and that is all the care required for a highly decorative frieze of graceful garlands.

JACK'S CHOICE.

[Illustrated Bits.]

Heiress—Which would you rather lose, Jack—me or my money?
He—You, sweetheart.
Heiress—Oh, Jack!
He—I would, because, don't you see, dearest, even if I lost you I would still have your money to offer large rewards for your recovery and get you back again.

SHOPLIFTING TEMPTATIONS.

[London Ideas.]

Out of ten or twelve cases I have had only one professional thief, and I am convinced that in the large majority of cases where women are guilty of shoplifting it is because a passing temptation is too strong for them to resist. In my opinion, the large warehouses, with their tempting display of all kinds of desirable articles, are a great danger to public morality.

TABLOID BEER.

[New York Times.]

A Danish engineer, after several years of experiment, has evolved an invention for concentrating beer in a hard substance which, dissolved in water, gives a good beverage. One and a half kilos contain 18 litres after dissolution. This beer remains sound for six months. The inventor has succeeded in producing with success different sorts of beer, including ale and stout.

ARCTICS DISAPPEARING.

[New York Sun.]

What was known to us as the "arctic" overshoe has practically gone out of use in New York. Boston clings to it, although the winters there are hardly more severe than here. Ten years ago the wearing of this heavy article of footwear was almost universal, but dealers now say that New Yorkers prefer light coverings for the feet. War is the chief thing against which the pedestrian seeks protection.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

[Puck.]

Mrs. Citty—Bridget, who was that at the door just now?
Bridget—A lady wantin' t' know if we had furnished rooms.
Mrs. Citty—What did you tell her?
Bridget—Sure, an' I told her that all our rooms were furnished. She's lookin' at the lib'ry now.

IN A DILEMMA.

[Tit-Bits.]

She was one of those old ladies who always conjure up visions of awful disasters attending five minutes' travel in a railway train, and it was with great anxiety that she said to the official who punched her ticket:
"Is it a fact that the locomotive is at the rear of the train?"
"Yes, madam," was the reply; "we have an engine at each end. It takes us to push and one to pull to get us up the gradient on this trip."
"Oh, dear, what shall I do?" moaned the old lady. "I'm always ill if I ride with my back to the locomotive!"

INFORMATION OF VALUE.

[La Rire.]

Chief-Constable—What do you want to see the prisoner for?
"I want to ask him how he managed to get into the house and go up the stairs without waking my wife."

An Absolute Cure for Rheumatism

If the skin or bowels are unhealthy, they won't throw off enough urea. This urea is changed into uric acid—carried by the blood to the nerves—and causes Rheumatism.

Fruit-a-lives surely cure Rheumatism and Sciatica

because they act directly on bowels, kidneys and skin—and so strengthen and invigorate these organs that there is no urea and uric acid retained in the system to irritate the nerves and bring Rheumatism, Sciatica and Neuralgia.

"Fruit-a-lives" are intensified fruit juices with tonics and intestinal antiseptics added. 50c. box—6 for \$2.50.

Fruit-a-lives

OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.

MOTHER ELINOR'S DISAPPEARING ACT

Head of Flying Rollers Returns and Carries Off Her Secretary.

Detroit, April 1.—"Mother Elinor," local head of the Flying Roller colony, charged with being an ex-criminal of many aliases, including that of the infamous Diss de Barr, of New York, according to statements given out at the headquarters of the colony, 121 Henry street, today, returned Saturday night after a three weeks' absence, gave a hearing to the trustees and promised a full explanation today, spent part of Sunday at the colony headquarters in Windsor, and disappeared again Sunday night, taking with her David Livingstone Mackay, her secretary and principal champion.

As a result of the failure to keep her appointment with the trustees this morning, the trustees have formally repudiated "Mother Elinor," and renewed their allegiance to "Prince" Michael K. Mills. Mills will be notified by cablegram to the effect. A meeting will be held this afternoon to formally denounce Mother Elinor.

When Trustee Staddon announced this morning that the woman had again disappeared, he added that he had long been suspicious of the woman's actions. "You may say that the trustees have renounced Mother Elinor," said Staddon. "We dealt fairly with the woman and gave her every opportunity to clear herself of the charges. She has broken faith with us and we have thrown her overboard. Where she and her secretary have gone I do not know."

After it became known that Mother Elinor had disappeared, Trustee Staddon became willing to tell of some things that transpired Saturday night. He said the trustees had personally seen the woman in Windsor on Saturday night.

Poor Explanation.
"We confronted her with the charges, but what she had to say in explanation was not satisfactory," said Staddon. "We waited until Sunday morning, and she then promised to give us a full explanation, bringing affidavits with her Monday noon. I do not know the manner she took in getting out of the house in Windsor, and why she left the house, but I do not know whether she and Mackay went together. We have sent for one of the sisters at the house, who may tell us how they got away. I understand that the woman left with her baggage at 12:30 o'clock last night. She must have had some assistance in getting away.

A WARNING

To Thousands of Ladies Who Use Package Dyes.

The Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, of Montreal, manufacturers of the world-famed Diamond Dyes, especially warn all users of Diamond Dyes, that they have not the slightest connection with any firm or combination of people who are now manufacturing and selling weak, adulterated and worthless package dyes.

The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes, for their own interests and for the welfare and protection of the ladies of Canada, find it necessary to denounce the reports circulated by makers of common and imitation dyes that their products are put up according to the claims made by the Diamond Dyes. Such claims are in fact, a series of worthless dyes, and are dishonest and misleading.

To insure complete success in home coloring work, buy only the time-tried and reliable Diamond Dyes. This month The Wells & Richardson Company, Limited, Montreal, P. Q., will send free, to any address, new Diamond Dye Booklet and pretty Souvenir Card for baby. You should have them.

Wednesday and Thursday Are YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION DAYS

AT CHAPMAN'S

You can greatly assist the Young Women's Christian Association by buying here Wednesday and Thursday; every department offers its best, the advantages are emphatically worth while, and the object is a worthy one. You may have felt like giving a subscription to help on the work these young women are engaged in; you can do it in this way with no expense to yourself. Come tomorrow and Thursday.

Spring Coats of Every Style

New Tan Covert Box Coats, 27 inches long, custom-made. These popular coats are \$8 and \$10.50
Tight-Fitting Tan Covert Coats, hip length, jaunty styles. At \$10.50.
Tight-Fitting Black Coats at \$6.00.
Light-Weight, Three-Quarter Tweed Coats, tourist style, suitable for spring wear. At \$7.00 and \$8.00

English Balmoral Tapestry Carpet

This is the best grade of Tapestry Carpet. It derives its name from the town in which it is manufactured. We import our Balmoral Tapestries direct from the mill, and consequently can make and lay a regular \$1 value for 93c a yard. We have an excellent range of patterns—including floral, oriental and Persian effects in true color effects. Made and laid, a yard.....

93c

Lace Curtain Specials

Housecleaning time is at hand—why not supply your lace curtain needs during Y. W. C. A. days? Assortments are complete.
A special Lace Curtain, 2 1/2 yards long at, per pair 45c
Several special lines of 3-yard wide Lace Curtains at, per pair 50c, 65c, 75c and 85c
A wide range of 3 1/2-yard Lace Curtains, including the newest patterns, at easy-stepping prices, from per pair \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, 2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00 up to \$10.00
Handsome Brussels Net Parlor Curtains from, per pair, and upwards \$4.00

Black Voiles

There's no telling how soon the supply of Black Voiles will run out—buy while you may—full range at, per yard \$75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50

Boys' Suits

ON SALE Y. W. C. A. DAYS.
Boys' Fancy Tweed Norfolk Suits, made of light and gray tweeds, nicely made and good fitting, for boys, 8 to 12 years, special at \$2.50
Boys' Tweed Knickerbockers, double seats and knees, sizes 8 to 16 years, at 75c
ON SALE Y. W. C. A. DAYS.
Boys' Three-Piece Suits, single and double breasted, long rolling lapels, vent in back, made like men's suits, same style, same materials, sizes 12 to 16 years. One of our most popular lines. Special priced at \$6.50

Table Cloth Bargains

30 only, Bleached Damask Table Cloths, border all round, in clover leaf and pin dot design, or snowdrip, with rose border, size 23 1/2 yards, worth \$2.25, on sale Y. W. C. A. days, \$2.39
13 only, Bordered Table Cloths, fine bleached damask, size 23 1/2 yards, choice of two patterns, just fresh in. On sale Y. W. C. A. days for the first time. Worth \$3.50 each, at \$2.98

Bed-Spreads

Large Size Crochet Bed-Spreads, new spring patterns, special \$1.10
English Marseilles Bed-Spreads, large size. Three specials for Y. W. C. A. days, \$2.00, \$2.50, and \$3.00

Glass Toweling

250 yards All- linen Glass Toweling, 24 inches wide, large size, regular 12 1/2c yard. This little lot during Y. W. C. A. days at 12 yards for \$1.00, or what you want at a yard 8 1/2c

White Petticoats and Corset Covers

Ladies' White Cambric Petticoats, a nice full skirt, with under full and top dounce, clusters of hemstitched tucks, two rows of insertion and edge to match, choice of lace or embroidery trimming, on sale Y. W. C. A. days, at \$1.50
Ladies' Knit Corset Covers, long sleeve, short sleeve and sleeveless, special 35c
Ladies' Full Front Cambric Corset Covers, three styles of lace trimming, special 25c
Ladies' Full Front Corset Covers, square yoke effect, lace or embroidery trimmed, special 45c
Ladies' Cambric Drawers, embroidery trim or lace and insertion trimming, at 50c

White Batiste Corsets

ON SALE Y. W. C. A. DAYS.
Ladies' Long Front White Batiste Corsets, a length between the girdle and long hip corset, sizes 18 to 24, special 49c
See our new Hosiery.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St



PERRIN GLOVES

STYLE, FIT, DURABILITY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

connection with the mortgage. I know she did a lot toward the maintenance of the house in Windsor, but I do not know whether she kept part of the money. The property is not in her name, and I am quite sure that she did not get any of our funds, at least, any of consequence."
Mackay's Career.
David Livingstone Mackay is 32 years of age and was formerly a minister in the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. His father is an eminent clergyman in Hull, England, and the author of the book, "Grace and Truth," that converted D. L. Moody, the great evangelist, and Charles Kingsley, the novelist—clergyman. David Livingstone Mackay was chosen by his father to succeed him in the ministry, and as a part of his training to this end the young man acted in the capacity of editor to the British Evangelist, the organ of the Presbyterian Church in Edinburgh. It was while in pursuit of his editorial duties that he was given a copy of Prince Michael's flying roll review as a sample of religious fanaticism in literature. But the editor read the book and believed it. He sought out Prince Michael and became his devoted follower. Mackay's mother caught him with the book one day and ordered him to choose between it and his home. Mackay clung to the book, and his father kicked him out. He tried to find friends among his father's ministerial companions, but they, too, far from him to enter

their houses. His brothers snubbed him on the street.
"Did you see the woman there and then?" was asked of Trustee Preston.
"I wouldn't care to say whether I did, but I am certain that Mother Elinor was in Windsor on Saturday night," replied the trustee, whose statements were later confirmed by Trustee Staddon.

"Do you know how long she has been in Windsor? It is rumored that she did not go out west. Has she been in Windsor with her secretary right along?" was next asked of the trustee.
He answered that he would not say, but reiterated his statement that he was certain Mother Elinor was in Windsor Saturday night and Sunday night. He also stated that some of the trustees were in Windsor Sunday morning.

"She gave a direct promise to the trustees to explain it all to us today," said Trustee Preston. "She stated that she would explain to the public through the newspapers, and that if necessary she would make affidavit that she was in no way connected with the cases referred to."
Trustees Preston and Staddon were present when the trustees met to develop that neither the trustees nor the members of the colony knew anything of the woman's past life when she came to them with Prince Michael's letters. This statement was made by Trustee Staddon.

SUDDEN TRANSITION from a hot to a cold temperature, exposure to rain, sitting in a draught, unreasonable substitution of light for heavy clothing, are fruitful causes of colds and the resultant cough so perilous to persons of weak lungs. Among the many medicines for bronchial disorders arising, there is none better than Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Try it and be convinced. Price, 25 cents.

Dress Goods Stock

Is now complete. Browns predominate, while navy, reseda, vieux rose are prominent and some gray will be in demand.

"VELOURS." Pretty silk and wool effects; a stripe not distinct, somewhat of a marl, 46 inches wide. Hair brown and white, gray and white, navy and white, Wedgewood blue and white, reseda and white. Worth, according to manufacturer's list, \$1.00, for..... **75c**

Tweed, small broken checks, all pure worsted 46 inches wide. Navy, gray, Wedgewood blue, moss, coachman's drab, hair brown. **90c**

Or..... **90c**
Tartans, taffeta finish, fine worsted, two-tone shot, 46 inches wide. Alice blue, Wedgewood blue, reseda, hair brown, tan brown, golden brown, trout gray. The price..... **\$1**

Gentlemen's Spring Underwear

Natural wool, well made.
Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 in shirts.
Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 in drawers.
The price **\$1.00 the garment.**
Gentlemen's **CASHMERE SOCKS**, black, no seams, all wool, to suit the tender feet. The sizes, 10, 10½, 11, 11½. To you the price..... **371-2c**

"Do you take a BATH?" If so, the greatest luxury, do you know, is one of those large, white

Terry Sheets

soft and luxurious, absorbs the water quickly, to wrap yourself in. You can have them hemmed or tringed. The prices, **\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.75**

Tailoring Department

Gentlemen, what will it be—black, blue or gray, in check or out of check, a melton or diagonal, England or Scotland? Your choice. The Tuxedo to be in the fashion.

\$22 \$25 \$28

For suit. Fit and finish guaranteed. For cash.

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Some short ends of very good qualities of various makes—enough for a boy, too little for a man. To clear them out,

The Price is Cut in Two.

Gentlemen's Linen Vestings. Your choice in check or spot, perhaps a stripe. The colors, pink, blue or black on white.

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"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Is Guaranteed to be Absolutely Pure and of Incomparable Quality.

Lead Packets Only. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c Per Lb. At All Grocers.

Out of the Darkness

"Oh, as to that, of course, I am the talk of the village. How can people help suspecting things when they see even their pastor holds aloof? When you failed to come I knew then what hard things he had been saying about me, and how you had all judged and condemned me in your hearts. Is it not so?" she continued, looking at him full as keenly as he had at her.

"No, Miss Maturin, you are wrong there."

"Wrong in thinking that you have condemned me?"

"Yes; whatever the others may have done, I have refused entire credence to my brother's words till I could come and judge for myself."

"That was kind of you, Mr. Ord, and I thank you for it most heartily. I did not like to think that a clergyman could be so unjust."

"You must remember that appearances are sadly against you," he replied, "little plumed by this implied rebuke on his brother. It is very difficult to say all that one feels to a stranger, but you must pardon me if I add that my brother is a man of strong discernment."

"And of strong prejudices, too," she returned, with a faint smile. "I can not fancy him soon parting with an idea that he has once formed. If I were not afraid of troubling you, Mr. Ord, I would ask you to listen to my defense. It would be such a relief if I might go over it one again."

"Do so, by all means," was the reply. And as the vicar composed himself to listen, the wonderful softness of her voice, and bearing filled him again with a feeling of admiration. If she should indeed be innocent of this grievous sin of conceit, how nobly and well would she have borne herself under the bitterness of their accusation! He thought then that she would be a woman of no common stamp, of whom any one might be proud—worthy to bear comparison with Belle or even with his own Mary; but, all the same, he felt as though he could not hold her guiltless.

"So Rotha Maturin told the story of her life, and she told it well. She used few words, she made no attempt to work upon his feelings—a simple statement of facts, ungarlished, almost bare, was all she offered. When she had finished, she sat with her hands folded and her head just a little drooping, waiting for his reply. The quietness of her manner might have been taken for indifference, but the vicar did not misunderstand it."

"Well, Mr. Ord," she said at last, as he still sat silent, revolving her last words. Then he got up and walked about the room with his face still turned from her.

He almost wished now that she had not told him her story; it made him so full of pity for her. What an unloved, hard-working youth! Was it any wonder that amid such temptations the longing for what was not hers should cleave to her? Would Robert or his hands have been cleaner if they had been placed in the same circumstances? Good man as he was, he almost shrank from asking himself the question.

"Neither do I condemn thee," The words came to him again and again

Golds or Fevers
Are broken up in a single night, and serious illness prevented, by taking

Hood's Pills
All druggists. 25 cents

as he paced the room. Should the servant be less merciful than the master? Was it for him to cast the first stone at this erring child because he and his wife were so sorely injured? The hardness of his prejudice was dying out as far as he was concerned; he could tell himself with a clear conscience that he had forgiven her. But would he be fulfilling his duty? Ought he not to refrain from his pity until she had been led to acknowledge her fault? The world might gloss over and exonerate it, but until she had owned that she had "covered and desired other men's goods," he ought not to throw open his heart and home to her; until she had confessed her sin the forgiveness must be qualified.

Poor Rotha! She did not need any words to tell her of her condemnation. She sat watching the vicar with dry hot eyes as he walked heavily to and fro. Her little story had failed them? Why was her word always to be doubted? For a moment, as she sat apart, she thought she would fling all her hated possessions away, and go out of Bryn empty-handed and with head erect; they must believe her then, she thought. But a few minutes' reflection showed her the folly of this impulse. Where was her endurance? Would it not be cowardly to fly from her troubles? Was she sure that such a reckless step would clear her in their eyes? Would it not be nobler to live it down? Ay, and she would do it, too. "God defends the innocent," she said, with an inward sob, and then the vicar came to her side and took her hand.

"My child," he said in a low tender voice, "you do not know how earnestly I desire to be your friend." And as she lifted up her sad eyes to him in some surprise, he added, "I have no less your friend because I cannot hold you perfectly guiltless in this thing."

She tried to answer him, but she could not; her head dropped lower and lower. "Oh, my God! do not try me above what I am able to bear," came from her inmost heart, but her lips were firmly closed.

"Do not mistake us," he continued, still more earnestly, "we shall not be hard on you. My brother is prejudiced, but even he spoke most feelingly of your youth and temptation. You are not the first who has been gravely tried and has fallen."

The drooping head was raised a little. "The shock of our disappointment is broken now," he went on. "You need not fear that we shall grudge you your possessions. All we ask you is to acknowledge that you have wronged us by word if not by deed, and to show some sorrow for the wrong."

The head was raised higher—higher; the firm lips unclosed.

"Mr. Ord! Would you have me perjure myself?"

"My poor child! I ask you such a question?"

"Would it not be perjury myself if I took a lie on my lips? How can I tell you I have done this thing when I am innocent? Why will you all persist in believing what is false?"

"My dear Miss Maturin!"

only be candid with me in this matter."

Then she rose, drawing up her slender figure to its full height, so that he was obliged to rise also.

"Do you wish to dismiss me, Miss Maturin?"

"No, Mr. Ord; I am not quite so ungracious as that. But I owe it to my own dignity not to talk any longer on this matter."

"Do you know you are grieving me terribly?" he went on.

"I am sorry for that, Mr. Ord."

"I did so desire to be your friend, but now you are setting yourself so deliberately apart from us; how can I help you if you will not be persuaded in this thing?"

"You cannot help me," she returned hurriedly. "No one can help me who does not believe my word. Don't look so sad, Mr. Ord; I can feel how kind and good you are in spite of all this miserable misunderstanding. It will not be your doing if I am talked out and slandered by the whole village."

"I hope nothing of that kind will happen," he returned; and then Rotha secretly told him the remarks she had overheard.

"That will never do," he exclaimed, much concerned. "Mary must call on you at once; I think it would not be wise, under the circumstances, for you to come to the vicarage—at least for the present; but no time must be lost in letting people know that Mrs. Ord has called."

Rotha hesitated for a moment, and a great yearning for kindness and sympathy seized her.

"Yes, yes, you may send her. Do not leave me all alone here," she pleaded; and now her eyes shined over with tears. "You and Mrs. Ord may say what you like to me, and I will try and bear it if you will only let me hear sometimes a kind voice from the outer world. Meg is always so sad, and it is so dreary here."

The pathetic voice, the childlike appeal, which came nevertheless from a woman's wrong heart, was too much for the vicar, and he stretched out his hand to her.

"I will come, my child—I will come, and Mary, too, never fear; and perhaps in a little while you will not be afraid to confide in us. Have you anything else to say?" he continued, for she seemed as though she were about to speak.

"Yes; I was going to ask you if you would find me some work. You don't know what it is for two women to sit here all alone and eat their hearts out. Give me something to do for those who are more wretched than I—I am a work—I would not refuse the meanness of it."

"Refuse you, poor child? Who am I, after all, that I should judge of your worthiness or unworthiness? I was only considering the difficulties attendant on your proposition. Perhaps, for the present, I will not put you on our regular staff of workers; but there is an old blind woman who would be most thankful if anyone would read her a chapter daily, and there is a poor girl dying of consumption, who has a drunken mother—it is a very sad case, indeed. I do not know whether you would care to undertake such a painful duty?"

"Try me," was Rotha's answer. And then, with sweet humility, "If there be any work that Mrs. Ord or you wish done, and that you think the ladies will not like, I hope you will reserve it for me."

"Very well—then that is a bargain," he replied, cheerfully, not caring to show how much he was touched. "I shall come up and see you again about these cases, and perhaps I had better take you to poor Annie myself; one can never tell what sort of reception a lady is likely to meet with from that wretched woman, I have taken you to your word, Miss Maturin, the task is no easy one, I assure you."

"I am not afraid," returned Rotha simply.

"Perhaps Mrs. Carruthers might be induced to help us with our school and clothing club? I am afraid I am very covetous, but I must turn that magnificent voice of hers to account. I wish it were possible to make her choirmaster."

"That reminds me that I have another favor to ask, Mrs. Ord. You see," with a faint smile, "your kindness is making me bold. Do not, please, be angry with Miss Underwood; I wish she meant it kindly last night."

The vicar's face grew dark. "It was very dubious kindness then, Miss Maturin."

"I would believe you if you would

turin. I am greatly disposed to be very severe on the subject with Miss Nettie."

"Yes, but you will not?" she pleaded earnestly. "I know how wrong it was to you all—show very, very wrong, but I am sure she meant good to us all; miserable as I was, I could not help feeling that, and I did so hope you would forgive her."

"Well, well, we shall see about it," returned the vicar, but his smile was a little forced, and then he made her good-bye. It might have been the force of old habit, but he went through the glass door out on the lawn, and so to the green door in the wall. As he let himself out he glanced back, and saw Rotha standing among the lilies watching him.

It was noticed by every one at the

Advertiser Patterns
DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



A SHIRT BLOUSE OF SMART LINES (6721).

Now that the shirt blouse is so necessary to every woman and girl, the designs for this garment must be as varied as possible. A waist which will not fall to please the particular woman has a stole yoke, which is completed at each side with tucks of becoming depth. The yoke appears in back and two groups of tucks lend further adornment and tapering lines. Together with the long sleeves, those of three-quarter length are also provided for, and may be finished with pretty little cuffs of the same or a contrasting material. While simple, the waist is one of undeniably good style, and for wear with the suit or old skirt will prove most fetching. Any seasonable fabric may develop it. The medium size calls for 3½ yards of 37-inch material.

6721—Six sizes, 32 to 42 inches, bust measure. The price of this pattern is 10 cents.

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Measurement: Bust..... Waist.....

Age (if child's or misses' pattern)

CAUTION.—Be careful to inclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is bust measure you need only mark 32, 34, or whatever it may be. When in waist measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. If a skirt, give waist and length measure. When misses' or child's pattern, write only the figure, representing the age. It is not necessary to write "inches" or "yards." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is 10 cents in cash or in postage stamps.

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Wash Silk
is Fast Color. Highest Lustre
Artistic Shades

Why waste your labor using inferior silks—buy Corticelli—and see the difference in results

vicegerate that the vicar was not himself that day; he was grave and preoccupied, and scarcely spoke to Robert when he came in to spend the evening. When the boys had gone to bed, and he and Mary were alone, he briefly related his interview with Miss Maturin, and begged her to lose no time in calling at Bryn.

"I don't think we are justified in letting a young girl be the talk of the place," he continued. "Graves will be getting hold of it, and we don't want to be slashed by his virulent tongue. I know he would do anything to spite me and Robert." Now, Graves was the editor of the Blackscar and Kirby Herald, a shoemaker by trade, and a radical and dissenter, and was much given to snarl at the heels of the so-called high church party.

(To Be Continued.)

Better Underwear

Keeps your body warm, yet lets your skin breathe—knits, not woven.—it fits, does PEN-ANGLE Underwear.

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If the throat is "raw,"—chest sore—bad cough—and you ache "all over"—take

Bole's Preparation of Friar's Cough Balsam

Best thing you ever tried. It eases the throat—heals the lungs—breaks up a cold—and cures a cough in no time.

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to those of any other make. And while a few grocers in this country, for the sake of a little extra profit, may urge you to buy imitations of our lines, don't be led astray.

Remember, the energy and experience of over fifty years goes into every box of Eddy's Matches. And in the future, as in the past, all other lines are simply down and out.

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IN BOTTLE BEER IN WOOD

Special Easter Brew.

Feather Beds, Pillows and Mattresses renovated and sterilized; also manufacturers of Mattresses, Feather Pillows, Cushions and Spring Beds. Brass and Iron Beds, 63. Stoves, Furniture, Camp Beds, at the Feather Bed, Pillow and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 4, F. HUNY & SONS, 593 Richmond Street, Phone 997.

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AND GENERAL BINDING.

CITY BINDERY,

Removed to 355 Richmond Street.

HOME RULE FIGHT PUT OFF AWHILE

Parliament Adjourns for Easter Without Action.

A WARNING BY ROSEBERY

Caution Liberals They Are Risking Trouble With Irish Allies and Supporters.

London, April 1.—The parliament adjourns at Westminster generally in three acts, the first finishing at Easter, the second at Whitsuntide, and the third with prorogation. The first act is completed, and noble lords and faithful commons have departed to their country houses or constituencies or to health resorts for the Easter interval.

So far the performance at St. Stephen's has been dull and barren. It was expected that there would have been much blood and thunder in regard to the Home Rule bill, but the House of Commons adjourned without having done more than to pass the bill for the Home Rule of Ireland. The fact is that the Government is moving cautiously, and now it is pretty well assured that Parliament will have to reassemble in the autumn if any practical advance is to be made with the Government's Irish proposals. That will add a fourth act to the parliamentary drama.

Rosebery Warns Government.

Lord Rosebery has just predicted that notwithstanding the promises of the Premier and the Irish chief secretary to grant self-government to Ireland, which practically means an independent parliament, the bill to be introduced will not be an extreme or violent one, and he uttered a word of warning to the Government. If, he said, they blew the horns with a blast calculated to make the walls of Jericho fall down, at the end produced only an insignificant brick they would get into difficulties not only with their Irish allies, but with their extreme supporters.

Many followers of the Government have gone away pleased that the Home Rule bill has not been introduced yet, and hoping that it never will be, but the Home Rule section of the cabinet have no choice. They will be compelled by their Irish followers to produce the bill. They may postpone its introduction, but it must come. Strategem and secrecy are no longer of avail. They must come out into the open and fight in the light of day.

Unionists Begin Hard Fight.

Unionists in Ireland do not intend to wait for the introduction of the bill before starting a vigorous campaign against it. During the Easter recess hundreds of meetings are being held in Ulster and other parts of Ireland for the purpose of demonstrating that artisan and capitalist, peer and peasant, tenant and landlord, Liberal and Conservative, and the masses of the people will stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder in their determination "not to have Home Rule."

It was so when Gladstone's bill was introduced, and history is about to repeat itself. On occasions like this, the United Ireland becomes a visible living fact. Of the two Irelands, one at least is solid and welded into unity. The other seems ambitious to demonstrate its "disparateness tendency." The property classes are, of course, against any measure of Home Rule, and whatever they say in opposition is counted as the impeding change has struck with dismay.

Shipbuilding leaders are backed by the men in the shipbuilding yards. Linen manufacturers are backed by the workers in the mills. These people are affirming that if Home Rule is carried, it will be the greatest calamity that ever befell their country, and will lead to the complete separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

Point Peril to Industries.

The Unionist members of Parliament who are going to take part in the Easter campaign will be asked to move resolutions setting forth that the national interests of the Irish people are identical with those of England and Scotland, and that no other measure of self-government is desirable for Ireland than for other portions of the United Kingdom.

Another argument which will be emphasized is that under the Imperial Parliament alone can there be the prospect of establishing and maintaining peace and good-will among the

The Doctor Said Nervous Prostration

But After Weeks of Effort He Could Not Help Me and I Was Cured by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Sleeplessness, failure of appetite and digestion, and then nervous collapse. This is the story told in this letter. But there is also new hope for similar sufferers in the cure described.

Mrs. Alf. Stevens, Burgessville, Oxford County, Ont., writes:

"Two years ago last November I was run down, and did not know what was wrong. I could not get to bed, and at last my nervous system gave out entirely, and I had to go to bed. The doctor told me I had nervous prostration, and though he doctored me for some weeks I did not get any better."

"I then began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and by the time I had used six boxes I was completely cured. People remarked how well I looked, and I said, 'Yes, and I feel well, that is the best of it, and Dr. Chase's Nerve Food did it.'"

It is in extreme cases like this one that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food shows its extraordinary power of overcoming disease; 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates, & Co., Toronto.

CURZON'S IDEAS ABOUT THE LORDS

Approves of General Principles of Lord Newton's Bill to Reform House.

London, April 1.—Lord Curzon's bill, which requires the hereditary peers to elect a third of their number to sit in the Upper House with life peers chosen for their public services, receives the general approval of Lord Curzon, who wrote to Lord Newton:

"I should hope to see the principal of life peerages admitted on a large scale, partly as a counterpoise to the hereditary element, partly with a view to representing classes of the community or of the public service, such as the different religious denominations (other than the Church of England), the labor organizations, the Indian civil service, the colonies and other important interests."

Lord Curzon also advocates the appointment of a considerable (though not unlimited) number of life peers in the first session of a new Parliament, so as to produce a clear correspondence, if desired, between the strength of parties in the two Houses. I hold most strongly that the hereditary peer who is debarred from the House of Lords should be at liberty to enter the House of Commons.

"I should like to see the ministers of the crown permitted to speak in both Houses, as it is done in many foreign countries. Again, Lord Curzon advocates that the Unionists should associate themselves with a definite and well-thought-out plan of reform, designed to meet the principal criticisms urged against the House of Lords, namely: Its undue numbers and sparse attendance; the absence from it of representatives of important classes; and the excessive predominance of one political party."

Lord Curzon compares the peers reforming themselves to the Japanese nobles, who divested themselves of many of their prerogatives to build up a reformed constitution.

It is more than doubtful, however, if Lord Newton's bill will get beyond the committee stage in the House of Lords.

T.R. STANDS PAT RE RAILWAYS

Has No Intention of Changing His Present Sane and Safe Policy.

Washington, D. C., April 1.—President Roosevelt has decided not to accept the invitation of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association to deliver a speech at Springfield, Ill., on the railroad situation. He addressed a letter yesterday to C. H. Smith, president of the association, stating that it would be impossible for him to accept the invitation, because he did not feel that he had anything to say at this time in a special address on this special subject.

The President has received many requests for a statement by him, or a speech to be made by him in connection with the railway situation. He has given these requests the utmost weight and most careful consideration. After fully looking into the matter, the President informed his advisers that he had come to the conclusion that there was nothing new which he had to say at this moment on the railway situation; that he did not deem it either wise or proper to say anything with a view to any immediate situation in Wall Street and that as he should only give expression to the definite and settled policy to be carried out wholly without regard to the exigencies of the moment, and as his views on the policy in question were already a matter of record, it did not seem necessary at this time to repeat them.

The statement was made from an authoritative source today that "Even a most cursory examination of what the President has repeatedly said will show the utter nonsense of supposing the Government has the slightest intention to take any action which would invalidate the safety and stability of the railway securities now issued. The whole legislative programme of the President having been proclaimed again and again as one to insure the future against the mistakes and delinquencies of the past." The President holds that every executive action taken under his administration has furnished its own ample justification.

It was pointed out today that the President has made no references to the question of the physical valuation of railroads. His position in this question, it was said, is that the roads themselves will work out this problem as an item of bookkeeping, and reference was made to the fact that two of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern, already have submitted figures as to their physical value. It can be stated on authority that the President will again ask Congress for power to deal with the question of overcapitalization of railroads.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION

One Thousand From Ontario Are Gathered at Toronto.

Toronto, April 1.—Quite a thousand teachers and educationists from different parts of Ontario will assemble tomorrow in the main building of the University of Toronto, when the annual convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association commences. This year are schemes for superannuation and the formation of a teachers' organization. These will be discussed at the public meeting on Wednesday evening. The teachers' organization will have as its object a union of educationists calculated to better general conditions, in which the question of financial remuneration will form a part. During the convention, Mr. A. U. Colquhoun, deputy minister of education, will enumerate the various changes in departmental work. The evening sessions tomorrow, Wednesday and Thursday are open to the public.

HOW SIR ALFRED ROSE IN LIFE

Advises Young Men To Be Teetotalers, Early Risers, and Be Early to Bed.

London, April 1.—Sir Alfred Jones, K.C.M.G., once a struggling, unknown ship's apprentice, now one of the most successful men of the day, has the following in the overseas edition of the Mail on "Success."

One of the first principles of success in life is to keep healthy and strong, and the best preservative for this is to be temperate in all things. I would advise any man who wants to be really successful to be a teetotaler, an early riser and to go early to bed. If you want to be successful you must be ahead of your neighbors everywhere, and you can only do this by enthusiasm and activity.

Enthusiasm begets activity, for no one who is keen in his work can ever waste his time. Plenty of self-confidence is another valuable asset, for, if people see that a man thoroughly believes in himself, they will be much more inclined to believe in him. Another thing of primary importance is that a man should start early. Many men waste years of their lives at expensive schools, instead of working at the professions for which they are intended. Indeed, I will go so far as to say that after the age of 16 any time spent otherwise than in the work of his profession a man is wasting. All the education necessary for the practical affairs of life can be obtained by that time. Such studies as Latin and Greek are of no real use in everyday matters; it would be far better to devote the time instead to French, German and Spanish.

In many cases financial assistance at the outset of a man's career is a great drawback. The best way to keep the brain busy is to keep the stomach empty. In fact, you must not put any time upon your own resources and let him know that he has to work. There is nothing worse than for a young man to feel that he has a private income, say, £500 a year. It makes it unnecessary for him to succeed at anything at which he may try his hand. No, if he has to make his own living he must be early, he must go to bed early, he must be enthusiastic and he must be very wide awake indeed all his working day.

Of course, a certain amount of outdoor exercise is essential, but the young men of today devote too much time to football and cricket. They lose sight of the fact that games such as these are only a recreation, a diversion, and not part of the serious business of life. Success was never reached by putting the time to rest afterwards. And, after all, the pleasure of work is greater than the pleasure of play. The busy man may not have five minutes to spare from the time he gets up in the morning until he goes to bed at night, but you will not find him miserable on that account. You will find him far more cheerful and pleasant than a man who has nothing to do all day. Work gives a zest to life that nothing else can give, and only unremitting work can lead to success.

Finally—what is success? Well, I will define it as getting what you want, doing what you set out to do, and then having the disposition to make the best use of it.

How to Start Off the Day

Students of Hygiene Agree on the Right Kind of a Breakfast.

Thinking people are giving earnest thought how to start off each new day to put themselves in the best possible physical and mental condition for the day ahead. A host of the world's leading scholars and authors on hygiene have written for our guidance and all agree on the right kind of a breakfast is essential.

A perfect breakfast is impossible without Malt-Vita, the deliciously crisp, vitalizing, wholemeal food. Malt-Vita is the whole of the wheat, cleaned, thoroughly steamed, then mixed with malt extract, which converts the starch of the wheat into maltose or malt sugar, then rolled into water-like flakes. A baked crisp and browned in the most delicious food in the world. Malt-Vita is highly recommended by doctors as extremely nutritious, and the weakest stomach digests and assimilates it without effort. Malt-Vita is rich in maltose. All grocers, now 10 cents.



"I tell you, neighbor, ST. GEORGE'S BAKING POWDER makes fine cake and pastry."

"Of course you said so—but Baking Powder is one of the things that a baker must try for himself."

"That's right! What's the use of buying the best pastry flour, creamery butter and rich milk—and then have one of those alum baking powders ruin the baking."

St. George's Baking Powder

is a pure Cream of Tartar baking powder. I know it by the way the paste rises. You have eaten my Cakes, Pies and Fancy Pastry for years. Have you ever known them to be quite so light and flaky—and taste so good—as they do now? It's all due to ST. GEORGE'S."

"Yes, neighbor, we old fellows have found out about Baking Powders by practical experience. And ST. GEORGE'S is the best baking powder I've ever tried—not only for bakers, but for home cooks as well."

OUR NEW COOK BOOK is a daily help in the kitchen. It tells how to select and prepare meats, vegetables, etc.—and gives all sorts of recipes. Sent FREE. National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal.

I Use Richards Pure Soap

BECAUSE

- It is a solid bar of pure, fresh, dirt-removing ingredients, containing not a single atom of harmful adulterants.
- when washing colored goods they will not run or fade.
- woolens or flannels will not shrink, as no boiling or rubbing is necessary.
- easy on the hands and clothes.
- no experimenting—in use for 40 years.

Write for our handsome illustrated Catalogue of Premiums, given free for Richards Pure Soap wrappers.

FREE Mail us five Richards Pure Soap wrappers and ten Richards Pure Soap advertisements from any paper, and we will send you a beautiful souvenir.

The RICHARDS PURE SOAP CO., Limited
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
CUT THIS AD. OUT—IT IS VALUABLE.

Please mention London Advertiser when answering this advertisement.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN IRISH WILDS

Three Huntsmen Lost in the Mountain Fog Perish From Cold and Fatigue.

Belfast, March 30. — A mountain tragedy, involving the death of three men, was reported from County Antrim yesterday.

Five men, named Connolly, Kelly, White, Millar and Smith, started on Wednesday on a shooting expedition on the mountain range which overlooks the beautiful Vale of Glenariff.

Two or three hours later they lost themselves in a dense fog. They wandered aimlessly about, and endeavored to find one of the beaten tracks, but without success.

At length hunger brought on extreme fatigue. The men, alone and lost in the mountains, had scarcely the strength to walk, and the bitterly cold wind paralyzed their limbs. Darkness came on, and the men were still ignorant of their whereabouts.

After a while Connolly said he could go no further, and he fell to the ground exhausted. His four companions, although almost as weak as he, picked him up, and by an effort which taxed their remaining strength to the utmost, carried him over boulders and through gullies until they themselves were on the point of collapsing. Then they put him down, placed him under shelter in a sitting position, wrapped him in their greatcoats, and, having done all they could for his comfort, left him and went away to look for assistance.

Millar and Smith went in one direction and Kelly and White in another. The first-named pair, wrapped in their greatcoats, reached the residence of Conway Dobbs, at Parkmore, yesterday morning. They were in the last stage of exhaustion, where

MASONVILLE.

Masonville, April 1.—A box social will be held in Masonville schoolhouse on Friday evening, April 5, under the auspices of the Literary Society. The proceeds go to the Sunday school missionary fund, in aid of Rev. Herbert P. Elson, of Morocco, North Africa, who formerly was a scholar in the Masonville Sunday school. A good programme will be given, and a good time is assured. Admission for gentlemen, 25 cents.

Miss Vera Coultis, of Thedford, is visiting her cousin, Miss Hughena Young, of Masonville.

Some of the farmers of this neighborhood will be unusually busy this summer erecting new cement stables. Mr. W. C. Southon, of London, is moving back to this neighborhood again.

Where Does Consumption Begin?

That first little tickle becomes a cough, the cough grows worse, is neglected and travels down to the lungs. They put him down, placed him under shelter in a sitting position, wrapped him in their greatcoats, and, having done all they could for his comfort, left him and went away to look for assistance.

Thousands of catarrh victims from consumption, proved by time to be unfailing. Catarrh is just what you need: 25 cents and \$1; sold everywhere.

A GUIDE FOR TRAVELERS

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., 2:30 p.m., 5:25 a.m., 10:25 p.m.
*Runs through to Watford.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:45 a.m., 8:45 a.m., 9:45 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 3:40 p.m., 17 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., 12:10 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., 9:20 p.m., 10:20 p.m.
*To and from Walkerville, without change.

Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley. Between London and St. Thomas only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive—From the east *11:30 a.m., 8 p.m., *11:30 p.m., From the west—5 a.m., *8:25 a.m., *6:20 p.m.
Depart—For the east—*5:05 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:23 p.m., For the west—*11:38 a.m., *8:10 p.m., *11:35 p.m.
Trains marked thus * run daily.

Traffic not so marked run daily except Sunday.

Depart for the east—*11:30 a.m., *8:25 a.m., 8:10 a.m., *11:30 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 coaches for Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
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., 6:25 p.m., *7:47 p.m., 10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:15 a.m., *8:20 a.m., *11:20 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., *11:30 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 coaches for Toronto.

The Eastern Flyer at 6:55 goes through to Montreal without change.

Depart for the west—*4:15 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:10 a.m., *11:32 a.m., 1:55 p.m., 8:01 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 8:01 p.m. expresses run through to Chicago without change.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.

Depart—8:35 a.m., *11:25 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 7:54 p.m. (International Limited stops only at Glendon and Chatham). Arrive—10:10 a.m., *4 p.m., 6:50 p.m. (Eastern Flyer), stops only at Chatham and Glendon; 11 p.m.

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.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOUBLE-TRACK ROUTE TO NEW YORK

Through sleeper 12:20 a.m. and 3:25 a.m.; Leave London 4:25 p.m., connecting at Hamilton with through sleeper.

COBALT SPECIAL

Leave Toronto, daily, 9 p.m.
Arrive Cobalt 8:45 a.m.

RETURNING.

Leave Cobalt, daily, 7:55 p.m.
Arrive Toronto 8 a.m.

For tickets and information, call on E. de la Hooke, C. P. and T. A.; E. de la Hooke, Depot Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

A CHEAP TRIP

TO THE COAST

\$41.95 is the cost of a second class one-way ticket from LONDON to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma or Portland, any day now until April 30.

\$8.50 in addition reserves a roomy berth in a clean and comfortable tourist car, right from Toronto to Vancouver without change. Bedding and every traveling convenience. Attentive porter in charge.

Also low rates to British Columbia points. Secure tickets and full information at London offices: W. Fulton, 161 Dundas St. W., Toronto, C. P. and T. A.; or write C. B. Foster, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto.

Southwestern Traction Co.

SATURDAYS Cars leave

Horton Street Station from 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. Last car waits for the theatre.

The balance of the week every two hours, from 6:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

Ocean Steamship Tickets

White Star Line—New York, Boston and Mediterranean services.

Leyland Line—Liverpool.

American Line—New York and Philadelphia services.

Atlantic Transport Line—New York, London.

Dominion Line Royal Mail Steamers—Portland-Liverpool in winter; Montreal-Quebec-Liverpool in summer.

Red Star Line—New York-Dover-Antwerp.

Sailing lists, rate sheets, etc., on application to E. De La Hooke or W. Fulton.

LOCAL AGENTS

Publications Issued by

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You can have your name on the list for free copies by writing to

TORONTO TICKET OFFICE

51 King Street East.

or General Passenger Department, Montreal, N. B.

The census taken on Dec. 1 last shows that the total population of Germany is now approximately 60,500,000, being an increase of 4,000,000 since 1900.

RED FLAG CULT IN OLD LONDON

Socialist Creed One of Features
In Temple of Rudiment-
ary Learning.

London, March 31.—"Down with socialism," was one of the cries which materially helped the moderates, or municipal reformers as they are variously termed, to defeat the progress-ives at the recent London county council election and capture an overwhelming majority of the seats. It is probable that one of the first things the victors will do will be to put a stop to the use of London county council schools on Sundays for the propagation of socialist doctrines. The London county council has been in the habit of letting many of these schools on the Sabbath to various bodies for supposedly religious exercises at merely nominal rentals. In this way the Socialists obtained possession of thirteen of them.

Over the door was the notice, "Socialist Sunday school—all are welcome." In the largest of the classrooms were assembled about a hundred boys and girls ranging in age from 10 to 16 years, and some adults. They represented all sorts and conditions, but what might be termed respectable poverty was most in evidence. Most of the boys and men wore red ties. Behind the teacher's desk sat the superintendent of the Socialist Sunday school, a clean shaven young man with a sallow complexion, and piercing black eyes that are usually associated with the visionary enthusiast.

The proceedings did not open with prayer. Socialist Sunday schools have no use for prayers. "Good day, comrades," said the superintendent, rising and rapping on his desk. "Good day, comrades," was the chorused response. "I will now call the roll of the builders," he continued. "What do I mean by the builders?"

"We are the builders because we are building a new world," shouted the children. After the roll had been called a hymn was sung. A young woman played the accompaniment on a small American organ. The air was a familiar one, but the words were significant of the big difference between a denomination and a Socialist Sunday school. Here is the first verse:

No saviors from on high deliver
No trust have we in prince or peer;
Our own right hand the chains must shiver.

Chains of hatred, of grief and fear,
We're triced by law and regulations,
Our taxes strip us to the bone.
The rich enjoy the wealth of nations,
But the poor naught can call their own.

Then follow another song from the red hymnal sung in a familiar tune. It was a harvest hymn. One of the verses ran thus:

The lords have now their vintage
The bankers claim the corn,
The produce of the farmer
By craft and guile is torn
From both himself and household
To spend in court and hall,
On millions and their masters,
Who crowd the hunt and ball.

And the last verse was a clear indication to plunder and loot, though likely the youngsters did not see the drift of it.

Arise, O downcast toiler!
With sickle in thy hand,
Two harvests lie this morning
The length of this good land,
The one is now before thee,
With plenty for thy need;
Let the tiller reap the whirlwind
Of which they've sown the seed.

One class was told off to another room to receive catechism instruction. Here is part of their lesson:

Why do capitalists try to make men work long hours for low wages?
To get big profits, so they may become rich.

Why are men dependent on masters and capitalists? Because they are in possession of the workshops and things necessary to make wealth.

Most workmen have to go into factories, then? Yes, having no machinery themselves, they must do that or starve.

Do the capitalists employ all men that ask for work? No, they only employ those out of whom they can make a profit.

What do masters do to get cheap labor? They try to introduce machinery and employ women, boys and girls in the place of men.

If the masters had their way, to what level do you think they would reduce our fathers' wages? To the level of Chinamen's wages.

Has that been attempted? Yes, in South Africa, where they employ Chinamen instead of white men.

The proceedings in the big room wound up with an address from the superintendent. It was what, in the expressive American slang would be called, "hot stuff."

"We are doing a great work," he said to the superintendent afterward. "Our Socialist Sunday schools in and about London have an average attendance of about 3,000. The tomorrow of history will be written by the children of today. The seed we are sowing will bear good fruit. The red flag may be dyed in blood before the victory is won. But it will be won. We have put our hands to the plow and"—well, and so on?

SURE REGULATORS—Mandrake and dandelion are known to exert a powerful influence on the liver and kidneys, restoring them to healthy action, inducing a regular flow of the secretions and performing the functions of the valuable ingredients enter into the composition of Parke's Vegetable Pills, and serve to render them the agreeable and salutary medicine they are.

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The proportion of women is noticeably small, but for every woman arriving there is usually an array of relatives or friends to meet her. It is from these groups of women that some idea of the transformation America brings about may be gathered. The new arrivals are generally without hats; gray-colored, tight-fitting waists and short, full skirts of a different hue usually constitute their costume, set off by a brightly-colored handkerchief or shawl about the shoulders. Those who meet them more than a few months, but their clothes are "American fashion"—hugs, befeathered hats, short-sleeved waists and coats, hair done in the inevitable pompadour with many glittering combs, and, final touch of elegance, soiled white gloves. The newcomers gaze at this array of unheard-of elegance in envious amazement, oblivious for the time of all else; the new country, the new life, all reduced to the overwhelming realization that such clothes may some day be theirs. It is only when they are propelled toward the steps of the elevated or the subway, when fear of such strange means of travel asserts itself, that they come back from their dream of clothes to practical affairs.

For girls who come into the country alone, without friends to meet them, there are many safeguards. At Ellis Island there are about 50 missionaries in constant attendance, representatives of societies that maintain homes for immigrants. One of the oldest of these is the Immigrant Girls' Home, which has been in existence for about 20 years. Under the direction of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Matthews, the missionary of the home has been engaged in the work for 20 years, and is an expert in judging the character and capacity of the girls and women who come under her observation. Every day finds her at Ellis Island seeking out friendless girls, and caring for them until their future is settled.

April, May, June, September and October are the months when girls and women arrive in the greatest number, and then the pleasant home facing Battery Park is filled to overflowing. The house accommodates only 25 comfortably, but in the busy months there is always room for one more, and the average arrivals are about 100 a month. The home is non-sectarian and the matron, Mrs. Michel, succeeds, to an unusual degree, in maintaining the atmosphere of a real home. At the present time a preponderance of Finnish, Danish and Swedish girls are arriving, and they are intelligent, neatly dressed and ambitious. Most of them cannot speak a word of English, but they are quick to understand by means of a sign language that has been evolved by long practice.

One of the assistants of the home speaks a half-dozen languages and translates all the business of the girls. Most of them have definite ideas of what they wish to do and where they wish to go, and they stay a very short time at the home. One of the trials of the matron is the insistent demands by letter and personal calls, of women in search of servants. The home has an old and tried circle of friends who supply employment for all available girls. The demand for servants is so great that no possible source of supply is neglected, and a large number of women take it for granted that a girl's immigrant home will yield some sort of servant to be delivered upon the spot.

But such homes do not have employment bureaus, and cannot comply with such requests. One of the pleasantest features of this helpful work is the genuine gratitude shown by the girls who have enjoyed the hospitality of the home and the friendly interest of those in charge of it. Every mail brings letters or postcards giving an account of journeys, new places, changes of address, a thankful appreciation of what has been done for them when alone in a strange land.

They keep in touch for years with their first home; often after they are married and settled in distant parts of the country, and there is a large collection of photographs of husbands and children of the girls who have been married. Once every year there is a party for those who live in the vicinity of New York, and at the last reunion, which was held a few weeks ago, the girls came from towns many miles away in order to renew old associations.

The present home is so small that it limits the work to the care of about 800 girls in a year, but the missionary society which maintains it is hopeful that funds will be given them to purchase a building suitable for their needs. Miss Matthews says, in speaking of the many excellent agencies at work to help women and girls that have come to the country in such numbers, that in the old days the missionaries were hardly tolerated, but the Government was quick to see the usefulness of such disinterested help, and today they have the enthusiastic support of the officials in charge of the immigration station. There is a constant endeavor on the part of unscrupulous persons to get hold of the girls. The usual dodge is for a woman to pretend she is relative or sent by a relative to meet the girl and take her to her friends. The girl is closely questioned, and often innocently balks the pretence by saying she has not, but even where the case seems plausible the missionary accompanies the girl, to make sure that she is in safe hands.

There is an employment agency in connection with the immigration department, but very few women register there, as they are better provided for through private effort and care, such as these homes offer.

STANDING OF SCHOLARS
Reports From No. 4 Delaware and No. 28 London District.

Following is a report of the standing of the scholars of school section No. 4, Delaware, for this term. Names arranged in order of class standing:

Class IV, Senior—Annie Tilden, Eubert Monteth, Tena Tilden, Russell Allen, Fred Smale, Joanna Monteth.

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Class III—Lula Monteth, Lyla Monteth, George Scott, Harold Wonnacott.

Class II, Senior—John Monteth, Albert Haines, Gladys Hugheson.

Class II, Junior—John Beach, Norma Dickie, Oscar Hugheson.

Part II, Senior—Verna Hamilton, Geo. Tilden.

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For girls who come into the country alone, without friends to meet them, there are many safeguards. At Ellis Island there are about 50 missionaries in constant attendance, representatives of societies that maintain homes for immigrants. One of the oldest of these is the Immigrant Girls' Home, which has been in existence for about 20 years. Under the direction of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Miss Matthews, the missionary of the home has been engaged in the work for 20 years, and is an expert in judging the character and capacity of the girls and women who come under her observation. Every day finds her at Ellis Island seeking out friendless girls, and caring for them until their future is settled.

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The present home is so small that it limits the work to the care of about 800 girls in a year, but the missionary society which maintains it is hopeful that funds will be given them to purchase a building suitable for their needs. Miss Matthews says, in speaking of the many excellent agencies at work to help women and girls that have come to the country in such numbers, that in the old days the missionaries were hardly tolerated, but the Government was quick to see the usefulness of such disinterested help, and today they have the enthusiastic support of the officials in charge of the immigration station. There is a constant endeavor on the part of unscrupulous persons to get hold of the girls. The usual dodge is for a woman to pretend she is relative or sent by a relative to meet the girl and take her to her friends. The girl is closely questioned, and often innocently balks the pretence by saying she has not, but even where the case seems plausible the missionary accompanies the girl, to make sure that she is in safe hands.

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STANDING OF SCHOLARS
Reports From No. 4 Delaware and No. 28 London District.

Following is a report of the standing of the scholars of school section No. 4, Delaware, for this term. Names arranged in order of class standing:

Class IV, Senior—Annie Tilden, Eubert Monteth, Tena Tilden, Russell Allen, Fred Smale, Joanna Monteth.

Class IV, Junior—Robert Monteth, Wilfred Wonnacott, Glen Neale, Earl Monteth.

Class III—Lula Monteth, Lyla Monteth, George Scott, Harold Wonnacott.

Class II, Senior—John Monteth, Albert Haines, Gladys Hugheson.

Class II, Junior—John Beach, Norma Dickie, Oscar Hugheson.

Part II, Senior—Verna Hamilton, Geo. Tilden.

Part II, Junior—Byron Hugheson.

Part I, Senior—Harry Smale, Freta Wonnacott.

Part I, Junior—Lloyd Beach.

WORK IS WAITING FOR ALIEN WOMEN

Demand For Domestic Is Still
Far From Being
Satisfied.

New York, March 31.—With immigration at flood tide, the Battery landing of the Ellis Island ferry presents a scene that is not to be matched anywhere for varying human emotions and behavior. Five thousand persons every day in the week are arriving at this port and there seems no spot too remote or obscure in all of Europe to be represented in the throng.

The proportion of women is noticeably small, but for every woman arriving there is usually an array of relatives or friends to meet her. It is from these groups of women that some idea of the transformation America brings about may be gathered. The new arrivals are generally without hats; gray-colored, tight-fitting waists and short, full skirts of a different hue usually constitute their costume, set off by a brightly-colored handkerchief or shawl about the shoulders. Those who meet them more than a few months, but their clothes are "American fashion"—hugs, befeathered hats, short-sleeved waists and coats, hair done in the inevitable pompadour with many glittering combs, and, final touch of elegance, soiled white gloves. The newcomers gaze at this array of unheard-of elegance in envious amazement, oblivious for the time of all else; the new country, the new life, all reduced to the overwhelming realization that such clothes may some day be theirs. It is only when they are propelled toward the steps of the elevated or the subway, when fear of such strange means of travel asserts itself, that they come back from their dream of clothes to practical affairs.

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April, May, June, September and October are the months when girls and women arrive in the greatest number, and then the pleasant home facing Battery Park is filled to overflowing. The house accommodates only 25 comfortably, but in the busy months there is always room for one more, and the average arrivals are about 100 a month. The home is non-sectarian and the matron, Mrs. Michel, succeeds, to an unusual degree, in maintaining the atmosphere of a real home. At the present time a preponderance of Finnish, Danish and Swedish girls are arriving, and they are intelligent, neatly dressed and ambitious. Most of them cannot speak a word of English, but they are quick to understand by means of a sign language that has been evolved by long practice.

One of the assistants of the home speaks a half-dozen languages and translates all the business of the girls. Most of them have definite ideas of what they wish to do and where they wish to go, and they stay a very short time at the home. One of the trials of the matron is the insistent demands by letter and personal calls, of women in search of servants. The home has an old and tried circle of friends who supply employment for all available girls. The demand for servants is so great that no possible source of supply is neglected, and a large number of women take it for granted that a girl's immigrant home will yield some sort of servant to be delivered upon the spot.

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They keep in touch for years with their first home; often after they are married and settled in distant parts of the country, and there is a large collection of photographs of husbands and children of the girls who have been married. Once every year there is a party for those who live in the vicinity of New York, and at the last reunion, which was held a few weeks ago, the girls came from towns many miles away in order to renew old associations.

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