4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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46TH. YEAR. NO. 19643 THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1909. —TWENTY PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WHO OWNS THE PORT STANLEY PICNIC GROUNDS? PROPERTY HELD IN TRUST BY WM. BOWMAN

Who Was Once President and Manager of L. & P. S. R.

A PECULIAR STATE OF AFFAIRS

Brought to Light By a Threatened Suit for Damages Against the City of London.

Who owns the 35 acres or more of land which form the picnic grounds at Port Stanley?

Since 1856, Londoners have been going to the Port every summer, and those of them who took the trouble to think of the ownership of the land, trod it as belonging to the city of London.

But at a meeting of the London and Port Stanley Railway board today, years of gross neglect on the part of the many boards which have conducted the business of the railways, was revealed, and the fact was demonstrated that the city of London is not the undisputed owner of the land, and that instead it is all in the hands of Mr Wm. Bowman, of Dundas street.

An Old Story.

The story is an old one. The line was opened to the lake about 1856. It was owned by the city of London, and the city of St. Thomas also had a share in it. Other places also contributed to the cost, but this city was the controlling power.

Mr. Wm. Bowman, it is understood, was president, and manager of the L. and P. S. R., and as such the land purchased for a picnic grounds some years later, was deeded to him in trust.

In 1873, the line passed out of the management of the city, because on an unlucky day the only locomotives owned by the city were smashed in a collision just south of the road leading to Chelsea Green. Then the Grand Trunk Railway leased the line, and held it until 1893, when it passed into the hands of the famous Miller syndicate, of Cleveland. The syndicate paid $20,000 of a deposit, but never operated a train, and lost its forfeit. Then the M. C. R. operated the road a while, and finally the L. E. and D. R. R. secured the line to the lake, later handing the lease over the the Pere Marquette.

City Doesn't Own It.

Time and again the city has exercised sovereignty over the lands used as picnic grounds at the Port, and no one disputed the right. But one day last summer someone was hurt, and a suit against the city was threatened. A firm of St. Thomas lawyers took up the case, but finally decided, it is said, to give it up, from the fact that the city was not responsible, as it did not appear to own the land. There appeared to be nobody to sue. The city claimed the property, but it was in Mr. Bowman's name.

Mr. Bowman is now about 84 years of age, and while he apparently has many years to live, there might be most alarming complications if he should die without straightening out the tangle. It appears that the matter came up some time ago, but did not get into the papers.

Up to City Solicitor.

City Solicitor Meredith was asked then to take the necessary legal steps to have the property placed in the hands of the city beyond dispute, but as yet the matter has not been settled. Today the L. and P. S. R. board gave orders to Secretary Baker to instruct City Solicitor Meredith to have the proper registrations made at once.

PATTEN'S BIG PROFITS

Chicago, April 17.—The "Patten Pool" has cleaned up between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 on the May wheat deal, says the Tribune in a news article today. "Of this amount 'Jim' Patten has pocketed fully two-thirds.

"Market experts estimated that the broker and his coterie have sold to the public 20,000,000 bushels of May wheat, at an average profit of 20 cents, giving them a profit of $4,000,000, and besides this he has made a substantial profit on July wheat, to say nothing of the September and December operations which he has scalped in the market for a profit of from 2 to 5 cents, making his total winnings not much under $5,000,000."

CITY WILL LOSE $100 IN RENTAL IF APPLICATION IS GRANTED

Michigan Central Again Puts Forth Its Claim to the Right to Connect With the G. T. R.—Pere Marquette Will Lose $1,000 a Year by the Move.

The London and Port Stanley railway board met today and heard an application from the Michigan Central Railway to be allowed to connect its lines with the lines of the G. T. R.

The company's object is to get over the paying of interswitching charges to the Pere Marquette Railway, which now amount it is said to about $1,000 per annum.

If the connection is made the Pere Marquette loses this amount per year, and the city also loses its percentage of ten per cent, or about $100 per year.

A Proposal

Ald. Saunders proposed that the M. C. R. build the connection at its own expense, and that at the expiration of its lease of the London and Southeastern Railway, which runs from Burwell to Clarence street along Bathurst, the spur become the property of the city.

Mr. Kingsmill, the company's solicitor, was present but would not commit himself on the matter.

The point was then raised that the Pere Marquette and the Michigan Central are both lessees of the city, and that if any move was made to take away any part of the earnings of the Pere Marquette, the city might find itself in hot water.

Solicitor's Opinion.

A letter was read from City Solicitor Meredith, saying that the city had no power to grant any authority to the Michigan Central Railway to make the connection. The city has no jurisdiction over steam lines. It is a matter alone for the railway commission of Canada.

Mr. Kingsmill, however, pointed out that the company will make the application to the railway commission, and that then the question of whether the city has any objection will arise.

The City's Position.

He wanted to know what the city's position would be.

Ald. Saunders wanted his suggestion embodied in a motion and forwarded to the railway commission, but it was finally decided to have Mr. Kingsmill write the city council on the subject, and the communication will be dealt with on Monday night.

Thus the L. and P. S. R. board evaded, for the present, responsibility in the matter.

MARKET SQUARE IS CAUSING DISCONTENT

Is Not Properly Paved or Cleaned and Is at Times a Mudhole.

There is a great deal of discontent among those who frequent the local market over the conditions that are permitted to exist there. The square is not properly paved and the mud is inches deep, while great puddles of water are everywhere.

It is almost impossible for a woman to walk anywhere without getting herself covered with mud.

The closet accommodation is a disgrace to a city that possesses one of the best markets, at least, in this part of Ontario.

The city is in the habit of voting $600 for keeping the market in condition and doing the necessary slight repairing. This year a considerable extra expense is entailed. A new cement flooring must be placed under the meat shed, and the roof of this shed must be painted. This work should have been done two or three years ago as its neglect has permitted the roof to become leaky. The market house roof, too, suffered severely in the late wind storm, and will need to be practically re-shingled, as it is leaking in a dozen different places. To meet these heavy extra expenses the city has seen fit to add $100 extra grant, which will mean that a large part of the money primarily intended for cleaning and keeping in order the market grounds will have to be diverted to meet these other expenses.

There are a very large number of people who have to suffer great inconvenience and discomfort owing to the neglect of the authorities in seeing that the market is kept in a proper condition, and these circumstances call loudly for an immediate remedy.

FORMER LONDON LAWYER DIED IN LONDON, ENGLAND

Death of R. E. Jackson, Who Lived Here About 30 Years Ago.

London, April 17.—R. E. Jackson, K. C., is dead.

Robert Edwin Jackson was born December, 1826, in Somerset, England, was admitted an attorney in 1849. He emigrated to London, Canada, in 1858, and was admitted to the Canadian bar in 1860. Went to British Columbia in 1864, and was partner in Drake, Jackson & Helincken, 1888-93. He declined the registrar generalship of British Columbia, 1871.

Mr. Richard Bayly, K. C., of this city, remembers the late Mr. Jackson. He had not lived here in over 30 years. Few lawyers here remember him.

NEW PARKS SCHEME IS NOT POPULAR

One Citizen Says the Board of Works Proposal Is Height of Folly.

The proposal of the board of works to do away with a parks commissioner and thereby save $1,500 this year, is not meeting with the approval of the citizens. It is realized that no man can be expected to give all his time to the city and hire two or three men all summer, for about $1,600.

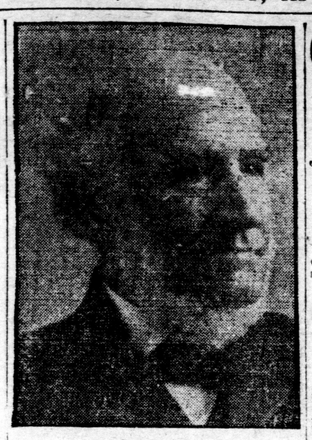
"What is to become of the streets in general, and of the nursery at Springbank?" one prominent citizen asked The Advertiser. "Why, instead of bragging of what they are doing, the aldermen should hide their diminished heads. A more ridiculous proposal was never placed before the people. London, a city of 50,000 people, spending $1,600 a year on its parks, and giving the job out by tender! Why don't they collect taxes by tender? Or assess the city by tender? And let the contract of protecting the city from fire by tender? Instead of going in for more parks, and more parks work, the board of works throws the whole business practically overboard.'

"I will wager that as a result of this folly the city will be spending twice as much on its parks each year, as it spent last year."

A Suggestion.

"A constant visitor and one who has long been interested in the Victoria Park," writes to The Advertiser: "Before closing a contract for the management of Victoria Park there are many horticulturally-inclined citizens who would like to see the city council recognize the merit of a long-time employee there and arrange that he be kept employed. Mr. Ed Walsh has long been connected with Victoria Park and knows more about its lay-out and needs than any other citizen, and should be retained in the city's employ there, even if a contract is given out for the year's work and planting. No doubt anyone receiving the contract will appreciate the value of having Mr. Walsh's ability and experience to rely on, but the council should itself make a place for him at Victoria Park."

—The Lobo Woman's Institute will meet at Maplehurst, the home of Mrs. D. L. Graham, on the afternoon of April 21. A good meeting is assured, and a cordial invitation is extended to all ladies.



MR. WM. BOWMAN.
In Whose Name All the City's Lands at Port Stanley Now Appear.

ARMENIANS MADE SPLENDID FIGHT

The Moslems Overwhelm and Massacre Little Band of Christians.

VILLAGES PUT TO TORCH

Armed Mohammedans March to Attack the Christians at Tarsus, Asia Minor.

Alexandra, Asiatic Turkey, April 17.—The Christians on the Paias coast have been attacked by Mussulmans. Two Christian villages have been burned, and the Lazarist mission is in grave danger.

Alarming News.

Constantinople, April 17. — The news received here this morning from Asia Minor is distinctly alarming. There is trouble among the Mussulmans at Birut and Erzeroum and massacres are feared.

British Official Wounded.

Constantinople, April 17. — No confirmation yet has been received here of the reported killing of two American missionaries in Adana. The latest intelligence sets forth that several prominent Armenians and Moslems were killed in Adana in the rioting, and that the Armenian quarter of the town was finally overwhelmed and destroyed by flames.

The British vice-consul at Mersina, Major Daughty Wylie, was wounded in the arm while endeavoring to quell hostilities at Adana.

It appears that the Armenians made a good fight and defended their quarter of the town well against the fanatical Mohammedans, but in spite of their brave resistance they were driven back and their opponents sacked their homes.

Three hundred Mohammedans armed with rifles left Adana by train for Tarsus, about 20 miles away. Since the departure of these men communication with Tarsus had been interrupted.

MANUAL TRAINING ITEM WAS CUT OUT

Board of Education Forgoes This in Order to Keep Down the Tax Rate.

The estimates for the year were thoroughly gone over at a meeting of No. 1 committee last night and as a result the figures are now within $400 of what will be required for a 23½ mill tax rate.

At a previous meeting $21,800 was cut out of the board of works' estimates for the year and last night $2,800 more was taken out, the sums of $1,000 on parks, $2,000 on street cleaning, $500 on sewers and culverts, and $300 on bridges being deemed necessary.

The estimates of No. 3 committee were reduced by $3,000.

School Board Agreeable.

Three thousand dollars was also cut off the school board.

Trustee Weekes stated that he thought this could be done all right as the estimate of $2,200 for manual training could be omitted.

The printing estimate was reduced from $6,000 to $5,200.

Compensations were cut down by $100, making a total of $11,600 slashed from the estimates.

The members of the council feel confident that $400 more can be cut off and that the tax rate will be not more than 23½ mills.

The finance committee will meet this evening and consider their estimates.

MRS. HEATHFIELD DEAD AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Mrs. Rachael Elizabeth Heathfield, wife of Mr. Matthew Heathfield, of 118 Oak street, died this morning at her late home, after a very long illness, aged 53.

Mrs. Heathfield is survived by her husband and three sons, all of this city.

The funeral will be held Monday afternoon at 2:30, to Woodland Cemetery. The services will be conducted at the house at 2 o'clock by Rev. William Lowe, of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church.

Preparatory Services.

Preparatory services were conducted last evening by Rev. J. B. Inkster, of the First Presbyterian Church, at Chalmers Church. At the conclusion of the service several persons were baptized and a number received into the fellowship of the church.

CONSTANT RISE IN WHEAT PRODUCTS

Jim Hill Says Increase Does Not Keep Pace With Population.

SEES SHORTAGE IN U. S.

Declares That That Country Will Soon Have to Import Large Quantities of Grain.

New York, April 17.—A dispatch from London says: James J. Hill, in discussing the wheat situation with a prominent representative, declared that the price of wheat will substantially lower, and that in the near future the United States will be forced to import larger quantities of grain to supply its own needs. He pointed out that the population increases at the rate of 65 per cent, while the yield of wheat and other staple products increase only 25 per cent. From these figures he drew the deduction that sooner or later the demand for wheat would far exceed the supply, and that the price of its products would constantly rise. He gave as an example the large importations of barley every year from the Argentine Republic, although a few years ago the United States raised all the barley it consumed. This same condition would, he said apply to wheat in the not far-distant future.

He said that Patten and his associates had merely taken advantage of a normal situation which was apparent to them by their business foresight. He declared that Patten knew there was a decrease in the production of wheat and a corresponding increase in the demand for it, and in his bull movement he was merely taking advantage of the situation.

WILLIAM RICHARDS IS STILL UNCONSCIOUS

Physicians Unable to State, as Yet, Whether He Will Recover.

William Richards, the blind man, who recently suffered a paralytic stroke in his room at 339 Dundas street, still continues in an unconscious condition at Victoria Hospital.

Mr. Richards has now been unconscious for over 50 hours.

Dr. Stevenson, who is attending Mr. Richards, states that he cannot tell yet whether the patient will recover.

NELLIE PRIOR FACES TWO THEFT CHARGES

Charged With Stealing Horse From Liveryman and Clothing From Her Employer.

Nellie Prior, the young lady who has been trying recently to secure a corner in the horses and buggies of various liverymen, was brought back from St. Thomas yesterday afternoon by Detective Nickle, and last night was remanded for a week by Magistrate Love on a charge of stealing a horse and rig from Liveryman Paisley, of this city. In addition, Nellie is charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from Mrs. Gordon Wright, by whom she was employed.

Charles Lilley, a drunk, appeared before Magistrate Love this morning and was fined $10 and $2 costs.

Two first-timers were allowed to go.

BORN IN DOMINION LIVES 104 YEARS

Retained Full Possession of All Her Faculties Until the Hour of Her Death.

Auburn, N. Y., April 17. — "I expect to live many more years," said Mary Roderick, of Moravia, when the villagers congratulated her on her 104th birthday, on March 7 last. Yesterday she stumbled on the doorstep of her kitchen and struck her head, receiving severe lacerations that caused her death.

Miss Roderick was born at Cote-du-Lac, Canada, in 1805. Up to her death she retained full possession of her faculties, and ascribed her good health to the simple life of the farm. She said a few days ago, "I never tasted liquor in my life."

JOHN COWAN DEAD.

Ottawa, April 17.—John Cowan, of the public works department, Dominion superintendent of heating and plumbing, died very suddenly of heart failure at his residence last night. He was a former resident of Montreal.

THE WEATHER.

WARMER—SHOWERY.

FORECASTS.

Toronto, April 17—8 a.m.

Today—Light winds; fair.

Sunday—East winds; fair and a little warmer; showery by night.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Today. 8 a.m.	Yesterday. Min.	Max.
London	48	31	67
Calgary	24	22	44
Winnipeg	36	28	40
Port Arthur	32	20	42
Parry Sound	36	20	44
Toronto	46	32	46
Ottawa	42	26	52
Montreal	42	30	50
Quebec	32	28	46
Father Point	32	..	..
Dawson	..	4	24
Victoria	..	24	50
Kamloops	..	36	38
Edmonton	..	24	34
Prince Albert	..	14	30
Moosejaw	..	28	44
Qu'Appelle	..	24	42
St. John	..	30	46
Halifax	..	34	48

WEATHER NOTES.

A very shallow depression which passed across the great lakes yesterday caused showers throughout Ontario.

The weather continues quite cool in the Western Provinces, but the general indications now appear more favorable for higher temperatures everywhere.

FIVE WELLS SHOW 1,000,000 GALS. TEN FLOW ABOUT 2,000,000 GALS.

Test of Artesian Scheme Today Was Most Satisfactory.

3,000,000 GALLONS ARE LOOKED FOR

When the Entire Scheme of 15 Wells Is in Operation—The Cost of Pumping.

The tenth well of the artesian scheme was tested today, and it showed a flow of between 215,000 and 230,000 gallons per day.

The success of this well is very significant, as it demonstrates that the supply of good spring water is practically inexhaustible.

Hon. Adam Beck spent the morning at the wells, and made a test of five of them. Pumping along at an easy rate, they showed an actual flow of over 1,000,000 gallons per day.

A large engine has been placed in position by George White & Sons at the rear of the powerhouse of the London Street Railway Company, and this afternoon the other five wells will be put to a test.

It is expected that these will show a flow of another million gallons per day, so that the ten wells will give the people of London about two million gallons of water every 24 hours.

Three Million Gallons.

In fact, it is confidently expected that when the other five wells, which will be sunk at once, are ready, the combined flow of good, potable spring water will total over 3,000,000 gallons per day.

The Springbank supply is now only about 4,000,000 gallons per day.

All the drilling is being done by Mr. Harvey, an expert, who says but little, and "saws wood."

Mr. Peat, of Petrolea, has not been in the employ of Mr. Beck for some time, Mr. Harvey having superseded him in the work. Harvey is a man of wide experience. He put down the wells, 21 in number, at Berlin, and the city officials there highly recommend him. He certainly is "delivering the goods."

Cost of Pumping.

It was stated today that the engineers have figured out the cost of pumping the water for the citizens when the wells are ready, and a surprise appears to be in store for those who have all along predicted that the pumping cost would be very high.

It was stated at the city hall today that members of the London Real Estate Association are opposed to allowing the present water commission to handle the artesian wells, on the ground that they are tied up to the Komoka scheme.

One, who is prominent in the association, informed The Advertiser that a move will likely be made to have Hon. Adam Beck connected with the management of the scheme in some way, so that the wells will be worked for all they are worth. If Mr. Jones should resign from the commission, as he has threatened, the real estaters said that Mr. Beck would be asked to step in and fill the breach.

Mayor's Position.

Mayor Stevely again placed himself on record as being willing to take over the scheme if it is an absolute success. He says that Mr. Beck is not yet willing to commit himself to the citizens on it, but that when he is ready, the commissioners will not be found wanting.

MISSIONARIES CABLE OF AN EARTHQUAKE

Seismic Shock in Formosa, But Presbyterian Missionaries Are All Safe.

Toronto, April 17.—Rev. Dr. MacKay, general secretary of the Presbyterian Foreign Missions, received this morning a cablegram from Tamsui, North Formosa, saying: "Earthquake; all safe."

As yet no report of any earthquake has come through the regular press channels.

There are sixty missions in North Formosa, and engaged in them are a large number of Canadian missionaries. The Presbyterians established their work in the island in 1872, the late noted G. L. MacKay being the pioneer missionary.

BIG GERMAN LINES MAY AMALGAMATE

Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd May Merge With $115,750,000 Capitalization.

New York, April 17.—A special Berlin cable to the Times says: "Reports are current that proposals will be brought forward at the annual shareholders meeting of the North German Lloyd at Bremen on April 24, with a view to effecting the amalgamation of that line with the Hamburg-American line.

It is believed that each of the great German lines could continue to do practically the same business it now does separately, by the maintenance of joint offices throughout the world, and by otherwise sharing the operating charges, while doing away absolutely with profit-destroying competition at various points.

The proposed alliance would bring under one control a shipping capital aggregating the enormous sum of $115,750,000.

THE GORGE ICE JAM DOES MORE DAMAGE

A Dock at Queenstown Carried Away and Fishing Shanties Destroyed.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 17. — The ice in the Niagara River below the Falls broke up this morning at the Whirlpool, and also in the vicinity of Lewiston, Queenston and Youngstown Considerable damage has been done at Queenston, one dock being carried away. Seven fishing shanties have been destroyed.

NON-UNION CREWS

Ten of the Big Lake Freighters Put Out From Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 16.—Navigation at this port opened today when ten big lake freighters plowed their way through the ice and made clear water off Point Abino, about 12 miles up Lake Erie. Union pickets were active along the water front, but there was no trouble. Nine of the steamers were manned with non-union men, from engineers to deck hands.

The steamer Chas. A. Weston was the first to break the ice fields. She was quickly followed by the Dan R. Hanna, of the Hutchinson fleet. The Hanna broke a propeller blade, however, and was forced to put back.

Seven boats of the Mutual and two of the Union Line were moved out to the breakwater Thursday night. At 3 o'clock Supt. Lloyd and other officials of the Mutual, boarded the tug W. G. Mason, and a few minutes later the big ice crusher passed out into the lake and began to hammer a passageway for the freighters.

The task was found to be not very difficult, and the long line of steamers soon fell in behind the tug. They were: The North Wind, Nortrern King, Northern Light, Northern Wave, William Castle Rhodes, Huron, Minneapolis, Oswego and Chemung. When the worst of the ice was passed there was a pretty race between the big fellows for open water.

The Northern King was leading the fleet by a narrow margin when the tug Mason put back late this evening, but all were making good time.

SEES TIMBER FAMINE.

Toronto, April 16.—A big rush of Canadian lumber to the United States at higher prices, which will practically clean out this country's supply in one generation, will be the result of the revised United States tariff, in the opinion of Mr. R. Jupp, the well-known Northern Ontario lumberman, who is in the city.

Mr. Jupp thinks that the next generation will have a serious lumber famine on its hands as a result.

"If the truth were known," he said, "we have not a quarter of the timber we are credited with, and with an increased demand from the United States what there is will be quickly depleted."

GOES TO VICTORIA.

Toronto, April 17.—Thomas Davis, captain of the Portland street section of the Toronto fire brigade, received word today of his appointment as chief of the fire brigade of Victoria, B. C. Davis' father and grandfather were both members of the Portland street section of the city brigade, and both died in the service.

EAST EDINBURG ELECTIONS

Liberal Candidate Won by Majority of 458.

London, April 16.—In the by-election in East Edinburgh today Gibson (Liberal) was elected over Ford (Unionist) by a majority of 458. The Liberal candidate polled 4,527 votes, the Unionist 4,069. The riding has been consistently Liberal for many years. In 1908 Sir George McCrae (Liberal) received 6,606 votes, and R. Dawson (Unionist) 2,432.

IN MEMORY OF JOHN CALVIN

Synod Sets Apart a Day for Commemoration.

Pembroke, April 15.—Among other subjects systematic beneficence was considered in the Montreal and Ottawa Synod. Approval was given to the acceptance of a definite amount for missionary work as asked by the Laymen's Movement. Mr. Menzies, the travelling agent, was recommended for re-appointment for another year.

A Sunday in July next was set apart to suitably honor the memory of John Calvin. In connection with the commemoration the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Charles Chiniquy was in the thought of the Synod.

The church treasurer in Toronto will be called on to make a monthly statement to the Montreal offices of all the moneys sent in for French work.

As the place of meeting for this year is at the extreme western part of the synod bounds it was considered inadvisable to go so far east as Quebec next year. Cornwall was, therefore, chosen and the second Tuesday in May named as the date.

The subject at the evening meeting was "A Presbyterian Brotherhood." Several members took part in the discussion, which was followed by the concluding theme, "Home Missionary Operations as Conducted Within the Presbyteries."

FELL INTO PAN.

Douro, Ont., April 16.—Evelyn, the little daughter of Walter Foy, East City, Peterboro, is dead as the result of falling into a pan containing boiling water.

LATE LADY CARLING

Funeral Was Held Today to Mount Pleasant.

The funeral of Lady Carling was held this morning at 10:30 o'clock from the family residence to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, and was of a strictly private nature. The services were conducted at the house by Bishop Williams, assisted by Canon Dann.

The pallbearers were Messrs. T. H. Carling, Fred Carling (Ottawa), J. A. Carling, Innes Carling, Charles C. Dalton (Toronto), and T. G. Meredith, K.C.

SAYS CANADA APPROVES

Will Agree to Amended Waterways Treaty, Detroit Hears.

Detroit, Mich., April 17. — A Washington dispatch says the state department has unofficial information that the Canadian Parliament will give its approval to the amendment made by the United States Senate to the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning waterways. The clause which the Senate here added to the treaty refers to the St. Mary's River. The British Government referred the matter to the Canadians. When a decision is reached London will be informed and the matter will come officially to the state department through the British ambassador.

MRS. BARR'S BIRTHDAY.

Windsor, April 16.—Mrs. Robert Barr, mother of Robert Barr, the novelist, who now resides in the old country, is today observing her 83rd birthday anniversary, her husband, Robert Barr, sen., is of the same age, his birthday also coming this month.

MONTREALER MISSING.

Portland, Ore., April 17. — Raymond Lorraine, who is said to be the son of Frank Lorraine, a capitalist, of Montreal, Que., is missing, and it is feared some harm may have overtaken him.

He came here a few days ago with friends, into whose employ he expected to enter, and is described as having been melancholy.

GOES TO PARIS.

Napanee, April 16.—Miss Minnie Miller, daughter of S. R. Miller, of this place, and for some years past a nurse in New York City, has been appointed member of the staff of the Canadian Hospital at Paris, France.

SHOT THROUGH HEART.

Vancouver, B. C., April 16.—Harold Stevens, of North Vancouver, eight years old, was accidentally shot through the heart by his companion while going through rifle evolutions, according to the school drill.

GRAND TRUNK PROMOTIONS

Several Important Changes in the Passenger Traffic Department.

A number of changes of much interest to railroad men will be made on the Grand Trunk shortly. Mr. W. E. Davis, passenger traffic manager, has had his duties extended so as to cover the Grand Trunk Pacific as well. In order to provide for the additional work involved, Mr. George T. Bell, general passenger and ticket agent, is to be promoted to be asistant passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. George W. Vaux, of Montreal, will succeed Mr. Bell as general passenger and ticket agent. Mr. Vaux's place in Montreal will be filled by Mr. Harry G. Elliott, of Chicago. Mr. W. P. Hinton, assistant passenger agent at Montreal, will be transferred to Winnipeg, as general passenger agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. C. E. Dewey, general freight agent of the Central Vermont, whose headquarters are in St. Albans, also goes to Winnipeg. Mr. H. R. Charlton, advertising agent, will also be promoted, but no announcement has as yet been made as to what position he will occupy.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

GRAND

LENA RIVERS — An Interesting Play from an Interesting Novel — 50, 35, 25, 15

TO-NIGHT

Monday Evening--

THE SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH COMEDY,

480 SHRIEKING LAUGHS IN 120 MINUTES

MRS. TEMPLE'S TELEGRAM

ONE LONG, LASTING, LIMITLESS SCREAM

SEATS NOW 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1 NO HIGHER

Friday, April 23--

With All the Pomp and Magnificence Which Has Always Characterized its Brilliant Success.

Samuel E. Rork's Spectacular Production of the Brilliant Musical Extravaganza

THE LAND OF NOD

CHORUS ENSEMBLE OF 72 PEOPLE

AND AN AMAZING ARRAY OF SUPERB COSTUMES, SCENERY AND ELECTRICAL EFFECTS.

KNOX WILSON IN HIS ORIGINAL PART OF "APRIL FOOL."

SEE: The Land of Nod, The Card Castles, The Peppermint River, The Sandman's Palace, The Magic Mirror, The Big Dragoon

HEAR: I've Taken a Fancy to You, Blame the Weather Man, The Same Old Moon, Mandy Lane, The Devil's Serenade, How Was I to Know

AND SIX DOZEN OTHER SPARKLING, CRISP FEATURES.

SEATS TUESDAY SPECIAL PRICES 25, 50, 75, $1 SIX ROWS $1.50

Saturday Evening Only

WILLIAM

FAVERSHAM

AND HIS COMPANY INCLUDING

MISS JULIE OPP

IN

THE WORLD AND HIS WIFE

BY CHARLES FREDRIC NIRDLINGER.

SEATS WEDNESDAY 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28

MAJESTIC PRESENTATION OF THE GREAT SACRED FESTIVAL DRAMA

PARSIFAL

The Most Imposing Production Ever Sent on Tour

DR. MOULTON

April 23, 4:30 p.m.—KING JOHN.
April 23, 8 p.m.—RICHARD II.
April 24, 3 p.m.—RICHARD III.
April 24, 8 p.m.—OTHELLO.

ST. ANDREW'S HALL

Under the auspices of the London Froebel Society. Course tickets, $1 25, at Mills' and Mallagh's book stores. b

Grand Organ Opening

St. Andrew's Presby. Church

MONDAY EVG., APRIL 19, 8 o'clock.

CHARLES E. CLEMENS, the renowned organ virtuoso; KATHRYN INNES-TAYLOR, soprano, New York; C. E. WHEELER, accompanist. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets at Mallagh's and music stores. 41k

THE ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT OF the Busy Bee Society will be held on Tuesday evening, April 20, at 7:30 p.m. Admission, 10c. 42u

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TORONTO Garrison Dramatic Company, under the patronage of his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and the management of Lieut.-Col. Septimus A. Denison, C.M.G., will present a comedy in three acts, by T. W. Robertson, entitled "Caste," on Friday, April 16. Tickets, $1, 75c and 50c. 36g

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE, "FROM Ocean to Ocean." Beautiful colored views of Northwest and the Canadian Rockies. Chalmers Church, Tuesday, April 20, 8 p.m. Silver collection. b

Traction Company

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

EVERY HOUR TO ST. THOMAS AND PORT STANLEY

Ocean Tickets

We devote all our time to the sale of tickets to and from the Old Country and the lakes. Rail tickets issued to connect with ocean lines. Agency Allan, C. P. R., White Star-Dominion, Cunard, American, Anchor, Donaldson and other lines. F. B. CLARKE, 416 Richmond street, next Bank of Commerce.

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

ALL MASONS

Will please remember the

Reception to the Grand Master

M. W. BRO. A. T. FREED, ESQ.,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, April 20, 1909

Procure tickets of Graham Bros., A. Morphy & Co., J. E. Keenleyside, Thos. Rowe, J. W. Metherall or members of committee. 40u-xt

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Under the Auspices of

7TH REGIMENT FUSILIERS

Grand Production of a New and Original Comedy Opera, Entitled

"STREPHON'S BRIDE"

Composed by J. Lamont Galbraith.

WEDNESDAY, 21st, AND THURSDAY, 22nd APRIL.

Tickets, $1, 75c, 50c and 25c. Booking now open at theatre. 43u

WEEKLY DANCE, PALACE AUDITORIUM, Tuesday evening, April 20, invitations. Advanced class, Wednesday evening; children, Saturday afternoon. Private tuition any hour. Terms reasonable. Phone. Dayton & McCormick.

LEARN TO DANCE—RAPID TEACHING. Low rates. Special attention waltz and two-step. R. B. Millard, 345 Princess avenue.

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

OCEAN TICKETS

by all transatlantic lines, outwards and prepaid, by all classes and at lowest rates, at the "Clock" corner, London.

E. DE LA HOOKE, Agent.

PATENT NOTICES.

THE "RELIEF STAMPING AND Printing Machine," described in Canada Letters Patent, No. 87,160, can be obtained at a reasonable price by anyone desiring to use them, in accordance with section 38 of the Patent Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, by applying to P. J. Edmunds, Registered Attorney and Solicitor of Patents, London, Canada, resident attorney for Fred Waite, Esq., Otley, York, England, owner of said patent. b

No. 79 April 17, 1909

VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote is Cast For

....

(Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No.....

of The London Advertiser European Trip Contest.

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHAN—MARSH—On Thursday, April 8, 1909, at the manse of the First Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. Gibson Inkster, Christina Marsh, of Cowal, Ont., to Alexander Buchan, of Lawrence Station, Ont.

DEATHS.

CARLING—At the family residence, 564 Wellington street, London, on Thursday, April 15, 1909, Hannah, beloved wife of Sir John Carling.
Funeral private. 42u

HEATHFIELD—At the family residence, 118 Oak street, on Saturday, April 17, 1909, Rachael Elizabeth, beloved wife of Matthew Heathfield, aged 53 years.
Funeral from above address on Monday, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MEETINGS.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETS OVER Public Library, Tuesday evening. Interesting papers. Public cordially invited. 43u-ty

ALL CITIZENS PLEASE REMEMBER the opening of the Orange Lodge, Tuesday evening, April 27, Society Hall, 664 Dundas. Good local talent. Admittance free. Everybody welcome. 43u-t

AUDITORIUM, SUNDAY, 4 O'CLOCK—Meeting open to men and women. Dr. Edgar J. Banks, field director of the Babylonian expedition of the University of Chicago. Subject: "Oriental Discoveries." Lecture illustrated by stereopticon views. Every night next week Dr. Banks will lecture in the Auditorium. 42u

THE SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO Poultry Association meets Monday night, 8 o'clock, 436½ Richmond street. Beginners invited to join us. George Vaughan, president; Robert Reardon, secretary. b

THE LONDON CANINE ASSOCIATION will hold its monthly show in A. O. F. Hall, Albion block, Richmond street, on Thursday evening, April 22, at 8 o'clock, when bulldogs and Boston terriers will have the floor. Several specials and ribbons will be given. No entry fee or admittance. Dr. Niven, judge. Everybody welcome. b

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG MAN FOR teamster. Apply 7 Market Lane. b

WANTED — STONEMASONS. APPLY John Hayman & Sons, Wellington and Queen's avenue. b

WANTED—GARDENER FOR COUPLE of days. Apply between 7 and 8:30 a.m., 270 Central avenue, city. 43u

PAINTERS WANTED—WM. FLOYD, 81 Beecher street. b

HELP WANTED—GOOD PAY, SHORT hours; a lifetime job, with an assured income; get into the U. S. civil service; 50,000 appointments annually; examinations in every state soon. Our free book, "The Easy Boss," gives full information regarding positions in all departments of the Government, and how to obtain them; no tuition fee until appointed. Commercial Correspondence Schools, 1409 Commercial buildings, Rochester, N. Y. 29c-20,A3,17

MESSENGER BOY WANTED. APPLY Strong's Drug Store. 42u

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FARM hand. Apply John Campbell, Ballymote. 42c

ORGANIZERS WANTED. APPLY TO Alfred Tyler, 355 Clarence street.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY — IT PAYS best. Telegraphers in great demand. Send for prospectus of the most successful telegraph school in Canada. Dominion School of Telegraphy, Toronto. t

YOUNG MEN WHO WISH TO SUCCEED—Learn the telegraph business at this college, and succeed where others fail. We teach the practical work done by all standard railroads. A good telegraph operator is like gold, always in demand, at top prices. We have many graduates with railroads. Communicate with them or us, and get started now in a profession where there is no layoff. College of Telegraphy, Molsons Bank building, London. b

ADVERTISING MANAGER WANTED—Salary from $3,000 upwards, according to qualifications, for an advertising manager for the Montreal Daily and Weekly Witness. Also required—An assistant manager for affiliated publications. Whole department to be reorganized. Applications received in confidence by Mr. F. E. Dougall, Witness office, Montreal. John Dougall & Son, publishers. 41u-wt

BOY WANTED TO LEARN CAKE baking; one with some experience preferred. J. Ranahan, 431 Hamilton road. 41c

LEARN BARBER TRADE — TOOLS free. New system. Constant practice. Careful instructions. Graduates earn twelve to eighteen dollars weekly. Few weeks complete course. Write for free catalogue. Moler Barber College, Toronto. 40tf

SALESMEN WANTED FOR "AUTO-SPRAY," best compressed air hand sprayer made; sample free to approved agents. Cavers Bros., Galt. 10tf

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework; no washing. 770 Hellmuth avenue. b

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAID, BY the 26th April; references required; no laundry work. Apply Mrs. David Cowan, 639 Talbot street. 43c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID. Mrs. John Beattie, Elmhurst, Wortley road. 43tf

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for family of four; no laundry; help given with upstairs work; must be a good cook; liberal wages to competent person. Apply Box 36, Advertiser. 43c

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST in housework. Box 32, Advertiser. 42tf

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY Mrs. Kerrigan, 49 Ridout street south. 42c

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO CLEANING, one day in the week. Apply at 270 St. James street. 42c

LADIES TO DO PLAIN SEWING AT home, whole or spare time; $7 to $10 per week; work sent any distance, ready cut. Stevens Manufacturing Company, Montreal, Que. 42n

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY 84 King street. 42c

EXPERIENCED OPERATORS WANTED on silk and net blouses; can earn $8 to $12 per week; steady employment year round. Ladies' Novelty Manufacturing Company, 198 Adelaide west, Toronto. 42u

COAT, WAIST AND SKIRT MAKERS wanted. Apply Smallman & Ingram. 42tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; must be a good cook; no laundry. Apply Mrs. W. J. Robinson, superintendent's residence, Asylum. 40c-xvt

WANTED — EXPERIENCED PANTMAKERS. Apply Sainsbury & Co., 101 King street. 41c

WANTED—TAILORESS FOR BUSHELLING department; must be first-class hand-sewer. Apply Grafton & Co. 41c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PARLORMAID, where housemaid is kept. Apply to Miss Labatt, 572 Queen's avenue. 38tf

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK. MRS. Leonard, 602 Queen's avenue. 36tf

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

TWO 18-INCH ELECTRIC DESK FANS, nearly new. Box 38, Advertiser office. 43c

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED Scotch collie puppies, 8 weeks old. 72 Colborne street. 43u

THOROUGHBRED FOXTERRIERS for sale, 5 weeks old, handsomely marked. Apply Box 35, Advertiser. b

JUST PUBLISHED — "CRANMER," "Wycliffe," by Canon Hague. For sale at Hambly's, Mallagh's and Mills' book stores. Can be ordered through any bookseller from the publisher, H. Mortimer, Confederation Life building, Toronto. "Cranmer," 15c; "Wycliffe," 25c. 37u-t

THREE THOUSAND SPRUCE FOR sale. James Paisley, Ilderton. 37c-10,17,20

TWO PAIRS W. C. B. POLANDS, TRIO Buff Orpingtons, Angora rabbits. John Moule, Dundas street, third door from Oakland avenue east. 42u

ONE HEAVY CLYDE BROOD MARE, one work horse, two drivers, one high-stepper, one single pony; or will exchange. 121 Inkerman street. 42c

FOR AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES, they all say Mitchell's Garage, London. A few good second-hand cars left. Get our prices. 23tf-t

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY, GOOD AS new, at 29 Pipe Line. 42c

STRAWBERRY, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY plants, standard old and choice new varieties. Catalogue free. John Downham, Strathroy. 3uk-ywt

FOR SALE—75 TO 100 QUARTS OF milk daily. Apply John Rhame, Glendale P. O. 40c-xwt

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

THREE DELIVERY WAGONS, BUGGIES and a first-class organ cheap. Scott, Oxford street, opposite Barracks. ywt

THEY ALL SAY FISHBIEN'S, 633 DUNDAS, for furniture, on easy terms. Open evenings. Also ladies' raincoats, skirts and jackets. ywt

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER—FIRST-CLASS condition; cash or time. Apply Confederation Life office, Masonic Temple. 42c-vty

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-YEAR-OLD carriage colts; also couple new milch cows. G. Carle, Ballymote. 42c

FOR SALE—GOOD CEDAR FENCE posts. Apply London Rag and Metal Company. 42bu

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SHOWCASES, cheap. Apply James McKenzie, corner Colborne and Piccadilly. 41k

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILE, IN FIRST-CLASS condition. Apply 47 Craig street. 41n

CONTENTS OF MODERN BOARDING-HOUSE; in good repair; with steady boarders; a bargain if taken at once; ill-health, cause of selling. Apply 260 King. 41c

FLOUR, FEED AND SEEDS—ORDERS promptly delivered to any part of city. A trial order solicited. E. H. Walker, 313½ Dundas street. Phone 2956.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A PEASE furnace, pipes and registers, in first-class condition; owner putting in hot water system. Apply 613 Wellington street. 37tf

LAWN SEED

Now is the time to sow Lawn Seed. Use our Lawn Fertilizer and make your lawns look like new. No odor. Sweet Peas in extra choice mixture or separate colors. We keep only the best.
A. J. MORGAN, 113 DUNDAS STREET. tyw

SUNGLEE, THE WONDERFUL HAIR grower and dandruff exterminator. Try it. James Gleeson, 432 York. Phone 2223.

WE REPAIR

LAWN MOWERS,
CARPET SWEEPERS, WRINGERS,
LOCKS, TRUNKS, UMBRELLAS, Etc.

PERRY DAVID

251 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 2958 ywt

SATURDAY, WEATHER PROBS: MILD

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.

Children's and Misses' Tub Dresses

Such pretty styles, and how reasonable the prices. If you went to Wash Goods Counter you would pay almost as much for the materials. Then your trouble or cost of making, selecting your styles and patterns, waiting for your sewing-girl or dressmaker, and perhaps, out of patience, you open up the sewing machine and tackle it single-handed, and declare, after you have finished, that not for twice the price would you attempt it again. This is the experience of the majority who are unable to get in early and have their children's dresses made up during January and February, as it is next to impossible at this time in the season, unless your engagements are made months ahead.

The New Wash Dresses Are Here



Child's Navy Spotted Print Jumper Dresses. Neck, sleeves and belt bound with white; for ages 1 to 4 years. Each, only ..... **50¢**

Child's One-Piece Dress, made of fine quality Spotted Navy Print, band of self down side, finished with pearl buttons; belt to match; skirt has deep hem; in sizes for 2 to 5 years, at, each ..... **75¢**

Child's Striped Percale Buster Brown Dresses, in red or blue; triple box pleat back and front; V-shaped neck; trimmed with band of white lawn and buttons; short sleeve trimmed to match; sizes 1 to 6 years, at, each **$1.00**

Blue Check Jumper Dress, $1

Smart Little Jumper Dress, made of Blue Check Print; Dutch neck, belt, and wide fold at bottom of cadet blue; also down front and band on sleeve to match. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Each..... **$1.00**

Indian Head Jumper Style, $1.50

A very pretty style trimmed with bands of cadet blue; large pearl buttons down front, sleeves and collar. Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Extra value, each **$1.50**

Pale Blue Gingham Buster, $1.25

Very dainty style in blue, also Pink Gingham, Buster style, triple box pleat back and front; Dutch neck and short sleeves, finished with band of linen; also belt to match. Sizes 1 to 5 years. Each **$1.25**

Percale Sailor Suit, $2.00

In navy blue, deep sailor collar; cuffs and tie trimmed with three bands of narrow lawn; white duck vest; full gathered skirt.



Girls' Muslin Gingham Dresses, 75c to $2.50

A big special in Children's Rose-Bud Design Muslin Dresses, made with wide bands over shoulder; piped with color to match; sizes 4, 6 and 8 years, at, each ..... **75¢**

Also Girls' Fine Gingham Dresses, in large check pattern; colors in sky, navy and black, with fine white embroidery band around neck, sleeves and waist. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years, at, each **$2.50**

Children's Rompers, in Colored Check Ginghams, at, each.. **85¢**

Children's Rompers, in Navy Spotted Print, Plain Blue Chambray, etc., each ..... **45¢** and **75¢**

THIRD FLOOR.

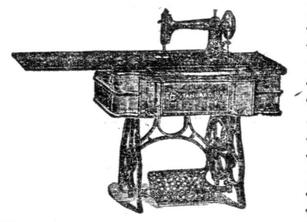
Handsome Nickeled Fixture Free

With every carton of our new brand Toilet Paper we are giving a handsome nickeled fixture (to place on the wall to hold the rolls), free to every purchaser.

The "COTTAGE" brand is the carton that contains this fixture, and each caddie contains 4 rolls of the finest quality (satin finish) Tissue, 3,000 sheets to a roll, put up expressly for use in homes of particular people. The only BEST Paper made, but the cheapest per thousand sheets. Each carton contains 12,000 sheets. Price, only **$1.00**

The Standard Rotary

When we took the agency for the Standard Rotary Sewing Machines we figured the cost down for you. The high quality of the machine had already been established, and is world-famous. Let us urge upon you the advisibility of buying the best Sewing Machine. They are always the cheapest in the end.



Do not hesitate to buy a Standard Rotary. Your greatest satisfaction comes long after the price has been forgotten.

STORE CLOSES TODAY--SATURDAY--AT SIX O'CLOCK

TREES (FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL), flowering shrubs, rose bushes, vines, clematis and all kinds of climbing plants and vines, and hardy perennial flowering plants. Spruce trees, etc., two feet high, 10c each. Apply Charles Baker, London Nursery, or general postoffice. Phone 2222.

Kodaks and Supplies

Everything for Amateur and Professional Photographers.

W. A. McKenzie

OVER STAR THEATRE.
Phone 346. Opposite City Hall. tx

GOODGE'S CAN PLEASE YOU IN drygoods, fancy goods and notions. Corner Bruce and Wortley. ywt

FENCE SLATS—LARGE STOCK, LOW prices for cash. McCann's Saw and Planing Mills, Dorchester Station. ywt

Buy it. Try it. Sold Everywhere.

King Shoe Polish

PRICE, 10 CENTS; WORTH $10.
KING DRESSING COMPANY,
LONDON AND NEW YORK. ywt

DOHERTY ORGAN, BABY GO-CART, small heater and gas stove. Apply 707 Lorne avenue. 40n

NEW PEERLESS BICYCLES, $35; ALSO second-hand bicycles from $10 up; easy terms. Cunningham's, East London.

FOR SALE—STEEL KITCHEN RANGE, nearly new; also second-hand gas stove. Inquire 502 Adelaide street. 40k

CRESCENT BICYCLE, DUNLOP TIRES, in good conditoin, $15. Gurd's, 385 Dundas street.

OUR TWELVE AND SIXTEEN-INCH mixed wood is real dry, good quality and mostly split; best hardwood, in blocks or split; free-burning anthracite coal at $6.25 per ton. Green & Co., 495 York street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR CARRIAGE AND WAGON REPAIRING, painting and rubber-tiring, go to Smith's, Maple street.

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

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

"LONDON"

GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINES

SCOTT MACHINE COMPANY Ltd

York, St., Opp. G. T. R. Freight Sheds. ywt

FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF LARGE-ROOMED house, centrally located; full of roomers and boarders; house modern; can be rented reasonably; no reasonable offer refused for contents; owner leaving city. Box 26, Advertiser. 41c

"GRANNY'S" OLD-TIME SOFT SOAP, for spring cleaning, laundry and all household uses; 5c per pound, or $1 per pail. S. F. Lawrason, corner Adelaide and Nelson streets, London, Ont. Phone 857. 39tf

THE OLD STAND

LIME, CEMENT, TILE, FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE, ETC.

WM. COPP

(Successor to E. E. Skuse.)
93 YORK STREET. PHONE 1044. ywt

CLEARING SALE OF STOVES AND winter mitts. Langford's Hardware, Hamilton road.

KEEP WARM AT SMALL COST—GOOD hard coal, $6 50; good wood, $2 load. Strict attention. Dominion Coal Company. Phone 1788.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

ON HAND—SALE OF UNPAID CORSETS. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 355 Clarence street. Agents wanted.

FOR SALE — WOODWORKING MACHINERY of planing mill, and engine and boiler. Apply Joseph Dudley, Grand avenue. 26tf

A $350 PIANO THAT HAS BEEN USED, now only $100, payable $3 per month; first-class for practicing. Heintzman & Co., 242 Dundas street.

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

WE BIND
MAGAZINES, MUSIC, BIBLES,
Any Kind of Book.
HAVE YOURS BOUND.
The CHAS. CHAPMAN CO
91 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 370. xt

CEDAR POSTS

Sound, straight, nice size, eight feet long. Have a look at our Turned Posts for fences.

GEO. H. BELTON

Rectory St., North Grand Trunk Railway. xt

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS AT REASONABLE prices for cash or on instalments. Stoves, beds, dressers, hallracks, rugs, etc. Barnes & Co., 364 Hamilton road.

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

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

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

KNOTT & SANGSTER

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650

EASY TERMS. WE HAVE A NUMBER OF PROPERTIES THAT WE CAN SELL WITH ONLY $25 AND $50 DOWN. CALL AND SEE US.

SUNSHINE PARK. THE BEST LOTS JUST OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS. WE INTEND TO OFFER PART OF THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE THIS SPRING. THESE ARE THE BEST LOTS OFFERED FOR SALE IN RECENT YEARS. THEY ARE THE LARGEST LOTS. THE HIGHEST LOTS. THE DRYEST LOTS. THE CHEAPEST LOTS. GRADED STREETS. FREE DEEDS. FIRST CLASS TITLE. NO TAXES THIS YEAR. A NATURAL PARK. CALL AND GET A PLAN OF THE LOTS. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL BUY A LOT. CALL AT ONCE AND GET YOUR PICK OF THE BEST LOTS.

CHELSEA GREEN.—WE ARE GOING TO START SELLING THESE LOTS SOON. NOW IS YOUR TIME TO CHOOSE A LOT. $5.00 DOWN AND A SMALL PAYMENT EACH MONTH WILL SECURE A LOT. CALL AND SEE PLAN.

CARFRAE CRESCENT.—THERE ARE ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT AT $12.00 PER FOOT.

HYMAN STREET—SEVERAL MODERN RESIDENCES SPLENDIDLY SITUATED. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS; FROM $3,300 TO $8,000.

WELLINGTON STREET—2-story brick veneer, stone foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, mantel and grate, veranda. Lot 40x100 feet. Price $3,300.

GROSVENOR STREET—1½-story brick, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

THREE FINE LOTS on Columbia avenue, West London; $160 for the three. Best lots on Oxford Park.

LORNE AVENUE — Frame cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar, veranda. Lot 52x150 feet. Call for particulars.

Store and dwelling with good business. Call for particulars.

WILSON AVENUE — 2-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, bathroom with bath, good cellar, pump and good well. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—2-story solid brick, 8 rooms, good cellar, hard and soft water, 2 verandas, good barn. Lot 38x250 feet. Price $2,200. Easy terms.

RIDOUT STREET—2-story red brick, cement foundation, 8 rooms, all modern conveniences. Lot 40x120 feet. Call for particulars.

ELIAS STREET — Brick cottage, 8 rooms, large cellar, gas, barn, fruit trees. Lot 48x200 feet. Only $1,450.

DUNDAS STREET—2-story brick, 8 rooms, gas and fixtures, cellar, piped for furnace, side veranda; cement walks, barn. Lot 50x190 feet. Price $2,300.

MAITLAND STREET—2-story brick, all modern conveniences. Price $2,500.

RECTORY STREET—Brick cottage, 7 rooms, gas and fixtures, furnace. Price $1,650. Easy terms.

EGERTON STREET—1¾-story brick, concrete foundation, 7 rooms, bathroom. Lot 28x150 feet. Price $1,800. Easy terms.

OAK STREET—Large frame cottage, 7 rooms. Fruit trees. Lot 49½x221 feet. Price $1,000.

SACKVILLE STREET—1½-story red pressed brick, cement foundation, seven rooms, modern conveniences. Lot 31.9x165 feet. Price $2,350. Easy terms.

WINDSOR AVENUE—1½-story brick, 7 rooms, modern conveniens, verandah; lot 40x120 feet. Call for particulars.

DUNDAS STREET—Old frame cottage and lot, 50x150 feet. Call for particulars.

MAITLAND STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, 8 rooms, barn, cellar; lot 51.8x150 feet. Price, $2,600.

EUCLID AVENUE—Two-story frame, brick foundation, 8 rooms, bathroom, gas, verandah; lot 30x180 feet. Price, $2,600.

OXFORD STREET — Two-story and attic red pressed brick, cement foundation, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library, kitchen, pantry, all modern conveniences, hot water heated. Quarter-cut oak all down stairs except kitchen; parlor, hall and stairs all in solid oak, veranda. Lot 32x94 and right of way. Call for price.

DUCHESS AVENUE—1½-story cement block, 8 rooms, furnace, gas for cooking, hard and soft water, 2 cellars. Lot 32x120 feet. Call for particulars.

1½-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING just outside city limits. Call and get particulars.

GREY STREET—2-story brick, semi-detached, cellar full size, modern conveniences, 7 rooms, lot 43x125 feet. Call for particulars.

NEW STORE AND DWELLING, doing first-class business, near city limits; turnover, $800 per month; selling on account of proprietor's wife's health being poor. Price, $4,000. Call for particulars. A money-maker.

ST. JAMES STREET—Two-story brick, semi-detached, 10 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 55x165 feet. Call for particulars.

EDWARD STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, bathroom complete, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hall, cellar, furnace, gas and fixtures, summer kitchen, storerooms, 2 clothes closets, soft water for bath, grained throughout, verandah; lot 36x100 feet. Price, $2,400.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, cement and block foundation, 6 rooms, coal shed, chicken coop, shutters; lot 59 by about 200 feet. Price, $1,850.

GROSVENOR STREET—1¾-story brick, cement block foundation, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; lot 37x110 feet. Call for particulars.

CHELSEA GREEN—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; lot 31x89 feet. Price, $900. Easy terms.

CHELSEA GREEN—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, good cellar, sink and water in the house; lot 40x115 feet to a lane. Price, $1,400. Easy terms.

FRANCES STREET—1¼-story brick, 7 rooms, verandah, large cellar, furnace, soft and hard water; lot 40x132 feet. Price, $1,900, or would exchange for milk route.

TO RENT—Two-story brick house, modern conveniences. Rent, $25.

WALKER STREET—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar, water and sink in house, good chicken house, fruit trees; lot 33x120 feet. Price, $1,500.

LOTS ON QUEEN'S AVENUE, 45x112 feet. $50 per foot.

EVERGREEN AVENUE — Two-story and attic, brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences, front and back verandahs, three mantels and grates; lot 40x200 feet. Call for particulars.

RIDOUT STREET—Three-story brick, 11 rooms, furnace, bathroom, cellar under all, water on every floor. Price, $3,000.

PRINCESS AVENUE—New two-story brick, 10 rooms, modern conveniences, verandah, cellar full size, barn; lot 25x200 feet. Price, $2,300.

LORNE AVENUE — 1½-story brick, cement block foundation, cellar under all of house, 7 rooms, pantry, water and sink in house, wired for electric light; lot 29x150 feet. Price, $2,200.

WORTLEY ROAD—Two-story brick, 8 rooms, modern conveniences. Call for particulars.

BRISCOE STREET—Story and half brick-veneer, cement and stone foundation, 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, cellar, water and sink in house; lot 60x189 feet, barn. Call for particulars.

EGERTON STREET—1½-story cement block, 8 rooms, pantry, furnace, cellar under all, strapped and lathed and plastered; lot 40x120 feet; oak bannisters, water and sink in house, grained throughout. Call for particulars.

KING STREET—Two-story brick, 10 rooms, bath and w.c., gas, grate, cellar, lot 40 feet frontage, veranda. Call for particulars.

QUEBEC STREET — 1½-story solid brick, 8 rooms, furnace, piped for bath, gas and electric light, cellar, good barn; lot 50x150 feet. Call for particulars.

FIVE ACRES near Pottersburg—Frame cottage, new barn, fine garden soil. $1,400.

SUMMER COTTAGE on Lake Huron; very nice locality; furnished. $400. Call for particulars.

BRYDGES STREET—Frame cottage, nearly new, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good well, poultry house; lot 50x150 feet. Only $800.

MAMALON STREET — Brick-veneer cottage, 6 rooms. Call for particulars.

CHELSEA GREEN—1½-story frame, 8 rooms, water in house, cement cellar, house built on cement piers; lot 66x210 feet. Price, $1,500.

BRICK COTTAGE, 6 rooms, water inside, chicken coop, small fruit; lot 50x131½ feet. Price, $1,250.

HYMAN STREET—SEVERAL MODERN RESIDENCES, SPLENDIDLY SITUATED. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS. FROM $3,300 TO $8,000.

TALBOT STREET—2-story and attic, red pressed brick, cement block foundation, 4 bedrooms, attic finished in Georgia pine; parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, mantel and grate, oak floors downstairs, all modern conveniences, veranda. Lot 31.6x128 feet. A nice home. Call and get order to see house.

RENWICK AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 7 rooms, veranda. Lot 33x151 feet, cement walks. Price $1,150.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—2-story and attic brick, 10 rooms, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, 2 grates and mantels, verandas. Lot 84x259 feet, fruit trees. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 5 rooms. Lot 40x110 feet. Price $1,300. Easy terms.

ENGLISH STREET — Frame cottage, cement pillars, 7 rooms, cellar, cement floor. Price $1,400.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS for sale. Good reasons for selling. Call.

6 ACRES chicken ranch on city limits. $4,200. First-class property. Call for particulars.

PICCADILLY STREET — Two-story brick, stone foundation, 8 rooms, modern conveniences. Lot 40x100 feet. Call for price.

EVERGREEN AVENUE — Two-story and attick brick, 9 rooms, modern conveniences, veranda. Lot 40x208 feet. Call for price.

WATERLOO STREET—Two-story solid brick semi-detached, stone foundation, all modern conveniences. Good investment. Call for particulars.

WATERLOO STREET—(Central.) 2-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, front and back stairs, good cellar, veranda, furnace, bathroom complete, gas and fixtures, good barn. Only $3,500.

The best lot on Talbot street, 50x139 feet. $1,800.

GREY STREET — Frame cottage, 7 rooms, good brick cellar, veranda, water and sink in house. Lot 35x198 feet. Price $1,800.

SURREY AVENUE — New 1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, furnace, water and sink in house; lot 33x105 feet. $1,800.

VACANT LOTS on Briscoe street. Call for particulars.

WANTED—Farms for sale, near London. We have a great number of inquiries. If you have a farm you want to sell list it with us.

WRRAY STREET—New brick cottage, cement block foundation, 6 rooms, good cellar, water in house; lot 20x189 feet. Call for particulars.

FOR RENT—We have a number of houses to rent at a reasonable rental. Call and see us.

HORTON STREET—Two-story and attick brick, 11 rooms, large cellar, front and back stairs. Call for particulars.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT 5½ AND 6 PER CENT.

YORK STREET—Brick cottage, 6 rooms, good cellar, water inside, gas and fixtures; lot 25x200 feet. Price, $1,550.

COLBORNE STREET—Brick cottage, cement foundation, 6 rooms; lot 74.5x320 feet, barn and woodshed. Only $1,350.

517 OXFORD STREET—New two-story brick, bath, w.c., furnace, electric light, gas, hot and cold water for bath, laundry in cellar, four tubs, outside entrance; lot 20x165 feet to a lane. WOULD RENT FOR TERM.

HYMAN STREET—Fine residence. Call.

Lot south side of Emery street, 40x165 feet. For quick sale, only $110.

Corner of Craig and Ridout streets, 96x132 feet. $3,000.

HILL STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, all modern conveniences, 3 bedrooms, hot water for bath, gas and fixtures; fine situation. Easy terms. Call for particulars.

CHELSEA GREEN—Story and half brick-veneer, 6 rooms, cellar, water in house; lot 40x189 feet; chicken coop and hogpen. $1,500.

WELLINGTON STREET — 1¾-story brick-veneer, stone foundation, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; lot 33.3x98.7 feet and right of way in rear. Call for particulars.

SEVERAL FINE RESIDENCES. $5,500 to $14,000.

CHRISTIE STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, lot 151x124 feet, cement barn and driveshed. Price, $1,000, or will exchange for small farm.

ELMWOOD AVENUE—1½-story brick LOTS ON KENNETH AVENUE—Call for price and size.

DEAN STREET—Brick-veneer cottage, 6 rooms; lot 24x139.6 feet. Price, $1,150.

WAREHOUSE—Splendid large warehouse, on Grand Trunk Railway, with lot 82.6x148 feet, central.

STORE, DUNDAS STREET, in business portion, two-story brick; lot 16 feet by 198 feet and right of way entering from Dundas street.

SUBURBAN LOTS on city limits north, close to car and street lights; good garden land, fruit trees.

CHOICE CORNER, north, with good frame cottage; lot 133x195.

SOUTHEAST CORNER RICHMOND and Huron streets, Maitland and Grosvenor, Cheapside and Maitland streets. See these choice corners.

CORNER OF WILLIAM AND OXFORD streets—Best corner in north end. Also lots in every part of city.

SIMCOE STREET—The best vacant lot on the street, 40 feet by 198 feet.

THE BEST VACANT LOTS in the north end. Call for particulars.

TO LET—No. 4 Seale Terrace, York street. $15, no water rates.

SURREY AVENUE—Frame cottage, concrete foundation, 7 rooms, good cellar; lot 35x105 feet. $1,250.

VACANT LOTS—Wilson avenue, West London, 33x140 feet, $250; facing on breakwater, 40x140 feet, $200.

COLBORNE STREET—Splendid lots, $10 to $14 per foot.

OXFORD STREET—The best vacant lots on the street, cheap.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES—Two miles from city; first-class land, good frame cottage and barn, good fences. Immediate possession. Call for particulars.

FACTORY SITES on interswitching and main line of G. T. R. First-class sites.

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

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

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

House For Sale

184 WHARNCLIFFE ROAD.
All modern improvements. $2,000.

R. H. SMITH
15 Brighton Street.

TWO HANDSOME NEW HOMES ON Egerton street, south of Hamilton road; six rooms and bathroom, furnace, hard and soft water; only $1,800 each. Apply Bayly & Bayly, barristers, city. 43tf-tzx

VAUXHALL PARK—BUILDING LOTS on Egerton street, south of Hamilton road; lots, $150 upwards; take an Oxford street car and see them. For particulars apply to Bayly & Bayly, barristers, city. 43tf-tzx

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED ACRES in Delaware Township, estate of late Albert Tiffany, near Delaware village; good buildings. Apply Dr. McLellan, 564 Richmond street. 43a-t

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, five minutes' walk from the market; bath, gas, good foundation and cellar, good cistern; $2,000; must be sold. Anderson & Hatch. 39tf

SUNSHINE PARK

LONDON NORTH

The Best Suburban Property

250 Excellent Lots

Situated at the north end of Waterloo street and Colborne street. Just outside the city limits. Only two blocks from street cars. These are the best lots in the north end.

The Largest Lots
The Highest Lots
The Dryest Lots
The Cheapest Lots
Lots $75 and upwards

Lots for sale on easiest terms.

$5.00 down and balance in installments to suit the purchaser. All streets are nicely graded.

No Expenses
Free Deeds
First-Class Title
No Taxes

Call at our office and see plans. Several good houses are going to be erected on the property at once. An agent will be on the grounds today and Monday from 9:30 a.m. till 6:30 p.m. Only a few lots will be sold. Call and get your choice of the best of them.

KNOTT & SANGSTER
Room 101, Masonic Temple

P. Walsh's Bulletin

Look at our Ridout street lots; no better in South London. Several brick houses will be built this coming summer. A few lots left on the Becher block, Richmond street north.

WORTLEY ROAD—A new two-story red pressed brick house, reception hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, clothes closet, bathroom, furnace, large verandah, electric light and gas. Lot 37.6x160 feet. Price, $3,800.

OXFORD STREET—A new red pressed brick house, slate roof, 8 rooms and attic, oak floors, hot water heating, verandah. Call for price.

WILLIAM STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements, corner lot. Price $2,500.

WILLIAM STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, good lot. Price $1,500.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new 1½-story frame house, brick foundation, lot 50x110 feet. Price $2,100.

MAITLAND STREET—Central, 2-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements. Call for price.

HAMILTON ROAD—Five acres sandy loam. A new 1½-story frame house, 4 bedrooms. Price $2,600. Owner leaving for the west.

ELIAS STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, all modern improvements. Price $2,200.

ASHLAND AVENUE—A new 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, lot 40x150 feet. Price $1,500.

ALEXANDER STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order, lot 40x112 feet. Price $850.

KING STREET—A large brick warehouse for sale or for rent.

OUR BEST LOTS in West London are on Wharncliffe road and Macdonald avenue, north of Oxford street.

CHEAP LOTS on Egerton, Victoria and Cheapside streets, north; also Wortley road and Wharncliffe road, South London. We have lots in all parts of the city.

PICCADILLY STREET — New two-story brick house, 10 rooms, large verandah, all modern improvements, full size lot. Call for price.

VAN STREET—New 1½-story brick house, 8 rooms, good lot. Price, $1,800.

CHEAP LOTS—On corner of Maitland and Cheapside streets, and corner of Wellington and Victoria streets.

PARTRIDGE STREET—A large frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $1,600.

GROSVENOR STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 4 bedrooms, clothes closets, bathroom, furnace; nice lot. At a low figure.

WE HAVE THREE GROCERY stores in the city for sale.

WOODWARD AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $1,600.

POTTERSBURG—A large frame cottage, on brick foundation, 7 rooms, in good order; lot 33x190 feet. At a bargain.

EDWARD STREET—A new frame cottage, 7 rooms, good lot. Price, $1,050. Easy terms.

PIPE LINE ROAD—12½ acres, 1½-story brick and barn.

150 ACRES of light clay loam, spring creek, 10 acres of bush, well fenced, good buildings, in West Williams. Price, $6,500. It will pay you to inspect.

A SPLENDID FARM of 100 acres, with good buildings, lot 19, con. 2, of Nissouri, close to London. Price, $6,500.

CHESTER STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, in good order; lot 66x188 feet. Price, $900.

LORNE AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms, good lot. $1,500.

ARGYLL STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, good lot. Price, $1,000.

HAMILTON ROAD—A new 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, furnace. A complete home for $2,800.

WATERLOO STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 10 rooms, hot water heating, all modern improvements; lot 44x150 feet. Price, $3,200.

RICHMOND STREET—A handsome red pressed brick, stone foundation, hot water heating, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; lot 50x160 feet. Call for particulars.

PALACE STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 7 rooms, modern improvements. Price, $2,400.

ELIZABETH STREET—A large frame cottage, 4 bedrooms, frame barn and lot Price reasonable.

HYMAN STREET — Two new 1½-story brick houses, stone foundation, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, three bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, electric light and gas. At a moderate figure to close bargain.

WYATT STREET — A new 1½-story brick, cement block foundation, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom complete, three bedrooms; lot 33x132 feet. Price $2,250. Cheap.

OAK STREET—A new frame cottage, six rooms, frame barn; lot 33x100 feet. Price $1,150.

WATERLOO STREET—A splendid 1¾-story frame on brick foundation, 8 rooms, stable with one acre.

GREY STREET—A neat frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, deep lot, $1,300.

CHRISTIE STREET—A new brick cottage, 6 rooms; lot 60x150 feet, $1,400.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, frame stable; lot 74 feet 5 inches by 330 feet. Price, $1,350. Cheap property.

PRINCESS AVENUE near Waterloo street—A splendid two-story brick house, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens, four bedrooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, verandah; lot 33x210 feet. Price, $4,300.

ST. GEORGE STREET, near John street—A new 1½-story brick, up-to-date in every respect. Price, $2,800.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE MOST up-to-date residences in the city. Inspection invited.

WELLINGTON STREET NORTH—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,700.

PICCADILLY STREET — New brick cottage, 7 rooms; large lot; price $1,700.

QUEEN'S AVENUE, CENTRAL—1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, modern improvements. Price, $3,000. Inspect at once.

THORNTON AVENUE—A new two-story red pressed brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, hot water, all modern improvements; lot 40x150 feet. Price, $3,400. Secure it at once.

IF YOU WANT A QUICK SALE LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH US. NO EXPENSE UNTIL SOLD.

We have a large list of other properties Call and see us.

P. WALSH
PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

FOR SALE OR RENT—143 ACRES, ALL seeded to grass, in excellent condition. Apply James M. Waters, Fernhill. 31c-t

ADELAIDE STREET, CHELSEA Green—Frame cottage, cement foundation, three bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, water and sink in house; lot 40x115 feet; $100 cash, balance monthly. Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 21tf-ywt

FOR SALE—20 OR 25 ACRES OF BUSH, good, heavy timber. Hiram Jones, White Oak. 37n-tyw

100 ACRES, LOT 18, CON. 13, LONDON Township. Apply J. X. Logan, 452 Oxford street, city. 35n-wt

MODERN BRICK, CENTRAL AVENUE, near Waterloo street, $3,100, this week only. Sutherland, 7 Market Lane. 41c-wtz

FOR SALE—STORY AND HALF BRICK veneer house, modern conveniences; must be sold by May 1. Apply Box 33, Advertiser. 42c

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NEW RED pressed brick residence, one block from Normal School. Apply Cronyn, Betts & Coleridge. 42ug

FIFTY ACRES TO EXCHANGE FOR A house in the city; a well built upon farm; choice land; would sell stock, implements and everything. Anderson & Hatch. 39tf

TWO GOOD FRAME HOUSES, COTTAGE and 1½-story, very cheap, easy terms, monthly payments if desired. Apply 649 William. 41c

Now is the time to buy farms. Now is the time to judge the land you are getting. We have some good farms for sale in almost every township in the country. Among a few of our farms is a farm in the township of Lobo, containing 150 acres, lot 8, con. 10. This is a first-class farm and the barn is on a good stone foundation and stabling. The house is 1½-story in first-class repair. A good spring well, good orchard. Timber enough standing to pay.

100 acres, half mile to school, close to church and daily mail. Will sell 100 or 75 acres separate on this property at a bargain. Known as the Zavitz farm.

125 acres adjoining Lambeth village. This farm is on traction line and can be purchased for $80 per acre for quick sale. Owned by James Routledge.

110 acres, 3rd concession, Caradoc, lot 6, owned by Duncan Rae, Longwood P. O. This is a choice farm and 15 acres good timber; good orchard. Price $4,600.

15 acres to exchange for house in city. House value of $2,500. Price of farm $5,300.

Cottage $1,200 on Ontario street to exchange for country store.

Cottage on Rectory street. Price $1,400.

Residence on Hyman street, $3,200.

New brick, modern, on Colborne street. Price $2,600.

Store in St. Thomas now carrying on a good restaurant and ice cream business. For sale or would exchange for house and lot in London.

House on Francis street, $1,900.

House on Wilson avenue, $1,350.

Four fine residences on Piccadilly street.

House on Askin street, $3,800.

House on Mill street with stable, $2,500.

Sale of house on Alma street, No. 32, also household effects. See auction sale ad.

New brick house, price $1,150. $150 down.

House on Duchess avenue. New 2-story brick. Lot over 200 feet deep. Price $1,925.

House, brick, on Windsor avenue, new 2-story brick. Price $2,300.

Cottage and acre ground, London South. Price right.

Cottage on Grey street, $1,300. $300 down, balance easy payments.

Small house on Wharncliffe road, London South. A good large lot and dwelling. Price $1,550.

These are a few of the properties we have.

The London Real Estate

Auction sales conducted of farm and city property.

COO BUILDING, TALBOT STREET, Phone 1895K.

Every man has (or should have) a desire to own a piece of land. It is the safest form of investment known and thousands have made fortunes in buying lands. The avenue of success may, to you, be found in some of the following properties now exposed for sale.

BUILDING LOTS.

A number of very choice lots fronting on Lovett, Kitchener and Roberts avenues, ranging in price from $185 to $350.

DWELLINGS.

Dundas street, near Kensington bridge, pair of semi-detached 1½-story frames, each contains 7 rooms. Price $1,000 for the two; a great bargain; pays 16 per cent.

Dufferin avenue—One-story frame, brick foundation, 7 rooms, furnace and gas. Price $1,550; very cheap.

Adelaide street, south of Hamilton road —2-story brick, 8 rooms, furnace, bath and gas. Price $2,700.

King street—Pair of semi-detached 2-stock bricks, each contains 9 rooms, all modern, up-to-date plumbing, new furnaces, verandas; pays 8 per cent.

Central avenue, near Victoria Park—Semi-detached 2½-story brick, slate roof, stone foundation, 11 rooms, hot water heating, gas, mantels, grates, all nicely decorated. Price $5,700; a beautiful home for the money.

Elias street—Brick cottage, stone foundation, 7 rooms, electric light. Price $1,700.

Pall Mall street—2½-story brick, brick foundation, 10 rooms, 5 bedrooms, all modern, combination hot water and hot air heating; lot 47x133. Price $4,000.

Grey street, very central—2-story frame, contains 7 rooms, nice lot. Price $1,800.

Hamilton road—1½-story brick, 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, gas, lot 33x110. Price $1,900. Owner leaving city. Bargain hunters hurry.

LOANS.

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

A. A. CAMPBELL
Real Estate, Loan and Investments,
428 Richmond street,
LONDON, ONT.

C. H. Armitage, 785 King street, Inspector

NEW BRICK COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS, good cellar, at cost, on monthly payments. Apply 133 Langarth, street. Phone 2197. 39c-yvt

NINE-ROOMED HOUSE, HIGH, DRY, healty and pleasant; modern conveniences; $2,700; terms to suit. 869 Wellington street. 40tf

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK, 9 rooms, modern conveniences; cheap. 391 Princess avenue. 38n

ONE OF LONDON'S BEST BUILT houses, and unexcelled situation, large lot, 471 Waterloo street. Apply 314 Queen's avenue. 41c

FOR SALE — NEW COTTAGE, ON monthly payments. Apply 87½ Dundas street. 41n

WESTERN HOMESTEADS

Two Hundred Thousand Available, Mostly in Saskatchewan.

Ottawa, April 16. — A summary of the reports made by each of the Dominion land agents in Western Canada shows that there were in the three prairie provinces 195,731 free homesteads available on March 15 of the present year. Of these, 18,118 were in Manitoba, the great percentage being covered with timber ranging from brush to cordwood size. A considerably number lying on the west slope of the Duck Mountains are open prairie, but are at the present time some distance from railways. In the southeastern part of the province there are a large number of homesteads available, which, when a proper system of Government drainage is completed, will no doubt make very desirable farm holdings.

In Saskatchewan there were 106,327 homesteads available, very largely open prairie suitable for grain-growing. In the Battleford and Prince Albert districts the land is partly wooded and partly prairie.

Alberta had available 71,286 homesteads, about one-half of which lie in the district at one time considered suitable for ranching only, but which the last few years have shown to be so suitable for winter wheat. In the Red Deer district 9,418 homesteads well adapted for mixed farming are available, while in the Edmonton district 25,332 homesteads were still unapplied for on March 15 last. The greater number of these were west of Edmonton towards the Rocky Mountains, northwest along the Pembina and Paddle Rivers, and north towards Athabasca Landing.

In this summary of free available homesteads no consideration is taken of the large area of country as yet unsurveyed.

ANDERSON & HATCH

Room 22 **Phone 2322**
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS

We wish to call your attention to large display advertisement on the sale of lots in the new survey,

South London Annex

Where homeseekers pay county rates in taxes. Read the advertisement on page eight. This is a chance for good speculation, as lots will double their value inside of two years.

Anderson & Hatch

$2600 1½-story new frame house, 5 acres, land all level and can be subdivided, 1 mile from street car. Owner going west.

$1200 Queen's avenue, brick. Terms $100 cash.

$1300 Eleanor street, brick cottage, now rents for $10 per month.

$1600 Chelsea avenue, frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, etc., brick foundation, hard and soft water, lot 40x288, good barn, fruit trees in full bearing.

$1450 Quebec street, frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, gas, etc, lot 50x150. Terms $600 cash, balance 5 per cent.

$1500 Chelsea Green, 1½-story frame, 5 bedrooms, stable, etc. Lot 66x210.

$1300 Hill street, brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, plate glass windows, etc.

$1300 Colborne street, 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, cellar, woodshed, lot 30x330.

$1800 Wellington street, brick cottage, double parlors, dining-room, two kitchens.

$1800 Brighton street, brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, two kitchens, cellar, hard and soft water, lot 38x120.

$1650 Edward street, 1½-story frame, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed, hard and soft water, lot 22x198.

$2000 Wellington street, brick cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, hard and soft water. Lot 42x109.

$2000 Piccadilly street, 2-story frame, 4 bedrooms, bath, closet, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, etc., good lot.

$2250 Wyatt street, 1½-story brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, bath, w.c., double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, gas, veranda front and back, lot 83x135. Terms $100 cash.

$2000 Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, hall, cement walks, ornamental and fruit trees, henhouse, woodshed, one-quarter of an acre lot.

$2500 Beaconsfield avenue, 2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, library, bath, closet, furnace, etc.

$3500 Bruce street, 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath room complete, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, veranda front and back, heated by hot water, lot 42x160.

$2700 Hamilton road, 2-story brick, 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, 2 kitchens, front and back stairs, bath room complete, furnace, etc., new.

$3100 Hyman street, brick, slate roof, 3 bedrooms, bath, closet, furnace, gas, double parlors, dining-room kitchen, etc.

$5500 Adelaide street, double 2-story brick, all modern.

$3500 Rectory street, 2-story brick, heated by hot water. Will sell or exchange for house near centre of city.

$2600 Princess avenue, 2-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, front and back stairs, grate and mantel, kitchen, etc., bath, closet, furnace, veranda, electric light, gas, hot and cold water in cellar kitchen and bath.

$2450 Princess avenue, 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, etc., bath, closet, furnace, gas, electric light, hot and cold water in kitchen and bathroom, cellar, tank in attic.

$2300 1½-story brick, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, grate, mantel, bath, closet, furnace, electric light and gas.

$4500 Piccadilly street, 2-story brick, 5 bedrooms, all modern conveniences.

$2700 Cathcart street, 1½-story brick, parlor, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, cement cistern, bath, closet, etc.

$250 Two chairs, barber shop and fixtures, etc.

$250 Three chairs, barber shop.

$4000 Brick store and dwelling, close to city.

$3000 Stock of groceries. Store can be leased.

$1500 Good corner grocery store and dwelling combined, rents $25 per month.

$4000 General stock, phone and postoffice.

$1500 Store and dwelling in village near London.

$1800 Store, dwelling bake shop, stable and two lots. Terms $500 cash.

$2200 House to exchange for 50-acre farm near to the city.

$900 Store, dwelling and 1½ acre of land in city.

$300 Boarding-house and restaurant, 12 boarders and 50 mealers. Boarding-house now full of boarders.

$5200 Brick hotel and brick stables, village near London.

$750 Pottery and machinery, building and lot on Hamilton road. CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE INCLUDING BARN.

$4000 Store and dwelling just outside city to exchange for 50 acres near to the city.

If you see nothing in above ll at to suit you, come and see us, as we have something to suit you.

J. G. ANDERSON, Money to loan. Insurance effected.
G. A. HATCH, Auctioneer.

Intelligent Farming the Ideal Occupation

Years ago anyone could "farm," but today a man must be intelligent, industrious and thrifty in order to be a successful farmer. Modern methods of agriculture have shown the immense possibilties of the soil. While many farmers, for instance, raise from one hundred to two hundred bushels of potatoes on an acre of land, scientific methods have enabled others to raise on the same kind and amount of soil more than one thousand bushels of potatoes.

The small farm in Ontario when properly tilled will yield its owner the greatest return in health, pleasure and profit. Buy a farm in Ontario and engage in the most fascinating occupation in the world. We have farms in Ontario to sell ranging in size from five to two hundred acres and in price from five hundred dollars to twenty thousand dollars. These farms are owned by men who have good reasons for selling. Some, having made a competence, are retiring from farming, some wish to sell in order to buy more or less land or to buy in another locality.

The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 5902—160 acres in the township of Osprey, in the county of Grey, soil gravelly and black clay loam, 2 acres of orchard, watered by never-failing well and Saugeen River, 1½-story brick house, frame barn 78x62, stone basement, good stabling for 30 head of cattle and 10 horses, other outbuildings. Situated close to school and church, 6 miles to Dundalk market and railroad station. Price $7,000. Will exchange for smaller farm.

No. 5886—75 acres in the township of Burford, in the county of Brant, soil sandy loam, 2 acres orchard, 1½-story frame house, frame barn 40x45, barn No. 2 30x37, other outbuildings. Situated on gravel road close to school, church, 10 miles to Woodstock market, 1½ miles to railroad station. Price $4,000. Will exchange for city property.

No. 5877—100 acres in the township of Bentinck, in the county of Grey, soil clay loam, 1½-story frame house, frame barn and other outbuildings, close to school, churches, 7 miles to Durham market and railroad station. Price $1,900.

No. 4933—80 acres in the township of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, soil sand and clay loam, drained by tile and open drains, watered by wells and creek, 2 acres of orchard, apples, cherries, plums, pears and small fruit, 1½-story brick house, frame kitchen, frame barn 30x50, on cement wall, other outbuildings. Situated on gravel road, half mile to school, a few rods to several churches, electric railway passes the door, 6 miles to London and a few rods to Lambeth postofffice.

For further list of the farms we have for sale see today's Free Press or send for our Ontario farm catalogue of farms for sale in any county west or north of Toronto.

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78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO.
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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17.

ENEMIES OF PROGRESS.

The Earl of Wemyss, who is 88 years of age, and whose political principles are much older than himself, tells the Property Defence League of Great Britain, of which he is president, that the world is going back as fast as it can to the dark ages. "Socialism," he added, "is aiming everywhere at liberty and property. Mr. Asquith is only manuring the seed sown by Mr. Balfour." He explained that the league was formed in 1881 in consequence of the Irish land bill, and since then both parties had brought in an increasing volume of legislation to which the league was opposed.

Men like the Earl of Wemyss are doing more to promote the growth of Socialism in Great Britain than all the Socialists from John O'Groats to Land's End. The Irish land bill of 1881 was the beginning of the series of enactments which are lifting the curse of absentee landlordism from Ireland and transferring the soil to the men who cultivate it. There has been no confiscation; the landlords have been paid a fair price for their property. Without such legislation Ireland today would still be steeped in wretchedness and poverty, and smoldering with rebellion. The country is being lifted out of the slough of despond, where it has been kept for centuries because it has been ruled by the ideas which still survive in the Property Defence League.

The enemies of social progress are found at opposite poles. The one class, typified by the Earl of Wemyss, opposes in the name of property and of personal liberty, and stigmatizes as Socialism, every effort of the state to improve the condition of the people. The second class is composed of the intransigent Socialists, who refuse to work with other political parties in bettering the present social order because they wish to destroy it. All Socialists are not of this kind: many leaders of the movement in Great Britain are opportunist reformers, but on the continent the Socialist parties act on the revolutionary principle, with the result that reactionism is in the saddle, as in Germany, or liberalism makes little headway.

In Great Britain a really progressive government is trying to use the power of the state to remedy the evils of poverty and unemployment. It is confronted on one side by the forces of privilege and class selfishness, intrenched in the House of Lords, while on the other hand the Socialist party puts candidates in the field against the Government, and divides the progressive vote to the advantage of the reactionists. If British Liberalism is crushed between these upper and nether millstones, as German Liberalism has been, the cause of reform will be abandoned while Toryism and revolutionism fight to a finish.

CANADA AND TREATY-MAKING.

A recent discussion in committee of supply at Ottawa revealed sime misconception as to Canada's share in the making of treaties affecting the Dominion. Some members appeared to think that all such treaties should be submitted to the Canadian Parliament before they are ratified, a power which is not possessed by the Imperial Parliament.

The question came up on the item of the salary of Professor Prince, who has been appointed international commissioner under the fisnery treaty. Formerly, as Hon. Mr. Brodeur pointed out, commercial treaties were made without the concurrence of the Canadian Parliament or the consent of the Canadian Government. In the case of Switzerland, for instance, a treaty was declared to include Canada, although Canada had nothing to do with the negotiation of it in 1885. Later on, when commercial treaties were being negotiated Great Britain gave Canada a plenipotentiary on the commission. Then she gave us the advantage of negotiating them ourselves. In political treaties, where negotiations have been carried out entirely by Great Britain, there is a clause providing that Canada is not to be affected by the treaty without her consent. It must be remembered that we are living under the principles of the British constitution, and that in Great Britain all treaties, with the exception of those involving expenditure or taxation, become law without the sanction of the British Parliament. The Canadian Government was asked for and gave its assent to the fishery treaty, and assumes responsibility for it, and while the Canadian, like the British, Parliament cannot interfere where no expenditure or taxation is involved, it may, if so inclined, pass a vote of censure on the Government for having agreed to it.

In the United States, which is party to the fishery treaty, it is different; the President and his ministers are not responsible to Congress. The constitution of the United States provides that a treaty may not be made by the President and his ministers alone, but must be made with the advice and consent of the Federal Senate, not Congress. The House of Representatives the popular assembly, is not called upon to express any view of a treaty; that is left to a body elected not directly by the people but by the state legislatures.

In the case of the fishery treaty Canada is allowed an important privilege. The Dominion Government appoints one of the international commissioners to whom is left the making of regulations and restrictions under the treaty, and these regulations and restrictions cannot be put into operation until the Dominion Parliament has passed the legislation necessary to enforce them.

THE ATTACK UPON MR. PUGSLEY.

The Mayes-McAvity affidavit was the "piece de resistance" of Thursday's performance in the House of Commons. Perhaps Mr. Borden's absence explains the amazingly maladroit course taken by the Opposition. The intention was to pillory Mr. Pugsley, but the debate gave him an opening and he completely routed his assailants.

The affidavit, as read by Premier Hazen at a St. John's meeting on the eve of the federal election, accused Mr. Pugsley of taking $2,000 from a dredging contractor named Mayes in 1907, as payment for exerting his "pull" with the public works department. Mr. Pugsley was in that year minister of public works. Mayes afterwards admitted that the date in the affidavit was a clerical error, and that the year of the payment was 1905, before Mr. Pugsley had entered the Federal Parliament. The theory that a lie will travel seven leagues before the truth gets its boot on was illustrated by the publication from one end of the country to the other of the story that Mr. Pugsley, while Minister of Public Works, had taken a contractor's bribe. Mr. Hazen maintains that he made the correction at the meeting at which he read the affidavit, but it is significant that not a single St. John newspaper reported him as doing so. Dr. Daniel, who led the attack upon Mr. Pugsley in the House, was challenged upon this point, and could only answer that he "thought the reporters had failed lamentably in their duty," a remark that naturally brought derisive laughter from the Liberal benches.

The fact that Mayes gave Mr. Pugsley a note for $2,000 for legal services before Mr. Pugsley had any connection with the Federal Parliament or the public works department is the simple and legitimate transaction upon which the Opposition reared its flimsy edifice of scandal. Mayes had promised $35,000 to his partner in the dredging concern, McAvity, and claimed the payment was for McAvity's influence with the public works department, a charge which Mr. Hyman, then minister of public works, absolutely denied. In the affidavit Mayes also accused Mr. Pugsley of declining to pay him for dredging until he had settled with McAvity, but the official correspondence shows that Mr. Pugsley not only paid Mayes all that was due him, but flatly refused to interfere in McAvity's behalf, taking the proper ground that he had nothing to do with the business relations between the two men.

When Mr. Pugsley turned upon Dr. Daniel and accused his of playing an unmanly part in attacking the integrity of a public man without making a charge, Dr. Daniel instantly beat a retreat, and protested that he had made no insinuation against the Minister of Public Works. This unconditional surrender completed Mr. Pugsley's triumph, and the Opposition pushed the fight no further than to perfunctorily divide the House.

LIFE ASSURANCE BILL: BENEFITS OF FREEDOM.

Prof. Irving Fisher, of Yale University, and president of the committee of one hundred on national health, recently delivered an address before the association of life insurance presidents, on the economic aspects of lengthening human life. His first sentence was: "Concerted action by life insurance companies to lengthen human life would mark, I believe, one of the greatest steps, if not the greatest step, ever yet taken toward the improvement of human longevity." His facts and arguments are very interesting and practical.

After pointing out that human mortality does not follow a nearly invariable law, but is very much affected by the hygienic state of the community, he gives some statistics. In India, the duration of life for males is 23 years, and for females 24 years, being less than half the span of life in the advanced countries of Europe. Europe itself has probably doubled in the last 350 years, and is today lengthening more rapidly than ever. The life tables for different periods for England, France, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Massachusetts, show that during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries life lengthened four years per century, while for the first three-quarters of the nineteenth century, it was at the rate of nine years. At present in Europe it is lengthening at the rate of seventeen years per century. In Prussia, the rate is twenty-seven years, while in Masachusetts it is fourteen years.

Sanitary conditions affect the length of human life; the insured poor have a mortality rate 50 to 80 per cent higher than the insured rich or well-to-do. "A fall of the death rate always promptly follows sanitation." "Human life in America could by the adoption of hygienic reforms already known and entirely practicable, be lengthened by over one-third—that is, over fifteen years." He then points out that the degrees of preventability or postponability of death due to various causes of death in America are very large. "It shows that over a third of all deaths which now occur could be prevented—that is to say, deferred." As to the practical effect, "actuaries' tables show that a reduction of one-third in mortality would enable the premium to be reduced by over 15 per cent. Even if only a third of this possible reduction were obtained, or only 5 per cent, the insured in the Unietd States would be saved many millions annually." He adds:

"The conclusion seems safe that here is a rich, unexploited field for saving money. And the beauty of it is that these gains bring with them gains far more precious to the nation than dollars—immeasurable gains of longevity, vitality, efficiency and happiness. Life insurance is not philanthropy, but it is beneficent business. Though at first glance it might seem that to prevent the pollution of streams, to improve the milk supply, to obtain pure foods, and freedom from accident, is no part of the business of life insurance, yet it is easy enough to see the very vital connection. By far the larger part of the cost of the insurance business is not management, nor agents' fees, but cost of mortality. It is the right, if, in fact, it is not the duty, of any business, to reduce its cost. To pare down salaries might not save the policyholder 1 per cent of his premium, but to reduce mortality cost might save him many per cent."

There is here food for serious consideration. Prof. Fisher believes the very fact that life companies proposed to improve health conditions would convince millions that if there was not merit in it, life companies would not attempt it, and that the mere announcement would spur the various health officials to reform. The success which fire companies met with in the effort to reduce fire risks is pointed out, in some cases reaching as high as 70 per cent.

In the bill respecting life assurance before the House of Commons there is an attempt being made to limit the expenses of the business, but a consideration of the facts referred to will convince anyone that much greater good will result from freedom. The progress of life assurance should not be bounded by the enterprise of a Government official. Life assurance companies have a direct interest in the health and welfare of the community. It is only desirable citizens that are insurable. Self-interest is sometimes a great help to reforms. One very notable example of this was when the railway companies determined to employ no man who drank, and to discharge any man who drank on or off duty. Philanthropy did not dictate this course. It was self-interest, but it gave the temperance cause a great forward movement. While the bill introduced is intended to do good by limiting the expense, it is likely to do ten times more harm by limiting the efforts possible to be made to bring about an improved condition and length of life.

Other arguments against this limitation have already been pointed out, among others the absurdity in a country where the protective principle prevails of applying a restriction clause to life companies, and allowing every protected industry to tax the rest of the community. It would be more consistent to bonus life companies to encourage thrift and an observance of the laws of health among the people, until in time the whole people would become insurable.

The clause is neither right nor necessary. It belongs to the same class as the 99th clause, which seeks to force stock companies to give representation on the boards of directors to policyholders, even though the policyholders have never asked for it. The charters were granted and investment made without such representation. It should remain optional. Both clauses should be struck out.

CHINA'S NEW ARMY.

A scientifically trained Chinese army is a new portent of world-wide significance. The Chinese empire is no longer "the yellow corpse," the prey of every vulture. Hitherto China has been protected by the rivalries of western powers, but the sleeping giant is awakening and preparing to protect himself. This is one lesson "civilization" has taught him. When he is fully awake and has copied western military organization, the nations that once despised him will fear him as they fear his Japanese brother. When the teeming millions of brave and hardy people learn to use their power, the Chinese empire will be potentially the strongest nation in the world.

The Government at Pekin is now engaged in working out its new military programme, which was ordered by imperial edict in 1907, and it is expected that the year 1912 will see its completion. It is regarded as significant that military activity is most marked in the provinces where the Japanese were most in evidence, whereas in spheres of Russian influence no special efforts are being made.

At the close of 1907 the Chinese army consisted of eight divisions, 16 mixed brigades and three regiments, giving a total of 156,252 officers and men. Of these bodies very few could be brought up to war strength, owing to an insufficient supply of reservists and equipment. The completion of the new programme, however, will result in an army on a peace footing of 402,600 men, and on a war footing of 1,011,300. The highest unit in peace will be the division, with an establishment of 748 officers and 10,436 men, and the highest unit in war the army corps, which will consist, in addition to the peace division, of a reserve division, a reserve brigade and three reserve battalions. In this manner each of the 36 peace divisions will be brought up to war strength.

Four different classes of military schools are to be established, and only graduates will in future be eligible for the position of officers. The lowest class will be formed by the preparatory schools, which are being established in all the provinces, and will be responsible for instruction in elementary general knowledge. From these candidates will, in three years, pass to the military schools, where general education will be extended and a beginning made in military instruction. After two years' theoretical and four months practical training, students will pass into the war school, where teaching is to be of a purely military character, and where students remain one and a half years. If they pass a satisfactory examination they will then become lieutenants, and the best of them, after two years' service, will be drafted into the staff college, which is intrusted with advanced professional education. Only to men who have graduated at the staff college will the higher positions in the army be given. It will thus be seen that the Chinese officer of the future will be a person of quite different calibre from that of his predecessor.

The newly-organized war office is divided into a central department, a military council and ten sections. To the war office is attached a general staff, consisting of five departments, sub-divided into fifteen sections. The main duties of the staff are the working out of plans of military operations, the training of general staff officers, the supervision of the study of officers sent abroad and of those drafted into the staff college. At the head of the general staff is a major-general, with a colonel as vice-chief. The whole military budget will amount to $55,000,000.

The Optimists' Club of New York has elected Sir Wilfrid Laurier a member. The New Yorkers had probably heard of his sunny ways.

How long will Londoners be able to boast of the city's parklike appearance if they have city councils that don't like parks?

Four hundred and eighty-five cars of United States' settlers' effects entered Canada in March on the Soo line alone. Hurrah for the American invasion!

The tax rate has been cut half a mill, chiefly by sacrificing manual training in the schools and the upkeep of the city parks. A 24-mill rate would have been true economy in the end.

Although reserving judgment in the London power case, Mr. Justice Riddell says that the Legislature has power to validate the power contracts. His lordship in a previous case declared that the Legislature had power to over-rule the eight commandment. It would be interesting to have his private opinion of a Legislature that thus interferes with the regular process of the courts.

The Hamilton Herald says that it is the Quebec school of thought which dictated the resolutions on imperial naval defence concurred in by both political parties. The idea of a Canadian navy, manned by Canadians, and controlled by Canadians, is a Canadian, not a Quebec, idea; but unfortunately for this country Canadian ideas don't appeal to some people who call themselves Canadians.

Winston Churchill says that there is no conceivable combination against the peace and freedom of the British people which would include the American navy. This is peace talk, and it is the kind of talk that makes for peace. Great Britain cannot maintain a two-power naval standard against such wealthy countries as the United States and Germany, and it will make for better relations with the United States if she does not attempt it. A navy greatly superior to any other, she must and will have always, and the daughter nations will help her to do it.

PREMATURE.

[Life.]

Randall—Halloa, old man. So you're here in New York! Have you been to the Museum of Art Yet?

Rogers—Nope. You see, we've only lived here fifteen years.

THE LIMIT.

[Life.]

Stoute—It's very depressing to have a wife who is an invalid.

Pettyman—Imagine what it is, then, to have one that is perfectly healthy!

IT COSTS NOTHING.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

Whatever may be lacking in the matter of Canada's contribution to imperial defence is compensated for—so far as quantity goes—by the willingness of Canadian editors to give advice to the people of Great Britain as to how they ought to manage their affairs.

ADVANTAGES OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"Do you consider a college training an advantage?"

"Unhesitatingly yes. At the same time some of our best ball players have learned the game on back lots."

AT SECOND SIGHT.

[Boston Transcript.]

"A case of love at first sight, eh?"

"No, second sight. The first time he saw her he didn't know she was an heiress."

AN ORGANIZED SCARE.

[Goldwin Smith, "Bystander," in Weekly Sun.]

By a perfectly truthworthy observer in England the Bystander is assured that this scare was organized. The interest in which it was organized, we can hardly doubt, was protection. It was in a commercial interest, that of a mining company, craving for the mineral wealth of the Transvaal, that the Boer war was got up. The machinery of organization is the press, which having formerly been in the hands of proprietors individually responsible, is now largely on a purely speculative footing and a strong sensational tendency. Such acts are condoned when done by men, probably already wealthy, to increase their wealth and luxury. We condemn the rapacity of the workingman who organizes a strike to get himself a rise in wages, and add a little to the comforts of his lowly home.

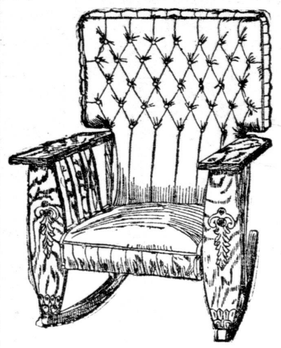
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Prices Cut Still Smaller

Our Rebuilding Sale is still in full swing. Every day our stock is getting dustier and dirtier, but you won't mind the dust, which comes off easily, when you get our prices.

We are determined to have an entirely new stock when we open up our new store. Every day more people realize the tremendous reductions we are making, and they are helping us greatly each day to reduce our stock. If you need furniture, etc., this spring, come now and save one-third to one-half.



$7.50

Buys this handsome Rocker, solid oak frame; upholstered in Bradley leather, deep spring seat, tufted back. A big, handsome, comfortable Rocker that is worth $15.00 regularly. We have 200 of these to clear at once.

Lace Curtains

Our entire stock of Lace Curtains is being closed out at one-third to one-half off. If you need Curtains, don't miss this great chance.

75c Curtains for 50c
$1.50 Curtains for 95c
$2.00 Curtains for $1.35
$3.00 Curtains for $1.95
$5.00 Curtains for $3.25

Go-Carts and Carriages

Over 150 different styles. Surely you will see this great display before buying. Everything that is new and novel is here. All our carriages and folders are reduced during this sale.

Linoleums

Our stock is being cleared out at mill prices. If you need any this spring, come now and purchase it. You will be surprised when you get our prices.

Iron Beds

Over 100 different styles to choose from. All being cleared out at factory prices.

Room Rugs

All sizes and qualities being cleared out at from one-third to one-half off. Some are slightly soiled. This is the chance of a lifetime.

Springs and Mattresses

$12 Mattress $9.00 | $5.00 Springs ..$3.25 | Dressers, $5.00 up. | Couches, $3.50 up.
$6.00 Mattress $4.50 | $4.00 Springs ..$2.75 | Sideboards, $7.00 up. | China Cabinets, $8 up
$4.50 Mattress $3.00 | $3.50 Springs ..$2.50 | Hall Racks, $3.00 up. | Parlor Suites, $12 up.
$4.00 mattress $2.50 | $3.00 Springs ..$1.95 | Dining Tables, $4 up. | Buffets, $9.00 up.

The Ontario Furniture Co.

London's Largest Housefurnishers

WILLING TO TAKE A CHANCE.

[The Sphinx.]

Mother—"And when he proposed did you tell him to see me?"

Daughter—"Yes, mamma; and he said he'd seen you several times, but he wanted to marry me just the same."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The "truly loyal party" came perilously near to disloyalty yesterday when Mr. Blain, of Peel, spoke of "Great Britain and other foreign countries."

OESA, AT 12 TO 1, COPS AT OAKLAND

Four Horses Make Pretty Finish in Fifth, Heads and Noses Apart.

Oakland, Cal., April 16.—One of the finest finishes of the season resulted in the fifth race at Emeryville today, four horses being heads and noses apart. Oesa won from Schleswig in a drive.

Tomorrow ends the racing season.

Following are the results:

First race, futurity course—Birth, 2 to 1, 1; Zalta, 8 to 1, 2; Dorothy Ledgett, 9 to 2, 3. Time 1:12 1-5.

Second race, 4 furlongs—Galvesca, 9 to 5, 1; Palchiqueto, 25 to 1, 2; Transatlantic, 9 to 1, 3. Time 48 1-5.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Duke of Milan, 16 to 5, 1; Aunt Kit, 20 to 1, 2; Altamor, 13 to 10, 3. Time 1:15 2-5.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs—Fulford, 8 to 5, 1; Osorine, 6 to 1, 2; Yankee Daughter, 10 to 1, 3. Time 1:14 2-5.

Fifth race, mile—Oesa, 12 to 1, 1; Schleswig, 11 to 5, 2; Little Siss, 3 to 1, 3. Time 1:42 4-5.

Sixth race, mile and 20 yards—Import, 16 to 5, 1; Boggs, 3 to 2, 2; Husky, port, 16 to 5, 1; Boggs, 3 to 2, 2; Husky, 7 to 2, 3. Time 1:43.

Entries for Saturday:

First race, 6 furlongs, selling—Marwood, 113; St. Francis, 111; Hereafter, 109; Pimkin, Cadichon, Bucolic, G. Belerio, Native Son, Jim Gaffney, 108; Anna May, 106, Adena, Marian Casey, 103.

Second race, 6 furlongs, selling—Meelick, F. Nugent, 110; Tony Faust, 106; Sewell, 114; Early Tide, 112; Gemmell, 111; Ketchemike, John H. Sheehan, 110; Julia Powell, Fordello, 109; Belle Kinney, 106; Gypsy King, 104.

Third race, 5 furlongs, the Travers Handicap—Turret, 115; Penn, 110; Coppertown, 108; Elfin Beau, Charles Hargraves, 103; Pretend, Judge Quinn, 100; Old Mexico, 98; Quality Street, Intrinsic, 95; Asabel, Sonia, Eddie Graney, 90; Lewiston, Fusilier, Mary Genevieve, Galengal, 98.

Fourth race, mile and 70 yards, the Rutherford Handicap — Restigouche, 122; Dandelion, 113; Stanley Fay, 112; Wood Craft, 97; The Peer, Cressina, 92.

Fifth race, mile and 50 yards, selling—Cabin, 107; Celeres, Joe Nealon, Elevation, Tommy Ahearn, 106 Taunt, Blanche C., Mabel Hollander, 104; Col. Bert, 103; Rockstone, 102; Billy Watkin, 98; Tennessee Boy, 95.

Sixth race, mile and 50 yards, selling—Eduardo, Rubric, 110; Collector Jessup, 109; Don Enrique, 107; Boggs, Fantastic, Hush Money, A. Muskoday, Ban Posal, 104; Captain John, 99; Yankee Daughter, 93; Warden, 91.

Seventh race, 6 furlongs, the Hasta Luguo Handicap—King James, 132; Restigouche, 125; Blagg, Booger Red, 104; Bellwether, 103; Rose Queen, 100; Jeanne D'Arc, Wood Craft, 98; Bubbling Wafer, 97; Madman, 95.

BENENATTI AND McINTOSH TO RACE.

Mr. Vincent Benenatti, a local roller skater, will stack up against J. McIntosh, a St. Thomas man, in the caboose town, Friday evening, in a ten-hour endurance contest.

Benenatti made a little over 107 miles in a match in a local rink last summer, finishing 9 laps behind the winner. A return match will probably be held here.

REGINA HAS FIRST CALL.

Ottawa, April 16.—Mr. P. D. Ross, Minto Cup trustee, announced tonight that the Regina Capitals would be given first chance to lift the Minto Cup from the New Westminster Lacrosse Club this season.

THAT MEXICAN TRACK.

New York, April 17.—Matt J. Winn, manager of the Empire City track, and also one of the prime movers in the establishment of racing in Mexico, is in town and says the new track at Juarez, across the Rio Grande from El Paso, will open on Thanksgiving Day for a meeting of ninety days. Winn says that other tracks are being built in Mexico and that inside of the next two years racing will be conducted on a large scale there. There will be racing on Sundays, by the way, and there will be no restrictions on open gambling. The Mexican Government, incidentally, will get a substantial rakeoff. This will be welcome news to the many horsemen who have been deprived of a chance to win purses and stakes in the winter months at New Orleans and in California.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

Montreal, April 17.—An interesting decision from a sporting point of view was rendered today by Judge Dorion, in the circuit court, who decided that any spectator who interferes in a lacrosse match places himself in the position of a player and has no legal redress for any injuries he may sustain.

London Life

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J. F. Maine, Supt. Industrial Branch.

GEO. F. EMERSON
District Agent.

Red Rose Tea

"Is Good Tea"

Never varies in quality, every package is good.

CYNTHIA WAKEHAM'S MONEY

BY ANNA K. GREEN.

CHAPTER XI.

Love.

Frank's next business was to read the packet of letters which had been found in old Mrs. Wakeham's bed. The box abstracted by Huckins had been examined during his absence and found to contain securities, which, together with the ready money and papers taken from the clock, amounted to so many thousands that it had become quite a serious matter to find the heir. Huckins still clung to the house, but he gave no trouble. He was satisfied, he said, to abide by the second will, being convinced that if he were patient he would yet inherit through it. His sister Harriet was without doubt dead and he professed great willingness to give any aid possible in verifying the fact. But as he could adduce no proofs nor suggest any clue to the discovery of this sister's whereabouts if living, or of her grave if dead, his offers were disregarded, and he was allowed to hermitize in the old house undisturbed.

Meantime false clues came in and false claims were raised by various needy adventurers. To follow up these clues and sift these claims took much of Frank Etheridge's time, and when he was not engaged upon this active work he employed himself in reading those letters to which I have already alluded.

They were of old date and were from various sources. But they conveyed little that was likely to be of assistance to him. Of the twenty he finally read, only one was signed Harriet, and while that was very interesting to him, as giving some glimpses into the early history of this woman, it did not give him any facts upon which either he or the police could work. I will transcribe the letter here: "My Dear Cynthia, —

"You are the only one of the family to whom I dare write. I have displeased father too much to ever hope for his forgiveness, while mother will never go against his wishes, even if the grief of it should make me die. I am very unhappy, I can tell you that, more unhappy than even they could wish, but they must never know it, never. I have still enough pride to wish to keep my misery to myself, and it would be just the one thing that would make my burden unbearable, to have them know I regretted the marriage on account of which I have been turned away from their hearts and home forever. But I do regret it, Cynthia, from the bottom of my heart. He is not kind, and he is not a gentleman, and I made a terrible mistake, as you can see. But I do not think I was to blame. He seemed so devoted, and used to make me such beautiful speeches that I never thought to ask if he were a good man; and when father and mother opposed him so bitterly that we had to meet by stealth, he was always so considerate, and yet so determined, that he seemed to me like an angel till we were married, and then it was too late to do anything but accept my fate. I think he expected father to forgive us and take us home, and when he found these expectations false he became both ugly and sullen, and so my life is nothing but a burden to me, and I almost wish I was dead. But I am very strong, and so is he, and so we are likely to live on, pulling away at the chain that binds us, till both are old and gray.

"Pretty talk for a young girl's reading, is it not? But it relieves me to pour out my heart to some one that loves me, and I know that you do. But I shall never talk like this to you again or ever write you another letter. You are my father's darling, and I want you to remain so, and if you think too much of me, or spend your time in writing to me, he will find it out, and that will help neither of us. So good-by, little Cynthia, and do not be angry that I put a false address at the top of the page, or refuse to tell you where I live, or where I am going. From this hour Harriet is dead to you, and nothing shall ever induce me to break the silence which should remain between us but my meeting you in another world, where all the follies of this will be forgotten in the love that has survived both life and death.

"Your sorrowing but true sister,

"HARRIET."

The date was forty years back, and the address was New York City—an address which she acknowledged to be false. The letter was without envelope.

The only other allusion to this sister found in the letters was in a short note written by a person called Mary, and it ran thus:

"Do you know whom I have seen? Your sister Harriet. It was in the depot at New Haven. She was getting off the train and I was getting on, but I knew her at once for all the change which ten years make in the most of us, and catching her by the arm, I cried, 'Harriet, Harriet, where are you living?' How she blushed and what a start she gave, but as soon as she saw who it was she answered readily enough, 'In Marston,' and disappeared in the crowd before I could say another word. Wasn't it a happy chance, and isn't it a relief to know she is alive and well? As for her looks, they were quite lively, and she wore nice clothing like one in very good circumstances. So you see her marriage did not turn out as badly as some thought."

This was of old date also, and gave no clue to the sender, save such as was conveyed by the signature Mary. Mary what? Mr. Huckins was the only person who was likely to know.

Frank, who had but little confidence in this man and none in his desire to be of use in finding the legal heir, still thought it best to ask him if there were any old friend of the family whose first name was Mary. So he went to Flatbush one afternoon, and finding the old miser in his house, put to him this question and waited for his reply.

It came just as he expected, with a great show of willingness that yet was without any positive result.

"Mary" Mary?" he repeated, "we have known a dozen Marys. Do you mean any one belonging to this town?"

"I mean someone with whom your sister was intimate thirty years ago. Someone who knew your other sister, the one who married Smith; someone who would simply sign her first name in writing to Mrs. Wakeham, and who in speaking of Mrs. Smith would call her Harriet."

"Ah!" ejaculated the cautious Huckins, dropping his eyes for fear they would convey more than his tongue might deem fit. "I'm afraid I was too young in those days to know much about my sister's friends. Can you tell me where she lived, or give me any information beyond her first name by which I could identify her?"

"No," was the lawyer's quick retort; "if I could I should not need to consult you; I could find the woman myself."

"Ah, I see, I see, and I wish I could help you, but I really don't know whom you mean, I don't indeed, sir. May I ask where you got the name, and why you want to find the woman?"

"Yes, for it involves your prospects. This Mary, whoever she may have been, was the one to tell Mrs. Wakeham that Harriet Smith lived in Marston. Doesn't that jog your memory, Huckins? You know you cannot inherit the property till it is proved that Harriet is dead and left no heirs."

"I know," he whined, and looked quite disconsolate but he gave the lawyer no information, and Frank left at last with the feeling that he had reached the end of his rope.

As a natural result, his thoughts turned to Marston—were they ever far away from there?" I will go and ease my heart of some of its burden," thought he; "perhaps my head may be clearer then, and my mind freer for work." Accordingly he took the train that day, and just as the dew of evening began to fall, he rode into Marston and stopped at Miss Cavanagh's door.

He found Hermione sitting at an old harp. She did not seem to have been playing but musing, and her hands hung listlessly upon the strings. As she rose the instrument gave out a thrilling wail that woke an echo in his sensibilities for which he was not prepared. He had considered himself in a hopeful frame of mind, and behold, he was laboring instead under a morbid fear that his errand would be in vain. Emma was not present, but another lady was, whose aspect of gentle old age was so sweet and winning that he involuntarily bent his head in reverence to her, before Hermione could utter the introduction which was trembling on her tongue.

"My father's sister," said she, "and our very dear aunt. She is quite deaf, so she would not hear you speak if you attempted it, but she reads faces wonderfully, and you see she is smiling at you as she does not smile at every one. You may consider yourself introduced."

Frank, who had a tender heart for all misfortune, surveyed the old lady wistfully. How placid she looked, how at home with her thoughts! It was peacefulness to the spirit to meet her eye. Bowing again, he turned towards Hermione and remarked:

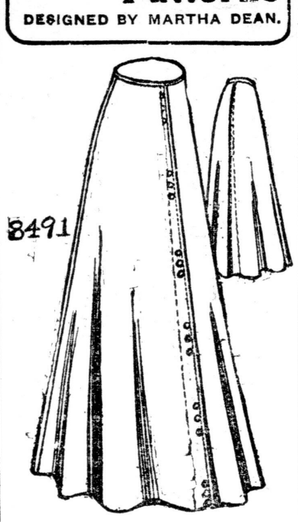
"What a very lovely face! She looks as if she had never known anything but the pleasures of life."

"On the contrary," returned Hermione, "she has never known much but its disappointments. But they have left no trace on her face, or in her nature, I think. She is an embodiment of trust, and in the great silence there is about her, she hears sounds and visions which are denied to others. But when did you come to Marston?"

(To Be Continued.)

Advertiser Patterns

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NO. 8491—LADIES' FOUR-PIECE SKIRT.

This attractive model is one of the newest and is quite simple and practical for home making. It may open either in the front or back. Cashmere, broadcloth, silk and linen are all desirable materials for the making. The pattern is cut in five sizes—from 22 to 30 waist measure. Size 26 will require 5 yards of 36-inch material.

A pattern of this illustration will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

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Please send above-mentioned pattern, as per directions given below, to:

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

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 "years." Patterns cannot reach you in less than one week from the date of order. The price of each pattern is ten cents in cash or in postage stamps.

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

MEASURE STRIKES AT GRAIN SPECULATION

Representative Scott, of Kansas, Introduces Bill to Prohibit Dealings in Futures.

Washington, April 16.—A bill aimed at speculation in grains and cotton was introduced in the house today by Representative Scott, of Kansas, chairman of the committee on agriculture. The measure is brought forward by Representative Scott as a result of the bull wheat market, the corner in grain, the rise in the price of flour, and the increase in the cost of bread.

It prohibits through the interstate commerce section of the constitution, the dealing in futures of grain, cotton and other farm crops. While Mr. Scott will make no effort to pass the bill at this session, he announces a purpose to push it at the session beginning in December.

Mr. Scott proposes to refer the bill to Attorney-General Wickersham for advice and opinion. "Events of the past two or three weeks," said Mr. Scott, "have brought this proposition of dealings in futures of farm products sharply before the people. We know that a practical wheat corner exists, that the price of flour has gone up and that an increase in the selling price of bread is threatened.

"Now if that increase be only a cent a loaf, the total for a day, a week or a month, will be something enormous, the greater part of which must be paid by the poor. I think a measure to prohibit the dealing in futures of farm products will have more backing than ever before.

"This business of boosting up the price of wheat after the producer has sold it is bad, and the results of this proposition in increasing the cost of flour and of bread constitutes an outrageous tax upon the people. There is no good economic reason that may be advanced against the enactment of the legislation I propose."

In the Spring Those Little Soldiers

In your blood are as weak as your blood is impure. They are the millions of white blood corpuscles, whose duty is to protect the red blood corpuscles and bodily tissues from disease germs, to which you are more exposed at this season than at any other.

Make them strong by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla—the medicine that purifies the blood as no other medicine does. Do this without delay.

Thoroughly Exhausted.—"I would just as soon think of going without bread in my house as without Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many years ago I learned what a good medicine it is. When spring came on I was thoroughly exhausted and obliged to take my bed. I thought I would rather die than be so tired. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, soon noticed a change for the better, and before long was perfectly well. Since then spring has never come without my having Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. A. HOPKINS, 225 E. Ragle St., East Boston, Mass.

A New Man.—"Three years ago I was in very poor health. My entire system was run down. I was so poorly that it was almost a burden to live. About that time a friend who had taken Hood's Sarsaparilla with great success advised me to try it and I did. Two bottles made a new man of me, and I shall not let a spring go by without taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, as I really believe that its equal as a spring medicine, blood purifier and general tonic does not exist." W. A. DEVEREAUX, 305 2d St. N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

☞Hood's Sarsaparilla effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains sarsaparilla, but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. These ingredients are the very remedies that successful physicians prescribe for the same diseases and ailments. There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Begin taking Hood's Sarsaparilla today. 100 Doses One Dollar.

BOVRIL Helps You To Eat

Because it contains all the stimulating properties of beef in a concentrated form. This excites the appetite and makes you hungry.

BOVRIL Feeds You

Because it contains all the Albumen and Fibrin of the beef. These are the vital nourishing properties which make BOVRIL differ so essentially from all other preparations of meat.

Do not accept any substitute for

BOVRIL

LITTLE ONES FED FROM CARCASSES

Shocking Condition of a Family Fighting Starvation in Suburbs of Detroit.

Detroit, April 16—Their faces marked with sores, the result of carnivorous existence on flesh carved from the carcasses of a horse and cow which have lain in the fields of Hamtramick the six children of Mr. and Mrs. F. Delmote, of Hamtramick, were taken to the Shelter Home of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children late yesterday afternoon.

James F. Hill, superintendent of the Detroit branch of the society, was given the custody of the children by Justice Blinder directly after Elizabeth Delmote, the mother, was found guilty of being disorderly.

Frank Delmote, the father, didn't deny that he often went to the field where the bodies of the horse and cow lay, sliced off a portion of the meat and used it for home consumption. Frank Whitney, a farmer, who lives next door to the Delmotes, testified that he had watched Delmote several times while he provided meat for his starving family from the carcasses.

"I haven't had work for two months," said Delmote, "and I've done my best to keep them alive."

The little shack, in the rear of a saloon at Conant and Beamer roads, where the Delmotes live, was entered by several township officials. The condition of affairs was so shocking that the entire furnishings of the home will be confiscated by Health Officer Jones, of Hamtramick Township.

Creeping over the grimy floor in shoes many sizes too large for them, the children, ranging in age from four months to six years, were in a pitiful condition. Mary, the oldest of the six, sat on a box and tried hard to make Erma, the babe, stop crying. But Erma was chewing on a dirty rag, and was so thin and weak that she couldn't be soothed.

Cyril, 5 years old, was doing his best to keep things in order. Mother had gone to court, father wasn't home, so he manfully sought to amuse his brother Rennie, 17 months old, Sylvia, 4 years old, and August, 2 years old, were playing in the dirt and grime, which had accumulated in a large pile.

At the Shelter home the dirty six were washed and reclothed. Erma was given a bottle of real milk, while the other children almost caused a panic in the house when they were provided with supper.

Mrs. Delmote was allowed to return to her home after she had listened, with bowed head, to a long lecture by Justice Blinder. Frank Delmote, despite his plea of poverty, was also warned.

"If either of you come before me again, or if I hear more stories about your bad conduct, both of you will go to the workhouse."

The couple promised that they would attempt to reform.

NEW SCHOOL READERS LARGER THAN THE OLD

No More Limp Covers—Names of Some Whose Writings Will Be Included.

Toronto, April 16. — Although no figures have as yet been made public, it is understood that the tenders for the new public school readers have been opened at the education department. The whole question of school readers will very shortly be laid before a cabinet council of the Government, and until then the department is very conservative in information.

The new books will, it is understood, be of somewhat different shape from the present ones. The pages will be wider, giving room for a wider margin. Hitherto the two parts of the first reader have been bound with limp covers; the new books will all be bound with stiff ones.

The quality of paper to be used will be of the best, some of it of supercalendar quality.

Among the contributors will be Agnes Laut, Marjory Pickthall, G. D. Roberts, Froud and Kipling. The raising of the copyright will give the department much freer access to Tennyson's works, which will be more fully drawn on.

Pending the cabinet council no estimate can be made as to the cost of the books to the public.

A SCHEME THAT FAILED

Grave News for Young Husband That Made Him Laugh.

Toronto, April 16.—The two detectives stepped quietly up to the young man as he alighted from the train. The faces of both officers wore a grave expression. They had bad news to impart. One of them laid his hand on the young man's arm.

"I guess you are the man we are looking for," he said. "You answer the description."

The young man looked apprehensively from the two detectives to the constable in uniform who was standing close by. He was about to speak when the detective started to explain. "We have a telegram here from your home in Chatham saying that your wife is dangerously ill and that you are wanted home at once."

The young man looked with a relieved smile at the telegram held out for his inspection.

"That won't work on me," he said. "There's nothing wrong with her at all. Why, I left her on the platform at Chatham this afternoon and she was perfectly well then. I'm going out to the west for a short while on business and she doesn't want me to go. Nervous at me being away, you know. So she takes this little way of getting me to give up my trip and go back to her."

To the suggestion of the detectives that he telephone or telegraph to find out the truth the young man smilingly shook his head. "What's the use. I know she's all right." Then as the officers moved off he added: "I'll drop her a postcard, though."

The message received at detective headquarters asking the police to notify the young husband that his wife was ill, gave a full description of him, and to make the matter doubly sure the message also gave a description of a friend who was going out west with him.

Order your carriages for weddings in advance. Hueston's Liveries.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co. PATENTS — "The Prospective Patentee" — Full information to inventors — sent free on application. STAR BDG. 18 King St. W. TORONTO. also Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Washington. Dennison

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"I have found "Wilson's Invalids' Port" to be a valuable tonic in convalescence from lingering affections, and can recommend it, as a reliable and palatable preparation."

WILSON'S Invalids' Port

(à la Quina du Pérou)

is indicated in all conditions of lowered nutrition of acute or chronic charactor, both to keep up strength and to repair the ravages of disease. It has been found of great value in acute fevers, pneumonia, pthisis, diseases of the stomach and intestinal canal and neurasthenia.

It is specially beneficial to nursing women, and convalescence.



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Rooms, $1.00 a Day

AND UPWARD

Baggage to and from Station free.

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Carling's Malt Extract

For loss of appetite, insomnia, dyspepsia. A strengthening and stimulating tonic for old and young. Especially adapted for invalids and convalescents and indispensable for nursing mothers.

THE NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY. Sole Agents for Western Ontario.

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Chestnut, Stove and Egg, per ton $6 50

Large, Clean Pea for the range $5 50

PHONE 770.

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I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the BEST liniment in use.

I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT, and it was as well as ever next day.

Yours very truly,

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ALLAN LINE

TURBINE STEAMERS

VICTORIAN —AND— VIRGINIAN

Each 12,000 Tons, Triple Screws.

SAILINGS

Virginian—April 17, May 14, June 11.
Victorian—May 1, May 28, June 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First class, $80 and upwards, $87 50 and up, after May 1. Second class, $47 50 and $50. Third class, $27 50 and $28 75.

Steamers fitted with long distance wireless apparatus, providing daily news service. Saloon passengers have the option of meals "table d'hote" or "a la carte." No extra charge. No waiting.

For full particulars of Allan sailings to Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Havre, apply to local agents or The Allan Line, general agency for Ontario, 77 Yonge street, Toronto.

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70 TOURS, de Luxe and Vacation, for 1909; cover all Europe.

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All Travelling Expenses Included.

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C.P.R. Atlantic Lines

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March 20	Lake Erie	
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April 3	Lake Champlain	March 17
April 9	Empress of Ireland	March 26
April 17	Lake Manitoba	March 31

Rates, complete sailings and further particulars on application to nearest agent, or S. J. SHARP, 71 Yonge street, Toronto. ywt

White Star-Dominion Royal Mail Steamships

LAURENTIC, Triple screw. MEGANTIC, Twin screw.

Largest and finest steamers on the St. Lawrence route. Latest production of the ship-builders' art; passenger elevator serving four decks. Every detail of comfort and luxury of present-day travel will be found on these steamers.

Montreal—Quebec—Liverpool.

CANADA .... May 8, June 12, July 17
LAURENTIC, May 15, June 19, July 24
DOMINION ..May 22, June 26, July 31
MEGANTIC .... July 3, Aug. 7
OTTAWA .... May 29, July 10, Aug. 14
VANCOUVER ..... June 5

The popular steamer "CANADA" is also again scheduled to carry three classes of passengers; while the fast steamer "OTTAWA," and the comfortable steamer "DOMINION," as one-class cabin steamers (called second-class), are very attractive, at moderate rates. See plans and rates at local agents, or company's office.

H. G. Thorley, Passenger Agent for Ontario, 41 King Street east, Toronto. Freight Office, 28 Wellington Street east. wty

North German Lloyd

Large, Fast and Luxurious Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamships

Equipped with Wireless and Submarine Signals

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Express Sailings Tuesdays at (10 a.m.) to PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, BREMEN
"Kronprinzessin Cecilie" "Kronprinz Wilhelm"
"Kaiser Wilhelm II." "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse"

Twin-Screw Sailings Thursdays at (10 a.m.) to PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, BREMEN
"George Washington" (new) "Grosser Kurfuerst"
"Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm" "Barbarossa"
"Friedrich der Grosse" "Bremen"

Mediterranean Sailings Saturdays at (11 a.m.) to GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA
"Berlin" (new) "Neckar" "Prinzess Irene"
"Koenigin Luise" "Koenig Albert"

Connections Encircling the Globe

Travelers' Checks good all over the world

Apply OELRICHS & CO., General Agents 5 Broadway, New York, or any Local Agent

WABASH

During the months of March and April the Wabash will sell one-way second class colonist tickets at very low rates from all stations to

CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA, MEXICO, OREGON, IDAHO, MONTANA, WASHINGTON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Tickets are good going via all direct routes, with stop-over privileges. If you are contemplating a trip west, take advantage of these cheap rates.

For full particulars inquire of your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas, Ont.

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AMERICAN LINE.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Philadelphia—Queenstown—Liverpool.
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
New York—London Direct.
DOMINION LINE.
Royal Mail Steamers.
Montreal — Quebec — Liverpool (Summer).
Portland—Liverpool Direct (Winter).
LEYLAND LINE.
Boston-Liverpool Direct, sailing Wed'days
RED STAR LINE.
New York—Dover—Antwerp.
WHITE STAR LINE.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—S'hampton.
Boston—Queenstown—Liverpool.
New York and Boston—Mediterranean.
E. DE LA HOOKE, W. FULTON, F. B. CLARKE OR E. RUSE, AGENTS.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Corrected to January 10, 1909.

Arrive from the east—*3:48 a.m., 10:59 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m. *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.

Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:35 a.m., *11:28 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.

Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., *3:40 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:38 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.

Depart for the west—*3:50 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., *8:18 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., 4:00 p.m. *6:50 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:20 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—*3:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 2:43 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:10 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:50 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:40 a.m., *7:10 a.m., 9:43 a.m., 2:30 p.m., *3:40 p.m.
Arrive—8:45 a.m., *12:20 p.m., 1:50 p.m., 4:40 p.m., *9:20 p.m.

* To and from Walkerville, without change. Trains not "starred" to Port Stanley.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—6:55 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:50 p.m.
Depart—7:15 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:25 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:30 a.m., 8:00 p.m., *10:52 p.m. From the west—*4:30 a.m., †8:25 a.m., *5:20 p.m.
Depart for the east—*4:40 a.m., 8:43 a.m., *5:28 p.m. For the west—*11:38 a.m., †8:10 p.m., *11:00 p.m.

Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked, daily, except Sunday. †From Chatham only. ‡To Chatham only.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NEXT HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

ALL RAIL VIA CHICAGO, APRIL 20.

VIA RAIL AND BOAT

Steamer leaves Sarnia, 3:30 p.m., April 21, weather permitting.

WINNIPEG and return $32 00
EDMONTON and return $42 50

Proportionate rates to other points in Western Canada. Tickets good for 60 days.

Secure tickets from E. DE LA HOOKE, city passenger agent; E. RUSE, depot agent.

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GOING WEST?

Take advantage of the Homeseekers' Excursions, by special train from Toronto, April 20, and every second Tuesday until Sept. 21. Tourist sleepers, 60-day return tickets to principal Northwest points at very low rates. Ask agent for pamphlet.

DURING APRIL

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS TO

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LEGISLATURE USURPS POWERS BELONGING TO MUNICIPALITIES

Counsel for London Ratepayer Declares That Municipality Has No Right to Engage in Private Business—Hydro-Power Case.

Toronto, April 16.—Mr. Justice Riddell at the close of the argument in the London power case this afternoon said that out of deference to the able argument presented he would reserve judgment, but he did not know whether enjoyed by Englishmen on the nothing to say as to the policy of the Legislature, but he was sure that Canadians would not be satisfied to receive one straw, one tittle less power than enjoyed by Englishmen on the other side of the Atlantic.

E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., began his argument today at Osgoode Hall in the Smith vs. City of London power action, heard in London by Mr. Justice Riddell.

Mr. Johnston attacked the power contract between London and the hydro-electric commission, and argued that the acts authorizing the contract were ultra vires.

At any rate, the contract differed from the first bylaw. Then, too, an action was pending, and important rights were involved. If the act were not ultra vires, private rights were destroyed. Private business was to be engaged in, and in making the contract the Government was usurping municipal powers, and incurring liability for ratepayers.

The Legislature could regulate private rights, but not prohibit them. Regulation implied a continuation of private institutions.

"The B. N. A. act," said Mr. Johnston, "outlines a scheme of government, but does not take away rights. No such power is given to the province.

Marriage and Power.

"Now, the province cannot do away with marriage, yet the province has as much right to do away with marriage as it has to go into this power business.

"Without the B. N. A. act the province has no powers, except prerogative, and this power contract does not come under that head. The province need not legislate, but if it does, it must not exceed its powers. The Legislature may limit and regulate, but may not destroy.

"As to this power contract, if the province has no power under the B. N. A. act, it has no power as a Government.

"Municipal institutions must be recognized. The province cannot usurp municipal powers, though it may regulate them, and cannot make contracts for municipalities.

"The Legislature cannot engage in private business, having no power under the act, and, therefore, cannot delegate that power. A government's duty is to administer the law, manage public property, and have charge of education. The Government's duty is to make laws in relation to subject matters, not to change or destroy them."

The Case of Waterworks.

Mr. Justice Riddell drew Mr. Johnston's attention to municipal waterworks.

"There's a difference," said the K. C.

"What is it?" asked his lordship.

Mr. Johnston said that a waterworks system came under the head of public health. Every house was compelled to take water.

"But that does not apply to water supplied for running an elevator, say. Everybody doesn't have an elevator," suggested the judge.

Mr. Johnston said that it was illegal, properly speaking, for a municipality to sell water for hydraulic purposes.

"It is exceeding a municipality's powers to do anything other than light the streets and public buildings," urged Mr. Johnston.

"The fact that municipalities supply private lighting doesn't make it lawful," continued Mr. Johnston. "London has the right to supply water and to light the streets, but what right would London have to take money from Toronto and establish a departmental store?"

Mr. Justice Riddell could see no difference between an Englishman's rights in England and his rights here. This was in connection with the Legislature's power as compared with that of the British Parliament.

"There is no difference in intent, though there may be in extent," said his lordship.

Who Governs After All.

Mr. Johnston spoke of a Legislature's duties.

"What are they?" queried Mr. Justice Riddell. "The Legislature governs us; we don't govern the Legislature. Suppose the Legislature collected at the Legislature to chat instead of to pass legislation. What could we do?"

"I don't know," admitted Mr. Johnston.

"Of course, if the Legislature did that, the people might have something to say," remarked the court, as an afterthought.

Of Great Importance.

Toronto, April 16. — Of enormous importance to the commonwealth was Mr. Justice Riddell's description of the London power case, heard before him this morning. R. H. Smith, a London ratepayer, sues to have the city of London restrained from entering into a contract with the hydro-electric commission, on the ground that the contract, declared valid by legislation, was not the contract voted on by the ratepayers.

"I am able to quote few authorities," said E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., counsel for Smith, "as the point has never before come up."

With Mr. Johnston is Mr. J. M. McEvoy, of London. A. F. H. Lefroy, K.C., and E. E. A. Duvernet, K. C., appear for the city of London. J. R. Cartwright appeared for the Attorney-General.

Mr. Johnstone declared that this action was pending when the Government stepped in and ratified the contract. The rights of the parties were involved and would be destroyed if the act was ultra vires.

"Am I not bound by the Cobalt case in the court of appeal?" queried Mr. Justice Riddell. "If there were rights existing, cannot the Legislature put an end to them?"

Mr. Johnston admitted that this might be so between the crown and other parties, but not between subjects.

"There is vast difference between the crown's prerogative in dealing with lands," argued Mr. Johnston.

"I don't think so," rejoined the judge. The Legislature of Ontario is in part composed of the King, and all the prerogative rights the King has are possessed by the Legislature."

Mr. Johnston objected that the city was undertaking to engage in private business.

Six Die in a 'Frisco Hotel Fire

San Francisco, Cal., April 16.—Six bodies recovered and probably eight or ten others buried in the ruins, six injured, one fatally, property loss $125,000—these are the results of a fire today that destroyed the St. George's Hotel, a lodging-house for laborers at Howard and Eighth street. The bodies taken to the morgue were so charred that identification was impossible.

The hotel was a three-story frame building. It burned so rapidly that none of the 200 guests had time to dress. Many escaped by jumping to the roof of an adjoining workshop. Scores clambered down the firemen's ladders and the fire escapes on the building. Four jumped to safety in a net held by the fire-fighters.

Another Rich Man's Boy Stolen

St. Louis, Mo., April 16. — James Shepard Cabanne, seven years old, the youngest scion of a famous St. Louis family, was kidnapped from in front of the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Julian C. Cabanne, in the most fashionable district of the city yesterday. There is no clue as to his whereabouts save a telephone message from an unidentified man saying that the lad had been taken to Louisville.

Shortly before midnight Mrs. Cabanne summoned the police and put the matter in their hands.

The authorities of Louisville and Memphis have been notified and will keep on the lookout for the boy. Barring the possibility that he is in the hands of blackmailers who will try a repetition of the Whitla case, it is thought by the police that the kidnapping is due to domestic troubles.

James Shepard Cabanne, the boy kidnapped from the home of his grandmother in St. Louis, was the son of Mrs. Minnie L. Cabanne Brandenburgh, second wife of Broughton Brandenburgh, the writer, who has been missing from New York since he was indicted on a charge of grand larceny, growing out of the sale to a New York newspaper of an article purporting to be signed by Grover Cleveland.

Up to a few months ago the boy lived with Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburgh in New York, but shortly before Mr. Brandenburgh left the city the boy was sent to the home of his grandmother in St. Louis. Mr. Brandenburgh's present whereabouts is unknown.

BIG FRAUD CHARGE

The Cudahys Indicted by the United States Government.

Topeka, Kansas, April 16.—Charged with defrauding the Government by violations of the internal revenue laws, an indictment was formally returned against the Cudahy Packing Company, of Kansas City, in the United States district court today. The company is indicted on 695 counts. The officers of the company will be summoned to appear in court and to defend the charges outlined in the indictment.

Washington, D. C., April 16. — Internal revenue officials expressed no surprise at the announcement that the Cudahy Packing Company had been indicted at Topeka, Kansas, and frauds against the internal revenue laws. It was admitted that the oleomargarine business of the company had been under observation and investigation by treasury agents for three months or longer.

It was stated that Government agents have examined a very large number of samples of oleomargarine in many parts of the country, sold by the Cudahy Company, and that while it would not be expedient to estimate the amount of taxes involved in the alleged frauds, it is known that the officials believe it will be in excess of $125,000, and probably a much larger sum.

Sale of household furniture at 700 Elias street, Monday, 10:30 a.m.

ROUTINE DAY IN HOUSE

Minor Govt. Business Put Through Another Stage—Borden Back.

Ottawa, April 16.—Routine business was the order in the Commons today.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur submitted a resolution declaring it expedient to enter into a contract for a steamship service between Canadian and French ports, and that a subsidy not exceeding $200,000 a year be given on terms to be arranged.

The resolution passed, and a bill based upon it was introduced.

Mr. Templeman's bill respecting agricultural fertilizers was discussed. The object of the measure is to secure purity of fertilizers. Every brand is to be registered and sold under a registered number. Progress on the bill was reported.

Late in the evening the House took up consideration of Hon. Charles Murphy's bill to create a department of external affairs.

No serious objections were offered by the Opposition, and the bill was reported and given a third reading.

Opposition Leader Borden returned to the House today, after a sojourn at Caledonia Springs for his health.

SIX MONTHS.

Kingston, April 16.—Edward Routley convicted of issuing checks for which there were no funds in the bank was today sentenced to six months in jail.

COULSON--PETERS

Quite one of the prettiest and smartest weddings of the season was solemnized at St. Paul's Cathedral this afternoon, when Miss Olive Winifred Peters, the second daughter of Col. Jas. Peters, district officer commanding No. 1 district, was united in marriage to Mr. Francis Leys Coulson, son of Mr. Duncan Coulson, general manager of the Bank of Toronto.

It was a daffodil wedding, and the cathedral was beautifully decorated with great banks of daffodils and ferns. Large sprays of lilies marked the seats set apart for the close relatives of the contracting parties.

The bride presented a very pretty and graceful figure as she came up the aisle on the arm of her father. She was gowned in white ivory satin, relieved with pearl embroidery, her bridal veil was edged with pearls, and she carried a large shower bouquet of lilies of the valley, edged with sprays of real orange blossoms.

Mrs. Harrison Walker, of Walkerville, was the matron of honor, and Miss Gladys Peters was the maid of honor. Miss Virginia Harvey made a pretty and petite flower girl. The bridesmaids were Miss Flora McDonald, of Toronto; Miss Dorothy Langford, of Winnipeg; Miss Mary Puddicombe, of London, and Miss Madge Morris, of Ottawa. All the bride's attendants were dressed in white crepe de chene with jackets of net embroidered with gold braid, and they carried huge clusters of daffodils. The costumes were completed with large hats of golden straw, trimmed with flowers.

The groom was supported by Mr. Duncan Coulson, of Toronto, and the ushers were Mr. Jack Coulson, of Toronto; Mr. Hugh Peters, Mr. Louis McMurray, of Toronto; Dr. Archie Beecher, of London, and Mr. Courtwright, of Toronto.

The bridal party, as they entered the church, were met by the choir, singing "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." Canon Dann officiated, and the service was very impressive, the wedding party leaving the church to the strains of Chopin's Wedding March.

After the ceremony the party repaired to the Barracks, where the reception took place. The officers' mess and the anterooms adjoining were transformed into a very fairyland of loveliness, with flags and military decorations, and a profusion of daffodils everywhere, while the uniforms of the officers lent an added touch of color, and amid it all the bride stood, resplendent in her fresh young beauty. The romantic surroundings lent charm to an already happy event.

One of the anterooms was set apart for the wedding presents, and the profusion and splendor of these indicated in some slight measure the esteem in which the young couple are held.

The groom's gift to the bride was a beautiful rope of pearls with a heart-shaped pendant, also of pearls.

The young couple will leave tonight for New York, where they well spend a three-weeks' honeymoon, and will then take up their residence in Toronto.

TAFT TALKS WITH THE UNION LEADERS

Promises to Tackle Problems Presented by the American Federation of Labor.

Washington, April 16. — President Taft discussed the problems of the working man for two hours today with the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which is in session in this city. The labor leaders, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, called at the White House to present to the President a number of matters of vital interest to organized labor. They found the chief magistrate keenly attentive and deeply interested, Mr. Gompers declared.

In the delegation were the representatives of most of the trades affiliated with the American Federation, and among them a number of leaders who have stubbornly opposed Mr. Taft in his presidential campaign. But the greeting with the executive officer was cordial.

When the conference had reached its close the President told his callers that he would investigate such of the matters presented which seemed to him to require such action and that he would be glad to help as far as his opportunities would permit, arriving at a proper solution of the difficulties in which the working people find themselves while at the same time keeping the interests of the whole people in view.

Matter of Injunctions.

The labor leaders seem pleased with their reception. They took up with the President an imposing array of problems, including the matter of injunctions, the eight-hour law, the convict labor, the recent indictment of labor leaders in the south for alleged violations of the Sherman anti-trust law, the danger of a dissolution of all labor organizations under a strict interpretation of recent decisions of the supreme court, the maintenance of international peace, labor problems on the Panama Canal, the adherence of the right of asylum in this country for political offenders from other lands and child labor.

Mr. Taft told the labor leaders that he regarded the matter of an anti-injunction law as one of the most important phases of his administration. He added he felt he had made his position clear on the subject in his speech of acceptance last July at Cincinnati and confirmed that position in his inaugural address. The President said he would be glad to consult further with the representatives of organized labor as to amendments, etc., when a bill for the next Congress has been framed.

In beginning the interview, Mr. Gompers said the council desired first of all to express appreciation of the Government in standing by the principle of the right of asylum in the United States for persons charged with political offenses in other countries, as exemplified in the recent cases of Pouren and Roudowitz, the Russian refugees. The council further expressed its appreciation of the attitude of the Government in its efforts to extend opportunities for the maintenance of international peace.

With reference to convict labor, Mr. Gompers told the President that organized labor desired only that this class of labor shall be regulated, not prohibited. The idea is to prevent convict-made goods and work from coming into competition with the labor of free men. The federation asked that the President request an additional appropriation from Congress for a strict enforcement of the child labor law in the district of Columbia. Commissioner of Labor Neill seconded this request, and funds sufficient to employ at least two additional inspectors will be asked for in an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill.

The council urged the President to use his efforts for an extension of the eight-hour law to apply to contractors and sub-contractors, furnishing materials and fittings for Government buildings and other Government works.

Coming to the present status of labor organizations, under recent decisions of the courts, the discussion widened broadly. It centred about the supreme court decision in the famous hatters' case, under which certain phases of labor organization methods were declared to be in contravention of the Sherman anti-trust law. Mr. Gompers told the President that since that decision, and under an interpretation of it, 75 men have been indicted in New Orleans, it being alleged that they quit work in support of other workmen who were engaged in a strike.

"Under a further interpretation of that decision," said Mr. Gompers, "labor unions can be dissolved by any move on the part of the Federal Government. Men can be arrested, indicted and sentenced to a year in prison, and a fine of $5,000. Officers and members of the union can also be proceeded against civilly and threefold damages be assessed against them in any amount that may be complained of by any person claiming to have suffered by reason of men quitting work or withholding their patronage."

President Taft was asked if there was any truth in the report that American workingmen, principally laborers belonging to American unions, are being laid off at the Isthmus of Panama to make room for foreigners. The President said he had not even heard of such a report, and did not believe it could be true.

The conference lasted from 1:30 to 3:30 p.m.

SERIOUSLY HURT SWINGING

Young Girl's Skull Fractured—Saved by Critical Operation.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Wilkesport, Ont., April 16.—A serious accident occurred here on Saturday when the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. James Thomas, was swinging on a rope attached to a heavy pole in the barn.

The pole became loose and fell, striking the little girl on the head. Dr. G. Eric Chapman was called and found the child's skull fractured, and the patient in an unconscious condition.

The following morning Dr. Chapman performed a critical operation, opening the skull and removing a piece of bone from the brain. The child is recovering.

WITHOUT A JURY

Will the Sovereign Bank Stock Case Be Tried.

Toronto, April 16. — In the action brought by W. E. Stavert, trustee of the Sovereign Bank against W. J. Boland and W. K. McNaught, M. P., as maker and indorser respectively of a note for $18,000, Mr. Justice Riddell today struck out the jury notice on Stavert's motion.

His lordship follows the rule indicated in the judgment of the divisional court in Bryans vs. Moffatt, that the jury notice shall be struck out, where the case is one, in the opinion of the judge before whom the motion to strike out comes, that would be tried without a jury.

His lordship is influenced, too, by the desire to prevent the list of jury cases from being unnecessarily enlarged.

PRIVATE DETECTIVE FEE

Two Hundred Dollars a Year and Security Bond of $2,000.

Toronto, April 16. — It was officially announced this morning that the act passed at the present session of the Legislature requiring the registration of private detectives will go into effect May 1. The act requires the paying of a fee of $200 a year, and the depositing of a security bond of $2,000. The law is applicable to agencies, as well as to bureau's incorporated.

IF CANADA HAD A NAVY

Melbourne Minister Pays a Fitting Tribute to Prof. Weston.

London, April 17. — The Standard says a Dominion fleet cruising off the coast of Newfoundland and British Columbia, and putting into the St. Lawrence, Halifax or Vancouver would foster Canadian pride and minister legitimately to Canadian patriotism; it would also furnish a stimulus to the whole maritime and mechanical progress of the Dominion. All this is a long stage in the process of political integration and social development.

It is stated that the Commonwealth Government has cabled to the admiralty that in the event of an emergency the whole naval forces of Australia will be placed under its direction.

ST. THOMAS ELOPERS

Bellboy and Chambermaid Said to Have Disappeared Together.

St. Thomas, April 16.—A bellboy and a maid, both still in their teens and employed in a local hotel, are said to have eloped. The girl's mother is endeavoring to head off a wedding. It is supposed they have gone to Windsor. The young man comes from Port Stanley.

NO DEMONSTRATION.

London, April 16.—The admiralty today gave denial to the report emanating from Vienna on a joint naval demonstration at Constantinople. No British squadron has been ordered to leave Malta for the Bosphorus, as had been said, nor has information reached the admiralty of the intention of France or Austria-Hungary to send ships to Turkish waters.

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DINING CHAIRS with wood or upholstered seats, from **$7.50** to **$30.00.**
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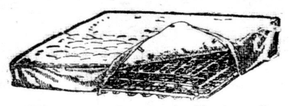
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NEWS FROM ST. MARYS

The Parsons' Fair Removing to Other Premises—Big Driller Will Soon Begin Operations.

St. Marys, April 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Purdue, of Toronto, who have spent the two last months with several members of their family in the Stone Town, left for their home on Thursday morning.

Mr. Erbin Essery and wife and Mr. Essery's mother, Mrs. S. Essery, all of London, spent Easter with friends in the Stone Town.

The A. O. F. Society are organizing two baseball teams for the coming season.

Mr. Joseph Perrin, who was taken suddenly ill on Saturday night last, is now able to attend to his business.

Miss Nellie Marlatt, of Ingersoll, who was visiting her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Lelliott, Water street, and other friends, for the past ten weeks, has returned home.

Major Dr. W. Jameson, of Toronto, was visiting friends in this town and vicinity this week.

Alderman Robt. Parsons, of London, was in St. Marys on Tuesday for the purpose of arranging the removing of the Parsons' Fair store from one location to another, and closed the deal for the leasing of the premises occupied by the White & May Company for five years. The entire store will be remodelled and an up-to-date stock of hardware will be carried. Mr. Parsons now runs a syndicate of 19 stores in the leading cities and towns of Ontario, and his success proves him to be an up-to-date manager.

Dr. Ford, of Thorndale, nephew of Mr. Joseph Beavers, of Water street, is contemplating removing to the west.

The Crossley-Hunter evangelistic meetings will soon draw to a close. They have been well attended by the general public throughout.

Harry Greason, a popular member of the G. T. R. freight shed staff, while kicking a football on the Central School grounds Monday evening, collided with Bert Hyde and had his right leg broken above the ankle.

The business streets are undergoing their annual spring cleaning. A good force of men are employed.

There is every prospect of the $40,000 guarantee cement bylaw being carried by a good majority on April 3.

Fred Patterson has broken ground for a two-story frame house with a stone foundation, on his lot adjoining Joseph Meighen's residence, Wellington street south.

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Grose spent Good Friday with friends in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Ethel Perrin, of London, was a Good Friday visitor with Mrs. Joseph Perrin, Water street south.

The A. O. F., I. O. F. and C. O. F. will meet on Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p.m., and march in a body to the Methodist Church, headed by the I. O. F. Band.

Chas. Furness spent Good Friday with his parents in the north ward.

Four of the staff of the day drilling outfit of the North American Oil and Gas Company have arrived. The big driller is erected a little over a mile up the river Thames on the "Ruthig" farm at the intersection of Flat Creek and the river. The diameter of the drill hole will be ten inches to start with, and they will drill to the Trenton rock foundation. There will be a night and a day shift of drillers.

Messrs. Wm. E. Eggleton and H. D. Thomson, of Waterbury, Conn., mechanical experts are installing the complicated machinery in the factory building of the Canadian Smallware (limited). The factory will be ready for operation in May. From 60 to 80 girls will be required. Mr. Eggleton, who is secretary-treasurer of the company will also be superintendent. He is a noted inventor and holds thirty patents of the articles to be manufactured here.

Robert Fraser, an assistant porter at the Windsor Hotel, was cleaning one of the front windows in the second story of the hotel Monday afternoon, when the upper sash suddenly came down, causing him to lose his hold. He slid down to the cement pavement, alighting on his feet and escaped injury except a shaking up and a bruised foot.

The bylaw submitted to the ratepayers of Blanshard on Monday to grant $2,000 to the St. Marys and Western Ontario Railway Company to extend their line from St. Marys to Exeter was defeated by a vote of 195 against 177.

All the Many Ails

caused by coffee yield to well-boiled

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LAMBETH'S SOCIETY OF WILLING WORKERS

President Appreciated—Election of Officers—Encouraging Reports.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Lambeth, April 16.—The Willing Workers' Society of the Methodist Church held their annual meeting and election of officers on Tuesday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. John Mill. The reports for the year show the society to be in a flourishing condition, and harmony prevails on every side. The officers of the previous year were all re-elected, as follows: President, Mrs. P. Earle; vice-president, Mrs. J. S. Fisher; treasurer, Mrs. John Mill; secretary, Mrs. R. M. Piper.

After a short literary and musical programme the popular and efficient president, Mrs. P. Earle, was presented with a complimentary address, accompanied by a beautiful gold and pearl mounted umbrella. The address, which was signed on behalf of the society by the other officers, congratulated Mrs. Earle on the society's success, which was felt to be largely due to her faithful and efficient services, and expressed the sincere hope that she might be spared for many years to be "a willing worker for Christ and his church."

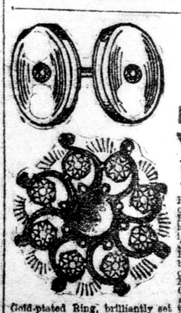
Mrs. Earle, though taken entirely by surprise, made a very gracious and becoming reply. After completing arrangements for the work of the incoming year, the company, numbering about forty, sat down to an excellent tea, served in the best style by the hostess. As the company dispersed, they all united in the best of wishes for the hostess and the Willing Workers' Society.

On Monday evening the people of this community in large numbers attended a rally under the auspices of the Epworth Leagues and Sunday schools of the London district. The pastor of the church, Rev. A. C. Tiffin, occupied the chair, and introduced Rev. J. W. Hibbert, of Thorndale, and Rev. O. Darwin, superintendent of missions in Saskatchewan. The president of the district Epworth League, Mr. W. Courtis, also spoke a few words. The audience was most appreciative of the excellent addresses, and the solos rendered by Miss Hunt and Mr. E. B. Hunt, and the selections by the male quartette of the North Street Church.

At the annual election of officers of the Epworth League on Tuesday night the officers of the previous year gave encouraging reports and arranged for the future interests of the league. The officers are as follows: Honorary president, Rev. A. C. Tiffin; president, Miss Rose Andrews; first vice, H. Light; second vice, Will Jewitt; third vice, Miss Bessie Silcox; fourth vice, Miss Eva Vandelinder; secretary-treasurer, Miss Ethel Copeland; secretary of forward movement, Miss Mabel Cornell; steward, Geo. Poole; pianists, Misses B. Silcox and V. Cummins.

PECULIAR LICENSE ROW AT TILBURY

Tilbury, April 16.—At a party caucus called for the purpose here last night and presided over by the resident license commissioner, at which 27 people were present, a resolution was passed by fourteen votes requesting the license commissioners to deprive the leading hotel here of its license. A number of Conservatives present refused to vote, and roundly denounced the proceedings. Ninety per cent of the town is opposed to the action, and general indignation is expressed.



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ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

LONDON WILL BE IN ON LACROSSE TWO "Y" TEAMS PROPOSED

Move On to Organize Four Team League to Include This City St. Thomas, Watford and Strathroy—Teams May Get Into the Junior Series.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Strathroy, April 16. — At a largely attended meeting held here plans were discussed for forming a lacrosse league with clubs from London, St. Thomas, Watford and Strathroy.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and the secretary was ordered to arrange with fans in the places mentioned.

The prospects for a fine lacrosse seasons are very bright, and lovers of the game have something to look forward to. A team was organized with the following officers: Manager, W. T. Rapley; assistant manager, F. W. Jay; secretary, O. Smith; treasurer, C. H. Robertson; captain, F. W. Robinson.

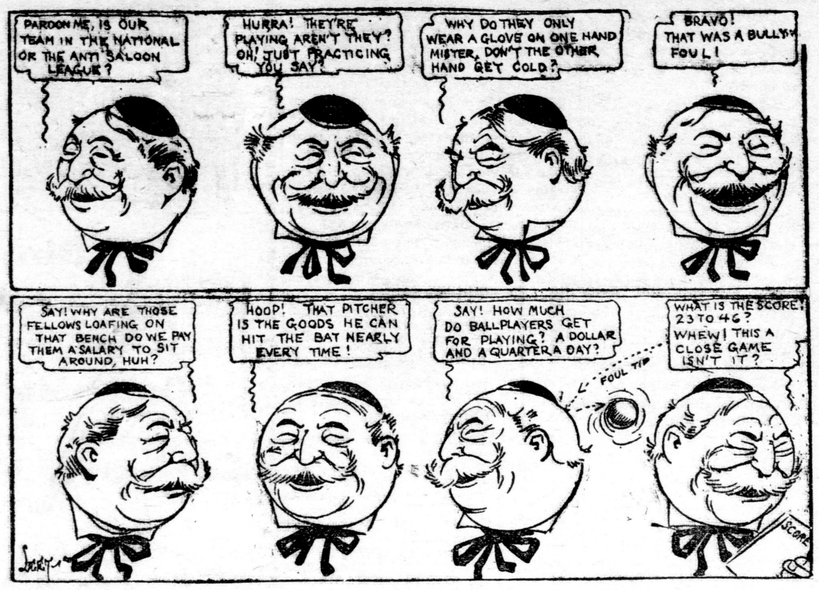
A junior team, which is open for Western Ontario, was also organized.

The Waghorne Series.

Cliff Richardson, of the local Y. M. C. A., wrote yesterday to F. C. Waghorne, of Toronto, who is organizing a junior series in Ontario, and a London team will probably enter with that aggregation. Nothing has been received from the Strathroy bunch, however.

F. C. Waghorne's juvenile series will undoubtedly prove a success, and will be a boon to lacrosse. A place has at last been made in the big association for the youngsters, and the success of the series is certain. Already a number of places are falling into line. Such towns as St. Marys, Orangeville, Galt, Brantford, West Toronto, and many others will have enough clubs to form city or town districts. It is safe to say that more teams will be entered in this series than in the junior and intermediate combined.

AND THEY GAVE HIM A PASS



When Owner Noyes, of the Washington team, presented President Taft with a season pass, the latter exclaimed: "Why, I did not know Washington was in the American League."—News Item.

SAM LANGFORD IS FEARED BY THE OTHER FIGHTERS

New York Man Says So Any Way—"What's the Matter With Him?" He Asks; "Has He Got Something That's Catching?" They All Steer Clear Anyway

New York, April 17.—In an interview here today a prominent sporting man said:

What's the matter with Sam Langford?

Has he got something that's catching?

You'd think so, from the way these fighters get into the clear whenever he heaves into sight. If a crowd mills in New York, where Kaufmann, Ketchell, Sullivan, Johnson and the lesser lights are telling how good they are, and Sam bobs up on the outer edge, the monologist evaporates like Christy Mathewson's fadeaway.

Something Wrong.

There sure must be something wrong with Sam or he could get an argument.

And as long as Langford persists in hanging around you don't hear any of the bunch making much loud championship talk. Stanley Ketchell, good as he is, isn't very brash in the neighborhood where the black dumping herds. Stanley's the white champion all right, but he isn't taking any chances on having his crown soiled. One black champion is sufficient for the present, and Langford's just good enough to make even Willus Britt, who thinks Ketchell can beat 'em all, one after the other, talk with the soft pedal on.

"Ow Champeen" Flunking.

You don't see Jack Johnson working up a perspiration making a match with his sawed-off brother, do you? Jack was matched with Langford at the National Sporting Club, London, but as soon as he landed from Australia he repudiated the match.

"Sam and I won't draw," he said in explanation. Jack will have to be more original, because Joe Jeannette and Sam McVey turned them away over there. They aren't aware of the existence of the color line on the other side, and the "toffs" turn out to see anything that is second cousin to a fight, no matter what its complexion is.

GREAT SPEEDWAY FOR INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16. — Work is well under way on the Indianapolis speedway, and by June 1 the course intended to become the American Brooklands, should be completed. The banks are designed for a speed of 112 miles an hour on the turns, and two miles a minute on the straightaways.

The work is being pushed rapidly.

Dirt is dumped every 30 seconds on the course, and scrapers and rollers are constantly in motion. The houses are being constructed and the stands going up. Every preparation for motorcycle, automobile and airship races is being made. Pipe lines to supply gas to balloons are in place. The first event is slated for June 5.

The outer track is two and a half miles to the lap. When completed the plant will be the most perfect racing establishment in the world.

GOSSETT OFFERS $50,000.

Beaumont, Texas, April 16.—James Gossett, of this city, today wired an offer of $50,000 for the Johnson-Jeffries fight in the event of the match being arranged.

Other Sports on Page 4

THE HOMING CLUB ARRANGE SCHEDULE

Events Commence, May 15, From Strathroy in Old Bird Race —July 24, in Young Classes.

The regular meeting of the Forst City Homing Club was held last night at the Hotel Cecil. The meeting was well attended and many matters of importance were discussed. The following schedule was adopted:

Old Bird Race.

Strathroy, May 15; Watford, May 22; Wyoming, May 29; Sarnia Tunnel, June 5; Capac, June 12; Flint, June 19; Perry, June 26; Charlotte, July 3; Battle Creek, July 17.

Young Bird Race.

Strathroy, July 24; Watford, July 31; Wyoming, Aug. 7; Sarnia Tunnel, Aug. 14; Capac, Aug. 21; Flint, Aug. 28; Perry, Sept. 4.

CLYDESDALE RECORDS

Registrations for First Three Months of Year Without Precedent.

Toronto, April 16. — An important meeting of the executive committee of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada was held in the Walker House this afternoon, with President John Bright, of Myrtle, in the chair.

The principal subject under discussion was the dealing of Clydesdale records in this country and in the United States. Reports presented show that the registrations for the first three months of this year are without precedent, and far surpass the returns for the same period of the year 1907, a year ahead of all previous years by 20 per cent.

Some time ago, Mr. J. W. Brant, accountant of the National Live Stock Records, of Ottawa, and Mr. William Smith, of Columbus, Ont., visited Chicago to confer with President Alex. Galbraith and Secretary R. B. Ogilvie, of the American Association, in regard to the facilitation of registration of American horses in the United States. Mr. Brant was present at today's meeting, and reported that the matter will be thoroughly threshed out at a meeting of the American Association in December.

BIG FIRST SACKER LOOMS LIKE TOWER



The Highlanders' lineup for the opening of the American League season is shy the services of Hal Chase, the man who made the playing of first base a fine art.

Chase was laid out by old General Debility when the team was in Augusta, Ga., and George McConnell, the giant pitcher, has been performing at the initial sack for Stallings ever since. McConnell broke into the game as a first baseman, and then gained minor league fame as a box artist. He has been playing first as well as any ordinary player, but scarcely in the form of the brilliant Pacific coast wonder.

MARATHON KILLS BOY.

Hamilton, April 16.—Word has been received here of the death at Pittsburg of William H. Howick, 16 years of age. The lad had aspirations as a Marathon runner, and on March 20 ran three miles in fifteen minutes. The exertion was too much for him and he died later. The boy had several relatives in this city.

WILL BIG JIM JEFFRIES ENTER THE RING AGAIN

New York Sporting Man Says He Will Not—Sam Berger Has Different Opinion.

A New York writer says: It is gradually dawning upon the sporting public that Jeffries will never enter the ring again. Delaney, who is decidedly bitter in his feelings toward the boilermaker, says that Jeff, if he thought he had to fight anybody again, would take to the woods. Meanwhile it is said Jeffries thinks that by stalling along without declaring himself he can get another twenty weeks' engagement when his present contract expires. Sam Berger, who is now the big fellow's manager, has a different opinion, however, and is anxious to have Jeffries say that he will fight once more.

MARATHON AT CHICAGO PARK

Star Runners to Race in $10,000 Event on Night of May 30.

Chicago, April 16.—Arrangements were completed last night for a $10,000 Marathon sweepstakes, to be run probably on May 29 at the American League baseball grounds, with all the famous long distance runners of the world entered. The race will be run at night, with the aid of the new acetyline system of lighting, successfully tried out by Garry Herrmann at the Cincinnati ball yard.

Lou M. Houseman and James J. Callahan, handling the local end, received a wire from Charles J. Harvey, who is in touch with the trotters, accepting the terms. He announced that he has received promises from the following men to compete: St. Yves, Shrubb, Longboat, Dorando, Maloney, Swanberg and Pat White. Hayes, the Olympian champion, will run also.

The race will be run on the turf at the White Sox grounds, a day's work with a steam roller being all that is necessary to put the track in condition, according to Callahan last night. There will be six laps to the mile. Comiskey at first declined to let the promoters have his park as it would dish up a rival attraction to the Cubs on that day, but finally compromised on the night stunt, suggesting the acetyline system himself.

TRAVERS BEATEN

Troon Professional Wins Exhibition Game From Yankee.

Troon, Scotland, April 16.—Tom Fernie, a local professional, today defeated Jerome D. Travers, the amateur golf champion of the United States, by five holes, in an exhibition. Travers, who has come abroad to take part in several foreign tournaments, has not yet got into form after the sea voyage.

THE CHANCES OF ST. YVES AND SHRUBB

Much Speculation as to the Winner of Saturday's Event at New York.

Persons who are still victims of the Marathon craze are already speculating on the chaces of Henri St. Yves, of France, and Alfred Shrubb, of England, who will met in a 15-mile race at the American League Park, New York, on the night of April 24. In the recent Marathon Derby St. Yves and Shrubb were so close together at the end of 15 miles that nobody could say which was the better man. This distance just suits Shrubb, who has so far been invincible. But St. Yves has shown so much early speed that it looks like a simple question of endurance when these cracks hook up.

NOTED TEAM LEADER IS DYING.

San Francisco, April 15. — "Toughy," leader of last year's All-Alaska sweepstakes victorious dog team race, the classic sporting event of the north, is ending his days in the San Francisco dog hospital, where he was taken, suffering from the effects of the heroic race which he was chiefly instrumental in winning. "Toughy" has saved many human lives and has led his team through blizzards and hardships innumerable.

CANADA CLUB SKIPS.

Toronto, April 16.—At a meeting of the Canada Lawn Bowling Club, held last night, the following 26 skips were appointed for the coming summer: R. Armstrong, G. A. Brown, W. K. Doherty, H. J. Fairhead, R. Greenwood, Thomas Hastings, Dr. Henwood, A. O. Hurst, George Laird, J. H. Mackenzie, Dr. Moore, C. Morrison, J. F. Mowat, E. L. Morrow, C. T. Pearce, F. H. Pole, M. Rawlinson, Thomas Reid, F. H. Ross, W. A. Strowger, G. H. Smith, A. S. Wigmore, J. S. Willison, S. Casey Wood, jun., G. B. Woods and G. M. Begg.

ST. THOMAS BOWLING TOURNEY.

A big bowling tourney will open in Joe West's east end bowling alley at St. Thomas April 26, and will continue until May 6. The programme will include events for two-men teams, singles and doubles, and for a novice class singles and doubles. Four prizes are offered for each event. A large number of Londoners will take part in the tourney.

TIGERS MAKE IT THREE STRAIGHT

Champs Strike Old Batting Streak, Getting Seventeen Hits.

ATHLETICS DEFEATED

Cleveland Loses to St. Louis, and the Red Sox to Washington Team.

Detroit, April 17.—The Champs continued the good work yesterday by taking the Sox down the line for their third straight defeat, copping the final game of the series, 10 to 2. It was the slugging of the Tigers and the work of that infield again that characterized the play yesterday. Fiene, whom Sullivan sent in the box at the opening of the game to oppose "Bumpus" Jones, was touched up frequently for bingles, and in the five innings he worked allowed 13 hits. He wasn't wild, and he seemed to have speed, but his curves were easy for the Tigers, and they fattened their batting averages materially.

In the sixth Billy Sullivan recalled him and sent in Sutor. The latter was not quite as bad, but he didn't seem to stop the heavy hitting to any great extent. He was reached in his first round for two hits, and Sammy Crawford romped home. Again in the eighth he allowed a like number, but held Detroit scoreless the remainder of the game.

"Bump" Jones worked till the seventh inning, when he had the game tucked away safely with 10 runs, and then Manager Jennings relieved him with Lafitte, the new Tiger recruit from Atlanta, Ga. During "Bump's" sojourn in the box the Sox got to him for five hits, but all were well scattered, and except in the fifth, when Sullivan's men got their only two runs, he was never in trouble.

Yesterday's score was:

Detroit.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
McIntyre, l.f.	5	0	2	0	0	0
Bush, s.s.	5	1	3	6	6	1
Crawford, c.f.	5	2	3	6	0	0
Cobb, r.f.	4	3	3	1	0	0
Rossman, 1b.	5	1	2	11	0	0
Moriarty, 3b.	2	1	1	1	2	0
Schaefer, 2b.	4	0	2	2	3	0
Schmidt, c.	4	1	0	2	1	0
Beckendorf, c.	0	0	0	2	0	0
E. Jones, p.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Lafitte, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
*D. Jones	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	38	10	17	27	12	1

Chicago.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hahn, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Parent, s.s.	4	1	0	3	4	0
Dougherty, l.f.	3	0	2	2	0	1
Isbell, 1b.	4	0	1	6	2	1
Cravath, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Atz, 2b.	4	0	0	4	2	0
Tannehill, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2	0
Owens, c.	3	0	2	4	0	1
Fiene, p.	1	0	0	1	2	0
Sutor, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	24	12	3

*Batted for E. Jones in seventh.

Detroit ..... 3 0 2 0 4 1 0 0 *—10
Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0— 2

Innings pitched—E. Jones 7, Fiene 5, Lafitte 2, Sutor 3.

Base hits—Off E. Jones 6, off Lafitte 1, off Fiene 13, off Sutor 4.

Two-base hit—Schaefer.

Three-base hit—McIntyre.

Sacrifice hits—Moriarty 2, Dougherty, Fiene.

Stolen bases—Cobb, Rossman, Bush.

Base on balls—Off Fiene 1.

First base on errors—Detroit 1, Chicago 1.

Left on bases—Detroit 7, Chicago 5.

Struck out—By E. Jones 2, by Lafitte 2, by Fiene 2.

Double play—Atz, Isbell and Owens.

Wild pitch—Jones.

Time—1:40.

Umpires—O'Loughlin and Kerin.

Attendance—4,496.

NAPS DROP THIRD TO BROWNS, 6 TO 5

Homer Ties the Score in the Sixth, and Double in Ninth Wins.

St. Louis, April 16.—St. Louis won the final game of the opening series from Cleveland this afternoon.

Stephens' home run tied the score in the sixth inning, and Ferris brought in the run that won the game with a double in the ninth. The score:

St. Louis.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Stone, l.f.	4	0	1	3	0
Jones, 1b.	5	1	0	11	0
Hartzel, r.f.	5	2	3	2	0
Ferris, 3b.	5	0	2	0	3
Hofman, c.f.	4	1	1	0	0
Wallace, s.s.	4	0	2	3	4
Williams, 2b.	4	1	1	1	1
Stephens, c.	3	1	2	6	3
Dineen, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Graham, p.	2	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	6	12	27	11

Cleveland.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
J. Clark, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0
Bradley, 2b.	4	1	1	0	1
Turner, s.s.	4	2	2	3	0
Lajoie, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3
Stovall, 1b.	4	1	1	8	1
Land, c.	4	0	2	6	1
Lord, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0
Hinchman, r.f.	3*	0	0	1	0
Berger, p.	2	0	1	0	3
Liebhardt, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Perring, s.s.	0	0	0	0	0
*Birmingham	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	5	7	†24	10

*Batted for Berger in seventh.

†No one out when the winning run was scored.

St. Louis ..... 2 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 1—6
Cleveland ..... 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Ferris 2, Turner, Berger.

Three-base hit—Bradley.

Home run—Stephens.

Hits—Off Dineen, 6 in 3 2-3 innings; off Berger, 8 in 6; off Graham, 1 in 5 1-3; off Liebhardt, 4 in 3.

Left on bases—St. Louis 10, Cleveland 2.

Bases on balls—Off Dineen 1, off Berger 2, off Liebhardt 1.

Hit by pitcher—By Berger: Stephens.

Struck out—By Dineen 2, by Berger 2, by Graham 3, by Liebhardt 2.

Passed balls—Stephens 1, Land 1.

Time—2:16.

Umpires—Sheridan and Perring.

RED SOX LOSE TO WASHINGTON, 3 TO 2

Trio of Errors in First Inning Costly for Boston.

Washington, April 16.—Boston bunched three errors in the first inning of today's game and two singles and a triple by Washington at the same time enabled the locals to win, 3 to 2.

Both Burns and Morgan were effective at critical points of the game. The score:

Washington.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Clymer, r.f.	5	1	1	1	0
Ganley, c.f.	4	1	2	2	0
Unglaub, l.f.	4	1	2	0	0
Delehanty, 2b.	1	0	0	4	2
Conroy, 3b.	2	0	0	1	0
Freeman, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1
McBride, s.s.	4	0	2	0	3
Street, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Burns, p.	4	0	2	2	4
Totals	30	3	9	27	11

Boston.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
McConnell, 2b.	4	0	1	3	1
Lord, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Speaker, c.f.	4	1	0	2	0
Gessler, r.f.	4	0	2	0	0
Danzig, 1b.	3	0	0	4	0
Stahl, 1b.	0	0	0	1	0
Niles, s.s.	4	0	2	2	1
Hooper, l.f.	4	0	2	3	1
Carrigan, c.	4	0	0	7	2
Morgan, p.	3	0	1	1	5
*Spencer	1	0	0	0	0
†Donohue	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	2	8	24	13

*Batted for Danzig in eighth.

†Batted for Morgan in ninth.

Errors—Freeman, Danzig, Niles 2, Carrigan, Morgan 2.

Washington ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—3
Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Morgan, Gessler 2.

Three-base hits—Unglaub, Niles.

Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, Conroy 2, Street.

Stolen base—Hooper.

Left on bases—Washington 9, Boston 6.

First base on balls—Off Morgan 2.

First base on errors—Washington 4, Boston 1.

Hit by pitcher—By Burns 1, by Morgan 1.

Struck out—By Burns 5, by Morgan 1.

Time—1:45.

Umpires—Egan and Evans.

ATHLETICS SHUT OUT BY HIGHLANDERS, 1 TO 0

Two Errors in Fifth Give New York the Game.

Philadelphia, April 16.—Two errors by McInnes in the fifth inning enabled New York to defeat Philadelphia today by 1 to 0. Both Brockett and Schlitzer were very effective. The score:

Philadelphia.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Hartsel, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0
Nichols, 3b.	3	0	1	0	5
Collins, 2b.	4	0	0	2	0
Murphy, r.f.	4	0	1	0	0
Davis, 1b.	4	0	1	10	1
Oldring, c.f.	3	0	0	2	0
McInnes, s.s.	4	0	0	2	3
Thomas, c.	2	0	0	8	3
Schlitzer, p.	2	0	1	1	3
Vickers, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*Baker	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	0	5	27	16

New York.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Cree, c.f.	5	0	1	1	0
Keeler, r.f.	2	0	0	3	0
Elberfeld, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Engle, l.f.	3	0	0	4	0
McConnell, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0
Laporte, 2b.	3	0	2	0	3
Knight, s.s.	4	0	1	1	2
Brockett, p.	4	0	0	0	3
Kleinow, c.	3	1	0	4	1
Totals	32	1	5	27	10

Batted for Schlitzer in seventh.

Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Schlitzer, Davis.

Hits—Off Schlitzer, 3 in 7 innings; off Vickers, 2 in 2.

Sacrifice hits—Nichols, Keeler, Kleinow.

Stolen base—Kleinow.

Double play—McConnell, unassisted.

Left on bases—Philadelphia 7, New York 2.

First base on balls—Off Schlitzer 2, off Brockett 3.

First base on errors—New York 4.

Hit by pitcher—By Schlitzer 1.

Struck out—By Schlitzer 4, by Brockett 4, by Vickers 1.

Time—2:16.

Umpires—Hurst and Connolly.

FIVE MILES IN 29½ MINUTES.

Dodd Clarke and Hagerman, of the Y. M. C. A., ran a trial race last evening, covering five miles in 29½ minutes. The boys are in training for the Victoria Day events.

PITTSBURG OUTHIT THE RED STOCKING

The Giants Took One From Brooklyn and Cubs Lost to Cardinals.

Cincinnati, April 16.—Pittsburg easily outbatted Cincinnati today, but the wildness of Powell gave the locals enough runs to win the game. Pittsburg looked dangerous in the ninth inning, when two men hit for three bases. Campbell then relieved Dubuc and stopped further rungetting. The score:

Cincinnati.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
Huggins, 2b.	1	1	0	2	2
Oakes, c. f.	4	1	2	2	0
Paskert, l. f.	2	1	0	1	0
Lobert, 3b	2	0	0	0	2
Mitchell, r. f.	2	0	0	1	0
Mowrey, s. s.	3	0	0	1	3
Hoblitzel, 1b	3	0	0	11	0
McLean, c.	3	1	1	9	1
Dubuc, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Campbell, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	23	4	4	27	13

Pittsburg.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.
W. Miller, c. f.	4	0	2	1	0
*Barbeau	1	0	0	0	0
Leach, 3b	4	0	0	2	1
Clarke, l. f.	3	0	1	2	0
Wagner, s. s.	3	0	0	1	1
Abbey, 2b	4	0	0	2	3
Abstein, 1b	4	0	0	10	1
Wilson, r. f.	4	1	1	0	0
Gibson, c.	3	1	2	6	1
†Hyatt	1	0	1	0	0
Powell, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Brandman, p.	1	1	0	0	2
‡J. Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	3	7	24	11

*Batted for W. Miller in ninth. †Batted for Gibson in ninth. ‡Batted for Brandom in ninth.

Errors—Hoblitzel, Abbey.

Cincinnati ..... 1 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 *—4
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—3

Three-base hits—Oakes, Hyatt Wilson.

Sacrifice hits—Dubuc, Huggins, Lobert.

Stolen bases—W. Miller, Wagner.

Double plays—Mowrey, Huggins and McLean; Powell, Abstein and Wagner.

Base on balls—Off Dubuc, 2; Powell, 5.

Struck out—By Dubuc 6, by powell 2, Brandom 2.

Hit by pitched ball—By Powell 1.

Wild pitches—Powell 1, Dubuc 1.

Balk—Dubuc.

Passed ball—Gibson.

Hits—Off Powell 3 in 5 innings; Brandom, 1 in 3; Dubuc, 7 in 8 1-3; Campbell, 0 in 2-3.

Time—Two hours.

Umpires—O'Day and Emslie.

Giants Won.

New York, April 16.—The New York team, in its second championship game today, beat Brooklyn by a score of 3 to 0. There were no tallies until the eighth inning, Raymond and Rucker having had a great pitching duel up to this time. A throw to first by Rucker, which should have retired the side in the eighth, was the signal for the New York team to win.

Second Baseman Doyle, who signed a New York contract today, sent in two of the runs with a timely single. The score:

Brooklyn ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—3

Batteries—Brooklyn, Rucker, Bell and Bergen; New York, Raymond, Crandal and Schlei.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	0	5	1
Boston	2	4	1

Batteries—Foxen and Dooin; Lindaman and Bowerman. Umpires, Rigler and Truby.

At Chicago—			
St. Louis	3	5	0
Chicago	1	4	0

Batteries—Sallee and Bresnahan; Hagerman and Moran. Umpires, Klem and Kane.

BULLDOGS AND BOSTONS

To Be Judged at Next Monthly Meeting of Canine Association.

The monthly show of the London Canine Association will be held on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at the A. O. F. Hall, Albion Block, Richmond street. The breeds to be judged this month are English bulldogs and Boston terriers. A well-known authority has consented to judge, and, besides ribbons, the following specials will be awarded: Box of bonbons, by George McCormick, for best Boston exhibited by a lady. Special, from Forest City Laundry, for best Boston. Special, from Dr. Niven, for best bulldog. Special, from Jose Gasto Cigar Company, for best bulldog bitch.

Everybody will be welcome. There will be no entrance or admission fee.

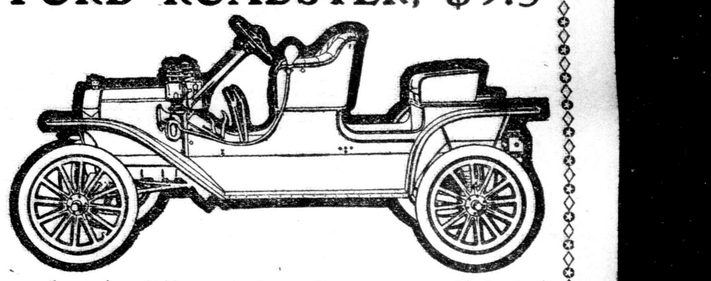
OLD PLAYER DEAD.

Chicago, April 16.—J. F. Orme, a once prominent baseball player, is dead here. He played first base and left field on the Forest City team, of Rockford, in 1868, 1869 and 1870. Harry Wright took A. G. Spalding, Ross Barnes and Cone to Boston, where all three contributed to the brilliant reputation which that team enjoyed for years. Cone soon retired from the game and returned to this city, where for years he was a clerk in a hotel.



BOWLING!
7 ALLEYS
All in first-class condition. Open daily till 11 p.m.
Ideal Bowling Alleys
195 KING STREET.
tyw

FORD ROADSTER, $975



A speedy, reliable car for two or three passengers, able to stand the hardest usage a motor car can be given.
Twenty-horsepower. Low tension magneto. Thermo Siphon Water Cooling System; 30x3½-inch tires.
FORD TOURING CAR, $1,000
Lowest-priced four-cylinder touring car in the world. Both cars have the real get-there-and-back ability, and will give you the same service and pleasure you would expect from high-priced cars.
C. E. BERNARD, London
Distributor for Middlesex County.
PHONE 2431. Ask for demonstration.
FORD GARAGE, 74 FULLARTON ST., near Ridout.

I must have 'em done with Day & Martin's
Preserves & makes the leather Waterproof giving a polish SECOND TO NONE



WON'T SOIL HANDS OR CLOTHES

Old Age Has More Cheer

When a sufficient number of teeth add to the enjoyment of daily food. Constant negligence is the common cause of the complete loss of teeth. Decay always makes a small beginning, and this is often the beginning of an unusual interest to preserve real teeth.

BEGIN TODAY TO MAKE DAILY CARE A HABIT; LOOK FOR TREACHEROUS DECAYS.

The assurance that my operations give complete satisfaction is the desire my patients have to trust their teeth to my care. Your call will be well repaid for my honest information about your teeth.

DR. HUTCHISON

214 DUNDAS STREET. 'PHONE 1372

A Bad Freight Wreck at Tottenham

Tottenham, April 17.—A northbound C. P. R. freight train was wrecked this morning about 3 o'clock, half a mile north of Tottenham. The engine and ten cars passed over safely, but the remaining cars, nine of coal and one of hay, were ditched and badly smashed up. The Toronto Junction auxiliary and a large staff of men are clearing away the wreck and traffic likely will be resumed this evening. About one hundred and fifty yards of track was torn up. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by a spreading rail or broken axle. All of the crew escaped unhurt.

Looks Like a Big Lake Strike

Cleveland, Ohio, April 17. — Lake labor troubles have reached such a point that a general strike on boats of the Lake Carriers' Association, it is believed, cannot be averted.

Members of the Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union have been instructed not to work on boats on which non-union seamen and firemen are employed.

The order was set out by J. M. Secord, of Buffalo, general secretary of the cooks' organization. Secretary Secord, in his letter, states that a general strike has not been ordered, but that members of the organization will not be permitted to work with non-union men. The Marine Cooks' and Stewards' Union, and the Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders' Association are affiliated with the Lake Seamen's Union. The members of the cooks and firemen's unions have been notified not to ship on boats that have non-union crews. Under the conditions the seamen cannot hold off much longer.

The Prices of Beef To Be Advanced

Raising prices seems to be the order of the day and along with most other commodities beef shows a tendency to advance. The butchers are compelled to pay much more by the carcass, which has materially decreased their profits, and an understanding has been reached among them whereby within a few days the price of beef will advance two to three cents a pound. The action has been delayed owing to the difficulty of reaching a mutual understanding, but this difficulty has at last been met, and the price will likely be advanced the early part of next week.

MASTER CAR BUILDERS

Foremen of Various G. T. R. Shops Were in Conference Here.

A meeting of the master car builders of the Grand Trunk and the foremen of the different shops in this division was held in the office of Superintendent Treleaven recently, and a great many subjects of interest to car builders were discussed. Among those in attendance were: Mr. W. Coleman, of Montreal, superintendent of the G. T. R. car service; Master Car Builder Hendry, of Montreal; Master Car Builder Hotson, of Port Huron; Foreman Walsh, of the Montreal shops; Foreman Ford, of the Port Huron shops, and Foreman Gillespie, of Ottawa. After the meeting the party were shown through the local shops, and Mr. Treleaven was warmly complimented for the excellent condition the local shops are in.

JEWEL FOR BRO. GLASS

Kilwinning Lodge Recognizes His Good Work as Past Master.

A happy conclusion to the regular meeting of Kilwinning Lodge, No. 64, A., F. and A. M., last night at the blue room, Masonic Temple, was the recognition in tangible form by the members of the lodge of the services of Past Master S. Frank Glass, who presided as worshipful master during the year 1908. At the conclusion of the business of the lodge, W. M. Bro. J. E. Johnston called on V. W. J. H. Flock, K.C., to perform what he called a very pleasant duty. Bro. Flock said he had been a member of Kilwinning Lodge for over half a century. He was master of the lodge in 1861, and, in looking over the list of past masters none of them who had preceded him were now living. He was therefore the oldest living past master of Kilwinning Lodge. He had, he said, sat under every worshipful master who had occupied the chair since the organization of the lodge, and he could say none had filled the position more creditably to himself, or more acceptably to the lodge, than their master of 1908, Worshipful Bro. S. F. Glass. It was a great pleasure to him, he said, to be the medium of conveying to Bro. Glass the assurance of their appreciation. He had known him from childhood up, and had followed his career with no little interest. He would say to Brother Glass, that which he hoped he would receive kindly, viz.: he trusted that now he had occupied the master's chair, he would give in the future to his mother lodge the same support and interest he had manifested in the past. He then presented to Bro. Glass a handsome past master's jewel, and, in pinning it on him, expressed the hope that he might live many years to wear it with honor to his lodge and credit to himself; it was an honorable badge, which might well be handed down to posterity.

Bro. Glass said he was deeply touched by the kind sentiments expressed toward him. It was a distinguished honor to be the presiding officer of any Masonic Lodge, and especially so of such a one as old Kilwinning. He recalled the pleasant sentiment associated with the fact that his uncle, the late Hon. David Glass, was master of their lodge in the year 1863 (45 years ago). He accepted kindly the suggestions of Very Worshipful Bro. Flock, and he would assure the members, that in the future his mother lodge could count on his co-operation and support. Each recurring meeting was to him a happy anticipation. His love and interest was in the work, and it would always be a pleasure to him to advance the interests of the craft, and his lodge, so far as was in his power.

AWARDED FELLOWSHIP.

Toronto, April 16.—Word was received today that Chicago University had awarded a fellowship in mathematics to Mr. Daniel Buchanan, a graduate of 1906 of McMaster University. Mr. Buchanan's course at McMaster was a brilliant one.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

TWO TEAMS OF WHITES BOWLED LAST NIGHT

The following scores were made by two bowling teams from George White & Sons last evening:

C. McLaughlin	129	163	154—	446
Leggo	142	163	156—	461
McRoberts	116	137	122—	375
Campbell	1481	46	138—	432
Crummer	146	116	120—	382
	681	725	690	2096
J. Larkin	170	134	143—	447
Williams	104	144	97—	345
Gower	122	156	119—	397
A. McLaughlin	131	132	129—	392
Brown	136	135	145—	416
	663	701	633	1997

Majority 99.

EASTER THANK OFFERING

First Methodist Ladies Give $195 For the Indian Homes.

A large and appreciative audience gathered in Talbot Street Baptist Church on Thursday evening, when an appropriate musical programme was well rendered by the choir, under the direction of the organist, Miss Wildern. The anthems, which were chosen with special regard to the Easter season, were sung with a precision of attack and phrasing and warmth of expression, that gave evidence of careful training.

The individual parts in the anthems were most acceptably taken by Misses Coats, Gall and Grant, and Messrs. Elliott, E. A. and Frank Webster.

The soprano solo, so beautifully rendered by Mrs. Arthur Brown, proved one of the most pleasing numbers on the programme. Mrs. Brown's clear soprano voice was also heard to advantage in the duet with Mr. E. A. Webster, basso.

Mr. Maurice Poure won the closest attention and sympathetic hearing of the audience. He was most ably accompanied by Miss Jessie Strong. In spite of the fact that he was suffering from a cold, Mr. Frank Webster sang that difficult number from Handel's Messiah, "Thus Saith the Lord," with unusual power.

At the close of the programme, the choir and assisting artists were tendered a supper by the Ladies' Aid Society, under whose auspices the service was conducted.

AN ORGANIST'S FAREWELL

Standard Thinks It Would Minister to Canadian Patriotism.

Melbourne, April 16.—Special Easter services were held in both churches here on Sunday and both choirs did excellent work.

Additional interest attached to the service in the Methodist Church from the fact that this was Prof. Weston's farewell service before taking up his duties in Port Burwell. Mr. Weston has been organist and choirmaster here for about two years, and during that time has brought his choristers to a very creditable state of efficiency.

Last Sunday's programme included the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's "Messiah," and, although the choir was severely handicapped owing to an epidemic of colds which lessened their numbers considerably, they sang with precision and tone which showed excellent training.

At the close of the service Rev. C. Durant paid a farewell tribute to Mr. Weston. Mr. Durant spoke very highly of the work accomplished in the choir, and said the congregation would agree that never before had such excellent singing been heard in that church. It was a fitting climax to Mr. Weston's work.

PRETTY WEDDING AT SARNIA.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Sanders, 223 Forsythe street, was the scene of a very pretty event Wednesday, 14th inst., when their daughter, Mabel Palmer, was married to Dr. Fred Arlington Metts, of Ossian, Indiana. The bride was beautifully gowned in cream-messaline with point lace trimmings. She wore a veil and wreath of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lily of the valley. Rev. J. H. Oliver, of the Central Methodist Church officiated. The bride was assisted by Miss Eva Glasgow, of St. Thomas, as maid of honor, and E. Hoffman, of Fort Wayne, Ind., assisted the groom. The bridesmaids were Miss Marguerite Walmer, of Bluffton, Ind., niece of the groom, and Miss Olive Palmer, niece of the bride. Little Jim Palmer was the ringbearer, and Miss Edith Dalson, of Chatham, delighted everyone with her singing. Mr. and Mrs. Metts will reside in Ossian, Ind.

"FRESH" YOUNG MAN FINED BY THE COURT

Wouldn't Give His Full Name to Constable and Spent Night in Jail.

Thomas Edwards appeared before Magistrate Love this morning on a charge of being disorderly, and was fined $5 and $2 costs. Edwards was feeling pretty good yesterday, it seems, and insulted a lady on the street. A policeman, who asked him for his name, received impertinent replies. He told the officer that if he wanted his name and address he would have to take him to the station. The officer was only too willing to oblige Edwards, and he was promptly placed in the cells and kept there over night. During his incarceration he frequently intimated that the police force were "a bunch of stiffs," and used a number of other endearing appellations. The court thought Edwards was "fresh" and fined him.

TO BAR EXPORTATION OF PULPWOOD

Paper Manufacturers of Quebec Scared by Payne Bill.

Quebec, April 16. — A deputation composed of pulp and paper manufacturers of the Province of Quebec waited on the cabinet ministers today.

The object of the delegation was to counteract the effect of the Payne tariff on the export of pulpwood and it was suggested that the export duty be increased or that the exportation of pulpwood be prohibited completely.

The deputation finally decided to wait on the ministers again at a later date in order to further express their views.

ORGAN RECITAL

Splendid Programme Arranged for St. Andrew's Church Monday Night.

The opening of the fine new organ in St. Andrew's Church Monday evening next will no doubt be looked forward to by the music-lovers of this city and vicinity. Mr. Charles E. Clemens, an organ virtuoso of whom the critics speak in glowing terms, now located in Cleveland, will play. He has played before large audiences on most of the great organs in Europe and America, and has won an enviable reputation as an artist of exceptional ability. The vocalist engaged for this occasion is Katheryn Innes-Taylor, a soprano whose interpretations have met with instant recognition in New York this season. The concert begins sharp at 8:15, and the doors will be closed during the rendition of each number of the programme, time being given to seat late-comers between numbers.

MARSH BEAT RED HAWK LAST NIGHT AT MIDLAND

First Six Miles Made in Record Time, 29 Minutes and 6 Seconds—Time, 59 Minutes.

Midland, April 16—Redhawk lost his scalp here tonight to John D. Marsh, the sturdy little Welshman, in one of the fastest races on record. For the first six miles Redhawk ran Marsh the race of his life, the time being 29 minutes and 6 seconds.

During the sixth mile Redhawk took a cramp and John D. then gained a lap and a half, and in the seventh mile was trailing on the Indian's heels for the balance of the race, until the last half of the twelfth mile, when he gained another lap. The Indian, although in great pain, finished the race by sheer will power, and is deserving of praise for the plucky way he held out regardless of his condition.

The race was started by Mayor Ed. Leatherby, and the timekeepers were R. O. Alexander and J. T. Papette, Scorers, Frank Moores and H. S. Cameron.

Miles.	Name.	M.	S.
1	Redhawk	4	32
2	Redhawk	9	26
3	Redrawk	14	15
4	Redhawk	19	20½
5	Redhawk	24	13
6	Marsh	29	06
7	Marsh	34	06
8	Marsh	39	31
9	Marsh	44	46
10	Marsh	49	53
11	Marsh	54	35
12	Marsh	59	56

Redhawk finished in 61 minutes.

BIG BOATING SEASON

More Pleasure Craft Than Ever for the Thames This Summer.

From present indications 1909 will be a splendid year for boating on the Thames, and there will be a larger number of craft of all kinds on the river than there has been for many years. Last year boating received a considerable impetus, and some really fine craft were placed on the water. This year will see many new ones, as owing to the steady work that has been going on with the dredge, conditions are so improved that boating is something of the pleasure that it ought to be on the Thames. This year will see several more improvements, as the dredge will continue its work, and in addition the city will do away with the cribwork near the cove, which was a menace to boatmen, and last year caused several persons much loss and annoyance. The city will also make the opening of the sewer at Dundas street so that it will be under water.

GOES TO JURY.

Toronto, April 17. — The action brought by J. F. O'Neal, of Brantford, against the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company for $2,000, under an insurance policy, will be tried before a jury. Mr. Justice Riddell having dismissed the company's motion to strike out the jury notice.

BREAD AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, Que., April 17.—A petition is being circulated among the bakers of this city with a view to securing unanimity in the matter of an advance of the price of bread. The advance will equal 1½ cents on the price of a small loaf, and 3 cents on large loaves.

HAVE A CLUE.

Ottawa, April 17.—The detectives have obtained important clues in the kidnapping sensation, and arrests are expected at any time. Two residents of the country west of the city say the Killingbecks called at their homes about midnight Thursday, after the assault, thus bearing out the victim's story as told the police.

South London Annex

New survey, the highest and best land in South London, overlooking the city. Situated at the corner of the Thompson Road and continuation of Wellington Street, between Chelsea Green and city limits

104 LOTS

40-foot lots.
10-foot lane.
Wide streets. Low prices.
Easy term.
County taxes.

Five minutes' walk from the Wellington street car. Also very short distance from the McClary works, London Rolling Mills and other factories.

Plan accepted by the township council and registered. Property unencumbered in any way.

Purchaser secures a deed at once.

104 LOTS

A short distance to Grand avenue school and churches on Wellington street. Also schools, churches and stores on Chelsea Green. No taxes this year.

The city cars will shortly go through Chelsea Green and this survey and connect with Wellington Street line. Gravel and sand for building on the premises. Plan of this property will appear in next Saturday's issue. For further particulars see plan and select your lot before sale commences at Anderson & Hatch's office, Bank Toronto Chambers. See the property for yourself. Agents will be on the grounds on Saturday, May 1, 1909, when sale commences

H. F. Whetter, 668½ Dundas Street, Proprietor.

Anderson & Hatch, Bank Toronto Chambers.

SHOT TO DEATH BY BOWERY GANG

Man Wanted as Witness in Murder Case Is Put Out of the Way.

New York, April 17.—On the theory that the arrest of Boni Adelson, in Pasadena, Cal., yesterday, may have had something to do with the crime, the police today are investigating the shooting and killing of Billy O'Brien, a well-known east side character, in front of Steve Brodie's saloon on the Bowery, early today. O'Brien was shot through the heart, and died instantly.

The man who fired the fatal shot escaped. It was at first believed that the murder was the result of a quarrel, but when it was learned that O'Brien was known to be a witness to the shooting of Joe Reilly in Pell street in 1905, in connection with which Adelson was arrested yesterday in Pasadena, the authorities turned their attention to this phase of the case.

News of Adelson's arrest in California quickly became known along the Bowery, and O'Brien's probable appearance against Adelson, for whom the police have been looking for three years, was freely talked about in the resorts. O'Brien had had a dispute with a man and a woman in one of the resorts, and is said to have struck the woman. When he left the place some time afterwards he was shot down, his assailant escaping through an alley.

Four men were detained by the police today in connection with the killing of O'Brien. Three of them were New Yorkers picked up along the Bowery, and the fourth gave his name as Patrick Donovan, of Whitman, Mass. Donovan was arrested in Brooklyn when he stepped up to a policeman, and asked him if the man who had committed the Bowery murder had been caught. He told the police that he was nearby when the fatal shot was fired, and saw the murderer run away.

NIAGARA PEACH CROP.

St. Catharines, April 16.—According to W. H. Bunting and L. G. Hull, leading fruit growers of the Niagara District, prospects for peach crop in this district were never better than they are this spring.

ROBBED IN PARIS.

Paris, April 17.—Mrs. William Bartels, of Chicago, who was robbed in her apartments in the Avenue Eylau yesterday afternoon, had quite recovered from the shock this morning.

The robbers threw her to the floor and held a pillow over her face to prevent her from screaming, but she was not seriously injured. The three men got away with only $20 in cash, but the five diamond rings which they wrenched from Mrs. Bartel's fingers are valuable. The assailants have not yet been arrested.

THE GOWGANDA BOOM.

Toronto, April 16.—Real estate is booming in Gowganda. The figures of the April sale of town lots were announced by Hon. Frank Cochrane, minister of lands, forests and mines, this afternoon, and show a material increase over the prices paid for the eastern lots at the March sale.

A comparison of the two sales shows 250 sites offered in March, and 200 in April; 130 sold in March and 119 in April; 120 were withdrawn from the former sale, and ten from the present, the offers not being deemed sufficient. The 130 lots in March brought a total of $17,664 50, while the 119 now sold brought $18,507, the former average being $136 per lot, and the average at the present sale $152 95.

The offers in March ranged from $25 to $142, while the present series ran from $25 to $1,010.

Colonist Excursions To Pacific Coast and Mexico.

Daily until April 30, one-way second-class colonist tickets will be issued by the Grand Trunk Railway system to the following points at very low rates: Vancouver, B. C., Seattle, Wash., Spokane, Wash., Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, Cal., San Francisco, Cal., Mexico City, etc. For further information and tickets apply to any Grand Trunk agent. 41c

BISHOPRICS FILLED

Rev. John G. Anderson Chosen for Prince Rupert's Land.

Winnipeg, April 15. — The vacant bishoprics in the Archdiocese of Rupert's Land were filled today by the elevation of Rev. John G. Anderson to the see of Moosonee, and the transfer of Bishop Holmes to Athabasca, which was rendered vacant by the death of Bishop Young in England last year.

Bishop Holmes was formerly in charge of Moosonee, but resigned last year on account of ill-health. His reappointment to Athabasca, where the strain will be less on his health, was what was expected. The canned diet upon which he was forced to exist largely in Moosonee almost ruined his health.

The election of Bishop Anderson is very popular with the clergy and laity as well. He was considered the strongest and best candidate for the office. He was born in the Orkney Islands, of a Hudson Bay family, 42 years ago. With his family, he removed to this country, and received his early training in the parish school of St. Andrew's, and then attended St. John's College, graduating with honors. He was ordained deacon in 1889 and priest in 1890. After graduation he first went as missionary to Long Sault and was afterwards transferred to Lac Seul, and for the past sixteen years has been at St. Peter's, where he has obtained a perfect knowledge of the Indian language and of Indian customs, which will be invaluable to him in his northern diocese.

Reports from the men who have been in the Maine woods indicate that one of the most successful hunting seasons for a long time is at hand.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Station Building, Section and Tool Houses, Between Lake Superior Junction and Winnipeg.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Stations, etc.," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway at Ottawa, until 12 o'clock noon of the 27th day of April, 1909, for the construction and erection complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications of the Commissioners, of station buildings, section and tool houses, etc., as follows, viz.:

Section No. 1—From Lake Superior Junction to Mile 1629 (near Wabigoon River).
4 No. 2 Station Buildings.
2 No. 3 " "
5 Section Houses.

Section No. 2—From Mile 1629 to Mile 1729 (E. of Rennie).
1 No. 1 Station Building.
2 No. 2 " "
3 No. 3 " "
6 Section Houses.

Section No. 3—From Mile 1723 to St. Boniface.
2 No. 1 Station Buildings.
2 No. 2 " "
4 No. 3 " "
3 Section Houses.

Tool houses will be required at all section houses, and at such other points as may be designated by the engineer.

Each tender must be for all the buildings on any one section, and separate tenders must be made for each section.

The work on each section must be completed on or before Oct. 1, 1909.

Plans and specifications may be seen and full information obtained at the office of Mr. Hugh D. Lumsden, chief engineer, Ottawa, Ont., and Mr. S. R. Poulin, district engineer, Winnipeg, Man.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioners, which may be had on application to the chief engineer at Ottawa, or the district engineer at Winnipeg.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada, payable to the order of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway, for a sum equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender.

The check deposited by the party whose tender is accepted will be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada, as security for the due and faithful performance of the contract according to its terms.

Checks deposited by parties whose tenders are rejected will be returned within ten days after the signing of the contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders. By order,

P. E. RYAN, Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, 2nd April, 1909.

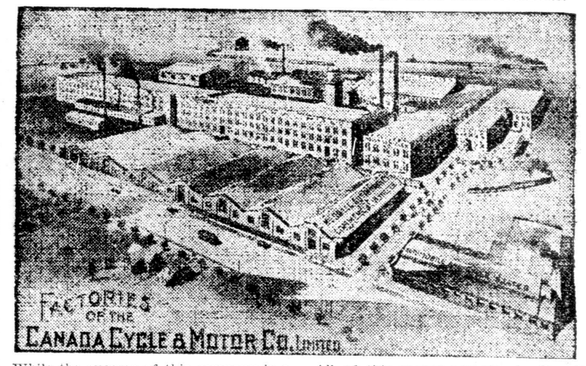
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

37m-10,13,15,17,20,22

AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS A BOON TO CANADA

Enormous Sums Distributed for Labor and Material By the Big Russell Factory

The predictions of the past few months that the coming automobile season would be a record-breaker will soon be realized. This is especially true as regards Canadian-built machines. The leading automobile factory in the Dominion is the plant at West Toronto (formerly Toronto Junction) of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company, Limited, makers of the Russell car.



While the success of this company is a matter of general knowledge, few realize the benefit which Canada is securing therefrom.

It is roughly estimated that some 1,500 persons are directly or indirectly dependent upon the pay roll of the Russell factory.

There are from five to six hundred skilled men employed at an average wage of $2 50 per day, and at the lowest calculation two persons are dependent upon each.

This pay roll of upwards of $7,500 a week goes, of course, directly into circulation among the stores and various business interests; it is a concrete example of the value of industrial enterprise to the business of a community.

Of equal importance, perhaps, is the great expenditure made for material.

The Russell factory pays out for Canadian-made tires more than $100,000 a year.

Its aluminum is also purchased here, and some twenty tons are bought in a year, involving a cost of $10,000.

Fifteen hundred dollars a month goes for bodies and tops. Five thousand dollars a year is required for wheels. The bodies call for $10,000 worth of leather.

All of this money remains in Canada, together with large sums for coiled springs, curled hair and much else which is securable in the Canadian market.

It needs some figuring to arrive at a definite idea of the value to Canada of a great industrial plant of this kind; it is easy to appreciate how its prosperity and growth bear directly with ever-increasing benefit upon general business conditions.

A few years ago it was not believed possible that automobiles could be built in Canada to compete with foreign-made machines, but the idea has long since been exploded by the success of this industry.

The Russell factory is constantly being extended, and the floor space now is five and one-half acres. The plant covers ten acres, and is valued at about $400,000.

Tenders Wanted

Tenders will be received until noon on Saturday, April 24, 1909, for about 8,000 yards of earth filling at the east end of the Guest Bridge, on the line between concessions 4 and 5, London Township.

Specifications may be seen at the county engineer's office, London, on and after April 17.

T. E. ROBSON, County Clerk.

CHARLES TALBOT, County Engineer. 41c

Tenders for Coal

Sealed tenders for coal and wood supply for Victoria Hospital will be received up to noon on Thursday, April 22.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Apply to superintendent for tender forms.

S. SCREATON, Chairman. T. H. HEARD, Superintendent. 42-1

INSOLVENT'S STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes for sale—Tenders will be received for the purchase of the stock of boots and shoes, etc., of the insolvent estate of Alex. Abdo, of the town of Leamington, by the undersigned assignee up to the 20th day of April instant. The stock can be examined at the store in Leamington. The highest nor any bid necessarily accepted. For further particulars and inventory apply to CHAS. LENDON, assignee, Leamington, Ont. 5th April, 1909. 34m

Tenders for Georgian Bay Island

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope, "Tender for Islands," will be received until noon of Tuesday, the 1st day of June, 1909, for eighty islands and subdivided portions of islands in the Georgian Bay, situate between Penetanguishene and Moose Deer Point, in front of the townships of Tay, Baxter, Gibson, Freeman and Conger.

Tenderers should state the amount they are willing to pay in cash for each island, and an accepted check, or cash, for ten per cent of the amount tendered should accompany each tender, which the successful tenderer in the event of failure to complete the purchase within one month of the date of the award, shall forfeit to the department.

These islands are beautifully situated along the eastern side of the Georgian Bay, and are well adapted for summer resorts, being convenient of access by rail and steamers. The islands are offered for sale subject to an upset price.

Lists giving full particulars of the islands offered for sale, with accompanying plans, will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted, and the unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

J. D. McLEAN, Secretary.

Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, March 20, 1909. 25n-t

THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—In the estate of William Moisse, deceased. In pursuance of an order herein, all persons having liens or other claims on the property of William Moisse, late of the City of London, gentleman, deceased, who died on or about the 20th day of January, 1905, are, on or before the 1st of May, 1909, to send to McKillop & Murphy, solicitors herein, particulars of said claims, and in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of said order. Creditors holding security are to produce the same at my chambers on the 1st day of May, 1909, at 11 o'clock. Dated April 1, 1909. R. K. COWAN, local master Supreme Court at London. 37c-t

Plays, Players and Playgoers--The Week in London Theatres



MISS JULIE OPP,
Leading Lady With William Faversham, in "The World and His Wife," Which Comes to the Grand Opera House Next Saturday,

Coming Attractions at the Grand Opera House.

Today at 2:30 ..... "Lena Rivers"
Tonight at 8:15 ..... "Lena Rivers"
Monday ... "Mrs. Temple's Telegram"
Wednesday ..... "Strephon's Bride"
Thursday ..... "Strephon's Bride"
Friday ..... "The Land of Nod"
Saturday, matinee and night .....
.... William Faversham

The Big Orchestra

The much-heralded Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra, which made its initial appearance in London at the Grand Opera House yesterday afternoon, made a very fine impression on the music-loving fraternity of London, who had gathered in fair numbers to take advantage of one of the season's musical treats.

Under the able direction of Herr Willy Olsen, the organization amply lived up to its high traditions. The work of the orchestra is especially noticeable for its almost perfect blending of tones, and the comprehensiveness of their interpretation. There is no struggling after petty effects, but every effort is turned towards the exemplifying of the central idea that the composer had wrought into his work. The happy blending of the stringed instruments was one of the most noticeable characteristics of the work of the orchestra. This was especially noticeable in the rendition of Jourbor's Serenade It would be impossible to give a detailed appreciation of every number, suffice it to say that the audience showed conclusively their appreciation of the orchestra's work.

Miss Germaine Schnitzer, the solo pianist, also came in for her share of applause, and her rendition of Liszt's Concerto in E flat, was a revelation to the audience, while all her numbers showed not only a splendid technique, but an artistic appreciation of the spirit of the works she interpreted.

Mme. Langendorff delighted everyone with Saint Saens' aria, "My Heart at Thy Dear Voice," which suited her beautiful mezzo-soprano voice almost perfectly. Her group of songs, "Im Herbst" (Franz), "Der Lenz," "Hildach," and "The Cry of Rachel" (Salter), were all thoroughly enjoyed.

The baritone, Mr. Frederick Hastings, was unable to appear owing to illness.

Immediately at the close of the concert the orchestra left for Detroit, where they appear tonight.

"Caste."

The clever comedy-drama, "Caste," which was presented by the Toronto Garrison Dramatic Company, made a very favorable impression at the Grand Opera House last night.

For an amateur organization, the production was decidedly creditable. The different parts were excellently portrayed, and most of the players showed that they had distinct dramatic ability and appreciation of effects, and the whole play showed signs of the most careful direction and painstaking attention to details that went to make one of the most creditable performances ever given by an amateur company before a London audience.

The comedy work of Ernest Kortright, as Eccles, and Victor Nordheimer, as Samuel Gerrige, was of a first-class order, and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience. In the heavier roles, Lieut.-Col. Septimus A. Denison, as Hon. George A'Alroy, and Capt. S. P. Layborn, as Capt. Hawtree, gave a most capable exposition of their parts. Miss Caroline Crerar, of Hamilton, as Polly Eccles, made a decided hit, while Mrs. M. Chapman, in the difficult role of Esther Eccles, gave a charming and realistic interpretation. Miss K. Merritt, as the Marquise De St. Maur, proved a very capable actress. Following was the cast:

The Hon. George D'Alroy, Lieut.-Col. Septimus A. Denison, C. M. G.; Captain Hawtree, Capt. S. P. Layborn, C. A. P. C.; Eccles, Mr. Ernest Kortright; Samuel Gerridge, Mr. H. Walker; Dixon, Mr. Victor Nordheimer, R. C. D.; Marquise De St. Maur, Miss K. Merritt; Polly Eccles, Miss Caroline Crerar (Hamilton); Esther Eccles, Mrs. M. Chapman. The play was presented under the stage direction of Mr. William Souter.

"Lena Rivers."

"A play without a villain," a description which can truthfully be applied to "Lena Rivers," by Miss Beulah Poynter, and which comes to the Grand this afternoon and evening, has often been the cause for a cynical smile upon the part of those who profess to be knowing in the things of the drama, for, it is a fundamental law of dramatic construction, that a play is like a problem in physics or chemistry, to every action there is an opposite and equal reaction. That there is no villain in "Lena Rivers" does not, however, deprive the play of that very necessary reactionary agent. The play maintains its grasp upon the interest of the auditor until the last curtain falls. The company is practically the same as the one which won such general favor when seen here last season.

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram."

The mirth-provoking and uproariously-funny farce, "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," which had a most successful run of over a year at the Madison Square Theatre, New York, will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House on Monday evening. To anyone interested as to whether or not a husband is justified in telling a falsehood in order to preserve peace and quietness in the home, an evening spent at the theatre when this famous farce is presented will forever settle the question. While the play itself is conceded by all authorities to be the greatest comedy written in many years, one of its chief charms lies in the excellent opportunity provided for the actors to display their talents. Rarely has a more finished characterization been seen than that of Mrs. Jack Temple, as portrayed by Miss Rose Evans. Miss Evans has a most difficult part to enact, but as heretofore, she continues to contribute most materially to the enjoyment of the performance, while the remaining members of the company, each of whom is cast in a part well suited to his or her individuality, are seen to the greatest advantage. "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" has attained the distinctino of being the most emphatic comedy success of the past two seasons. There is no straining for effect, no squeezing for a laugh, no buffooning for applause, but straight, serious effort on the part of the members of the company that is most effective.

"The Land of Nod."

It does not seem possible to overestimate the high character of the production of the musical comedy, "The Land of Nod," which will be presented at the Grand Opera House on Friday evening. This brilliant spectacle has never been presented here. It is a production which is generally regarded as the most beautiful, complete and altogether satisfying that has been devised in the line of musical extravaganza. The comedy is delightfully original, and there is plenty of it; and the music, of which there is an abundance, is of a kind which lingers long in the memory by reason of its sweet melody and of its jingling, "catchy" nature, and its character creations are so altogether original that they cause something akin to astonishment, "The Man in the Moon," the "Welsh Rarebit," the "Telephone Man," the "King and Queen of Hearts," the "Jack of Hearts," the "Weather Man," and the other unique personages have not hitherto been introduced into stage work, and the author has given them material to work with, which is at once reasonable and uproariously funny. The beautiful transformation scenes from earth to "The Land of Nod," with a visit to the latter from the Man in the Moon, is one of the most novel of modern stage conceptions. Among the principal names in the cast are Knox Wilson, Adelaide Harland, William Welp, Grace Drew, Maurice Darcey and Dorothy Webb, and the work of three clever entertainers is aided by a chorus of 60. The sale of seats begins on Tuesday at 9 a.m.

William Faversham.

William Faversham, who appears at the Grand Opera House on Saturday, [illegible] comes before the freshness has worn off the biggest dramatic success of the New York season, "The World and His Wife." That Mr. Faversham achieved a big and important hit in this great drama is now known to theatregoers. He has more than duplicated the success which he made two years ago in "The Squaw Man." Slander and its far-reaching effects on the innocent is the theme of the drama. The play opens with a happy household: Don Julian is the husband of a charming and beautiful woman. He is a man of large means, and he has as a guest in his home, Don Ernesto, the impoverished son of a man who had befriended him financially in his younger days. Teodora, the wife, and Ernesto, the young friend, as well as the husband, are genuine pals. The world, however, refuses to regard the relations of Teodora and Ernesto in this light. Slanderous gossips assail them from every quarter, and Julian's own brother, as well as the latter's wife, are not the least acrimonious of the tattling crew. At first the husband scorns all insinuations against his wife; then he listens, then doubts, and finally comes to believe. The result is a duel—not with his friend, Ernesto, whom he believes unjustly, the destroyer of his happiness, but with an outsider, who has spoken slightingly of his wife. In this duel the husband is fatally wounded, but before he dies he finds his wife in what in his jealous rage he considers a compromising position with Ernesto. Don Julian having died from his wound, his brother Severo attempts to drive the wife, Teodora, from the house. At this point Ernesto steps in and declares himself. He bids the man who has made all the trouble to go out and tell the world that he and Teodora are really lovers now. The world that has condemned them so unjustly for years may now damn them as much as it pleases. Public opinion has absolutely driven them into each other's arms. This last speech, being the finale of the play, is thrilling in the extreme. Mr. Faversham's splendid company includes Julie Opp, Olive Oliver, H. Cooper Cliffe, Llonel Belmore, Morton Selton, Berton Churchill and Harry Redding.

"Parsifal."

A play as broad in its interests as humanity itself. Elaborate and spectacular in production, weird in its portrayal of the elemental passions, absorbing as a dream of the highest good, yet keen and intense in its appeal to the individual; such is the description of the Wagner wonder drama, which will be seen in its new English dress at the Grand Opera House on April 28.

It is generally conceded to be a condition of dramatic art that human interests must be paramount, and this condition has been complied with in its translation of "Parsifal." Abstract ideas and poetic fancies are made real in the characters and experiences of living persons. The faith that good shall be the final goal of ill forms the legend wrought out to certitude in the action of the play. The futility of low, cunning, craft, duplicity, and all the unlovely brood of the nether world, when opposed by the nobler intelligence which comprehends but disregards them all, is demonstrated in this thrilling drama, which centres around the personality of the son of many enerations of soldier sires, whom his mother would have made a shepherd, but whom destiny made a king. There is sound philosophy and true art in the final description of the personality of "Parsifal."

A guileless fool—in the eyes of the foolish—not by wrath, nor by cynicism, nor by cheap, worldly wisdom, but by pity, enlightened.

As a spectacle "Parsifal" is a tremendous enterprise; the scenery is on a lavish scale, and the illuminations and electric effects form a striking feature of the production.

The curtain for the performance of "Parsifal" will rise promptly at 7:45.



ROSE EVANS.
In "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," at the Grand Opera House Monday Evening.

"A Broken Idol."

A brief spring tour will be made by Otis Harlan and his merry associates, in the laughing song play, "A Broken Idol," before taking it to Boston for the summer. It has been playing an uninterrupted engagement in Chicago since last August, and is said to be the biggest success that Chicago has seen this season. London will be one of the few cities to be visited this season, and the production will be brought here in its entirety. Among the novelties introduced by Gus Sohlke, stage manager for Mr. Whitney, are four dwarf apple trees in full bloom, which stand out on the stage in full view of the audience for eighteen minutes, when they are suddenly transformed into four flower-bedecked dancing maidens.

"Strephon's Bride."

Great interest is being shown throughout the city in the coming production of Mr. Galbraith's comedy opera, "Strephon's Bride," on April 21 and 22, and the house on these evenings should present a bright and pretty picture with the gay dresses of the ladies and the uniforms of the officers of the Seventh Regiment and their friends. The chorus will be dressed as acadian shepherds and shepherdesses, and the gowns of the principals are very beautiful. Mr. Galbraith will conduct the opera himself, and the accompaniments will be played by the well-known Opera House Orchestra. A pretty dance of shepherdesses has been arranged, and Miss Amy McLeod will appear as solo dancer in it. The principals who will take part in the opera are all well-known ladies and gentlemen, with good voices, amongst them being Miss Jean Robb, who will appear as Mary, Strephon's bride.

Margaret Weeps.

Chicago, April 14.—Margaret Illington, returning to San Francisco from New York, where she went to make arrangements for a divorce from Daniel Frohman, broke down today in Chicago as a result of the publicity that has attended her determination to leave the stage for a life of domesticity.

"I had hoped to withdraw quietly and without fuss," said the actress. "This publicity is awful. Why can't I live like other women? Must my life be always pried into?"

Miss Illington broke down and wept as she denied that she had said that she wanted eleven babies a year. "It's all wretchedly untrue," she said. "And I never said anything of the sort. It is true that I want the happy life that any woman desires," continued Mrs. Frohman. "I do want a home of my own, and I want children, and I'm perfectly willing to give up everything else in order to have them. What woman is not, if she would be perfectly honest with herself? But I have not made any of these absurd, overdrawn statements.

"It would not be right for me to make any statement concerning my divorce arrangements. After all, my affairs are my own since I have given up a public career. I have already stated that when I have obtained my divorce from Mr. Frohman I shall marry Mr. Bowes, who desires me to lead the only kind of life that appeals to me.

"I have not been sorry to give up the stage at all, but I am sorry that I've been pursued with all this notoriety about my leaving public life."

Mrs. Frohman tried to fasten a lace collar and to dry her tears at the same time and succeeded better than a woman usually does when she attempts to do two things at once, the reporter noted.

"I've been credited with so many amazing ideas that I begin to admire the inventive ingenuity of mankind," she added, with a flash of humor.

"I could philosophize long enough to fill a volume on the question of careers for women," she went on, "but it is not safe to generalize about women. They always do the unexpected. The only one I can speak for is myself, and I don't seem to be allowed to do that.

"I think that my whole story is covered in the statement that I have left the stage because I know I shall be happier in domestic life. Doesn't that cover it all?"

Mrs. Frohman denied herself to callers, declaring herself too busy to be detained. In the morning she left the hotel on a mysterious business errand, carrying a gold trimmed red leather dispatch box that she seemed to guard jealously.

She starts tonight for San Francisco.

Widows, strange to say, were the special unannounced feature of the special Wall street bachelors' night last week at Maxine Elliott's Theatre, where Charlie Cherry is appearing as The Bachelor, under the management of the Messrs. Shubert. There were four of them, all in deep mourning. They came to the ticket window separately before the performance, and bought orchestra seats in different parts of the house.

As soon as the "Wall street bachelors' night" was announced for the production of Clyde Fitch's latest comedy, "The Bachelor," orders for seats began to pour in from women. To all of these women the men in the box office tried to explain that all the seats for this one performance were to be reserved for members of the stronger sex. But the more this was explained, the more some of the women insisted that their orders be filled. Though they did not say so outright, it was evident that the audience—to be entirely composed of men—was an attraction as well as the presentation. One woman actually consulted a lawyer, and he advised her that the management had no right to refuse to sell her a seat so long as her behavior could not be called in question. Consequently, the rule of "Men Only" had to be broken in more or less numerous instances. The four widows, who appeared on the scene were all comparatively young and good-looking. Their heavy mourning served to draw much attention to them, and they did not seem in the least embarrassed. However, it was only after much persuasion that they could be induced to give their names. It was finally learned that they were Mrs. Frances Demarest, Mrs. Lillian Decker, Mrs. Grace Jacobs and Mrs. Rachel Dunn. They all agreed that the performance was charming, and that the audience, composed so largely of men, was "simply perfect."

The continued and apparently inexhaustible popularity of "The Blue Mouse" at the Lyric Theatre is amply proved, for one thing, by the innumerable "Blue Mouse" costumes that are to be seen on the street as evidence that spring has come. It is not an unusual occurrence to see a woman on the street dressed so identically in the manner of Mabel Barrison as The Blue Mouse, that one might believe her to be the actress at a little distance. However, one enterprising jeweler has originated a "Blue Mouse" stick pin, which is now in great vogue.

"Going Some" is the name of the new farce comedy, produced under the management of the Messrs. Shubert at the Belasco Theatre last Monday. The comedy is the joint work of Paul Armstrong and Rex Beach, both widely known as authors of live 'outdoor" stories and dramas. Though this is not the first time that a play by Paul Armstrong has been presented in Shubert theatres, it is the first time that these managers have produced one of his works. The new comedy is essentially an "outdoor" play with the winning of a footrace, a hundred-yard dash, as the central factor in the plot. It is described as a "comedy concerning cowboys and college men," and is said to be the first place in which these contrasting elements have been humorously commingled. The four acts of the play take place at the Flying Heart Ranch, New Mexico; in the interior of the bunkhouse at the ranch; at the ranch again; and at the corral of the Centipede Ranch. The action takes place between Monday and Saturday of one week.

According to the story of the comedy, a "Rah Rah" boy from Yale by the name of Speed, whose athletic achievements have actually been limited to leading the cheering on the sidelines, is visiting the Flying Heart Ranch, with his coach, in search of diversion. Speed, wishing to make an impression on a Smith College girl, who is also visiting at the Flying Heart Ranch, volunteers to represent the Flying Heart in a footrace with the champion of the rival Centipede Ranch. Speed is not really a champion runner at all, and counts on feigning sickness, and getting a genuine athlete as substitute, but when the genuine runner finally appears, he is on crutches! The manner in which Speed, terror-stricken by the threats of the cowboys to shoot him if he loses the race, manages to bluff out the situation, and comes off with flying colors, furnishes the climax of the comedy.

The leading members of the company are Lawrence Wheat, Walter Jones, George Leach, Oza Waldorf, Muriel Starr, Laura Lemmers, Thos. J Karrign, Herbert Cothell, George K. Henery, Escamilo Fernandez, Augustus Glassmeir, Hugh Cameron, Charles West, William Harrigan and W. Tammany Young.

James T. Powers, in "Havana," is recognized everywhere as the most popular comedian in the most popular musical entertainment of the season in New York City. People, heretofore, have been comparing "Havana" to "Florodora"—the work of the same composer—but if the present success of the new production continues, historians of the future will have to come the new Shubert production as the highwater mark standard of musical comedy hits.

After a long tour, which has included most of the principal cities, Hattie Williams' season in "Fluffy Ruffles" will come to an end next Saturday in Brooklyn. According to the present plans Miss Williams will be seen next season in "The Marriage of a Star."

Charles Frohman has engaged Milton Sills, who recently appeared in the support ofCharlotta Nillson, for one of the important roles in "The Happy Marriage," the comedy by Clyde Fitch that opens in New York tomorrow night. Mr. Sills succeeds Mr. Eric Maturin in the parts of John Mayne.

Klaw & Erlanger have acquired for production next season a play by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Charlotte Thompson, entitled "Rebecca." It is founded upon two novels, "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm" and "The Chronicles of Rebecca," written by Miss Wiggin. The story is a simple one.

Martin Harvey, the London manager-actor, has secured the rights to Guimera's "Marta of the Lowlands" for England, Ireland and Scotland, and has signed contracts with the translators, Wallace Gilpatrick and Guido Marburg, for an early production. The latter have refused several offers to put this play into stock.

Miss May Simmon, the "Yiddish Leslie Carter," will play in English under the management of Henry B. Harris next season. Mr. Harris himself discovered Miss Simon. She had been playing on the New York Bowery and Mr. Harris went down to see her. He suggested that she study English and she at once devoted night and day and has mastered it. Miss Simon was a star in Europe before coming to America.

In the minstrel and vaudeville tour for the benefit of the Lambs' Club, Augustus Thomas and De Wolf Hopper will alternate in the minstrel part as interlocutors, and the end men will include William H. Crane, William Collier and Jefferson De Angeles. Victor Herbert is to have charge of the orchestra, Thomas Wise is to be stage director, and Joseph Brooks will have charge of the publicity committee, which will include many prominent press agents. Eugene Cowles will be one of the ballad singers in the first part.

Trixie Cadiz, known in Washington as "The Whirlwind Chorister," is one of the special dancers in "The Follies of 1908."

Francis Wilson's daughter, Adelaide Wilson, will appear here next week with her father in "When Knights Were Bold."

John Tansey, the seven-year-old actor, who has one of the most important roles in "The Truants," played the child in "Jet," with Nannette Comstock early in the season, and later made one of the hits of "This Man and This Woman" in New York. He began his professional career with Nat Goodwin at the age of two years.

Julian Mitchell, who staged "The Follies of 1908," has been responsible for most of the big stage productions in recent years.

Only two survivors of the cast who played "Our American Cousin" the night Lincoln was assassinated are recalled, one Mrs. George Brooks, now playing in "The Great Divide," and Mr. E. A. Emerson, who now resides in Washington.

The Shuberts have acquired for production a comedy by Ferdinand Gottschalk, called "The Europeans." The piece is an adaptation from the German.

The Shuberts are to build another theatre in New York, for which a company has been incorporated. The site is on West Thirty-ninth street between Broadway and the Maxine Elliott Theatre, which the Shuberts manage. Mme. Nazimova is to open the new house in the fall, and the house is to be devoted to the plays of Clyde Fitch and Augustus Thomas.

Mary Mannering will be seen in a modern morality play entitled "Everywoman" next season. It is founded on "Everyman," and is said to be decidedly original in conception and beautiful in treatment.

Addison Pitt, who plays a prominent part in "The Truants," and who has been Mary Mannering's stage manager for several years, is the son of Fannie Addison Pitt, one of the best known of our elder actresses.

THEATRE taohrd aowfywgtaoin etaoo

Weber & Rush announce a burlesque for next season, to be entitled "Teddy's Trip to Africa."

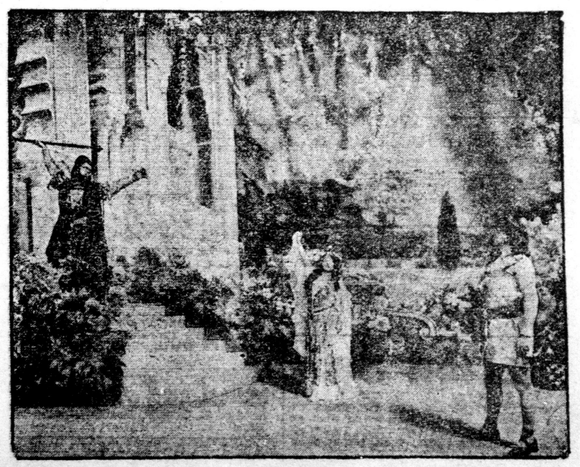
Willard Holcomb has dramatized "St. Elmo" for Vaughn Glaser. The piece is to be tried out in Detroit shortly.

Rida Johnson Young was lately elected one of the directors of the Society of American Dramatists and Composers.

James Callahan, who at one time was one of the star pitchers of the Chicago baseball club, is at present appearing in Richard Carle's "A Boy and a Girl" company.



KNOX WILSON AND ADELAIDE HARLAND,
In the Musical Extravaganza, "The Land of Nod," at the Grand Opera House, Friday Evening, April 23.



Scene from "Parsifal" Which Comes to the Grand on Wednesday, April 28.

AUCTION SALE

of the Residence of the Late Lieut.-Col. Leys

IN SOUTH LONDON.

The residence and grounds of the late Lieut.-Col. Leys, being known as No. 111 Elmwood avenue, will be offered for sale by public auction by the undersigned on Thursday, the 22nd day of April, 1909, at 2:30 p.m., on the premises.

This property comprises about three acres of land, and is one of the finest residences in London. It has all necessary outbuildings and every convenience, also splendid ornamental trees and fruit trees.

Terms liberal, and will be made known on application to the undersigned.

PURDOM & PURDOM, solicitors for executors. J. W. JONES, auctioneer.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1909.

39-1-ywtzx

Auction Sale

Of Household Furniture at 700 Elias street on Monday, April 19, at 10:30 a.m., comprising the household effects of the late Mrs. Gray. J. W. JONES,

b Auctioneer.

Private Sale

Residence J. I. Anderson, 721 Colborne street, Saturday, April 17, and following week: Household furniture, walnut dining-room set, books (theological and fiction), pictures, carpets, sanitary sweeper, golf outfit. 41c

AUCTION SALE

of the valuable factory site and property of the CANADIAN PACKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

There will be offered for sale by auction at MEYERS' BARN, LONDON JUNCTION, on Thursday, 22nd inst., commencing at 1 p.m., three good horses, wagons, sleighs, trucks, robes, harness and other effects of the Canadian Packing Company, Limited.

Also a large quantity of brick, sheet iron, several frame buildings and other property.

Also the following valuable real estate:

Parcel 1—Five acres, lot 71, West Second street, fronting on the second concession of London (Oxford street), convenient to London and to street cars and railway. This property is well suited for market gardening purposes.

Parcel 2—Part of lot 49, West First street, 60x120 feet.

Parcel 3—The valuable factory site, formerly occupied by the company, containing nearly 11 acres, splendidly located, with siding connections with both the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Also about 18 acres of pasture.

For further particulars see posters or apply to the Canadian Packing Company, Limited; THOMAS CLARK, auctioneer, or to FRASER & MOORE, vendors' solicitors, London. 42c-vtx

AUCTION SALE.

Leaded glass and machinery, effects of Mr. H. E. St. George, Monday, April 19, 2:30 p.m., at 74 Fullarton street, consisting in part of one 15-horsepower electric motor, one emery grinder, gaspiping, bevelling stones, one emery iron disk and frame, sand blast blower, switch board, bevelled glass, lead lights, stoves, tubs, stools and various other articles. These goods and chattels are under seizure for rent. No reserve. Terms, cash.

b A. M. HUNT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—W. B. REID HAS been instructed to sell for Mrs. A. B. Dawson, at 32 Alma street, contents of well-furnished house, nearly new, including piano, one of best English makes; everything to be sold, as proprietor is going west. W. B. REID, auctioneer, of London Real Estate, 416 Talbot street. Phone 1895 K. 43c

Auction Sale

Of the Residence and Grounds of the Late Nicholas Wilson

There will be sold by public auction on the premises, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April, 1909, at 2:30 o'clock p.m., the residence and grounds of the late Nicholas Wilson, being the property bounded by Bathurst and Maitland streets and the Hamilton road.

There is on this property the residence, being house No. 278 Maitland street, and a brick cottage.

Terms liberal, and will be made known on day of sale, or on application to the undersigned. PURDOM & PURDOM, solicitors for executors. J. W. JONES, auctioneer. Dated at London, this 17th day of April, A. D. 1909. 43k-17,21,24,26

AUCTION SALE, ESTATE OF WILLIAM Moisse—By an order of the High Court of Justice, parts of lot 26, on the south side of York street, consisting of houses Nos. 1 and 3, and 5 and 7, will be sold by public auction on the premises at 2:30 o'clock on the 19th of April, 1909. For further particulars see posters or apply to Messrs. McKillop & Murphy, Cronyn & Betts & Coleridge, or the Local Master. Dated April 1, 1909. R. K. COWAN, Local Master Supreme Court at London. 31c-t

AUCTION SALE

OF RARE OLD FURNITURE

At the residence of the late Mrs. B. E. Sifton, "Lyndhurst," St. Johns, on

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21

10 A. M. SHARP

43u-ty

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE — Neil Cooper's auction room, 241 Dundas street, on Monday, April 19. Consignment of first-class furniture, nearly new. Handsome oak sideboard, cost $55; mahogany bedroom suite, cost $65; hall rack, new invalid chair, baby carriage, gas stove, iron beds, springs and mattresses, carpets, dressers and stands, cook stove, heating stoves and a lot of other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock. NEIL COOPER, auctioneer. b

GEO. HATCH'S SALES

AUCTION SALE

One carload first-class dairy cows, at the Village of Lambeth, on Thursday, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m. These are a choice lot.

HENRY POOLE, Proprietor.

b GEO. A. HATCH, Auctioneer.

CLEARING AUCTION SALE

Farm stock, implements, hay, potatoes, etc., on Tuesday, April 20, at 1 p.m. sharp, lot 75, E. T. R., near Lambeth. JOHN TUNKS, proprietor; GEO. A. HATCH auctioneer. b

AUCTION SALE

at 742 Nelson street. 1½-story brick-veneer dwelling, all modern; lot 36x110; must be sold, owner leaving the city. Sale, Wednesday, April 21, at 5 p.m. H. BLOUGH, proprietor; GEO. A. HATCH, auctioneer. 43u-ty

Auction Sale

of country residence and six acres of land, at 3 p.m., on April 21, being part of lot 17, con. 3, London Township; 1½-story frame house, barn, etc., fruit trees; near the car line.

R. S. ROCKETT, Proprietor.

37u-t G. A. HATCH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE

Thursday, April 22. The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. N. Austin to sell contents of house, No. 78 Edward street, London South, comprising in part, parlor chairs, carpets, couch, bedroom suites, dining-room set, dishes, gas stove, range, sewing machine, garden tools, sundry other articles. Sale at 2 o'clock. NEIL COOPER, auctioneer. 43u-tx

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

Household furniture, 97 Carling street, Tuesday, April 20, at 10 o'clock; parlor in odd pieces, suites, extension tables, wardrobe, chairs, mattress and springs, sideboard, carpets, dressers and stoves. Terms cash. JOSEPH BROWN.

b Auctioneer.

AUCTIONEERS.

D. LAWSON, AUCTIONEER — FARM stock and implements a specialty. Fraser House, Saturdays. Hubrey Postoffice. 1tf-t

A. R. W. BURROWS, MIDDLEMISS auctioneer for Middlesex and Elgin Counties. Phone connection. Farm sales a specialty. t

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — BRACELET, TWO GOLD bands, twisted, and joined by hinge. Reward. Leave at this office. 41c

LOST—ALL-DARK BRINDLE BULL-DOG pup, wearing heavy brass-studded collar; name, "Major." Reward on return to 424 York street. 43c

WILL PERSON SEEN PICKING UP bag containing money on midnight Belt Line car, Friday, kindly return at once to this office? b

LOST, ON SATURDAY MORNING ON Dundas street or Wellington—A pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses. Reward at 417 Dundas street. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

BARGAIN EXTRAORDINARY! — FEW Elmwood avenue west lots, adjoining Elmwood avenue proper and cars, $125 up, if taken immediately. Box 114, Advertiser. b

FOR SALE NEXT WEEK ONLY—Story and half brick house, new; nice lot, hard and soft water, trees; 804 William. Inquire on premises. 43n

I WILL BUILD YOU A SIX-ROOMED brick-veneer cottage, with cellar and concrete foundation, for $800. Apply Box 6, Ealing P. O. 43n-tyw

SEVEN ACRES, CLOSE TO CITY—ONE and a half story house, greenhouse 25x12, barn 25x18, cement floor, house 14x20; 5,000 tomato plants and 5,000 mixed plants will be given to the purchaser free; this is a beautiful gardening spot. Price, $2,500. Apply Anderson & Hatch. 43u-ty

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR THE COUNTRY, also farm hands. Apply 591 Richmond street. 43c

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES—MUST be sold; bargains for cash. Also Silent Salesman, showcases and cash register. Box 37, Advertiser office. 43c

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING good patent which would be money maker. Only inventor, who wishes to sell outright or on royalty basis, need answer. Give price and brief description. S. M., Box 984 E, Rochester, N. Y. b

PATENTS FOR SALE BY INVENTOR—Automatic engine coupler, uncouples without slack; monkey wrench, quick acting, no screw, no notches; automatic operating mechanism for grain drills. W. J. Stengor, Mohall, North Dakota, U. S. A. b

THE ORGANIZATION OF AN OPERATING and profitable coal mine into a joint stock company offers a splendid chance for small investors who act quickly. The project will stand rigid investigation. Write for information to Canada General Investment Corporation, Limited, 142 A Grain Exchange building, Winnipeg, Man. 37n-tyw

FIRST-CLASS OPENING FOR A LUMBER yard, planing mill and chopper. Box 20, Melbourne, Ont. 42n

FOR SALE — BLACKSMITH SHOP, house, stable, driveshed and two-fifths acre land; reason for selling, owner going west. Apply George H. Smith, Wanstead. 36g

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS EASILY EARN $3 DAILY selling "Vol-Peek" Granite Cement; mends holes in graniteware, etc.; greatest seller ever offered; every housewife buys; over 100% profits. Write for special agents' proposition. R. Nagle, 96 Hallawell, Westmount, Que. 7g-t

AGENT OR STATIONER TO HANDLE a first-class standard brand carbon paper; would appoint as sole agent for London; exceptionally good profits. Canada Carbon Company, Stair building, Toronto. b

UNION MANTLE KEROSENE BURNER—Guaranteed smokeless; 80-candle-power; saves 60% oil; attachable any lamp; lowest prices. Union Light Company, 29 Greenwich avenue, New York. b

AGENTS—WE WANT A GOOD MAN OR woman in every county in Canada to sell our Medicated Toilet Soaps and Family Remedies, in combination packages. From one to four sold in every house. The greatest sellers ever offered to agents. One hundred per cent profit. Write today for full particulars. The F. E. Karn Company, Limited, corner Queen and Victoria streets, Toronto, Canada. tf-tyw

WANTED.

WANTED — SECOND - HAND PONY cart. 106 Masonic Temple. Phone 2251. For sale—Buggy pole for ponies. 43n

WANTED — FIFTY BUSHELS SEED potatoes; variety, Delawares; state price. Box 34, Advertiser. 43c

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED AT once by small family. Box 31, Advertiser. 42c

WANTED—INFORMATION REGARDING good business for sale; not particular about character, size or location; prefer to deal with owner; give price and full description. Address L. D., Box 984 H, Rochester, N. Y. 37bc-t

WANTED TO RENT—A GENERAL store, with about $3,000 stock. Address Box 28, Advertiser. 41c

FIRST-CLASS PANTMAKER. APPLY B. Gidley & Son, 404 Clarence street. 41c

WASHING WANTED—FAMILY PREFERRED. Work called for. Miss Strachan, 347 Wellington street.

WANTED—FURNITURE TO STORE in the brightest, cleanest storage in London. Rates reasonable. Call and talk it over with us.

Central Storage & Exchange

834-336 CLARENCE ST., NEAR YORK.

PERSONAL.

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

FREE—YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FROM cradle to grave. What I tell comes true; send three 2c stamps and birth date to E. Gooley, Box 59, Norton Mills, Vt. b

MARRY RICH—BIG LIST OF DESCRIPTIONS and photos sent free, sealed. Address Standard Corresponding Club, Box 607, Grayslake, Ill. 13tf-t

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Men's class, 9:45, conducted by Mrs. J. J. Baker. All men invited. Rev. T. T. Shields preaches, 11 and 7. Evening subject, "A True Conversion." Baptism in evening.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—REV. T. B. Clarke, pastor. Services as usual.

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Evening subject, "Manliness." Special sermon to young men. Strangers made welcome.

ADVANCED THOUGHT MEETING, Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, St. George's Hall, Richmond street, near Huron and Erie. Subject, "What Would Jesus Do?" Ladies and gentlemen cordially invited. b

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON. "Class welcome." First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—11 a.m., Rev. G. A. Andrew, on Galatians vi., 14; 7 p.m., Rev. Dyson Hague, on Psalm cxviii., 24. Holy Communion after evening service.

CATHEDRAL, ST. PAUL'S — HOLY Communion, 8:30 a.m. and 11. Matins, 10:15; preacher, Rev. J. G. Perdue, M.A. Evensong, 7 o'clock; preacher, the Precentor.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Morning, Rev. J. J. Teasdall; evening, Mr. C. B. Keenleyside.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. Morning, Communion; afternoon, Sabbath School and Bible Class; evening, "Getting Acquainted."

CHAPTER HOUSE, UNITARIAN—SERVICE Sunday evening, 7:30; subject, "The Way of Salvation," Louis J. Richards, Albany, N. Y. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHRIST CHURCH — REV. ROGER Howard, rector. Holy Communion, 8:30 a.m. Other services as usual.

CHRISTIAN WORKERS' CHURCH King street—Rev. G. A. Mackenzie, pastor. Services as usual.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Frederick E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "Neighborliness" evening, "The Wolf at the Door." The choir will repeat a part of their Easter music. Everybody welcome.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. E. B. Lanceley, pastor. Rev. W. J. Smith, of Guelph, will preach morning and evening. Morning—Anthem, "Festival Te Deum" (Buck). Evening—Anthem, "At Even, Ere the Sun Was Set" (Turner); duet, "Love Divine" (Stainer). Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, Arthur J. Bowen. Morning theme, "Flowers"; evening, "Passover." All welcome.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Morning, Rev. H. A. Graham; evening, the pastor; subject "A Business Proposition."

EVANGELIST BELCHER'S SUBJECT, "Sequel to the Resurrection." Appropriate music and singing, Sunday night, York Street Mission. Morning, Mr. John Donaldson. Sunday School, 10 a.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST, corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday service at 11 .m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "The Doctrine of Atonement." The Sunday School at 11 a.m. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every week-day, from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Rev. D. A. Armstrong, of Frome, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. All welcome.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH—REV. W. L. Rutledge, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at both services, 11 a.m., "Life's Open Doors"; 7 p.m., "The Supreme Master."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. The pastor will preach morning and evening. Easter musical programme will be repeated.

GLOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD and Grey street—Mr. John Pinches, of Detroit, gives an address to Christians at 8:30 p.m., and preaches the Gospel at 7. Come.

HAMILTON ROAD PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. John W. Smith, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

HILL STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Anniversary services on Sunday. Rev. J. Thomas, M.A., of Brigden, will preach morning and evening. Liberal offerings are needed and confidently expected on the occasion.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Morning, pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird; "Echoes of Laymen's Missionary Congress"; evening, Rev. J. J. Teasdale.

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN tor, will preach. Morning, "Thou Shalt Not Kill"; evening, "Rest." Strangers welcome.

ACCEPT THIS INVITATION TO THE Latter-Day Saints. Services by local ministry at 11 and 7.

MAITLAND STREET BAPTIST Church—C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach. Reception of members and Communion in the evening.

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

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH—Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "A Short Creed"; evening, "Christ Loosing Our Bonds." Brotherhood Bible Class and Sunday School at 3 p.m. Everybody welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "Limitations"; evening, "What is the Bible?" Men's Bible Class at 3; "Jesus' Conflict With the Rulers." The new organ will be opened by Clemens on Monday evening.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Services, 11 and 7. Rector, Very Rev. E. Davis, D.D.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—REV. W. T. Hill, rector. All sittings free in evening.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL Church — Rev. Reinhard Wobus, 104 High street. Sunday School, 10 a.m. German service, 11 a.m.; English service, 7 p.m.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. A. J. Vining, pastor. Morning subject, "A Remarkable Wedding"; evening subject, "In the Hands of a Mob." Seats free, all welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. H. A. Graham, pastor. Epworth League anniversary Sunday, 11 a.m., Rev. George Dewey; subject, "The Importance and Value of the Pledge"; 7 p.m., Rev. J. W. Baird, B.A.; subject, "The Epworth Tide." Special music by the Epworth Leaguers.

OSTEOPATHY.

HEDLEY V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC physician. Consultation free. 554 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Association. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 2628. Office, 212 Dundas street.

SIGNS.

"THE SIGNRY," MARLEY & WEEKES, at the old stand, 272 Dundas street. Original signs, show cards. Phone 1845.

REMOVED TO NEW PREMISES—BUY signs here. Phone 2943. Jenkins Sign Company, 388 Richmond, upstairs, opposite City Hall.

PERSONAL.

I FORBID ANYONE TO EXTEND ANY credit whatever in my name. Mrs. Bruce, 24½ Palace street. b

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS I HAVE NOT YET RENTED MY cattle ranch, lot 1, con. 8, Brooke, I will take in grazing as usual. A. C. Attwood, Vanneck. b

HOUSES, ROOMS TO LET.

BUSINESS FLAT TO LET

Two upper floors, Imperial Bank Building, corner King and Richmond streets. Premises suitable for lodge rooms or light manufacturing. Premises will be remodelled to suit the tenant. b

TO LET — HOUSE, NO. 305 GREY street; 4 large bedrooms; rent, $14 a month. Apply 262 Ottaway avenue. b

LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING—BEDROOM furnished; use of kitchen; with private family; cars pass. 372 Horton. 42c

HIGH STREET, SOUTH LONDON—New two-story house, pleasant position, every convenience; good cellars, furnace, bathroom complete, gas and electric; $15. 2 Masonic Temple. b

HOUSE TO LET — SEVEN-ROOMED cottage, $25 down, $8 per month. 45 Briscoe. Ridout car. b

TO LET—COUPLE FURNISHED BEDROOMS, well-heated; use of home. 425 Dundas street.

TO LET—$12 MONTH; TWO-STORY; eight rooms. All conveniences. Good locality. Apply 45 Bricoe. Ridout car. b

TWO-STORY BRICK, MODERN CONVENIENCES, No. 18 Beaconsfield avenue; ready to rent. Apply 43 Beaconsfield. 43n

HOUSE TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK, all modern conveniences, 474 Princess avenue. Apply Mr. Wm. Morrison, boots and shoes, 123 Dundas street. b

MARKET GARDEN ON PIPE LINE, 4½ acres and nice brick house and barn, 2 acres of raspberries; would make fine summer residence; cars pass it; possession at once; $12 monthly to good tenant. Apply Bayly & Bayly, barristers, London. 43tf-tzx

TO LET AT 179 DUNDAS STREET—Two offices on first floor. Apply 445 Richmond street. 45g

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 867½ Waterloo street. Apply next door north. 54tf-xty

SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE—RENT, $8. Apply 682 Adelaide street. 39c-ywt

TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—400 Oxford street; all modern conveniences. Apply 431 Waterloo. 39c-ywt

TO RENT—OFFICE, WITH VAULT, IN Carling block. Apply to T. H. Carling of F. J. Hammond. 47tf-ywt

HOUSE AND FIVE ACRES, IMMEDIATELY adjoining city. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, barrister, etc., 418½ Talbot street. ywt

TO RENT—STABLE AND CARRIAGE house, room for two horses. J. A. Croden, 242 Dundas street. 42c

TO RENT—GOOD WORKSHOP, 18x30. J. A. Croden, 242 Dundas street. 42c

TO LET—TEN-ROOMED HOUSE, NO. 282 Princess avenue; all modern conveniences. Apply J. R. Shuttleworth. Phone 831. 42tf

SEVEN-ROOMED COTTAGE TO LET—Gas, bathroom, in good order. Apply 476 Dufferin avenue, for rent and particulars. 42c

NO. 13 EDWARD STREET — EIGHT rooms, modern improvements; rent, $13. Apply 133 Langarth street. Phone 2197. 39c-ywt

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 9 rooms, $14 a month. Apply 60 Stanley street. 31n15,16,17,20,22,24

FOR RENT—COMFORTABLE NINE-ROOMED house, pleasantly situated; moderate rent. A Morphy & Co., 178 Dundas street. 41c

TO LET—NEW BRICK HOUSE, EIGHT rooms, modern conveniences; situated Highbury avenue, London Junction. Apply John A. Stewart, London Junction. 41c

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, 364½ (IN the rear) King street; rent, $11. Apply 364 King. Also large cottage, No. 190 Nelson street; rent, $8. Apply London Soap Company.

FOR RENT—ENLARGED NEW RESTAURANT, "Lakeside," ice cream parlor, booths, etc., opposite P. M. R. R. Station, Port Stanley; will rent for season. Address Lakeside Pleasure Company, Limited, St. Thomas, Ont. 40n

LARGE BUILDING, DUNDAS STREET, suitable for warehouse or for manufacturing; rent moderate. Apply B. A. Mitchell. 39ug

FOR RENT—1½-STORY NEW BRICK, modern, 810 Princess avenue. G. A. Hatch, auctioneer. 39tf

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS and pictures—Separate rooms, clean and dry. Rates reasonable. John J. Biggs, 97 Carling.

TO LET—711 LORNE AVENUE, MODERN conveniences. Apply 487 English street. 27tf

TO LET AND FOR SALE—HOUSES and vacant lots in north and east ends of city. Apply Wm. Wyatt, 371 St. James.

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS—Largest in city. Good storage. 395 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

FOREST CITY UNION MOVING VANS—Largest improved vans in city. Furniture and pianos carefully moved. W. A. Broughton (successor to John Biggs). Storage, 97 Carling street. Phones: 1162; residence, 1444.

HOUSE TO LET, FURNISHED. APPLY Kilgour Couch Company. 48tf

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. KEENE'S FURNITURE STORE REMOVED to 15 Masonic Temple. Second-hand stoves.

CARPETS REMODELLED, CLEANED and laid promptly; all hand work. W. Thorne, 830 York street. Phone 1764.

PAINTING AND RUBBER-TIRING AT reasonable prices. First-class job. Gould & Mohan, rear 253½ Dundas.

ALL KINDS PAINTING—GRAINING my specialty. Prices right. Work guaranteed. Thomas Boon, 419 Grosvenor. Phone 2351.

ELECTRO-PLATING, NICKEL AND antique finishing our specialty. Bicycle parts renickeled. Beltz, 94 Carling.

INSURANCE.

THE ARCHIBALD McPHERSON INSURANCE AGENCY

P. M. MILLMAN.

Fire, Accident and Plate Glass. 106 Masonic Temple. Phone 745.

E. J. MACROBERT

insures all classes of property at reasonable rates. Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance effected. Money to loan on real estate on easy terms. Phone 449. Office, 107 Masonic Temple, London, Ont. ywt

G. M. GUNN & SON—ESTABLISHED 1859. General insurance agents. Ten fire companies. Next Free Press. Phone 321.

GARMENT CUTTING.

WE FURNISH DESIGNING TUITION of undoubted merit, and modern methods of preparing work for quick construction. Patterns to measure. K. Franks, 243 Dundas street.

What we are noted for:

Our Splendid Prescription Service.

It's a reputation that has been obtained by providing the best and purest in drugs, and unexcelled service. We have never striven to make any of our side lines detract from our original and most important business—pharmacy.

W. T. Strong

Chemist and Druggist,
184 DUNDAS STREET.

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple. tzx

BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

COMBINGS WANTED — SELL YOUR combings, any shade. 222½ Dundas street. ywt

BROKERS.

FOR SALE—NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION stock. John Wright, stockbroker, 437 Richmond street, London, Ont. Phone 693. zxt

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO MEN AND TWO women to sell new Williams Sewing Machines. Salary or commission. 247 Dundas street. ywt

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASHPALT CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

ARCHITECTS.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT, 111 (first floor), Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

MOORE, HENRY & MUNRO, ARCHITECTS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, LAND SURVEYORS, ALBION BUILDING.
JOHN M. MOORE. FRED HENRY.
J. VICAR MUNRO.

TALBOT HENNESSY, ARCHITECT, London Loan building (formerly Oddfellows' Hall), Dundas street. Telephone 1829.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT, 461 Talbot.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Childs, druggist, 632 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 59 Dundas street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. zxt

J. PARNELL MORRIS, ORGANIST AND choirmaster, Dundas Centre Methodist Church. Voice culture, solo singing, piano, organ, theory. 445 Colborne. Phone 1561.

MISS JEAN ROBB, ELOCUTIONIST and soprano vocalist, teacher of elocution. Accepts concert engagements. 250 Queen's avenue.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, PIANO, organ, harmony, counterpoint and singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. Telephone.

VERNE L. HEWER, CONCERT BARITONE — Vocal instructor, Alma College; leader Wellington Methodist choir. Absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Headquarters, Hewer's Male Quartette and Concert Company, 211 Dundas street, London.

STUDIOS — HEINTZMAN'S, DUNDAS, and 870 Wellington; phone 2671. J. Lamont Galbraith, voice production in song and speech. Ave Galbraith, advanced pianoforte.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$1,600 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Box 30, Advertiser. 41c

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

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

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

PRIVATE AND TRUST MONEY TO loan on farm and city property; lowest rates; amounts and terms to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street.

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

DENTAL CARDS.

DR. BENTLEY, DENTIST, OVER Toronto Bank, Dundas and Adelaide. Phone 2463.

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

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Specialty, preservation natural teeth. 1583½ Dundas. Phone 976.

HOTEL CARDS.

HOTEL HARRISON — GOOD MEALS and good rooms. Rates reasonable. King and Talbot. t

KING EDWARD HOTEL (LATE BRITANNIA House), corner Wellington and York. Remodelled. J. H. Cook, proprietor.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—$1 AND UP-WARD. Dundas and Wellington. Wm. J. Wright, proprietor.

DOMINION HOUSE, ADJOINING Grand Trunk Railway station, London. J. J. Cox, proprietor.

HOTEL WINDSOR, OPPOSITE MARKET, London — Rates, $1 to $1.25. Charles James.

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F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor. Bank Toronto Chambers, Richmond street.

VETERINARY SURGEONS

TAMLIN & SCOTT—OFFICE AND HOSPITAL, 458 Talbot street. Phone 385; residence phone 763.

TENNENT & McDONALD, VETERINARY surgeons—Office, 127 King street; residence and infirmary, King and Wellington. Phones: Office, 668; residence, 278.

PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.

MAKING SICK, WEAK, DELICATE people permanently strong. Phone 2565. Corner Maple and Talbot. ywt

Joint Savings Accounts at THE BANK OF TORONTO

Are proving to be a very great convenience to many of our friends. With these accounts—

Either of two persons of the household may deposit or withdraw money.

Interest is paid on all balances twice a year.

In the event of the death of either party, the survivor may withdraw the money.

CAPITAL $4,000,000
RESERVE $4,500,000

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Anyway, I've a lot of new Local Views at Five for Five Cents.

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THE LITTLE DRUG STORE,
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1420. zxt

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 316 QUEEN'S avenue, London. Electrical treatment diseases of women a specialty.

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

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

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

DR. McLELLAN, EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat. Hours, 10 to 4; evenings and Sundays by appointment only. Office, 564 Richmond.

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

DR. ECCLES WILL NOT BE IN HIS office again till about May 1.

DR. CHARLES E. JARVIS, HOMOEOPATHIST, 775 Dundas street. Phone 687.

DR. HUGHES, 234 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Telephone 536. Hours, 11-3, 7-8.

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

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

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., CORNER Dundas and Colborne. Specialty, surgery, including diseases of women.

D. HUTCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (ENGLAND)—Special surgical diseases. 439 Park avenue.

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

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

DR. ALICE JAMIESON, 381 WELLINGTON street. Hours, 11 to 1, 3 to 5.

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

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

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

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

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND M.R.C.S. (England)—207 King. Phone 529.

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##

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

FAIR-SIZED MARKET AND PRICES STAPLE

Oats Show Slight Advance—Not Much Poultry and Small Demands.

There was a very fair-sized market today, despite the muddy roads, but the prices were very stable, and there was little advance in most line.

Oats showed a tendency to advance somewhat, $1 46 being paid for some loads, and there being a strong demand. Hay remained about the same, bringing $12 50, though it was mostly sold for $12.

Pork had a very slow sale, though the price remained firm.

Potatoes were in great demand and there was a fair supply. The price jumped to 85 cents, though the prevailing price was 80 cents.

Other vegetables were scarce, with lettuce, rhubarb and radishes selling at high prices, and even at this the supply was small.

The supply of poultry was very small, and there was little demand.

Eggs were plentiful and showed a tendency to drop in price. Butter remained about the same, or slightly lower in price. Some sales were reported at 20 cents, but could not be verified. The sales were slow.

The prevailing prices on the market today were:

Grain.

Wheat, per bu	$1 05	to	$1 15
Oats, per bu	1 35	to	1 46
Barley, per cwt	1 24	to	1 28
Corn, per cwt	1 25	to	1 35
Peas, per bu	75	to	80
Buckwheat, per cwt	1 25	to	1 30
Beans, per bu	1 15	to	1 60
Rye, per bu	1 05	to	1 10

Hides and Wool.

Wool, washed, lb	15	to	17
Wool, unwashed, lb	8	to	9
Hides, No. 1, lb	8	to	8
Hides, No. 2, lb	7	to	7
Hides, No. 3, lb	6	to	6
Tallow, rendered, lb	5	to	6
Tallow, rough, lb	3	to	4
Sheepskins, each	75	to	1 25
Calfskins, No. 1, lb	10	to	12
Calfskins, No. 2, lb	9	to	10

Poultry Dressed.

Turkeys, per lb	23	to	23
Chickens, per pair	1 00	to	1 50
Chickens, each	50	to	75
Chickens, per lb	12	to	14
Old fowl, per lb	11	to	12

Poultry, Alive.

Turkeys, per lb	17	to	18
Geese, per lb	9	to	10
Ducks, per lb	11	to	12
Chickens, per lb	12	to	13
Old fowl, per lb	9	to	11

Live Stock.

Select hogs, per cwt	7 00	to	7 00
Fat sows, cwt	6 25	to	6 50
Stags, per cwt	2 00	to	2 00
Export cattle, cwt	4 50	to	5 00
Milch cows, each	30 00	to	55 00

Vegetables.

Potatoes, per bag	75	to	85
Turnips, per bag	30	to	40
Beets, per bu	30	to	35
Parsnips, per bu	40	to	50
Onions, per bu	50	to	70
Celery, 12 bunches	35	to	45
Cabbage, 12 bunches	30	to	80
Lettuce, per dozen	30	to	60
Carrots, per bu	25	to	30
Sage, per dozen	15	to	15
Savory, per dozen	15	to	15
Rhubarb, per dozen	75	to	1 00
Green onions, per dozen	30	to	40
Radishes, per dozen	25	to	50

Dairy Produce.

Butter, creamery, lb	28	to	28
Butter, rolls, lb	24	to	26
Butter, crock, lb	23	to	24
Eggs, crate, per dozen	17	to	18
Eggs, fresh-laid, dozen	18	to	20
Honey, strained, lb	10	to	12
Honey, in comb	12	to	15

Butchers' Meats.

Beef, by the carcase	7 00	to	8 50
Beef, forequarters, cwt	6 50	to	8 00
Beef, hindquarters, cwt	7 50	to	9 00
Mutton, per cwt	7 00	to	8 00
Veal, per cwt	6 50	to	8 25
Lamb, per cwt	12 00	to	13 00
Dressed hogs, cwt	9 45	to	9 75
Pork, hindquarters, cwt	10 00	to	11 00
Pork, forequarters, cwt	9 00	to	10 00

Fruit.

Apples, per barrel	3 75	to	5 00
Apples, per bag	1 50	to	2 00

Hay and Straw.

Hay, per ton	10 00	to	12 50
Straw, per load	3 75	to	5 00
Straw, per ton	6 00	to	6 50

Millfeed.

Shorts, wholesale, ton	23 00	to	23 00
Shorts, retail, ton	25 00	to	25 00
Bran, wholesale, ton	23 00	to	23 00
Bran, retail, ton	25 00	to	25 00

Seeds.

Alsike, per bu	10 00	to	10 00
Lucern or alfalfa, bu	12 00	to	12 00
Clover, per bu	6 50	to	9 00
Timothy, per bu	2 75	to	2 75
Blue grass, per bu	1 50	to	2 00
Millet, per bu	1 25	to	1 75
Japanese millet, per bu	7 50	to	7 50
Oats, per bu	1 10	to	2 50
Barley, per bu	1 75	to	2 00
Peas, per bu	1 40	to	1 75
Beans, per bu	2 00	to	3 00
Spring wheat, per bu	1 65	to	1 75
Buckwheat, per bu	1 50	to	2 00
Flint corn, per bu	1 50	to	2 00
Dent corn, per bu	1 15	to	1 50
Fodder corn, per bu	1 15	to	2 50

BEANS.

DETROIT.

Detroit, April 16.—Beans—Spot $2 44; May, $2 48 bid.

GRAIN.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 16.—Local prices did not ease off much in the grain markets today as the result of yesterday's break on western exchanges. Traders took the view that the break represented speculative loses only, and that there was still a big export demand for wheat. Flour prices were also maintained. Local dealers' quotations:

Manitoba Wheat—For delivery after the opening of navigation, No. 1 northern, $1 27½; No. 2 northern, $1 24½, on track at lake ports.

Ontario Wheat—No. 2 red, white or mixed, $1 18 to $1 20 outside.

Barley—No. 2, 63c to 65c; No. 3 extra, 60c to 61c; No. 3, 58c to 59c outside.

Oats—No. 2 white, 45c to 46c; No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c outside; No. 2 western, 50c to 51c, all-rail; on track at bay ports, 47½c; No. 3, 46¾c, on track at bay ports.

Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 74½c to 75c; No. 3 yellow, 73½c to 74c; Canadian, none offering, 71c to 72c, Toronto freights.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 64c to 65c.

Rye—No. 2, 72c to 73c outside.

Peas—No. 2, 96c to 96½c.

Manitoba Flour—Quotations at Toronto are: First patents, $6 to $6 40; second patents, $5 50 to $5 90; strong bakers, $5 40 to $5 80.

Ontario Flour—Ninety per cent winter wheat patents, $4 60 to $4 80 outside, in buyers' sacks, exporters bidding $4 50 to $4 60.

Millfeed—Manitoba bran, $22 to $23 per ton; shorts, $24 to $25, on track at Toronto; Ontario bran, $25; shorts, $26, on track at Toronto.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, April 17

Wheat, May	1 27½	1 28½	1 27	1 28¼
July	1 17¼	1 18⅝	1 17¼	1 18⅜
Corn, May	69⅝	70	69⅝	69⅞
July	67⅜	68¼	67⅛	68¼
Oats, May	55⅞	56	55⅜	55⅞
July	49⅜	49¾	48¾	48⅞
Pork, May	18 17	18 20	18 15	18 20
July	18 15	18 20	18 12	18 20
Lard, May	10 35	10 40	10 35	10 40
July	10 50	10 52	10 47	10 52
S. Ribs, May	9 50	9 55	9 50	9 55
July	9 67	9 70	9 65	9 67

COTTON.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 15.—The bull movement in cotton was continued today, with business more active and excited than for months past.

New high records for the season were established, with July selling at 10.45c and October at 10.25c late in the day, 27 to 32 points higher than last night's close, and between $6 and $6 50 a bale above the recent low level.

The close was strong, and within a point or two of the top advance of 25 to 32 points.

The rise was accompanied by rumors that Patten, the wheat broker, was buying cotton.

New York, April 15.—Cotton—Futures closed strong. Closing bids: April, 10.43c; May, 10.44c; June, 10.43c; July, 10.43c; August, 10.35c; September, 10.25c; October, 10.26c; November, 10.23c; December, 10.24c; January, 10.20c; March, 10.20c.

Spot closed quiet, 20 points higher; middling uplands, 10.65c; middling gulf, 10.90c; sales, 1,013 bales.

New York, April 16.—Cotton—Futures opened barely steady; May, 10.40c; July, 10.42c; August, 10.29c; October, 10.24c; November, 10.24c; December, 10.20c; January, 10.16c; March, 10.16c offered.

New York, April 17.—Cotton—Futures closed steady. Closing bids: April 10.40c; May, 10.41s; June, 10.40c; July, 10.43c; August, 10.34c; September, 10.23c; October, 10.23c; November, 10.21c; December, 10.22c; January, 10.17c; March, 10.16c.

Spot closed 15 points higher; middling uplands, 10.65c; middling gulf, 11c; no sales.

SUGAR.

TORONTO.

Toronto, April 16.—Quotations wholesale today were: Montreal granulated, barrel, $4.80; yellow, barrel, $4.40; Paris lumps, 100-lb. boxes, per cwt., $5.75; do., 50-lb. boxes, per cwt., $5.85; do., 25-lb. boxes, per cwt $6.05; Acadia granulated, bags, barrel, $4.70; Beaver, granulated, bags, $4.50.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 16.—Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3.42c; centrifugal, 96c test, 3.92c; molasses sugar, 3.17c; refined steady. Molasses quiet.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 16.—The market for coffee futures opened steady at a decline of five to ten points in response to lower French cables and scattered liquidation, which may have been encouraged by reports of a slack spot demand. Business was only moderately active with the close steady at a net loss of five to ten points. Sales were reported of 15,000 bags, including April and May, $6.80; July, $6.35; September, $6.05; October and December, $5.85.

Spot quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8¼c; No. 4 Santos, 9½c; mild dull; Cordova, 9¼c to 13c.

DAIRY.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 16.—Butter steady; creameries, 22c to 28c; dairies, 19c to 25c.

Cheese firm; dairies, 16¼c to 16½c; twins, 15½c to 16c; young Americans, 15¾c to 16c; long horns, 15¾c to 16c.

NEW YORK.

New York, April 16.—Butter firm and unchanged; receipts, 3,829.

Cheese firm and unchanged; receipts 1,248.

TODAY'S STOCKS.

Special to H. C. Becher & Co., from Harris, Winthrop & Co., New York.

New York, April 17.—The week ends with a small rally from the low prices. Considerable liquidation has taken place, especially in the standard stocks, and it is now a question whether it has been sufficient to clear the market of weekly held accounts. The decline was heavy but gradual, declines were partially prevented by pool operations in specialties. Towards the close there was considerable strength in Reading on rumors of favorable commodities clause decision on Monday. This helped the entire list. I feel that profits should be taken on strong spots until something particularly favorable turns up to induce the larger interests to engage in bullish operations again.

New York, April 17, 10 a.m., Wall street—Senator Aldrich will make his statement and open the tariff discussion on Monday.

Turkish situation still much unsettled.

Coal operators meet in New York on Monday.

Bradstreets says, taken as a whole, there is a slightly larger business doing.

Dunn's Review says although movement of trade is slow, it is steadily in direction of improvement.

Banks gained on week's currency movement, $697,000.

Republic Steel at present operating about 70 per cent of normal.

Demand for finished steel continues to improve, but only very gradually.

Some Boston authorities think copper consumption will equal output by June 1.

Trunk lines will reduce grain rates to New York, April 22, to compete with Canadian roads.

Regular dividend on Pennsylvania Steel, preferred.

Chicago, April 16.—Following yesterday's sensational market trading in wheat it has been nervous. Patten has said to be a buyer. July opened ⅛c to ½c lower at $1.16 to $1.16½; May, unchanged to ⅜c lower, at $1.27¼ to $1.27⅝, and Sept. 1c to 1½c higher at $1.06½ to $1.06⅝. The story that Mr. Patten has employed a bodyguard has no proper foundation. The colored man has been at the same door taking visitors' cards for a generation. He was there before the name of Patten had been on of prominence.

NEW YORK.

Reported by C. N. Spencer, Stockbroker, Market Lane, for The Advertiser.

New York, April 17.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	74⅛	75¼	73⅞	74¾
American Sugar	132⅞	133	132⅛	132⅞
Amer. Locomotive	53	54¼	52½	54¼
American Foundry	49⅜	49⅜	49¼	49¼
American Refining	86⅝	87⅞	86⅜	87⅜
Amer. Cotton Oil	59⅜	58⅜	58	58
Atchison, com.	105½	106¾	105¾	106¾
Baltimore & Ohio	111⅜	112¼	111½	112¼
Brooklyn Transit	75⅞	76½	75⅝	76½
Canadian Pacific	173⅝	174	173	174
Chesapeake & Ohio	75⅞	77	75⅞	77
Chicago & G. W.	5¼	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	37	37½	36⅞	37½
Distillers	38½	39	38¼	39
Erie, com.	29⅜	30¼	29½	30¼
Erie, pfd.	46⅝			
G. Northern, pfd	142	143¾	142	143¾
Illinois Central	144⅜	145	143¾	145
Inter-Met., pfd.	43½	43¾	43½	43¾
Kansas & Texas	42	42	41¾	42
Kansas & Tex., pfd.	74⅜			
Louisville & Nash	136¾	137¾	136¾	137¾
Missouri Pacific	72½	73½	72½	73½
New York Central	129	130	129	130
Northern Pacific	142⅜	143½	142	143½
Norfolk & Western	91	91½	91	91½
National Lead	86¾	88¾	86¾	88¾
Ontario & Western	47¾	48⅜	47⅝	48¾
Pennsylvania	133¼	134⅛	133¼	134⅛
People's Gas	115½	116	115½	116
Pressed Steel Car	37			
Reading	138½	141⅝	138	141⅝
Rock Island	25⅞	26½	25⅝	26⅝
Southern Railway	27¾	28¼	27¾	28⅛
Southern Ry., pfd	66	66⅝	66	66⅝
Southern Pacific	118⅝	119⅞	118⅝	119¾
St. Paul	147¼	148	146⅞	148
Texas Pacific	33	33⅛	33	33⅛
Union Pacific	184½	186⅜	184⅜	186⅜
Central Leather	28⅞	29	28⅞	29
U. S. Steel	50	51	50	50⅞
U. S. Steel, pfd	114⅛	114¼	114⅛	114¼
Wabash, com.	13⅜			
Wabash, pfd.	46½	46⅞	45⅜	46⅞
Western Union Tel.	69¼	69⅞	69¼	69⅞

MONTREAL

Montreal April 17, 1909.

	Asked.	Bid
Bell Telephone	145	144
Packers A	92¾	..
Packers B	92⅜	91½
Can. Converters	..	40
Canadian Pacific	174	173½
Detroit Electric	90	58¾
Dominion Coal, com	67	65
Dominion Coal, pref	..	111
Dominion Iron & Steel	34	33⅞
Dominion Iron & Steel, pref	128	127⅞
Halifax Electric	111¼	110
Havana Electric, com	51½	51
Illinois Traction, pref	93	92¾
Lake of the Woods, com	103	101
Laurentide Paper, com	..	115
Mexican L. & P.	75¾	..
Montreal L. H. & P.	114⅜	114⅛
Montreal Street Railway	210⅛	210
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal	..	57½
Ogilvie Milling, com	115¼	115
R. & O. Navigation	82½	80¾
Rio de Janeiro	109	97
Toledo	13½	..
Toronto Railway	124½	..
Twin City	104⅞	104
Winnipeg Electric	103	..
Penman, com	50¼	50
Reserve	285	284¾
Textile, com	64¾	63
Penman	50¾	50
Asbestos	93	92½
Bank of Commerce	173	174
Eastern Townships Bank	160	..
Hochelaga	144¾	144¼
Merchants Bank	193	162
Molsons Bank	204	..
Bank of Montreal	250	248
Bank of Nova Scotia	284	283¼
Quebec Bank	125¼	125
Royal Bank	221¾	220
Union Bank	..	135¾
Quebec Railway, com	53	52
Porto Rica	46	45
Cement	135	125
Canada Colored Cotton	..	50
Dominion Textile, pref	98¾	97
Montreal Cotton	125	..
Quebec Railway bonds	..	99½
Converters	39	..
Dominion Cotton Bonds	100	99½
Halifax Tramway Bonds	..	100
Keewatin Milling Bonds	..	105
Lake of the Woods Bonds	..	107
Mexican L. & P. Bonds	..	87½
Montreal H. & P. Bonds	..	98¾
N. S. Steel Bonds	..	106½
Nova Scotia Con. Bonds	..	101½
Ogilvie Bonds	110½	108
Rio Janeiro Bonds	..	91
Textile Bonds, A	92½	90
Textile Ser. B	100	93½
Textile Ser. C	92½	90
Winnipeg Electric Bonds	100	93
Radial	102	100

Closing Sales: C. P. R., 25 and 25 at 173¾, 10 at 173⅞, 110 and 125 at 173, 75 at 173½; Montreal Railway, 17 and 25 at 210; Power, 100 and 75 at 114¼, 45 and 10 at 114; Twin City, 50 at 104⅜; Havana, common, 10 at 50½, 25 at 51; Illinois, 105 at 93; Mackay, 10 at 76, 1 at 76½, 15 at 76; Toronto Railway, 25 and 75 at 124½, 10 and 215 at 124, 15 at 124¼, 100 at 124⅛; R. & O., 10 at 82½, 50 at 82; Iron, common, 25 at 33⅜, 650 at 33½, 250 at 33¾, 125 at 33½, 75 at 33⅝, 25 at 33¾, 25 at 34, 75 at 33⅞, 325, 225 and 200 at 34; Penmans, 35 at 50, 50 at 50¼, 25 at 50; Switch, preferred, 12 at 104 Textile, preferred, 3 at 88; Reserve, 1,230 at 2.85, 1,000 at 2.84½, 500 at 2.88 (30 days); Woods, common, 15 at 102; Iron, preferred, 325 and 376 at 126, 200 and 140 at 126½, 210 at 126, 2 at 124, 25 at 125⅞, 150 at 126, 150, 10 and 50 at 126½, 50, 25 and 50 at 126⅞, 2, 25 and 50 at 124¾, 10 at 126½, 25 at 126⅞, 140 at 127, 100 at 127¼, 3 at 126¾, 50 and 10 at 127⅛, 50 and 25 at 127¾, 325 and 50 at 128; Bank of Montreal, 2 at 248; Union Bank, 10 at 135½; Bank of Commerce, 5 at 174, 50 at 173¾; Rio, bonds, 5,000 at 93; Royal Bank, 10 at 221; Ogilvie, common, 25 at 115, 25 at 115; Iron, bonds, 1,000 at 91 flat.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Ont., April 17

	Asked.	Bid
Packers A	..	91½
Packers B	91	..
Bell Telephone	149	..
Canada General Electric	..	111
Canadian Pacific Ry	..	173
City Dairy, com	29	26
City Dairy, pref	99	88
C. N. W. Land	195	..
Consumers Gas	..	205
Crow's Nest	95	..
Detroit United	..	57¼
Dominion Coal, com	..	65
Dominion Steel com	34¼	33½
Dominion Steel, pfd	128¼	127¼
Dominion Telegraph	..	105
Duluth, com	17¾	17¼
Electric Development	..	55
Illinois Traction, pref	..	92½
Lake of the Woods	105	..
Laurentide Paper com	..	113
Laurentide Paper, pref	..	117
McKay, com	75¾	74¾
McKay, pref	73	72½
Mexican L. & P.	75	74
Northern Navigation	108	107
N. S. Steel, com	..	57
Prairie Lands	..	100
Rio Jan Tram	100	..
Sao Paulo Tramway	153½	151¼
St. L. & C. Navigation	118	116
Toronto Electric Light	139	..
Toronto Railway	124	123
Twin City	104	103¾
Winnipeg Railway	170	..
Penman, Com	50½	49¾
Porto Rico	46	45
Rogers, com	105½	104⅞
Rogers, pref	101	99
Huron & Erie	..	150
Huron & Erie, 20%	..	179
Landed Banking	..	127
London & Canadian	..	110½
National Trust	..	163
Ontario Loan	..	135½
Ontario Loan, 20%	..	122
Real Estate	..	101½
Toronto General Trusts	..	160
Toronto Mortgage	..	120
Commercial Cable bonds	..	85
Electric Development	..	88
Mexican Electric Bonds	..	88
Mexican L. & P. Bonds	90	89
Shredded Wheat	30	..
Shredded Wheat, pref	95	..
Trethewey	145½	..
Nipissing	10.25	..
Bank Commerce	174	..
Dominion Bank	245	..
Bank of Hamilton	205	202
Imperial Bank	..	225½
Merchants Bank	..	162½
Bank of Montreal	248¼	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	284	..
Bank of Ottawa	215	..
Bank of Toronto	220	..
Traders Bank	140	137
Agricultural Loan	..	122
Canada Landed	..	150
Canada Permanent	..	161
Central Canada	160	..
Dominion Savings	..	70¼
Hamilton Provident	..	126

Closing Sales—Dom. Steel, com., 25 at 4, 5 at 33⅝, 5 at 34, 5 at 33⅞; preferred, 25, 50, 100, 35, 25, 50 at 125½, 25, 10 at 124¾, 25, 10, 5 at 127, 100 at 127¼; Porto Rico, 25 at 44¾, 20 at 44⅝; Dom. Coal, 5 at 66; Rio Bonds, 3,000, 2,000 at 93⅜; MacKay, com., 10 at 75½, 10, 5 at 75¼; preferred, 14 at 73; Sao Paulo, 30 at 152; Trethewey, 1,000, 200, 200, 100, 1,000, 500, 600, 100, 100, 500, 100 at 148, 300 at 147, 25, 100 at 145½; Larose, x.d., 100, 350, 100, 30, 100, 100, 100, 100, 20, 25, 500, 100 at 690, 500 at 700 spot; Toronto Rails, 5 at 124; Nipissing, 25 at 10.05, 20, 25 at 10.12; Elec. Dev. Bonds, 2,000 at 88¼; Twin City, 25, 10, 10, 50 at 104, 20, 5 at 103⅞; S. Wheat, 10 at 30; N. S. Steel, 5 at 57, 2 at 56½; Ills., pref., 5 at 93¼; C. P. R., 25, 25 at 173½; St. Lawrence, 5 at 117, 5 at 116; Northern Navigation, 10, 5, 10 at 107⅞, 25 at 107⅝; Rogers, pref., 5, 5 at 100; Can. Permanent, 44 at 161¾, 2 at 162. Ex-Div. Can. Northwest Land Company, 5 per cent.

COBALT STOCKS.

Noon quotations on Cobalt mining stocks, telegraphed The Advertiser by Edward Cronyn & Co., members of the Toronto Stock Exchange:

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 17.—Closing quotations on the Standard Mining Exchange: Beaver, 11½; Green-Meehan, 12½; Rochester, 18½; Crown Reserve, 2.84; Kerr Lake, 8.00; Nova Scotia, 51; Cobalt Lake, 16½; La Rose, 6.90; Silver Leaf, 12½; Cobalt Lake, 16½; Little Nipissing, 20; Silver Queen, 46; Conlagas, 6.30; Nipissing, 10.10; Temiskaming, 1.31; Foster, 35; Otisse, 49; Trethewey, 1.46; Peterson Lake, 27.

Toronto, April 16.—Standard Mining Exchange prices today:

	High.	Last.
Amalgamated	14	14
Beaver Consolidated	11¾	11½
Chambers-Ferland	81	81
City of Cobalt	57½	57
Conlagas	6.10	6.00
Crown Reserve	2.83¼	2.83¼
Foster	35	35
Green-Meehan	12½	12½
La Rose	6.80	6.80
Little Nipissing	28	27
Nipissing	10.25	10.00
Otisse	48	48
Peterson Lake	27½	27
Rochester	17¾	17½
Silver Leaf	12¼	12
Silver Bar	41	41
Silver Queen	46	46
Temiskaming	1.36	1.35½
Trethewey	1.50	1.45¾

LIVE STOCK.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts 100 head. Firm, prices unchanged. Veals —Receipts 250 head, active and 25c lower.

Hogs—Receipts 3,200 head. Slow, steady to 5c lower. Heavy, $7 40 to $7 45; mixed, $7 30 to $7 45; roughs, $6 25 to $6 40; dairies, $7 to $7 30.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 4,400, slow. Wool sheep and lambs, 10c to 25c lower. Lambs $6 to $8 30; yearlings, $6 75 to $7 05; wethers, $6 25 to $6 50. Sheep mixed, $4 to $4 25; clipped lambs, $7 to $7 15.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 17.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 100. Market steady. Beeves, $4 70 to $7; Texas steers, $4 60 to $5 55; western steers, $4 40 to $8 40; stockers and feeders, $4 50 to $6 60; cows and heifers, $3 20 to $6 00; calves, $5 to $7.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at $5,500. Market 5c to 10c higher; light, $6 70 to $7 15; mixed, $6 80 to $7 25; heavy, $6 85 to $7 30; roughs, $6 85 to $7. Good to choice heavy, $7 to $7 30; pigs, $5 60 to $6 50; bulk of sales $6 95 to $7 20.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 2,000. Market steady. Native, $3 65 to $6 15; western, $3 65 to $6 20; yearlings, $6 15 to $7 25. Lambs, native, $5 50 to $8 20; western, $5 50 to $8 25.

EAST LONDON

MANY FREIGHT TRAINS POINT TO GOOD TIMES

The reports of the week just ended show that three more freight trains were operated out of and through this city on the Grand Trunk than during the same period last year, the figures being 236 as compared with 233 of the same week in 1908.

The reports show a gradual improvement all along the line. The earnings are increasing from $3,000 to $4,000 per week, and everything points to the return of prosperity.

THE PRICE OF BREAD NOT LIKELY TO RISE

Reasons Why There Is Not Likely To Be Advance Just at Present.

Despite the very decided increase in the price of wheat, and, consequently of flour, the bakers of London are making no effort to increase the price of bread. This is partly due to the fact that it has been practically impossible to get the different bakers to unite on a uniform change of price. As one of their number remarked: "It's every man for himself in our business." Besides this, however, there is a broader aspect to the case.

London is the largest bread-shipping centre in Canada, though this fact is not at all widely known, and though the increase in the price of the raw material used in bread making would justify an increase in the price of the finished article, it would naturally be impossible to have two different market prices for the same commodity. If bread sold here for 6 or 7 cents a loaf, then the bread exported to the adjoining towns and cities would have to be sold at the same rate, which would make it impossible to compete with the bakers in the towns to which the bread is shipped, and thus would destroy the most fruitful source of income. So there is no prospects of an increase in this commodity in the near future.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR.

Miss Ruth Taylor, of 621 Elias street, entertained a number of her friends on Thursday evening in honor of Miss Ethel Welch.

A meeting of the Chelsea Green Board of Control was called for last evening, but as only a couple of the members turned up, the session was postponed. Another meeting will be called in a few days, when general business will be dealt with.

Local Items

—In the report of the Mission Band birthday party at Hyde Park on Good Friday reference should have been made to the gramophone selections provided by Mr. Melville Scott. They were a feature of the occasion, and were enjoyed by all present.

—Dr. White has been in Hamilton this week attending the semi-annual meeting of the Ontario Association of Osteopathy, and while there gave a paper on hip-joint diseases. The association is only four years old, and now comprises 33 graduate osteopaths, with new members being added each year.

Weekly High Court.

The weekly high court opened this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock with Mr. Justice W. M. Meredith presiding.

Schwab Passes Through.

Mr. Charles M. Schwab, of the United States Steel Corporation went through the city at 7:40 this morning, en route from Niagara Falls to Detroit.

Permission Granted.

The London and Port Stanley Railway board today granted permission to R. D. Ferguson, of Port Stanley, to re-erect a walk to the roller coaster across the beach, providing the city does not assume any liability in the matter.

Liberal Whist.

Fred Nettleship won the prize at the weekly whist match in the South London Liberal Club rooms last night. The prize was a beautiful palm, donated by Mr. W. W. Gammage. There was a large number present.

Anniversary services.

On Sunday at the anniversary services of the Hill Street Methodist Church, the many friends of Rev. A. J. Thomas, former pastor, will have the pleasure of hearing him once again. He will preach at both services, morning and evening.

The Tax Rate.

The finance committee of the city council will meet again tonight, and will endeavor to wrestle with the tax question. It still looks like 23 mills at the very least. A meeting of the special hospital committee will also be held tonight.

Helena "At Home."

The young ladies of the Helena Costume Company entertained their friends in their assembly room last evening, and the affair was a success. These ladies have an enviable reputation as hostesses, and the party last night eclipsed all previous efforts.

Keeley—Head.

At Chatham, on Thursday evening, Mis Daisy May, only daughter of Mr. James Keeley, 48 Grand avenue, was married to Mr. John W. Head, Chatham, at the home of the bride, Rev. Mr. Graham conducting the ceremony. Mr. Keeley gave his daughter away. Miss Lottie Hulan was bridesmaid, and Mr. Stanley Head was groomsman for his brother. Only the near relatives were present. The floral decorations of the home were profuse, and very beautiful. The father's gift to the bride was a Heintzman piano.

Confusion of Terms.

The term "visiting nurse," with reference to the few claims made upon the services of the nurse offered by the hospital trust for tuberculosis patients, has caused some confusion. The visits made by the nurse of the Victorian Order during March totalled 143, none of which include sufferers from tuberculosis, such cases being forbidden by the rules of the Victorian Order in the interests of other patients.

Gadstone—Watterworth.

The home of Mr. George Watterworth, at Rodney, was the scene of an interesting event on Wednesday afternoon, 14th inst., when their eldest daughter, Miss Hazel, became the wife of Charles E. Gladstone, one of Rodney's most popular young men. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. P. Falconer, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, in the presence of a few relatives and near friends. The young couple will spend their honeymoon in London and other places, after which they will take up their residence on Furnival street, Rodney.

Late Robert Kernohan.

The funeral of Mr. Robert R. Kernohan, of the firm of Webster & Kernohan, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his brother-in-law, Robert Dunn, of Parkhill, to The Grove Cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev F. E. Malott, of the Colborne Street Methodist Church. The pallbearers were Messrs. Robert Webster, of this city; W. Gunn, of Parkhill, and John, William, Arthur and George M. Kernohan, brothers of deceased. Mr. Kernohan died on Wednesday last after an illness extending over many months.

Call Was Sustained.

The London Presbytery met in Knox Church Thursday and sustained the call of West Lorne and Argyle congregations to Rev. Alexander Haig, of the Barrie Presbytery. The call was a unanimous one. Rev. Mr. Malcolm, of Dutton, was appointed from this presbytery to represent it at the meeting of the Barrie Presbytery to present the call and plead for Mr. Haig's translation.

Pupils' Recital.

A particularly enjoyable recital was given last evening at the Heintzman Hall by the piano pupils of Mrs. Gertrude Penhale Harrison, assisted by Miss May Farrell, vocalist. The programme was of excellent selection, and its interpretation was at once refined and musical. The following took part: Violet Baty, Dorothy Smart, Earl Pring, Kathleen Bradish, Patsy Bradish, Ella Gleeson, Gladys Bradish, Kathleen Cox, Robert Rowan, Bella Fletcher, Alice Burrows, Andrew Bradish, Gladys Stephens, May Clark, Ruby Pevler, Laura Dwyer, Reta McCoy, Alfred Woodfine, Miss Farrell, George Sherlock and Mrs. Harrison.

Mr. Long Goes to Buffalo.

Mr. George H. Long, who for some years has been connected with the London Free Press, as sporting editor, and also as municipal reporter, left today for Buffalo, where he has been appointed to the position of assistant sporting editor of the Courier. Mr. Long was surprised by the editorial and reportorial staff of his paper, and was presented with a handsome suitcase. Mr. Fred Landon, the city editor, said some nice things of Mr. Long, as did also Mr. Fred McMartin, the night editor.

New Apartment House.

London will have another handsome apartment house in the near future. Mess

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PHYSICAL DEPARTMENT HELD ANNUAL BANQUET

One Hnndred Boys Met at Y. M. C. A. Last Night, When the Prizes Were Awarded.

Over one hundred young men attended the annual banquet of the physical department of the Y. M. C. A. held in the dining-room of the "Y" building last evening, when the winners of the different competitions were presented with medals and pennants.

W. B. Wortman, Brock and Jack Greer, the bowling winners, were presented with pennants, while Joe Russell, who had a high score in Class A, Dr. White in Class B, and Jack Greer in C, were also awarded pennants.

The Iroquois Team.

Tre Iroquois team in the indoor baseball league composed of J. Clark, Hal Watts, John Sweeney, Leon Jepson, Harryman and Bert Marsh, won the pennants in the league.

The following received pennants for the athletic events: Seniors — Robert Coates, Mulvin, Stephens, McCormick, Mann, McEwan, Marsh, Morris, Crosby, Duncan, Eckert and Scott.

The junior events were: Ashman, D. Coates, McKay, Steele, Slater, Hamilton, Wortman, Hamilton, Quick, Glenn and Burridge.

Each member of the Tiger basketball team was awarded a beautiful medal. The team is composed of Max Smith, Walter Morris, W. B. Brady, Vince Adams, Fred Short and Paul Poisson. The presentations were made by Dr. Cunningham, C. H. Wickett, C. M. Manning and W. J. Brown. E. F. H. Parker, chairman of the physical department, acted as chairman.

Mr. J. H. Crocker Present.

Mr. J. H. Crocker, of Brantford, and formerly of Toronto, who had charge of the Canadian athletic team at the Olympic games in England, was the guest of the evening. In a short address Mr. Crocker explained many points regarding the Olympic games, and paid a high tribute to the English officials. He also criticized the management of the American athletes.

Mr. Arch. Cullens, who has been organizing in many of the smaller towns of Ontario, told of some of the applications of physical work in the field in an interesting manner.

Mr. Wilson, the secretary of the association, closed the evening with an address.

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WATER CART "SOAKED" MAN IN A MANHOLE

An employee of the Bell Telephone Company became very wrathy yesterday afternoon when the driver of a watering cart "soaked" him while he was working in a manhole at the corner of Dundas and English streets.

P. C. Greene was present and took the names of the offender and the man who was riding with him, and promised to bring the pair before Magistrate Love.

Logan—Winship.

A very quiet wedding took place at the Presbyterian manse, Wardsville, on Wednesday afternoon, when Miss C. Winship, of Mosa, and Mr. D. Logan, of Clay City, were united in matrimony. The happy couple left on the 3:20 train for Chatham and other points west. The bride will be at home in Mosa to her many friends after April 28.

Sale of household furniture at 700 Elias street, Monday, 10:30 a.m.

Homeseekers' Excursions.

The next homeseekers' excursion will leave via Canadian Pacific on April 20. Return rate to Winnipeg $32; to Edmonton, $42 50, proportionate rates to other points. Tickets good for two months. Tourist berths should be reserved at once. Call on W. Fulton, C. P. and T. A., 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond. 39a

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BODY MAY BE EXHUMED AND GIVEN TO STUDENTS

Lively Row Over the Paying of the Funeral Expenses of Mrs. Margaret Bayly.

There was a lively time at yesterday afternoon's meeting of No. 1 committee over the non-payment of the funeral expenses of Mrs. Margaret Bayley, who died in Victoria Hospital on Sept. 25.

Mrs. Bayley was an inmate of the Aged People's Home, and it was shown that when she entered the institution she had signed a paper giving her insurance money to the city in consideration of being cared for.

A copy of the assignment paper was produced in committee, and Mr. John Ferguson, the undertaker, laid on the table a document signed by the late Mrs. Bayley, stating that it was her wish that the proceeds of her insurance policy in the London Life should be used to pay for her funeral expenses.

The following letter, dated March 12, 1909, was sent by Mr. John Ferguson, and was also read:

A Letter.

"To the Chairman of No. 1 Committee:

"Dear Sir,—I wrote to her daughter regarding the inclosed statements, but received no reply. I wish you would bring this matter before the council, as it is too bad that the city should be at the expense of keeping Mrs. Bayley, when her daughter got $84 for her life insurance, and won't pay anything, not even her burial expenses."

Undertaker Is Angry.

"I think this is a most disgraceful case," said Mr. Ferguson warmly. "The city has the first claim on that money, and yet her daughter was allowed to go to the insurance office and get it. She won't pay her own mother's funeral expenses after the city keeping her for so long, and having a prior claim to her insurance money.

"It certainly is a disgrace," said Ald. Beattie, who presided, "but I don't see that we can help you in any way. The woman was in debt to the city, as it was."

Must Lose It.

"Then I'll have to lose it," said Mr. Ferguson, bringing his fist down on the committee table with a bang. "I'll have the body taken up and sent to the Medical School."

"It's a shame that city business is conducted in this way. That insurance money was intended by Mrs. Bayley to pay her burial expenses, and not to go to her daughter."

Thames Boat Club.

City Solicitor Meredith wrote re the application of the Thames Boat Club for a lease of a portion of the river front at the foot of Dundas street, that the council had no authority to lease any portion of Dundas street.

Playgrounds Grant.

Sheriff Cameron was present, and urged the committee to make as liberal a grant as possible for the playgrounds committee. The association have asked for $500.

"I don't think we can give you $500," said the mayor. "That would be more than the interest on the amount asked for in the bylaw at the last election, and we would not be justified in giving you that."

There were present: Ald. Beattie, chairman; Ald. Parsons, Sheriff Cameron and Mr. John Ferguson.

DR. NIVEN WANTS THE PONDS PROTECTED

Chairman of Board of Health Waited On the Water Commissioners.

There was a brief meeting of the water commissioners yesterday afternoon, at which Dr. Niven, chairman of the board of health, spoke regarding the reports on the water that were made recently.

"We want to draw your attention to the condition of the ponds at Springbank," he said. "Our reports show that colon bacilli is in the water. I do not think this comes from the springs, but I think the public should be excluded from the grounds. I would recommend also that the lower driveway be closed to the public."

Will Protect Supply.

"We certainly want to do everything to protect the supply from contamination," said Commissioner Darch. "Is that amount of colon bacilli very high compared with other cities?" asked Engineer Moore.

"No, not particularly," said Dr. Niven.

"I have nothing definite to propose," he continued, "but would suggest that we go down together and look over the ground."

This was agreed to, and a date will be set later.

Pumping Report.

The pumping report presented by Engineer Moore showed that during the month of April 63,919,196 gallons were pumped, or an average of 4,261,280 gallons per day.

The Columbia Handle Company wrote asking that their account for the last quarter be reconsidered, as they thought it was too large. The matter was referred to the secretary.

There were present: Chairman Jones, Mayor Stevely, Commissioner Darch, Engineer Moore, Secretary Ellwood, Dr. Niven and Dr. Hutchinson.

UPTIGROVE---OLIVER

Pretty Wedding at the Bride's Home, Kilworth Bridge.

A very pretty wedding occurred on Wednesday evening, April 14, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Oliver, Kilworth Bridge, when their eldest daughter, Ethel May, was united in marriage to Mr. Robert Lorne Uptigrove, of Delaware Township. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. B. Freeman, in the presence of a small company of immediate relatives of the contracting parties.

The bride entered the room on the arm of her father, to the sweet strains of the wedding march, played by her sister, Miss Sylvia, and looked most charming dressed in white, with the conventional veil.

After the ceremony the company sat down to a sumptuous repast in the dining-room. Mr. Hedley Uptigrove, and Miss Sylvia Oliver acted as witnesses. After a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Uptigrove will be at home on Mr. Uptigrove's farm on the corner of the 4th concession and the Base Line.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver, of Woodstock; Mr. and Mrs. Pullham, Mr. Erneet Pullham and brother, Mrs. McCorquodale, Mr. Alias, of Kilworth, and Mr. Hedley Uptigrove.

SPENT ON LIQUORS

Seventy-Six Millions Paid by Canadians Last Year, Says Mr. Spence.

Ottawa, April 16.—According to figures given out by F. S. Spence, of the Dominion Alliance, the sum of $76,867,649 was spent in Canada last year for intoxicating liquors. He estimates the consumption of alcoholic beverages in gallons as follows:

Canadian spirits	3,927,312
Imported spirits	2,127,478
Canadian malt liquors	38,800,380
Imported malt liquors	1,096,256
Wines	1,386,235
Total	47,337,661

The following table is given by him as showing the expenditures for the various kinds of drinks:

Canadian spirits	$23,563,872
Imported spirits	17,019,324
Canadian malt liquors	27,160,266
Imported malt liquors	2,192,512
Wines	6,931,175
Total	$76,867,649

"There is a partial offset to this expenditure," said Mr. Spence. "The Government needs a revenue for public purposes, which must be provided in some way by the people. If it were not furnished by the drinker through the liquor traffic it would have to be supplied by him and his fellow-citizens in some other way. They would, therefore, have to contribute through some other channel that part of the country's liquor expenditure which now goes into the national treasury in the form of duties and license fees.

"If we take the total national, provincial and municipal collections from the liquor trade as amouting to $16,500,000, and deduct this from the amount paid for strong drink we have still left $66,367,649 as the loss caused by the traffic. The people of Canada are today poorer by that amount than they would have been had the liquor traffic not been in operation during the past twelve months."

LINOTYPES WERE DEAD

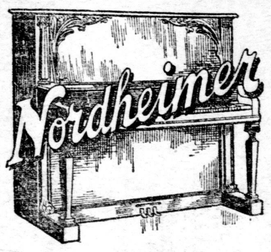
Thursday's Montreal Newspapers Were Set by Hand.

Montreal, April 16. — For the first time since the introduction of linotypes the big city afternoon papers had to be set by hand yesterday, as the result of a failure in the gas supply, and they presented a curious appearance, with a varied assortment of type on their pages, and a decided shortage of matter, owing to inability to get their copy set up. The trouble resulted from a break in the big 24-inch trunk main which carries gas from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company's works at DeLorimier to the city, necessitating the shutting off of the gas supply throughout the business section of the city. As a result, there was no gas to melt the metal for the typesetting machines, and for once the old hands had to get back to the cases and do the best they could to get the papers out.

The break caused considerable trouble in other directions, a number of laundries having to close down, while tinners, tailors and others were bothered from lack of fuel. The main was repaired during the afternoon, and everything was going as usual by night.

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

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ANDREW JENNER DEAD

Noted Physician and Anglican Clergyman Passes Away at Detroit.

Detroit, April 16. — The death here of Dr. Andrew J. B. Jenner ends one of the most picturesque careers of three continents. As a physician he occupied a high rank in England, Australia and America, and as a cleric he rose to the dignity of a bishop of the Anglican Church.

Dr. Jenner was born in London, England, 72 years ago, and was educated at Marlborough, one of the best-known schools in England. He then went to Paris to gain clinical experience in the famous hospitals of that city, after which he visited all the medical schools of Europe.

On completing his education he went to Australia, where he was ordained a minister to preach in the gold fields. He then visited all the British colonies and returned to England, where he saved the life of the then Prince of Wales, now King Edward VII., who was critically ill with typhoid fever.

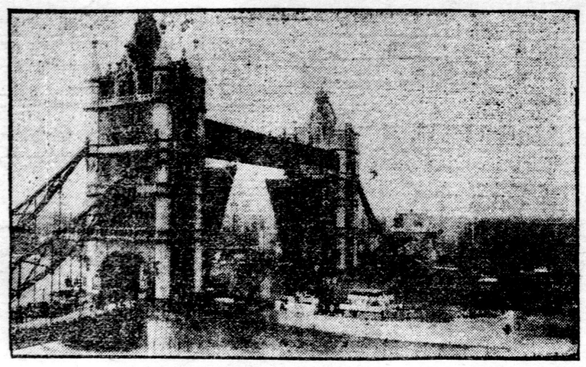
Professional life in England becoming distasteful to him he went to Canada and was persuaded by a friend to settle in Detroit in 1879. He was married in this city in 1881 to Miss Emma Phillips, who survives him.

In 1887 he returned to England with the avowed intention of aiding in the disestablishment of the Church of England, but on his arrival there found there was no hope of such a thing. He was then consecrated bishop of the Anglican Church and returned to this country with the intention of establishing churches of his denomination in different states. A chapel was opened on Duffield street, in this city.

After travelling in this and other countries looking for a suitable climate, he settled in San Francisco, where he lost everything in the earthquake. He was quite wealthy at one time and kept several well-bred horses in Greenfield.

SHOW PLACES OF THE BRITISH METROPOLIS

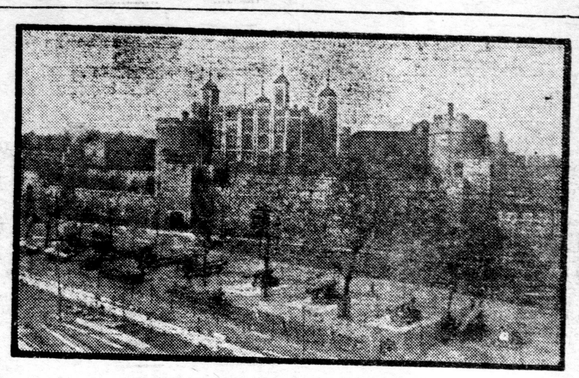
The Tower, the National Gallery, the Horse Guards, the Tower Bridge and Other Points of Interest To Be Visited by The Advertiser's Guests in the Trip to Europe.



THE TOWER BRIDGE.



THE HORSE GUARDS.



THE TOWER OF LONDON.

In a previous article some of the interesting show places, shrines, historic spots of the British metropolis were described and illustrated, such as Westminster Abbey, the parliament buildings and St. Paul's Cathedral. Old London is a world in itself, and volumes have been written about it. On this page are illustrations of some of the landmarks of the Empire with which every visitor to London becomes familiar.

The Tower Bridge.

Almost at the end of the tower wharf there is a structure which is as much a landmark of modern times as the grey old tower is of the ancient. The foundation stone of Tower Bridge was laid in June, 1886, and was opened by the Prince of Wales in 1894. Two high towers, rising from the bed of the river, are approached through embattled archways from either shore, the spans between them and the towers being 270 feet long, and the roadways being of sufficient width to allow of four lines of vehicular traffic. The towers serve as casings to the steel framework supporting the bridge, while in their bases is concealed the mechanism by which the central span is supported. This central span, of 200 feet, is divided into two leaves, each of which is lowered or raised from its own tower, like a drawbridge, except that, instead of being hoisted by chains, it is controlled on the basecule principle, by an immense counterpoise. These are worked by hydraulic pressure by the simple movement of a lever from a chamber in the tower. When these leaves are lifted, to allow of the passage of ships, foot passengers can cross by a double footbridge extending between the two towers at a height of 150 feet from the water, to which access is gained by lifts. The bridge was built to ease the traffic on London bridge, which had become congested, and its peculiar design was necessary to prevent interfering with the river traffic. It is one of the most curious sights in London.



THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART.

The Thames Embankment.

The Victoria embankment, built from 1862-70, is due to Sir Joseph Bazalgette, and extends from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge. The whole of it was reclaimed from the fore-shore of the river. It is planted with trees, and forms a delightful drive, or rather did, until tramways were laid along it. It practically fringes the line of ancient palaces, which extended from Baynard's Castle in the city to the Palace of Westminster. As it is now the buildings of the Strand and its riverward-running streets all slope gently down to the river. There are some admirable buildings along its route, among which may be mentioned the famous Water Gate of the former York Palace, Somerset House, and the great hotels of the Savoy and Cecil. The latter are in great request for after-theatre suppers, and at a night there are always hundreds of carriages awaiting their patrons, and form a pretty sight with their multitude of lights. One of the most interesting sights of the embankment is Cleopatra's Needle. This obelisk is over 3,000 years old, and is 68 feet high without its present base. It is of a rose-colored granite. It originally stood in front of the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis. It would have been there when Abraham sought refuge in Egypt. It also witnessed the imprisonment, slavery, and final prosperity of Joseph. It must have seen the boyhood of Moses. It is believed that Cleopatra removed it to Alexandria just before Christian era, but it was never placed in position. It lay in the sand for centuries and was presented to the British nation by Mahomet Ali in 1820, but it was not until 1877 that it was brought to London at the expense of Mr. Erasmus Wilson. It was brought over in a specially designed vessel or rather floating case and went adrift on its passage through the Bay of Biscay. The hieroglyphics on it show it to have been erected by Thothmes III., an eighteenth dynasty Pharoah and also bears the name of Rameses the Great. It is a pity that it was not placed in the centre of some open space. By Charing Cross Bridge lie the embankment gardens where nightly a band is provided by the London county council. Of the bridges across the Thames by far the best is Waterloo, built in 1811-17. Canova considered it the finest bridge in the world. To realize the former path of the river one has only to look at the ancient water gate and see how far it stands from the embankment.

The Tower of London.

About half a mile below London Bridge, and at the foot of Tower Hill, lies that pile or group of buildings known as His Majesty's Tower. Its appearance is grey and sombre, and of fitting shade for the character attached to it.

The White Tower, or keep, is perhaps the oldest remaining structure, which has been in constant use, in Europe.

The only piece of palace which approaches it from the point of age is in Vienna, and that dates from the reign of the English Henry III. The Keep, as it is today, was built in 1078 by William the Conqueror, who chose for his overseer one Gundulf, a monk, surnamed the Weeper. It seems appropriate that its foundations should have been laid amid tears, for many were to be shed during the life of the building by its inmates. It caused much misery even during its building, as the necessary funds were raised by squeezing the populace to the utmost. It must always have presented a sinister appearance. The most outlying towers and embattlements were nearly all added at different periods by the Norman kings, and they were certainly built to last. The tower was indiscriminately used as palace, prison and court, and more often combining the three.

It is as a prison that the liveliest interests are more frequently excited, not only on account of its distinguished prisoners, but also the stirring events and episodes entailed by their incarceration. Kings have been crowned within its walls, and royal heads struck off. Here one sees the actual confinement places of the gentle Lady Jane Grey, Sir Walter Raleigh, scholar, statesman and explorer; John de Baliol, Robert Bruce, Lord Bacon, and many another noble personage. Here can be seen the famous Traitor's Gate, which was entered by boat from the river and where on landing, Queen Elizabeth, or rather princess as she then was, exclaimed: "Here landeth as true a subject, being a prisoner, as ever landed at these stairs; and before thee, O God, I speak it."

What a contrast to the landing of her mother at the same place, for Anne Boleyn had fallen on her knees to cry to God to help her. Elizabeth defiant; Anne suppliant.

Here also can be seen the Bloody Tower, with its memories of the murdered princes. Students of Shakespeare will know in what indelible manner Richard III., Duke of Gloucester, has his name written on the stones and walls of the tower, and the Bloody Tower, in particular. That the story of the young princes is substantially correct is corroborated by the writings of Sir Thomas More and Lord Bacon. The victims of this unscrupulous aspirant for the throne have left traces of his guilt throughout the whole of the precincts. To be of kingly birth in days gone by was by no means a sinecure. One might be of an extremely retiring disposition, when an enterprising syndicate, without asking permission, would come along, exploit you, and the next thing you realized was that you were in the tower, either for life or execution.

This modern way of explaining proceedings in those days is accurate, as witness the case of Lady Jane Grey and Arabella Stuart. At a later period the tower seemed to have become the instrument of Spain's displeasure. Sir Walter Raleigh and many another suffered under the same. Purely state matters had much to do with the numerous executions inside and outside the tower, but religious opinion was responsible for many victims. Religious controversies were bitter then, and churchmen were keen politicians.

The majority of the executions did not take place within the tower, but upon Tower Hill, at Tyburn, and elsewhere. Tower Green was reserved for the queens and a few other cases. Lord Lovat was the last person beheaded in England, and this took place on Tower Hill. He expresed his astonishment that such vast multitudes should come "to see an old grey-head taken off."

The tower harbored many strange collections, and among others was a small menagerie. Lions, tigers, bears and elephants have been inmates, and up to the beginning of the last century a popular attraction. After that date they went to form the nucleus of the present zoo.

The tower was always a high-class prison. Non-paying guests were not encouraged, as the constable obtained his salary principally from their fees.

Today the position of constable is one of honor for a distinguished general, or, perchance, field marshal. The tower now houses a battalion of the Guards, and its wardens. These wardens deserve a word to themselves Our visitors will see the tower under the custody of the same. They are all, more or less, modern army veterans, with medal-covered breasts; but their uniform, or rather caps and blouses, date back to the original design of the time of Henry VII., and has not been altered. The privilege of wearing this peculiar dress was granted them in the reign of Edward VI., and has been faithfully transmitted.

Generally known as beef-eaters, and also as Yeomen of the Guard, they are present at every state function. There are two derivations given of the word "beef-eater." One, that it is derived from "buffetier," and that they waited on the royal tables. The other is explained by the fact that royal servants were poorly paid and fed, and as mutton in those days cost three farthings, where beef only cost a half-penny, that it was probable they had to live on beef. Times have changed, and they are now most honored servants of the crown. To the head yeoman is intrusted the keys of the tower for its safe locking up at night.

These courteous beef-eaters will show The Advertiser guests the crown jewels, increased recently by the Cullinnan diamond, the gift of the Transvaal, to King Edward; the armory, with ancient weapons and body armor of former ages; the rack, axe and block, and all the instruments of torture employed in a former age, and will do so in such a manner that on leaving the precincts they will wonder which they appreciated the most, the beef-eater or the tower.

The National Gallery.

That the home of the National Gallery itself is worthy of containing such priceless treasures is open to doubt. Although built at the north elevated side of Trafalgar Square, it strikes one as being of rather too squatty a nature. If it had been built on the same plan as St. Martin's Church, with an approach of terraces of steps, it would have added to the grandeur of the square. But it is one of the coigne of advantage for the observer. Stand on the portico and watch the endless stream of carriage and passenger thoroughfare which passes through in all directions. This scene gives one an idea of the immensity of London. Automobiles, taxi-cabs, 'buses carriages, seemingly in endless confusion, and in all directions, meet the eye.

The fountains, playing in the big, paved square, seem to represent the flow of the traffic. It is a scene which has not its equal. On the footpaths all sorts and conditions of people hurry along.

One turns from the busy turmoil into the gallery itself. One has to remember that it was not until 1824 that a centre was found to hold all these valuable paintings, and in these present days it has been necessary to house the works of the more modern English painters and sculptors elsewhere. There is not a school of painting which has not an example, and generally a chef-d'oeuvre, on its walls.

Of course, the Tate Gallery harbors the more recent English type. Ruskin said: "For the purpose of the general student, the National Gallery is now without question the most important collection in Europe." The pictures are admirably arranged in their various schools, and the number of them is such that one can only get a faint idea of their importance. The richness in coloring, the sombre tints, and the variety of subjects, are a severe strain to one's eyes. One generally leaves the gallery thinking "if I had only the time."

The National Gallery is by no means a stationary exhibit, for under the Chantrey bequest and a Government grant it is being continually added to. One has also to consider the number of works of art, that are in private possession and held by different public bodies in London alone, to realize what a treasure-house exists in such a comparatively small area.

To try to give one even a modified list of the more famous paintings and sculpture would be of too long a nature for these columns. The official catologues, as a rule, point out the masterpieces. But even these selections are beyond a day's inspection. When one sees pictures by Leonardo da Vinci, Michelangelo, Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Cimabue, Benvenuti, Signorelia, Raffaelle, Perugino, Moroni, Cagliari, Titian, Bellini, S. del Piombo, Paolo Veronese, Correglo, Rembrandt, Teniers, Rubens, Cuyp, VanDyck, Van Eyck, Hobbema, Velasquez, Murillo, Claude, Poussin and Greuze, and also the incomparable Turner collection, all gathered within one building for the purpose of pleasing and instructing the eye, one gets a very small idea of one's own personal importance.

The Tate Gallery, erected on the site of the old Pentonville Prison, is now the home of nearly all the examples of British art, which are Government property. But there are many small galleries and public buildings containing further treasures. To exhaust the art resources of London would take much time and labor. The National Gallery is an institution both popular and instructive, and is appreciated as such. There is only one other gallery that can be mentioned in comparison with it, and that is, of course, The Louvre. If one were to combine the National and Tate Galleries, Hertford House and many such like institutions extant in London alone, the impression forms that London, and London alone, is the modern centre of art and art collections.

The Horse Guards.

Just across from Whitehall Palace stands the Horse Guards, one of London's stock show places. Here are the offices of the commander-in-chief of the army. At the side of the great gateway between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. there always stand two mounted sentries of His Mojesty's Household Cavalry. This is the crack regiment of the British army. Its men are drawn from good families and the physical standard is kept high, and the two regiments of Horse Guards comprise perhaps the finest men in the British army. It is one of the sights of old London to be present at a quarter to 11 when the guard is changed.

The corps was raised by Charles II. as his own personal bodyguard. Beyond the great gateway and between the admiralty and treasury buildings stands what is now known as the Horse Guards' parade. This was formerly the old Tilt Yard of Whitehall Palace, and here Henry VIII., the last of the old Knights of Chivalry, is said to have broken a lance in honor of the unrivaled beauties of England.

The Inns of Court.

Just beyond the site of old Temple Bar, close to the bustle of Fleet street, yet utterly removed from it, repose the four Inns of Court (Middle Temple, Inner Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn), called by Ben Johnson "the noblest nurseries of humanity and liberty in the kingdom." Spenser described their origin in his verse:

"Those bricky towers,
The which on Thames' broad aged back doe ride,
Where now the studious lawyers have their bowers;
The whilom wont the Templar knights to bide,
Till they decayed through pride."

Traces of the Knights Templar still exist even in the phraseology of the Inns. Thus, sergeants-at-law is but a corruption of the old "frers sergens." The waiters were and are still called panyers, from the panarli, bread-bearers, and the scullions are still called wash-pots.

It was in Edward II.s reign that the lawyers first leased the Inns of Court, when they formed a sort of university of their own. The Inns suffered greatly in the rebellions of Jack Cade and Wat. Tyler, and it was not until the reign of James I. that they became firmly established in their present quarters. The only existing relic of the Knights Templar is their magnificent Temple Church, which just escaped the great fire. Unfortunately, restoration, that curse of the age, has destroyed much that was of the greatest interest.

The Round Church of 1185, built in recollection of the Round Church of the Holy Sepulchre, is one of the only five remaining round churches in England. In olden times the Round Church was the place where lawyers used to meet their clients. Close at hand is the later church of 1240, and on the N-side Oliver Goldsmith was buried. It is close to this vicinity that Dr. Johnson and Charles Lamb lived. Hare Court, Crown Office Row, King's Bench Walk, have all harbored distinguished men. In the latter William Murray, Earl of Mansfield, had chambers, and here that he was visited as client by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who came late in the evening, and was disgusted at finding him gone out to a supper party. "I could not tell who she was," said the servant, reporting her visit, "but she swore so dreadfully that I am sure she must be a lady of quality." In fact, the Labyrinthine courts are full of quaint memories.

Chaucer was a student of the Middle Temple in the reign of Edward III., and gave a sound thrashing to a Franciscan monk who had insulted him. Fountain Court is the showplace of the Middle Temple. It was here that Dickens made Ruth Pinch go to meet her brother and described how when John Westlock came one day—"Merrily the fountain leaped and danced, and merrily the smiling dimples twinkled and expanded more and more, until they broke into a laugh against the basin's rim and vanished." In this court is Middle Temple Hall (1572), where Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" was performed soon after its production, and thus the hall is probably the only remaining building in which one of his plays was seen by his contemporaries.

Here the great feasts of Christmas, Hallowe'en, Candlemas and Ascension were kept up in great style, the Lord Chancellor, judges and benchers opening proceedings by dancing three times round a sea-coal fire.

The old cow's horn which summoned the benchers to dinner is still preserved here.

That a good deal of gambling went on here is known, for when the boards of the floor were removed nearly a hundred pairs of small dice were found.

The Temple Garden is the place where Shakespeare makes the houses of York and Lancaster choose their white and red roses. No roses can possibly grow owing to the smoky air, but the gardens are famous for their annual show of chrysanthemums. From the garden one gets charming views of the river.

Lincoln's Inn has a grand old gateway dating back to 1518, bearing the arms of its builder, Sir Thomas Lovell. The ancient "Walks of Lincoln's Inn under the elms," mentioned by Jonson are greatly curtailed, but Lincoln's Inn Fields, "perplexed and troublous valley of the shadow of the Law," as described by Dickens, is still the largest and shadiest square in London. Until it was railed off in 1735 it also bore a very shady reputation, for Cay wrote:

"Where Lincoln's Inn, wide space, is rail'd around,
Cross not with venturous step; there oft is found
The lurking thief."

It was on this spot that Babington and other conspirators for Mary Queen of Scots were executed in the very place where they conspired. William, Lord Russel, was also executed here.

Gray's Inn is also described by Dickens in "The Uncommercial Traveller," and in the gardens is a catalpa tree said to have been planted by Lord Bacon.

Gray's Inn boasted some very distinguished members, among whom were: Sir William Gascoyne, who committed Henry V. as Prince of Wales to prison; Cromwell, Earl of Essex; Bishop Gardiner, Lord Burleigh, Sir Nicholas Bacon, the great Lord Bacon; Archbishop Whitgift and Archbishop Laud. It was here that Lord Bacon wrote his "Novum Organum" which, although welcomed throughout all Europe, was described by James I. as being "like the peace of God, which passeth all understanding." The Inns of Court are well summed up by an old distich:

"Gray's Inn for walks, Lincoln Inn for wall,
The Inner Temple for a garden, and the Middle for a hall."

Trafalgar Square.

There are many Londoners at the present day who only have a very small knowledge of London itself. But it may be safely said that everybody has, at some time or other, been in Trafalgar Square.

To say that the square is an architectural triumph would be far from the truth, but at the same time it is unparalleled in its own peculiar situation and surroundings. What matters it that the National Gallery is stumpy, and that the hotels, clubs, and encircling buildings are only fitted to what has been described as "the weary waste of granite." It is still the heart of London. Nelson's statue on the top of the monument has been cavilled at, but, until the time of aerial navigation arrives, this may be treated with scorn. French writers say we ought to apologize for the design of the National Gallery. They have nothing but praise for Landseer's lions at the base of the monument.

General Gordon's statue is also an ornament. Why George IV. should ride in stone here passeth man's understanding. But the square is London to all of British descent, and is the mecca to which all roads lead. It is significant that foreign visitors use the square as their guiding point to all London, and it is the veritable centre. Do you want to go to some outlandish district? Ask that courteous and unequalled type of a walking, or rather, standing encyclopedia of knowledge, "the London policeman." He will at once tell you the particular 'bus or route which must be taken, and be only too pleased to be of use to you. He is a modern production, who, though occasionally chaffed by the populace, has their thorough confidence. It is as well to make a reservation—except in a fog. Our readers happily will not suffer this inconvenience, but, to be stranded on an island in the square with a policeman at 11 p.m., after the theatre is an experience which has to be realized to be understood.

As it has been stated before, the square has bye-ways leading in all directions. Whitehall, with its magnificent Government Buildings, and its historic banquetting hall, from which Charles I. passed to his execution, opens up the Houses of Parliament and the glorious Abbey. Northumberland avenue leads into the one and only Strand, the thoroughfare of which has for ages witnessed many a royal procession to and from the city and tower.

In other directions are Piccadilly, the home of the clubs; Regent street and Oxford streets, where the best of everything can be bought at a price; Seven Dials, with its bird shops; Longacre, with its carriages; Tottenham Court road, with its furniture stores; Leicester Square, with its foreign population and music halls. One might go on interminably, but it is correct to say that you can get a 'bus to anywhere from the square.

The chain of parks is but a minute's walk from one edge of it, and soon the scheme of the Victoria Memorial will extend to it.

With all these advantages, is it not natural that an Englishman holds the opinion that it is the finest open space in the world? The square was spoilt by the demolition of Northumberland House, which stood on the site now filled by the Grand Hotel. It was a most imposing building, and would have greatly added the appearance of the square if it had been left standing. There is, however, one feature which is an ornament, and that is St. Martin's Church. It is the best church of its class, with a Grecian portico, and is approached by a broad flight of steps. Many artists were buried here, and it still has a quaint interior. To understand the square one has to see it under all conditions. On a sunny day, the benches, as a rule, are filled with the destitutes of the city, whilst the more prosperous inhabitants are passing around and through it. See it again at night, when the lights from the passing cabs, carriages and 'buses meteorically encircle it, and see it again on a Sunday morning, when all is still and peaceful. These different periods will impress Trafalgar Square into the heart of any observer.

London and its Parks.

It is surprising that in such a densely populated city or rather county as London that room has been kept for such vast open air spaces as she possesses. Hie you to the east, west, north or south, nearly every district has its breathing space. In the regions of squalid, closely-packed houses there will be found a grass-covered square of some kind, even if it is only a converted burial yard.



THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.

Such a chain of parks as Green, St. James and Hyde Parks are rarely met with. True, one has occasionally to cross a thoroughfare to reach the next, but there is a self-conscious feeling that these parks, situated in the heart of London, are the property of the people. There certainly are flower beds in places, but the prevailing thought is that "I can walk over the grass in any direction." These are only the parks extending from Westminster to Belgravia. Green Park and Hyde Park were once united, and where Piccadilly cuts through between the two a fort was erected at the time of the Civil War of 1642. This fort also occupied the grounds now belonging to Apsley House, the gift of the nation to the famous Duke of Wellington. The arch at the entry to Green Park formerly faced Apsley House and carried an equestrian statue of the duke. This statue was described in the following words: "The cocked hat is too big for the duke, and the duke too big for the horse, and the horse too big for anything." It is now at Aldershot.

The road leading under the arch by way of Constitution Hill passes by the gardens of Buckingham Palace, and is remarkable for being the scene of no less than three attempts on the life of Queen Victoria. On all three occasions the assailants were of unsound mind.

St. James' Park is the prettiest in London, and on Sundays and holidays it is hard work to find an empty seat. The pond with its variety of waterfowl is a very pleasing sight. It was to this same pond that Charles II. would come unattended to feed his favorite ducks. Many an author of bygone days has sought inspiration in these same grounds. It was to this pond that Pepys accompanied the Duke of York on a skating expedition. On the north side of the park was the famous Mall of Charles I.'s day where the King and courtiers would play the game of Palle Malle with balls, hoops and mallets. It was the forerunner of modern croquet. This Mall was then the Rotten Row of society:

"The ladies gaily dress'd, the Mall adorn
With various dyes and paint the sunny morn." —Gay.

It was by this same road that Charles I. walked to his execution.

It is probable that The Advertiser's guests will insist on visiting Hyde Park during the morning time to gaze on the rank and fashion taking their exercise on horseback or in carriage. The name Rotten Row is supposed to be derived from Route de Roi. Close by Hyde Park is the society district of Belgravia. This district is owned almost completely by the Duke of Westminster.

Regent's Park is the largest of the London parks, extending 403 acres, and is more countrified in appearance than the others. The grounds are noted for containing the Zoological Gardens. Battersea Park on the river banks and facing Chelsea Hospital is very pretty, and on a Saturday afternoon in summer nearly every available inch of playing ground is taken up, principally for cricket. Here one can see athletic young England.

Chelsea is in close proximity with its stately hospital, the haven of rest for many a war-scarred veteran. It was close to here that the famous or notorious Ranelagh Gardens were situated. It must have been an exciting experience visiting them for an old advertisement states: "There will be a proper patrol between the rooms and Hyde Park Corner, and good guard at the back of Chelsea College." There seems to have been a little doubt as to the safety of the journey.

The recreation grounds of Kensington Gardens are well worth visiting as also is Kensington Palace. William III. first used this as a royal residence and descendants of royalty have ever since held apartments there. But the principal interest attached to the palace is the fact that here Queen Victoria was born and here she lived until her accession. It was in this palace she received the news and it was here she held her first council. But east, west, north and south, London and Greater London are honey-combed with open space and to which the greatest care is paid both as regards the appearance and the increase of their popularity.

The county council has been very generous in providing open air music, and one can frequently hear the crack military bands on the different grounds within a short distance of city proper.

The Strand.

There are many Londoners living and earning their daily bread in the vast metropolis who have never visited the Abbey, Tower nor St. Paul's, but there are very few, who, at some time or other, have not passed through this famous street. To the exile the Strand conjures up memories forever dear to him. The saying is that "Familiarity breeds contempt," but this is never applicable in the case of this famous thoroughfare. George Wither, the Puritan poet, in 1628 thus speaks of the Strand:

"The Strand, that goodly thorowfare betweene
The court and city; and where I have seene
Well-nigh a million passing in one day."

What would be his impression in these days?

The first part of his verse still holds, but he would have to multiply his million three or four times and then not be guilty of exaggeration.

The Strand has always been a highway of palaces and if the present magnificent hotels and buildings have usurped possession, it is undeniably a change for the better. Compare in one's mind the ill-paved streets of the poet's day and the almost noiseless roadway of the present. Our guests will find that a visit to old London must necessarily include the Strand. There is no escape. Here day after day a cosmopolitan throng hastens along its pavements. Come from what part of the world you like, you will probably see a familiar face.

This same Strand has witnessed processions innumerable, royal civic and otherwise for hundreds of years. From the riverside at Baynard's Castle, which is nearly in a straight line from St. Paul's to the river, extended a frontage of noblemen's palaces to Westminster.

The Happenings of a Week in the Old Land

ENGLAND

The growth of the garden city, Letchworth, threatens to drive birds to more secluded spots. To prevent this the directors propose to convert Norton Common, in the centre of the town, into a bird sanctuary. Here weeds, grasses, berries and fruits of all kinds which are pleasing to birds will be cultivated, and part of the common will be fenced in for nesting.

Lieutenant-General Deshon, one of the survivors of the battle of Hyderabad, fought on March 24, 1843, passed the anniversary quietly at his house at Bathampton. The general, who is in his 91st year, has had over 71 years' service, including the Southern Mahratta campaign in 1844-5, and the Crimea. He is colonel of the King's Own Light Infantry.

A floating platoon of 100 tons displacement, designed to expedite the shipment of coal from Goole, has just been launched by the Goole Shipbulding and Repairing Company. The vessel, the only one of the kind in the world, will be fitted with a hydraulic hoist. By means of this small boats carrying about forty tons of coal will be lifted bodily out of the water, tilted and their contents shot into a vessel's hold. Many thousands of tons of coal will thus be shipped in a day.

The Consolidated Fund accounts show that at March 31st, 1908, the national debt amounted to £708,975,865—a decrease of £15,529,679 on the previous year. The amount of debt permanently reduced in the year was, however, £18,029,679.

By the death of Captain George Robinson, the Laird line lose one of their most popular masters. Captain Robinson joined the Laird line service in 1876, and was appointed mate in 1885 and master in 1895. For several years he was captain of the Portrush daylight steamer.

Mr. J. A. C. Blue, civil engineer, has died in London. He was a native of Campeltown, and was closely associated with many of the most important engineering undertakings of the country. During the construction of the Nile dam at Assouan he acted as resident engineer.

Sir Edward John Poynter, Bart., president of the British Royal Academy on the 22rd ult. celebrated the 73rd anniversary of his birth. Sir Edward, who succeeded Sir John Millais in the presidency in 1896, has been universally claimed as a fine representative of British art. He is a director of art training at South Kensington, and a Slade professor at University College.

Mr. Jeremiah Martin Simmons, of Roundhill Crescent, Brighton, who formerly was servant to the family of the poet Shelley, recently celebrated his 101st birthday. Mr. Simmons talked in an animated manner of Napoleon's coach, which he saw subsequent to Waterloo, of the return of the troops from that battle, and of the late Queen, when still a princess, dancing at a ball at which he was one of the musicians. Mr. Simmons has had three wives, the third, who is over 70 years, being still alive.

Joseph Bradley Robertson, 29, of Liverpool, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for embezzling $1,445 from the Eastern Telegraph Company, by which he had been employed for twelve years. Rogerson's ruin was attributed to betting. The thefts were discovered through his meeting with an accident and another clerk taking his place.

Pte. John Warplington, of Bolton, has been presented by the war office with a medal which he won in the Indian Mutiny campaign. The decoration carries with it a pension of ninepence a day.

At Christie's (London), £28 an ounce was given for a cup of the year 1665, believed to be the earliest piece of Scottish silver-plate in existence. For an English porringer of the Commonwealth period £27 an ounce was given.

A funeral party had a painful experience at Burton-on-Trent. Arrangements had been made for an interment at the corporation cemetery, and after the preliminary portion of the service had been conducted it was discovered that the wrong grave had been opened. The error was explained to the mourners, and the coffin was removed back to the cemetery church, there to remain the night. The funeral party returned home and had to attend again next day.

A man named Sower was charged at Peterborough with ill-treating a peacock belonging to the dean. Evidence was given to the effect that defendant pulled the bird off a wall and extracted a number of its tail feathers, some of which he gave to children. He took the others away with him. The dean of Peterborough said the feathers were five feet long, and spoke of the excruciating pain that would be caused by pulling them out. Defendant was fined half a guinea and 6s costs.

In 1908 the London fire brigade attended 3,238 fires (excluding chimney fires), or eighty-two fewer than in 1907. There were 93 lives lost—exactly the same number as the previous year.

A Bible, said to have been used by John Bunyan, was sold in London for £61.

A Cremona "Strad" violin of 1718 fetched £445 at Sotheby's recent sale in London.

Of 6,500 prosecutions for Sunday trading in England last year, 4,500 took place in Hull.

More than 1,200 British tradesmen are entitled to use the royal arms over their shop fronts.

The Bishop of Liverpool is making a strong plea for the abolition of intoning in the churches.

Seamen's wages on the English northeast coast are to be reduced through depressed trade.

Rev John McNeill is so popular in London that he is asked to be permanent minister of Christ Church.

Torpedoes to the value of nearly £5,000 have been lost during warship practice in about twelve months.

"It is notorious that boys are teased or 'dared' into thieving," said a police officer at North London sessions.

Owing to the spread of measles all the infant schools in Liverpool have been closed, 39,000 children being involved.

Dr. Wm. Hawkes Day, whose death at the aged of 85 is announced at Norwich, had attended at the births of 8,000 children.

Maids of honor are the Queen's personal attendants, one of whom must always be in waiting. Queen Alexandra has four.

The Prince of Wales has honored the First Cadet Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, Hampstead, by requesting the corps' string band to perform at a function at Marlborough House soon.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh has been appointed commander-in-chief in India to success General Lord Kitchener, when the latter retires in August

In the House of Commons Mr. Massie presented a petition from nearly 224,000 women in opposition to granting the parliamentary suffrage to women.

The Queen Victoria Memorial at Buckingham Palace is still under construction, and though the work is being pressed on no date can yet be fixed for its compietion.

A statue to Mr. Cecil Rhodes has been completed in London, and is to be erected in Cape Town. It is of bronze, and the height to the top of the head is over 13 feet.

Even elderly London doctors have difficulty in calling to mind a March in which they had so much to do, and the pressure is very largely due to the influenza epidemic.

A son was born recently to Conan and Lady Doyle at Windlesham Crowborough.

The Dowager Duchess of Roxburgh has left Broxmouth Park, East Lothian, for London.

A white-tailed eagle measuring seven feet across the wings has been taken near West Buckland, Devonshire.

At Gorleston a gathering of people partook of a sea-pie, which weighed in the aggregate two hundredweight.

There are now 106 schools in the Sunderland Sunday School Union, with 2,488 teachers and 21,829 scholars.

An anti-vivisection bill making illegal all experiments upon dogs, has been brought in by Sir Frederick Hanbury.

The Prince of Wales will during August of this year, spend a few days with the Duke of Devonshire at Bolton Abbey.

A motorist had to pay ten guineas damages to the owner of a toy pomeranian that he ran over on Llandudno promenade.

Dr. R. M. Beaton, chairman of the water examination committee, said the water of London was exceptionally safe to drink.

A group of German agricultural students are exploring West Somerset to see how cattle, sheep and pigs are reared thereabouts.

That the new American tariff bill leaves the duty on pottery unaltered, has caused considerable relief in North Staffordshire.

The King has sent a donation of ten guineas to the funds of the Widows' Friend Society, which this year is celebrating its centenary.

Tottenham's infantile death rate last year was 95.55 per 1,000, compared with 100 in 1907, and an average of 126 for the ten years, 1898-1907.

An Englishman, who has run through a fortune of $40,000, was sent to prison for 14 days for obtaining a half-crown on false pretences.

There were recorded in South Shields last week 62 births, and 39 deaths, the respective rates being 27.4 and 17.6 per 1,000 of the population.

Police Constable Smith, St. Helens, served a summons on himself for allowing his chimney to go on fire. He pleaded guilty and was fined 72 cents.

Almost all the best-known airships and aeroplanes, either full-sized reproductions or models, are to be seen at the Aero and Motor-Boat Exhibition at Olympia, London.

The Leek police have discovered the body of Miss Sarah Ratcliffe, a wealthy old lady, who lived with her brother in Stockwell street, Leek, huddled up in the kitchen.

The Blackpool Poor Children's Clothing Fund last year provided 821 suits, 505 overcoats, 716 caps and tam-o'-shanters, 596 jackets, 554 dresses, 640 skirts for 2,127 children.

A man charged at Huddersfield with the theft of some brass appealed for leniency on behalf of his wife and 14 children. He was fined, and given time to pay the money.

Two chickens have been hatched from one egg at Wetheringsett.

At a sale at Sheepy, Leicestershire, several ewes were sold for 2s. 6d. each.

The great London pageant, which is fixed for next year, will in all probability be held in Epping Forest.

At the age of 73, David Pollard, formerly a well-known Yorkshire County cricketer, died at Huddersfield.

Bassethounds owned by the Queen have been awarded one first and two third prizes at the Manchester dog show.

Sold together two copies of the first folio edition of Shakespeare's works, 1623, realized £800 at the Amherst sale at Sotheby's rooms.

Tramway traffic in Gray's Inn road, W. C., was stopped for half an hour owing to a boy's steel hoop falling into the tramway conduit slot.

Three hundred guineas was paid at Christie's for an old mezzotint engraving of Mrs. Payne Galwey, and child, by J. R. Smith, after Sir J. Reynolds.

While a Suffolk pack were in full cry after a fox, a team of horses attached to a plow were seen galloping across a field with the perspiring plowman clinging behind.

A bid of £40,500 was refused for the late Lord Nunburnholme's house, 41 Grosvenor Square, at the Mart. It contains a marble hall and staircase and a Louis Quinze ballroom.

Mr. St. Loe Strachey mentioned at a meeting of the British Women's Emigration Association that in the coming year Canada would assimilate between 10,000 and 12,000 domesticated women.

The Prince of Wales has consented to become honorary chairman of the general committee formed to promote the erection in London of a memorial in honor of Captain Cook, the great navigator.

In attempting to save her sweetheart, who slipped on the edge of the sea wall at Swansea, Ellen Jones fell to the sands 25 feet below, and received fatal injuries. The man escaped with a broken leg.

A new explosive of the cordite class much more powerful than that hitherto produced, has been discovered as the result of exhaustive experiments by the chemial research department of Woolwich Arsenal.

A cellarman informed the Lambeth magistrate that although he had a wife and child to support, and he received no food from his employer, his wages were only $3 36 a week.

An influential deputation, under the auspices of the national housing reform council, is visiting Germany this Easter to inquire into the town-planning scheme adopted there.

Rochdale county education committee have decided that in future a three months' notice to terminate the engagement shall be given when any lady teacher becomes married.

The People's Palace (Mile End) musical festival takes place from May 10 to May 15. At the final concert by the prize winners Princess Alexander of Teck will distribute the awards.

Filey fishermen are appealing to the admiralty for gunboats to protect them against steam trawlers, which steal into the bay at night with covered lights and deplete the fishing grounds.

Prince Francis of Teck, chairman of the Royal Automobile Club, has consented to become honorary chief commandment of the Auto-Cycle Legion promoted by the Auto-Cycle Union.

It has been decided to confer the freedom of Darlington upon Alderman T. M. Barron, the oldest member of the town council. The only freeman of the borough at present is Lord Roberts.

Stepney Guardians have appointed a committee which will seek to keep old people who are, or may shortly be, eligible for old age pensions from becoming disqualified by accepting poor law relief.

Two thousand spoons, we are told, are stolen from the Rowton House (London), authorities each year. Souvenir hunting would appear to be something more than a passing craze confined to the smart set.

There is one money-lender in Southern London who reduces his responsibilities to the very lowest level. He keeps a clerk, but he has no office, does all his business in the open air, and signs his checks in a postoffice or a restaurant.

Every evening, after their day's work, the villagers of Great Holland, Essex, engage in the voluntary labor of erecting a village hall, and in order to stimulate their efforts a local band plays airs of a cheerful and inspiring character.

Prohibiting on the ground of foot and mouth disease the importation of cattle from certain of the United States, the board of agriculture's order of November 28, 1908, has been revoked as far as Maryland and Delaware are concerned.

Meeting a homeless young man named Jordan, in the early morning in Wigmore street, a kindly constable shared his breakfast with him. Later Jordan broke a shop window, for which he was ordered six weeks' imprisonment at Marylebone police court.

Jumping from the jetty, Richard Barret, an employee of the Margate Pier and Harbor Company, swam over two hundred yards and succeeded in saving a lad named Leonard Manwaring, who had fallen into the sea and was being carried away by the strong ebb tide.

Brent House, standing on the banks of the River Brent, at Brentford, which was once the residence of Nell Gwynne, is about to make way for two modern villas. While residing there Nell Gwynne often entertained Charles II., and it is said that he once rode his horse up the great oak staircase.

An inquest was held at Maidstone on Mr. Frost, secretary of the Kent Association of Town and Village Clubs. Mr. Frost had already expressed the fear that he would become totally blind. He was found dead in his greenhouse, having taken enough nicotine it was stated, to kill nearly a thousand persons.

General Robert Napier Raikes, father of the British army, and grandson of Robert Raikes, founder of Sunday schools, died at Eastbourne on the 24th ult. in his 96th year.

A gentleman, on a visit to Carnavon prison, was so struck by the excellence of the Irish stew served to the prisoners that he obtained the recipe to give to his own chef.

The death occurred at Wigtown, Leicester, on the 24th ult., of Mr. Thos. Ingram, one of the oldest solicitors in England. He was within a few days of entering on his hundredth year.

The twenty large diamonds in the British crown are worth £1,500 apiece, and the two centre diamonds £2,000 each. The total value of the stones in the crown is at least £100,000.

At the anniversary dinner of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick in London on the 17th ult., donations of £50 each from the King and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland were announced.

About 100 workpeople were thrown out of employment and damages estimated at £15,000 were sustained by a fire at Croye Mills, Brixhouse, which are occupied by Mr. Lister Booth, cotton spinner.

Captain Pritchard, of the Mauretania, has presented a picture of the famous vessel to the Carnavon Council School, of which, when it was the "British School," he was one of the first three scholars over fifty years ago.

Mr. Joseph Baxter, printer, Underbank, Stockport, whose death is announced, was a trustee of the Stockport Sunday School, the largest Sunday school in the world, with which institution he had been associated as scholar, teacher and visitor.

The biggest demonstration against women's suffrage yet arranged took place at the Queen's Hall, London. The speakers included the Earl of Cromer, Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Austin Chamberlain and Lord Weardale.

William Page and Ernest Standford, youths of 15, were remanded at Birmingham on a charge of breaking into the Standard Metal Company's premises and stealing cash boxes, and with shooting at Police Constable Clancy.

"Never give one penny to any human being without finding out that he or she deserves it," was the advice of the American ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Society of American Women in London.

According to news from Marseilles a man named Murthon, who was arrested at Lyons, had been brought to the examining magistrate as having been implicated in a robbery in England of £32,000 in bank notes.

Miss Payne, a good-looking young lady at Northampton, has been granted a license to slaughter horses and other animals. Her business-card reads: "Animals painlessly slaughtered by Miss Payne." Her mother was also an adept with the gun in slaughtering horses.

There has just been admitted to a Surrey lunatic asylum a woman, barefooted, and wearing only a night-dress, whom a policeman discovered at 4 a.m., wandering along the riverside at Kingston, singing the hymn, "Abide With Me." She belongs to Long Ditton.

Large windjammers are now seldom seen in English waters, and the arrival in the Humber of the six-masted barkentine, Everett G. Griggs, from British Columbia, has caused quite a flutter. She cannot enter dock yet on account of her size. She is 308 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 25 feet wide, and is lying two miles out.

The retirement on pension is announced, after upwards of a quarter of a century's service, of the senior fireman at the Guildhall. This official commenced life in the navy more than fifty years ago, and afterwards served in the London fire brigade.

The Speaker, whose prowess with the foils is well known, may be seen riding on horseback to the British House of Commons almost daily. The only other members who ever ride to the House are Mr. Percy Thornton and Major Anstruther.

Mr. H. A. Barker, the "manipulative surgeon," is endeavoring to arrange an insurance policy upon his hand against accident for $100,000. Paderewski is understood to have his hands insured for a similar sum.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Raikes, wife of the late General Robert Napier Raikes, "Father of the Army," who died only a week previous. She had been married fifty-six years, and suffered great hardships in the mutiny with her husband.

J. Scott and J. Hoskins, both one-armed men, played a golf match on the links of the Royal Liverpool Club, the former winning by 3 up and 1 to play.

At the present time, it is stated in an official return, 578 employment agencies are registered with the London county council.

Furs are costing more. Lynx has increased in price by 100 per cent, red fox by 60 per cent, and white fox, wolf, black bear and opossum by 50 per cent.

Ten shillings was the highest bid offered at an auction for some cottages at Pakefield, near Lowestoft. They are situated near the cliff, which is being eaten away by the sea.

Thomas Ingram, who was probably the oldest solicitor in England, has died at the age of 99 years. He was 92 before he got out of harness.

IRELAND

There are three horses in Ireland to one in Scotland.

On account of his health, Mr. Farrell, M. P., has been released from Kilmainham Prison.

The infirmary of the old jail at Enniskillen is to be converted into a technical institute.

A sensation has been caused in Irish banking circles by the arrest of a manager and a teller.

The death took place on the 24th ult. in Dublin of Mr. John Millington Synge, the well-known Irish author and playright.

At the age of 82 years the Earl of Howth, the last representative of one of the oldest families in Ireland, has passed away.

The Marquis of Sligo has just attained the age of 78 years. He is the third of his generation to hold the title, and was of a family of 13.

Messrs. Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, have laid down the keel of the Titanic, the second of the two 45,000-ton White Star liners which they are constructing.

Only 23,952 emigrants left Ireland last year, the number being 15,787 below the total for 1907, and the lowest on record. Since 1851 4,126,310 emigrants have left Ireland.

The Queen, as usual, ordered a large supply of shamrock from Lady Limerick's farm at Dromore for distribution to the Irish Guards of St. Patrick's Day.

Mrs. Wm. Crawford, of Mullins, County Donegal, has died at the age of 102. She retained her faculties to the end, and remembered vividly the Irish famine of 1846-7.

Owing to recent severe weather shamrock was somewhat scarce on the 17th ult., but that did not diminish the number of those who went in for the "wearin' o' the green."

The death took place in a private hospital in Dublin of Mr. J. Millington Synge, B.A., the well-known author and playwright. Mr. Synge, who had only completed his 37th year, was closely connected with the Irish National Theatre.

Two inmates of the Londonderry Workhouse became so excited while arguing the question of Britain's naval position that one of them hit the other with a brick and seriously injured him.

John O'Neil, farmer, Dromore, Ireland, is in custody, charged with killing a 6-year-old boy by flinging him down a flight of steps at Tollcross.

Found at night lying on the roadside, at Erris, County Mayo, with his head battered in, Michael Connor, aged 60, an itinerant carpenter, was taken to a neighboring house, where he died.

Starting from Fleet street in 1900 to walk 100,000 miles in ten years, Mark All, who was then over 70, arrived in Dublin recently, having completed 94,129 miles. He hopes to finish the remaining 5,871 miles before October, and so to win a wager of $10,000.

Over one hundred and fifty plows and horses assembled at Quansboro recently to plow up the new farms given over last week by the estates commissioners to the Clanricarde and Lewis evicted tenants. All the surrounding parishes sent contingents to the scene of operations.

England has 510 deaf mutes per million of her population, against 770 in Ireland.

A sum of $175 was collected in Sligo Cathedral in aid of the Calabrian earthquake sufferers.

William Steele, of Athlone, has purchased the Castlebar Gas Works for $12,000.

Four pike, weighing respectively 27, 13, 9 and 4 pounds, were recently caught in the Barrow, near Carlow.

Miss Isabel Smith, Drumcroon, Coleraine, has been appointed instructress in domestic economy for North Derry.

Dr. Geoge Ellis, said to be the oldest Irish surgeon, died at his residence in Dublin, at the age of 100 years.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held recently in Portarlington, for the purpose of organizing the local branch of the U. I. L.

A bogslide occurred near Keady, County Armagh, at a cutting of the Armagh, Keady and Castleblaney new railway.

John Quinlan and Mrs. Amy Griffin have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of Kilkee town commissioners.

The funeral of Sir Hugh Smiley, Bart., of Drumaltis, County Antrim, and Galowhill, Paisley, took place at Larne New Cemetery, March 5.

Messrs. Patrick O'Connor and Terence Leonard have been re-elected chairman and vice-chairman respectively, of Granard Rural Council.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dea, the Bishop of Clonfert, has been selected as dignissimus for the vacant see of Galway. He is a native of Galway Diocese.

Seventy thousand people are employed in the linen industry in Ireland.

Irish crochet lace will be in fashion this year, and will be used, among other things, for slippers.

Fifty thousand Irish people now in receipt of old-age pensions will, it is stated, be struck off the roll.

The number of Irish who emigrated to Canada in 1908 was 2,531, a decrease of 1,765 compared with 1907.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Montrei, Athlone, County West Meath, woollen manufacturer, left personal estate worth £111,152.

Sir Edward Carson stated in a speech at Battersea that he heard of an old-age pensioner in Ireland who had presented her husband with twins.

The Hon. Mrs. Marconi, who has just returned from Rome, has gone to Ireland.

At the opening of the Kildare assizes at Naas, the lord chief justice said that the county, like Wexford, and county Kilkenny, where he had presided as crown judge, was in a satisfactory condition, and had been for many years.

The feast of St. Joseph was celebrated with befitting solemnity in the church attached to St. Joseph's, St. land Row, Summerhill, Dublin.

At the Drogheda quarter sessions, The Countess of Aberden has opened the new premises secured by the Children's Clothing Society, at 203 Great Brunswick street.

Mr. Rusell, sub-sheriff, presented his Honor Judge Kisbey, K. C., with white gloves, there being no criminal business to be disposed of.

The tuberculosis van Eire, founded by the Countes of Aberdeen, was burned to the ground at Lifford, county Donegal, recently, in front of the courthouse, where the assizes were being held.

Miss Jennie Woods, Drumlough, Rathfrilland, is seeking to recover £500 damages from John J. Rowan, Banbridge, for breach of promise of marriage.

To help in restoring the many homes which were ruined by the bog-slide on Jan. 18 at Kilmore, Galway, a committee has been formed, of which Mr. T. P. O'Connor is chairman.

Limerick Chamber of Commerce have unanimously adopted a resolution approving of Greenwich time being made the common time of the United Kingdom. Ireland is at present 25 minutes behind Greenwich.

The death has occurred at Abbeyville, Roscommon, of Mr. Timothy O'Keefe, who for six years acted as clerk of the Roscommon board of guardians, and for eleven years previously was associated with Irish poor law.

The collection initiated by the Most Rev. Dr. McHugh in the Derry diocese on behalf of the sufferers of the Italian earthquake has amounted to $1,093.

Most Rev. Dr. Sheehan has presented over 50 volumes of high-class literature to the library of the Catholic Young Men's Society of Waterford.

On the way to a funeral at Lough Egish, the hearse toppled over, and the driver, John Caragher, was pinned underneath, and seriously injured.

In an interview in Belfast a prominent official in Messrs. Harland & Wolff's shipbuilding ward denied the accuracy of a report which had been published that the firm were negotiating for the purchase of the works of Sir J. Laing & Co.

The Belfast harbor board have resolved to spend $150,00 in deepening the Victoria channel, for the purpose of providing facilities for large vefsels being built.

Another branch public library, built through the benefaction of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, was opened recently in the Donegall road, Belfast, by the lord mayor.

Each pupil of an Irish national school is expected to bring turf to heat the building, but as the turf in many districts is exhausted, this means that the pupils buy fuel in the ordinary way. A bill has been issued to assign to the authorities the cost of heating the schools.

The treasury officials sent to Ireland to investigate the validity of old-age pension claims have completed their labors, and it is reported that the result is that some 50,000 persons now in receipt of pensions are to be struck off the list.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor declared in the course of a speech on the 19th ult. that, no matter what changes in the system of government or land tenure might come, there could be no real rise in the prosperity of Ireland unless the expenditure on alcoholic drink was immensely diminished.

In an attempt to save his child, who had fallen into the canal at Letxlip, a man named Hickey jumped into the water, though unable to swim. He was struggling to bring the child to the bank when the mother ran to the spot. She pulled the child out, but was unable to assist her husband, who was drowned before her eyes.

The Countess of Aberdeen, in opening a tuberculosis exhibition at Bray, said that if the people on the other side of the water could have seen Bray during the month of February in the bright, fresh sunshine, day by day, they would go no more, she was sure, to the Riviera in search of early summer, but there would result instead a very large influx of spring visitors to this, the Irish Riviera.

A unique figure in the public life of Belfast has just passed away in the person of James Dempsey, better known perhaps as "The O'Dempsey." There were few better known or better liked citizens than Mr. Dempsey, who, with all [illegible] peculiarities, was extremely popul...

The most important case in the criminal calendar for the County Antrim assizes came, when Sarah Ann Jane Reid, a young woman of 18 years, and Bridget Reid, her mother, were tried for and acquitted of the murder of the 12-days-old male infant child of the youngest prisoner.

Under the auspices of the Unionist Associations of Ireland, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Corn Exchange, Abingdon, Berks, under the presidency of Major H. G. Henderson, Unionist candidate for North Berks. C. L. Matheson said the Unionists of Ireland were fighting for civil and religious liberty and their country. They believed if home rule were instituted there would be an end of civil liberty.

A largely-attended meeting of the Unionists of South Dublin took place in Rathmines Town Hall in support of the candidature of Captain Bryan Cooper, who will stand for the constituency at next general election. Professor Dowden, who presided, said the crown jewels of justice and mercy had disappeared from Dublin Castle and Mr. Birrell had pawned them at Mr. Redmond's office for what he could get.

At an inquest at Belfast on the five months old child named Eileen Quail, a neighbor of the parents said that the mother left the baby for long periods, and sometimes it had no food between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. A doctor said that the child's weight was only half the normal and that there was no trace of food in the stomach. David Quail, the father, said that the baby had three tins of milk a week. The jury returned a verdict of death from starvation, and the parents were arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

The ratepayers in the Omagh rural council district of County Tyrone are groaning under the heavy rates which it has been necessary to levy. The rate for the year 1909 has been increased 9½ pence in the pound over that of 1908.

O. Dempsey, J.P., Belfast, died on the 10th ult. Known among his familiars as "the great O. D.," his name was a household word locally in and outside the Irish law courts. He fought the Belfast corporation on a variety of questions of municipal policy, and as president for two years of the Ulster Vintners' Association he carried on a successful campaign against the public house rating of Belfast.

Monseigner O'Riordan recently presented to the Pope £776 in offerings from the Archdiocese at Cashel and the Dioceses of Erphin, Dromore and Derry, also a personal offering from the Bishop of Killaloe. The Pope expressed his cordial thanks.

At a meeting of the Dublin Trades Council several members said the distress prevailing in the city was appalling. The council appointed a deputation to wait on the Lord Lieutenant and Sir Henry Robinson to endeavor to secure an additional grant from the unemployed fund.

The recent inaugural procession of the Lord Mayor of Dublin was markedly successful. Some students of Trinity College created a slight scene, but were quickly dispersed by the crowd. At the close of the procession his lordship gave a temperance banquet in the Mansion House.

Responding to the Cavan farmer who recently asked the Enniskillen guardians assistance to find a wife, one of the applicants says that she is 40, and has been twice disappointed on her wedding day. She can knit and mend hose, bake, wash, cook, nurse and even, if necessary, "do a bit with the scythe."

A meeting has been held of the people of Emly to inaugurate a movement to celebrate the jubilee of the Very Rev. Canon Power, P.P. The chair was occupied by the Rev. J. Connery, C.C., and many references were made by the speakers to the affection and loyalty of the parishioners to their venerated pastor.

The Marquis of Waterford presided at the annual dinner of the South Irish Horse, of which he is colonel, in Dublin. Gen. the Hon. Sir Neville Lyttleton was the chief guest.

On the 6th inst. Dermot O'Brien, United Irish League organizer, was arrested in Templemore, Tipperary, charged with having delivered inflammatory speeches denouncing the Messrs. Hughes, who are extensive graziers, and, in default of giving bail, he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

SCOTLAND

The combine of Scottish makers of steel hoops and narrow strips has been dissolved.

At Edinburgh Miss Violet Charlesworth's Scottish home, Flowerburn Cottage, Fortrose, was sold for £975.

Two parents complained at a school board meeting in Edinburgh that their children had been made to take castor oil in school as a punishment.

Mr. Andrew Selkirk, a descendant of Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, has died at Cowdenheath, Fifeshire. Like his ancestor, he had travelled all over the world.

Mr. A. S. Gibson, a member of the Glasgow town council, was ordered by the Scottish court to pay £750 damages for saying that Mr. E. Anderson, a fellow member, had become intoxicated in France.

The removal of a torpedo factory from Woolwish to Greenock is evidently not to take place as early as was expected, for the notice inviting employees to volunteer for transfer by a certain date has been withdrawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Reid Tulloch of Ballechin, have just celebrated their golden wedding. The members of their family presented them with a purse of sovereigns, and their grandchildren in South Africa sent each a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles.

Baillie Alexander Andrew, Greenock, died from bronchial pneumonia after an illness of three or four days. Mr. Andrew, who was a native of Greenock, served his time to the law, and had been in practice as a solicitor for about fifteen years. He was about 42 years of age and unmarried.

The death took place in London of Mr. J. A. C. Blue, civil engineer. Mr. Blue was a native of Campeltown, and was closely associated with many of the most important engineering undertakings of this country. He also acted as resident engineer during the construction of the great Nile dam at Assouan.

A tragic discovery was made by a Cambuslang miner named Wm. Duncan at his residence in Lightburn, Cambuslang. The man rose in the morning to prepare for work as usual, and was about to hand a cup of tea to his wife, who was, as he thought, asleep in bed, when he was horrified to discover that his wife was dead.

Neil Munro, LL.D., author of "John Splendid," "The Lost Brooch," and other Highland tales is to receive the honor of the Freedom of the Burgh of Inverary, of which the gifted novelist is a native.

The funeral of the late Lord Moncrieff of Toulliebole, who died at Bournemouth, took place from the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity Death Church, Edinburgh, to the Grange Cemetery.

Lieutenant J. B. L. Monteith, Gordon Highlanders, and formerly of the South African constabulary, on restoration from half-pay, is to join the Third (Reserve) Battalion of his regiment at Aberdeen.

It is reported that there are 152 scholars at Low Waters School, Hamilton, who are favorable to receiving instructions in swimming at the new public baths, and 110 who are opposed to the idea.

Two more prehistoric burial urns have just been unearthed at Mr. James Taylor's new cottage in Largs. Ten in all have now been obtained, and the spot has evidently been the site of a burying-place.

Miss M. O'Hara who has graduated with first-class honors in the Nursing Mission, Toronto, to take a post graduate course in surgery, is a daughter of David McHarria, Wood Farm, Glenluce, Creeside.

Arrangements are being made for the transference of the well-known firm of Dobbie & Co., seedsmen to the King, from Bute to the vicinity of Edinburgh. The business is the largest industry in Rothesay.

Kinross Y. W. C. A. have given to Quarrier's Homes 48 garments and 33 pairs of socks and stockings, also $15 in money.

A jury has awarded Mary Hughes, servant, Crook of Devon, $1,125 and damages and expenses against Dr. Wm. Allen and J. B. Allen, Glasgow, for assault.

There has died in Aberdeen Hospital, after an interesting life extending over 83 years, James Blair (the King's fiddler), Belnacroft, Crathie, a member of the famous family of fiddlers to the late Queen Victoria and the present King and Queen. Mr. Blair was well trained in the art of fiddling by his father, "Willie Blair, a fiddler fair"—who in his time made violins for the late Duke of Edinburgh and other notable personages. He was a great favorite with King and Queep Alexandra.

The corporation tramway department has accepted the offer of the Lorian Steel Company, United States, to deliver free on the quay at Glasgow steel rails and fish-plates at $30 per ton. The lowest English tender was $48 12. At a recent meeting the council said that this was not "dumping," but a case of special work apparently neglected by home manufacturers.

The Marquis of Lothian has celebrated his 35th birthday. He is the third son of the ninth marquis, and it was owing to the death of his eldest brother, who was accidentally shot in New South Wales, in 1892, and the early death of his second brother, that he succeeded to the title. He is unmarried, and is the owner of three delightful places, the chief ones being Blicking Hall, Norfolk, and Newbattle Abbey, Mid-Lothian. Blicking is near Aylsham, and is a magnificent Tudor house, surrounded by lovely gardens and a picturesque deer park. The place is famous for its splendid carvings, as well as its tapestried rooms, with their rich ceilings. The hall was once the seat of the Boleyns, and the ghost of Anne Boleyn is said to walk in the drawing-room carrying her head in her hand.

Mrs. Maclaren, of Manchester, and Dr. Fairbairn, of Oxford, are now, in their retirement, to reside in their native Scotland. Dr. Maclaren will make Edinburgh his home, and Principal Fairbairn goes to Losslemouth.

The distress committee of Glasgow requires $90,000 for the next six months.

The death rate in Glasgow for the week ending March 13 was at the rate of 22 per 1,000.

Glasgow postoffice now sells stamps through a penny in the slot machine.

The Edinburgh and Leith Cemetery Company have declared a dividend of 10 per cent.

Andrew Cockburn, dairyman, Leith, has been fined $75 for watering the milk sold to the poorhouse there.

Edinburgh, Leith, Musselburgh, and several parishes in the vicinity, are declared swine fever infected areas.

Since March 1, 1,460 recruits have been added to the Edinburgh territorial units. About 1,000 men are still required.

Mr. A. Menzies and his popular Highland Reel and Strathspey Society, 60 performers, gave their annual concert on March 19 at Edinburgh.

Edinburgh printers have been made happy by getting the contract to set and print the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

A steamer has arrived at Yarmouth from Stornoway with 4,000 barrels of herrings, part of the season's catch at that port.

The late Miss Agnes McCallum, Inverleith Place, left £248,000 of personal estate, and the late Miss B. M. Daveson, Boswall House, £15,202.

Of the 39 parishes in the county of Lanarkshire there are twelve with a combined population of 7,796 that have no houses licensed for the sale of intoxicating or exciseable liquors.

Bothwell school board have adopted the clauses in the new education act giving boards power to supply food to neglected children attending the school and to provide free books, etc.

A family of the name of Macracken, several members of whom reside in the Airdrie district, and one in Polmont, have, it is reported, fallen heir to $1,250,000, left by an uncle who went from Ireland over 50 years ago to Canada.

The last reported death rate of Paisley is 21.6 per thousand.

Mr. Wm. Hyslop has bought Lanemark colliery, Cumnick, for £17,500.

At Paisley, on March 23, Hugh Hamilton was fined $25 for loitering for the purpose of betting.

Skelmorlie school has been closed for three weeks owing to an epidemic of diphtheria.

John Eadie, originally a Paisley weaver, who at the age of 24 years joined the army (the Seventy-eighth Highlanders), and fought in the Crimean war and Indian mutiny, has died in his native town.

Sheep never sold cheaper in Haddington than they have recently.

The hosiery trade in Hawick is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

Dumfries Lodge of Oddfellows celebrated its jubilee by a large dinner party.

A pit shaft over 100 years in disuse has been discovered at Valleyfield, in Fifeshire.

Hawick U. F. Presbytery have contributed £2,480 to the central fund for the year, an increase of £132.

At Aberdeen Capt. A. Bell, of the trawler Strathban, was fined $400 for illegal trawling.

Improvement in Dundee jute trade is hoped for as a result of reduction of American tariff on wide burlaps.

Mr. Andrew Young, who was the oldest farmer in Linlithgowshire, died at Whitebaulks in his 92nd year.

Portwilliam school has been reopened after being closed for four weeks, owing to an epidemic of whooping-cough.

The spring of 1909 will be remarkable in the Stewartry for the severity and frequency of snowstorms.

Agriculture in the Stewartry continues to flourish, while other industries are only making a partial recovery from the panic.

Serious injury to lambs is reported from several high-lying farms in Yarrow and Ettrick, owing to prolonged snowstorms.

Since the start of the Stirling Railway Mission 21 years ago meetings have been held in rented premises, but now a building has been secured for the entire use of the mission.

Last year the deposits in the Dumfries Savings Bank amounted to £50,985, while repayments amounting to £47,437 were made. The balance due to depositors at the end of the year totalled £332,133.

The death is announced in Edinburgh of Mr. J. Gordon Carter, F. S. A., well known as a border writer and poet. While acting as classical master in Dumfries Academy one of his pupils was Mr. J. M. Barrie, the author.

The Public Library

Very few Londoners, even those who are the most regular patrons of the public library, realize what a fine collection of books have been gathered together for their amusement and instruction. It is a lamentable fact that infinitely the larger part of the readers who patronize the library never get beyond the fiction room, but are content to nourish their souls on the "ten best sellers," which is not by any means an equivalent for the ten best books. Victor Hugo used to maintain that to read anything, even the most trashy literature was better than not to read at all. This dictum, however, is out of favor in this age and from very varied sources is arising a strong reaction against the prurient, noxious and almost wholly objectionable type of literature which goes under the generic name of "problem novels." The pulpit, the press, the stage and the authors themselves are beginning to band together to fight the evils that this type of literature is fostering. It must be admitted that very few of these novels attempt to attain to the utter frankness that characterized the writings of Fielding and Richardson in a past generation, but what would have been quite harmless then, in an age when grossness was the rule, instead of the exception, would be anything but harmless now, when besides the changed standards of thought there is the fact that now there is a mighty



LIBRARIAN CARSON.

army of readers where in other times these readers were few, and mostly those who had attained to years of discretion. And added to this, there is lacking the touch of the master hand to purge these novels of their offensiveness.

But while this is the phase of the subject that gets the most prominence, it is not here that the greatest danger lies. Anyone who visits the library on a Saturday night, or indeed on any night, cannot fail to be struck with the fact that nine-tenths of the people who are taking out books are choosing them from the fiction shelves. Of course there is the possibility of going to extremes in wholly condemning the novel. A man who has put in his ten hours of hard labor cannot be expected to sit down every night to a course of reading in the ancient philosophers or poets. It is amusement he both wants and needs, and when not carried to extremes there can nothing but good occur from the reading of novels. Such little gems of literature as Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," such romances as Davis' "Soldiers of Fortune," or Ford's "Honorable Peter Stirling," or of another type, that equisite little story, "The Lady of the Decoration," or even of the distinctly modern school, Lorimer's "Old Gorgon Graham," or "Jack Spurlock, Prodigal," each have their use for the tired body or brain. But the records of libraries everywhere go to show the enervating influence of a continuous course of novel reading, even if the books are as harmless and altogether pleasing as those mentioned above.

As an example of this an incident that occurred in the London public library only a short time ago may be cited.

At the crowded time of the evening a lady came up to one of the librarians and requested her that she should not let her husband take out any more books. He had, she said, formed the habit of reading, sitting up till all hours of the night, and so making himself late for his work on the following morning. The librarian replied that she could not prevent him taking out books, but added in sympathy that it was better than if he drank. "I don't know," replied the woman. "He loses his job in any case."

This is the great danger in the system of free libraries, and it is only necessary to visit the city library and observe the class of reading that is being called for, and the number of times that the books are changed, to understand that London is not immune from this danger. Every afternoon after school hours the building is crowded with school children, most of whom are devoting their time to the fiction shelves. Now fiction is like any other rich diet, and continual indulgence is sure to bring on an attack of mental indigestion, and the system will require ever lighter and lighter diet. This is the worst feature of the case. If it were the masters of fiction who were being pursued so assiduously there would be little to quarrel with in the tendency. Dickens and Thackeray, the great humanists, can only lend a broader outlook on life, and a deeper understanding of its pathos and humor. Scott can instill a love of the best that is in romance. Stevenson can only lend a broader sympathy and a greater courage, and the psychological studies of George Eliot, in story form, at least give a greater understanding of the problems that are the lions in the path of every thinking man. But these books would be dusty on their shelves were it not for the duster of the librarians, so seldom are they called for.

The solution to this question can only come through an aroused appreciation of the more solid class of literature that is housed behind the librarian's desk. The careful student of history will find here one of the best collections of historical books to be found outside of the distinctly educational centres. The selection has evidently been made with care and it is a distinct credit to those who have had the work in charge. The biographical section is but little behind the historical and falls into close relation for, as someone has said, "The best way to study history is through biography."

The department of literature, while not quite so extensive, comprises most of best writings in poetry and essays, along with a goodly array of critical works for the benefit of those who wish to take more than a casual interest in these masterpieces.

In beautifully illustrated travel books the library is exceptionally rich, as well as in similar works of a more serious nature, dealing more with the ethnological side of travel and discovery than with the artistic.

In all branches of the mechanical arts there are authoritative books that would repay a careful study, and in that most important subject of economics the library is singularly well provided and it is pleasing to notice how many of the workingmen of London have already found this out.

In the department of fine arts there is a very fair collection of books dealing both with the works of the great artists, and with the educative side of the subject, while in the reference department are such periodicals on the subject as the International Studio, and the records of the Royal Academy.

It is in the section of reference books that the London library is weakest, still there is a collection that is of inestimable value to those who desire information on many subjects.

And so if the public could be made to understand the interest that is to be derived from this more serious class of literature as well as the lasting good that will come to the careful student, there would be an undoubted falling off in the amount of light reading indulged in, and the wholesale reformer would be robbed of one of the most fruitful fields of labor.

MILITARY LONDON

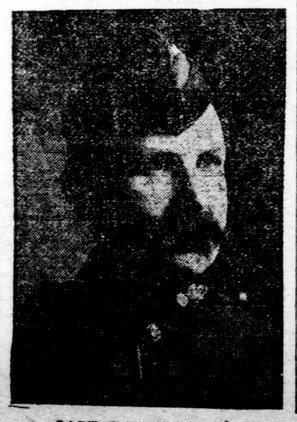
Captain T. J. Murphy, of "G" company of the Seventh Regiment, is a keen lover of rifle shooting and is recognized as one of the best shots in the regiment. Capt. Murphy has been to Bisley on several occasions and in addition has won a long list of prizes on the local rifle ranges. It is only a few years ago that he learned rifle shooting and now there is no keener advocate of it anywhere.

"Every young Canadian should learn to handle a rifle," he said to The Advertiser recently. "I don't believe there is 5 per cent of the Canadian militia can shoot and the United States army is in much worse shape in this respect. Every young fellow in this city should take advantage of the chances that are offered him in London to learn to be a good rifle shot. He will never regret it. As a means of recreation there is nothing better. Rifle shooting compels deep breathing and as the ranges are out in the pure air and sunshine it is most invigorating. In addition to this feature there is the training to the eye and muscles. It doesn't take very long to acquire a steady eye and hand and the continual practice is beneficial in every way. If more young men knew the nature and mechanism of guns there would not be nearly so many shooting accidents. A good rifle shot has lots of advantages, too; there are always a number of rifle competitions held every year and the prizes are well worth winning. A trip to Bisley is something that is worth while too. There are more good rifle shots going about in the city and country than anyone would believe. If these young fellows would practice a little they would make splendid shots and would be a credit to any army."

The proposal to start a Highland regiment in this city seems to have fallen through, largely on account of the large amount of money necessary to organize it. In Winnipeg a splendid Highland regiment is being organized, but Colonel Cameron of that city, who is an enthusiast in the matter donated $40,000 towards it. The uniform, particularly that of the officers, is decidedly expensive. Several of the uniforms of the leading officers cost more than $1,000. There are in the city a large number of men who have served in the Highland regiments in the old country who would willingly join a local Highland corps, and would even go to a certain amount of expense to procure their outfits. The main expense, however, seems to be too great.

The Seventh will likely spend the greater part of May 24 in a sham battle. It has not yet decided where the battle will take place.

The action of the Government in providing the standard circular targets



CAPT. T. J. MURPHY.

such as are used at Bisley on the local ranges, is generally approved of by military men here. In addition to the eighteen targets that are now at the ranges six new ones will be added this year.

Lieutenant P. D. Anderson, of Kingston, who succeeds Major Wynne as commandant of the stores department at Wolseley Barracks, has taken over his duties. Major Wynne left for Kingston last week.

The men at Wolseley Barracks greatly enjoyed a paper chase recently. The runners started from the barracks and went eastward to the asylum sideroad and then doubled back, taking a circuitous route and returning by Adelaide street. They succeeded in distancing those who were chasing them and arriving home without being captured.

Owing to the fact that there were no appropriations for short courses this year until after April 1, very few men are taking up special work at Wolseley Barracks this season. The time is too far advanced for the work to begin now until fall, when it is expected that a number of men from outside points will take courses.

Captain H. B. Combe and Captain H. T. Rance, of the Thirty-third Regiment, Clinton, will attend Wolseley Barracks, for a special course, commencing April 20.

Lieut.-Col. MacDougall, R. C. R., commandant of Wolseley Barracks, who has been on command at Ottawa since last summer, has gone to British Columbia and Alberta, where he will conduct provisional schools of instruction for the militia of those provinces. He will be absent on this duty for two or three months.

It has been decided to hold a provisional school of instruction at Stratford, commencing April 19, and continuing for six weeks. It was intended to hold this schooll at Goderich at first, but an order has been received announcing that it will be at Stratford. Drill-Sergeant Black, R. C. R., of Wolseley Barracks, will be in charge of the instruction, and an officer from the barracks will deliver a lecture every week.

Lieuts. F. C. Baker, Thirty-seventh Regiment; A. C. Prince, Twenty-first Regiment; D. Robertson, Thirty-second Regiment; G. V. Pierce, Thirty-eighth Regiment; G. T. Uttley, Twenty-ninth Regiment; E. H. Newman, Thirty-eighth Regiment, and Sergeant J. J. Hutchinson, of the Thirty-third Regiment, are attending Wolseley Barracks for a course of instruction.

The Thirty-third Regiment of Huron will have a new commanding officer at camp this year in Lieut.-Col. Young, of Seaforth, who succeeds Lieut.-Col. Young, of Goderich.

The Kilties' Band is in better shape than ever this year, and now has eighteen members. The band is in charge of Piper McDonald, and is making a fine showing. Regular practices are held in the armories every Thursday evening.

MARION CRAWFORD THE DEAD NOVELIST

Sketch of His Varied Career—From Poverty to Fame.

F. Marion Crawford, the eminent novelist, who died the other day, was in his fifty-fifth year, comparatively young for one who has written nearly two-score books and novels, all of them interesting, many of them excellent, and several of them among the most popular and saleable of the day. He was born at Bagni di Lucca, near Florence, Italy. His father was Thomas Crawford, the distinguished American sculptor, and his mother was Louisa Ward, a sister of Julia Ward Howe, and the daughter of a wealthy New York banker.

The father of Marion Crawford died when the latter was but three years old. Possessed of ample means, the mother of the future novelist gave her son all of the advantages of an excellent education. Although he had been brought to America when a small lad, he was taken back to Italy, and it was in Italy that his youth was spent. Before he was ten years old he could speak several languages.

At twelve years of age Marion Crawford was brought to America again, and became a student at a preparatory school in New Hampshire. It was the original plan to send him to Harvard, but this plan was abandoned, and in 1870 he went to England and entered Cambridge University. In 1874 he went to Germany, where he spent two years, first at Carlsruhe and then at the University of Heidelberg. The next two years he spent in Italy again.

In 1878, imbued with the idea of learning Sanskritt and becoming a professor in some European university, Mr. Crawford set out for India, where he remained a year and underwent some of the most interesting and at the same time the hardest experiences of his entire career. Being in need of funds, he accepted a position on a newspaper in Bombay, but soon seeing that Indian journalism had no future for him he wisely gave it up and returned to Italy.

Mr. Crawford's family at this time had lost much of [illegible] wealth, and when the future novelist returned to Italy he found himself without funds. In this dilemma he took passage on a stramp steamer bound for New York. Arriving in that city in the spring of 1881, he reverted to his lately-acquired profession of journalism, though he still harbored thoughts of becoming a professor of Sanskritt. With that end in view he attended a course in Sanskritt at Harvard, and in the meantime he supported himself by contributions to the newspapers and magazines.

In 1882 Mr. Crawford completed his first story, "Mr. Isaac," and through the influence of his uncle, a wealthy New York banker, he found a publisher for the book. "Mr. Isaacs" was an instant success. It proved to be equally popular in England and America and foretokened the character of Mr. Crawford's subsequent successes. The next year he published "A Roman Singer," which also proved successful. Thus, before he was 30 years old, Mr. Crawford had become one of the most popular writers of the day.

A MAMMOTH STONE CRUSHER.

A mammoth stone crusher, said to be the largest in the world, which is now in operation in South Pittsburg, Tenn., at a cement plant, is able to take rocks as large as 3 by 5 by 10 feet and crush them to a 6-inch size at the rate of 800 tons per hour—a remarkable feat when it is considered that the rock so reduced is hard and tough limestone. The machine is about 19 feet high, and the mouth of the hopper is 20 feet in diameter, with fairly steep sides, so as to facilitate the feeding of the stone from all sides by gravity. The crusher belongs to the "suspended' type of the machine, the gyratory shaft on which the head is mounted being suspended from a spider at the upper end of the crusher. The shaft is supported in the hub of the spider in such a manner that it may oscillate slightly. The lower end of the shaft is formed with an eccentric bushing, which engages an eccentric ring. The latter carries a bevel gear, which meshes with a bevel pinon on the driving shaft. As the driving shaft is rotated, the eccentric serves to impart a gyratory motion to the shaft. The crushing head, which is supported on this shaft, is conical in form, with a corrugated surface. The gyratory motion of the head produces a powerful crushing motion. The eccentric of the machine operates in a reservoir of oil, to prevent friction and reduce the wear of parts to a mimimum. The top shell of the crusher was made in two pieces, in order to bring it within limits of railroad transportation. —Zion's Herald.

HOW BURNS WROTE SCOTS WHA HAE

Inspiration Came to Him During a Thunderstorm.

The following is the true version of the writing of "Scots Wha Hae," says Mr. J. G. Syme in T. P.'s Weekly. My informant of the way in which this immortal song was written was my uncle, the late Adam Syme, the youngest son of John Syme, formerly of Barncailzie, and latterly of Ryedale, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, who was the poet's trustee and executor under his will. In July, 1793, Burns accompanied my grandfather in a ride through Galloway, staying at various country houses, with friends of my grandfather. The last house was St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk. On their return to Dumfries on horseback—the usual mode of country travel of those days—they were overtaken by a violent thunderstorm, with torrents of rain. Burns rode on ahead in a mood of the deepest despondency, his head bent on his breast, the reins loose on the horse's neck. On their arrival at an inn, in the little town of Gateshead, I think, Burns dismounted as if unconscious of the act, and passed silently up the stairs to a small room in which they were to dine. He did not remove his bonnet, from which the water streamed, but sat down before a small table, on which was some blotting-paper, a pen, and an ink-bottle, and without a pause wrote the lines. When finished he showed them to my grandfather, who recognized at once their fiery beauty. My uncle said that he understood that they were afterwards subjected to certain alterations, as might be expected from such a keen appraiser of form and words. My uncle also told me that his father said the poet's eyes literally glowed "like live coal," the simile used. After the writing of the song the depression seemed to lift from the poet's spirit, but for the rest of the journey he was buried in deep thought.

Burns and a Sword.

Important incidents of any nature are seldom given as they actually happened, and I may narrate a case in point, connected also with Burns and my grandfather. It is often told how the poet drew a sword at my grandfather, who had remonstrated with him on his too convivial habits. It has been said that the sword was one Burns always carried; as a matter of fact, it was the sword my grandfather wore when in the army as lieutenant in the Seventy-Second Regiment. I remember it well, for my brothers used to play with it in our schoolroom. It was given, with other relics of the poet, to the observatory near the town of Dumfries by my father, and is to be seen to this day in the room devoted to memorials of Robert Burns. There is no adequate monument to the great poet in the town he glorified by his genius, and the mausoleum that encloses his remains was not erected until twenty years after his death. The humble slab that before that time had marked him from the common herd was the offering of his impoverished widow, the "Bonny Jean" of his muse. It bore simply his name, date of birth and death, and those of two of his children who followed him to the grave.

CHIMNEY MONEY.

One bygone tax that Mr. Lloyd George is not likely to revive is "chimney money." Pepys records on March 3, 1662, that "on this day the Parliament hath voted 2s per annum for every chimney in England, as a constant revenue forever to the crown." But it was desperately unpopular from the first. At the end of June, 1662, "much clamor against the chimney money; and the people say they will not pay it without force." It was not until October, 1666, however, that it was successfully "moved that the chimney money might be taken from the King, and an equal revenue of something else might be found for the King, and people be enjoined to buy off this tax of chimney money forever at eight years' purchase, which will raise present money, as they think, £1,600,000, and the state be eased of an ill burden and the King be supplied of something as good or better for his use."—London Chronicle.

The best tea can be utterly spoiled by exposure to contaminating influences, as bulk teas so often are. The sealed lead packets of the "Salada" Tea Company give you tea fresh and fragrant from the gardens to the teacup. 138

In connection with the tercentenary of the rule of the Romanoffs, the Russian postoffice will issue a series of new stamps bearing the effigies of various Russian monarchs, including Peter the Great, Catherine II., and the reigning Czar.

THE GUINEA PIG PROVED IT

That dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, are caused by a germ or parasite is now recognized by dermatologists everywhere.

A notable demonstration was by Drs. Lassar and Bishop, who took dandruff scales from the head of a student who was losing his hair and having made a pomade of them with vaseline, rubbed the same upon a guinea-pig, and the pig became bald. (See Geo. Thomas Jackson, M. D., on disease of skin, 4th edition.)

Newbro's Herpicide kills the germ that causes dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Keep your scalp in a sanitary condition with Herpicide and extraordinary results will follow Stops itching of the scalp almost instantly. Try it.

Send 10 cents in stamps to The Herpicide Company, Dept. 15, Detroit, Mich., for sample and booklet.

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189 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

MEN

Weak, Nervous, Restless at Night and Weak, Aching Back, Diseased Kidneys, Despondent, Lack of Energy, Ambition and Strength, Poor Memory, Hollowed Eyes, Dark Circles Under Eyes, Bashful, Melancholia, Weak, Trembles, Varicose Veins, Excessive Drinking, Exposure, Overwork and Worry, Bad Blood.

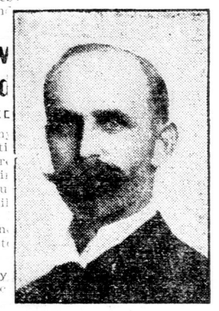
An endless number of men have one or more of the above symptoms and drag from day to day in despair of a prosperous, happy future, and well they may, for, if neglected, their health is sure to be wrecked by a complete loss of physical and mental power.

My method completely and permanently revives strength and vigor after "cure-all" remedies and "quick-cure" specialists fail even to benefit.

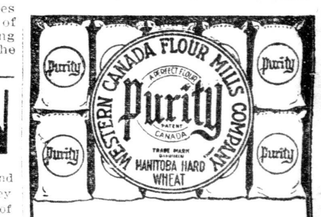
You Can Be Cured By Me Now Cheaper Than You Ever Hoped

YOU PAY NO MONEY UNTIL YOU ARE SATISFIED

I will give a free consultation and examination to any man, and if he desires me to treat his case until cured he will find my fees reasonable and no more than he is willing to pay. Men have confidence in my professional ability because men have found out by actual experience for many years that they will receive a "square deal" with me, and also because I am a regularly licensed physician with twenty-one years' practical experience. If you cannot call, write a description of your case.



Address or call on DR. RHODES COMPANY, Sixty one (61) West Fort street, Detroit, Michigan. Office Hours: Daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 9 to 1; Nights, from 7 to 8, except Fridays. 31-tf-t



What Our Trade-Mark Means to You

IT means that the flour contained in bags and barrels so trade-marked is decidedly whiter, a great deal stronger and more nutritious than other flours.

It means that the flour has been properly aged to mature its full strength.

It means

"More bread and better Bread"

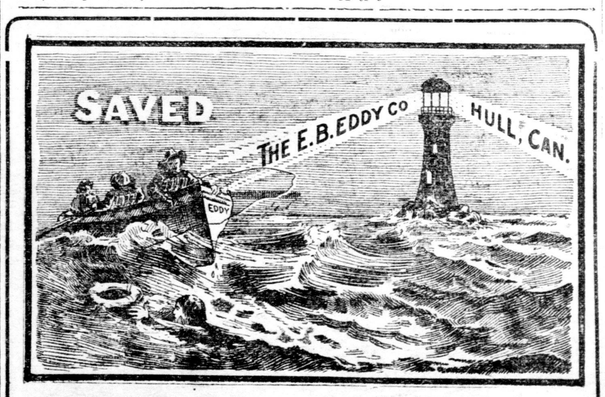
and better pastry, too.

It means elimination of uncertainty—"your money back" if Purity fails to give entire satisfaction.

Costs more than the other kind, but worth the difference.

PURITY FLOUR

Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Limited,
Mills at Winnipeg, Goderich, Brandon.



ECZEMA CURED IN SIMPLE WAY

NO MORE DOSING THE STOMACH —CURE THE SKIN THROUGH THE SKIN.

When you have a scratch on your hand you wash it out and cleanse it and then the skin cures itself. You never think of dosing your stomach for it.

The best skin specialists today are agreed that the only way to cure eczema and similar skin diseases is through the skin, for statistics show that nearly all eczema sufferers are perfectly healthy in all other ways except as to their skin. If the eczema patients were really suffering from an internal malady, needing an internal remedy, the entire body and not the skin only, would be diseased.

You can prove immediately the relief of a true skin cure by using oil of wintergreen as compounded in D. D. D. Prescription. This liquid kills the disease germs, while toning up the healthy part of the skin.

For free sample bottle write to The D.D.D. Laboratory, Department L.A., 23 Jordan street, Toronto.

For sale by all druggists.

LIVES AND PROPERTY ARE SAVED BY USING

Eddy's Silent SAFETY Parlor Matches

Famous April Fool Jokes

Washing the White Lions at the Tower of London—A Surprise Party.

The first of April, which has been celebrated for "fooling" almost from time immemorial, has many quaint stories told in connection with its customs, and one or two of these are worth recording. The first is said to be strictly true, and vouched for in history. During the time of Louis XIII. of France, a certain prince of the house of Lorraine had incurred his displeasure, and both he and his wife, who was devoted to him, were thrown into prison, which in those days was tolerably secure. Friends outside, however, contrived to communicate with the two illustrious prisoners, and a means of escape was devised. It was customary for peasants from the country to supply the prisoners with vegetables and fruit, and the little market carts belonging to them were often allowed to stand in the yard where the prisoners took exercise.

The Two Melons.

One day the cart appeared full of vegetables, as usual, and amongst these were two particularly large melons, which so excited the admiration of the prisoners that they begged their jailers to allow them to purchase these. As they had means supplied by their friends, this was agreed upon, and the prince and his wife carried their purchase indoors with secret but concealed glee. Inside, cleverly concealed was a disguise for each. The market woman and her husband were really friends of the royal prisoners, and the next day, which chanced to be April 1, the two slipped on the peasants' garments which they had procured in so strange a manner, and quietly walked out behind the cart. At the outside gates they were seen and recognized by a servant who had once been in their employ, and he at once ran to tell the guards. But as it was the first of April, the soldiers refused to believe the man, thinking it to be a hoax. Indeed, so exasperated were they by his continued cry that the prisoners had escaped, that they at last gave him a sound thrashing and sent him away. No doubt they blamed themselves finely afterwards, for the prince and his wife had escaped.

Washing the White Lions.

Another hoax, which is perfectly true, was perpetuated in London on April 1, 1860. Some practical joker must have had money to spare here, for a few days before the end of March thousands of Londoners, mostly people in fairly good society, received a neatly printed card, which had an official look about it. A seal was at one corner and on the card was inscribed the following:

"TOWER OF LONDON.
"Admit the bearer and friend to view the annual ceremony of
"WASHING THE WHITE LIONS,

"on Sunday, April 1, 1860."
"Admittance only at the White Gate."

The card also bore the request that no gratuities should be given to the warders or attendants, and the recipients of the cards, unheeding the date, and suspecting nothing, thought the whole thing genuine. Hundreds of people were puzzled that Sunday, cabmen swore, and everyone was asking the way to the White Gate. No one knew, and it was quite a long time before the joke was found out. Then it suddenly dawned upon one of the much-puzzled warders that it was All Fool's Day; thus the affair was discovered to be a huge hoax, probably one of the most successful and cleverest ever attempted on this day, which is set apart as sacred to the practical joker.

A Surprise Party.

Another hoax, played not so many years ago upon one of our most famous actors, had not quite so pleasant an ending as was doubtless anticipated. Cards of invitation to a big "At Home" had been sent out some time beforehand, these being sent in most instances to comparative strangers or mere acquaintances. Some of these were members of the smart set, others those very anxious indeed to enter the same. The cards were of a curious nature; but as the gentleman in question was noted for his eccentricity, this did not occasion much surprise. Rather, the recipients looked upon them as a joke, but resolved to "see the thing out." "You are requested to bring your own provisions with you," was printed on the cards, and in one corner also the strange injunction, "Please don't reply." Needless to say, none did, but a great number attended, fulfilling the request anent the provisions, which all regarded as a delightful picnic notion, and most quaint. The astonished actor grew more and more astonished as time went on, and his house was full, until, discovering the joke, he made the best of the guests forced upon him. But he took his revenge. He never entertained again, and although he never discovered which of his friends played him the little trick, he often chuckled over it afterwards, saying it had saved him some thousands of pounds. But what his friends, who had hitherto enjoyed to the full his hospitality, thought of this is another story.

LANCASTER, ONT. CARRIED BY "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

THESE WONDERFUL FRUIT JUICE TABLETS ARE WINNING FRIENDS ON EVERY SIDE.



Lancaster, Ont., Sept. 16, 1908.

I was a martyr for many years to that distressing complaint, chronic constipation. I tried many kinds of pills and medicines without benefit and consulted physicians, but nothing did me any real good. Then I began to take "Fruit-a-tives," and these wonderful little fruit tablets entirely cured me.

At first I took five tablets a day, but now I take only one tablet every two days. I am now entirely well, and thanks to "Fruit-a-tives" I give you permission to publish this testimonial.

(Madame) Zenophile Bonneville.

This is only one more link in the chain of proof that "Fruit-a-tives" never fail to cure constipation or non-action of the bowels. 50c a box, or 6 for $2 50, or trial box 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

BETTER TO-DAY THAN EVER—JUST TRY



McCORMICK'S JERSEY CREAM SODAS

You enjoyed a package six months ago. They were delicious. But much more so to-day. Improvement in process and materials has resulted in greater crispness, finer flavor, a more delicious quality. They are superior to all. Prove it. Make a test. Try them now.

CHURCHILL SAYS RETALIATION IS CONSISTENT WITH FREE TRADE

Says the British Government Would Retaliate on Any Country That Discriminated Against It in Commercial Matters—Denies the Accusation That He Has Recanted His Free Trade Principles—Lively Debate in British House.

There was an exciting debate in the British House of Commons on March 30 over the recent declaration of Hon. Winston Churchill that the British Government would not scruple to retaliate upon any country that discriminated against Great Britain. He had special reference to the new French tariff. The Unionists accused Mr. Churchill of repudiating free trade, as retaliation would not be possible unless a tariff were imposed against the offending country. Mr. Churchill denied the charge in a vigorous speech. The debate was introduced in the form of a resolution moved by Captain Craig, Unionist, as follows:

"That this House, while recognizing that fiscal retaliation can only be effectively applied upon the basis of a general tariff, welcomes the recent declarations of the president of the board of trade, that it may be usefully employed as a weapon in commercial negotiation."

Captain Craig said he was sure everybody would welcome the opportunity which the resolution afforded for the Government clearly and concisely to define their views on one of the greatest questions now before the country. Taken in conjunction with his previous declarations at Dundee and elsewhere, that retaliation could not be made effective without a general tariff, Mr. Churchill's admission as to the usefulness of retaliation as an occasional weapon was most important, and in fact came as a ray of sunshine from the Government benches to those who had for so long been advocating Tariff "Reform." (Laughter and cheers). It was to some extent in order to emphasize the extraordinary differences of opinion between cabinet ministers that this motion had been put on the paper. He argued that confusion existed in the minds of the Government, and that no member could speak on this question without throwing over a colleague. He asked for a clear declaration of policy from the president of the board of trade. His general view was that Free Trade was sapping the prosperity of the country.

Mr. C. Salter, Unionist, Basingstoke, in seconding the resolution, said he hoped Mr. Churchill's statement marked the end of the first stage in the fiscal controversy, the high dogmatic period in which any attempt to challenge Free Trade was met by a dogmatic formula and a pitying smile. They invited the Liberal party to identify itself with the Liberal Government, and to declare in favor of the admissibility and the orthodoxy of the principle of retaliation as laid down by Mr. Churchill. (Ministerial laughter).

A Liberal Amendment.

Sir W. Holland, Liberal, Rotherham, moved an amendment declaring that the House "without seeking to limit by any declaration its entire freedom in fiscal matters, is of opinion that Great Britain has secured, without recourse for many years to a policy of retaliation, terms of entry into the markets of Protectionist countries at least as good as those obtained by any Protectionist State." He thought experience had shown that a Free Trade policy was as a rule a far more effective instrument for obtaining good tariff terms than any hostile action on our part would prove. (Hear, hear). Such a policy as that of this country must appeal to every fair-minded man abroad, but the rapacity of the monopolists in foreign countries was often fatal to any fair-minded consideration of our legitimate claims. It was not every hostile tariff that was really injurious to us. Sometimes hostile tariffs abroad helped us in our trade in the great neutral markets. We should be ill-advised to pledge ourselves to retaliation in every case where we were badly treated. It was enough to pledge ourselves to consider those cases as they arose, and not to throw away the weapon of retaliation. But the history of tariff wars showed that each party found itself worse off afterwards. The most-favored-nation treatment we now enjoyed was a splendid asset. (Cheers). His amendment stood for freedom — freedom either to put duties on or to take duties off, which ever course we believed to be in the true interests of the country. The resolution, on the other hand, stood for a general tariff in any case. He was dead against a general tariff as a weapon of retaliation as being the most unwieldy, the most ineffective, and the most costly that could be invented, involving the maximum of outlay and securing the minimum of return. As a Free-Trader he was not disposed to submit quietly to any fiscal treatment, however hostile and injurious that treatment might be, at the hands of foreign nations if he could help it. (Opposition cheers.) But he would not rush blindly into reprisals that would leave him worse off afterwards. (Cheers). Who could say that even the very mention of retaliation by the president of the board of trade the other day might not be found to have produced some substantial effect when the final arrangements of the French tariff were disclosed? (Cheers).

Mr. Harold Cox, Liberal, Preston, who seconded the amendment, considered that what Mr. Churchill had said was not only true, but was almost a truism. If members on the Opposition side would only study the Free Trade case a little more they would find that Free-Traders had always taken that position. Our Free Trade policy enabled us to command markets which would otherwise be closed to us. The most striking instance of that was the cotton trade. No severer blow could be dealt at the cotton trade than for the United States to become a Free Trade country. He admitted that cases might arise with which we could not deal adequately by simply trusting to the slow process of time and the ultimate success of our policy. How, for example, were we to deal with the sudden imposition of a new tariff by a foreign country? It was conceivable that such serious injury might be done to some particular industry that the nation as a whole ought in honor to shoulder the obligation. In such a case it would be far better not to resort to such trivialities as duties, but to say to the other country, "You have injured us very considerably, and therefore we intend to injure you as much as we can. We shall prohibit certain of your goods until you remove this injury." He admitted, however, that he did not see many opportunities of doing that without hurting ourselves more than the other country. In the case of France, if the injury done was sufficient to justify it, he would say, "We will dispense with your wine altogether." In such a case retaliation might be successful, but this would not justify for a moment the suggestion that we should advocate a general policy of retaliation, which would necessarily set up a series of vested interests.

Mr. Bonar Law.

Mr. Bonar Law, Unionist, Dulwich, argued that a striking change had taken place in the attitude towards Tariff "Reform" not only in the country but in the House. This was shown by the utterances of the rank and file of the ministerial party, and the heresy seemed to have spread even to the priests standing before the altar. Mr. Churchill, for example, had been giving perorations in the country about Free Trade while he was practicing Protection in the shipping bill and the patents bill. It was interesting to note that the two members of the Government who were suspected of being heretics were the two gentlemen who had successfully filled the office of president of the board of trade, the two members who had come into contact with trade more closely than any of their colleagues. The fact that they were heretics was interesting from another point of view. If he were to ask any member of the House which two members of the Government had the keenest scent for popular changes of opinion, the answer would be the two gentlemen he had referred to. (Laughter). It was gentlemen with these characteristics who were admitted by their own friends to be heretics on this question. (Cries of "Oh.") He himself rejoiced at the great step forward which Mr. Churchill had made—(laughter, and cries of "Oh!")—but the right honorable gentleman's own friends took a different view. The "Nation," which represented the undiluted essence of the pure spirit of modern Liberalism, rebuked the right honorable gentleman in words which were unnecessarily severe, and peremptorily ordered him to drop this heresy. Another journal which represented Radical opinions very largely had also dealt with the right honorable gentleman—The Manchester Guardian. The Manchester Guardian dealt with Mr. Churchill, he admitted, in a different spirit. It was kindly disposed towards him, and it spoke to him in a gentle way in which a loving father admonished an erring son. (Laughter). But all the same, that journal also pointed out that the right honorable gentleman had erred, and that he must go and sin no more. (Laughter). Mr. Bonar Law went on to suggest that the cause of this heresy was the new French tariff, with which, he believed, there was some desire to deal. He claimed that the great public interest which had been shown in the French tariff as compared with the quiet way in which the Dingley tariff and other more harmful tariffs had been received in this country in the past was in itself an indication of the progress of Tariff "Reform," an indication that the commercial men of this country, whatever their shade of opinion might be, had recovered their common sense. (Opposition cheers and Ministerial laughter).

Mr. Churchill's Answer.

Mr. Churchill, president of the board of trade, said they on that side always welcomed the opportunities which their friends opposite offered them of having these evening discussions on various aspects of the fiscal question. He rejoiced in the opportunity of watching the psychological working of the Protectionist mind. It was a most interesting and instructive spectacle. (Ministerial laughter). And nothing struck him more strongly than the inexhaustible faculty of harboring, nourishing and cherishing delusions of all kinds which honorable gentlemen opposite showed on the subject to which they had pinned their faith. (Laughter). There were three primary delusions in the speeches which had been made in support of the motion. There was no divergence among ministers upon the subject of retaliation, none whatever, and there was no difference between what he himself had said on this subject. No departure had been made from the canons of fiscal orthodoxy, and Mr. Cox, than whom there was no greater authority in the House on orthodoxy in Free Trade—and in all other matters—(laughter)—in his admirable speech had been able to quote all the greatest authorities in support of the propositions which both of them had equally ventured to advance. "So far as I am concerned (said Mr. Churchill), I beg most respectfully to say that I have no withdrawal to make, and no modification of any kind whatever to offer of the observations I have made previously." He recognized the sincerity of honorable gentlemen opposite in their cause, but he did not think a cause which required to be advanced by consciously false argument, garbled extracts from past speeches, and trick statistics was a cause which could be said to repose on the steady and assured foundation of logic or of truth. (Ministerial cheers). "We are all agreed on this side," he continued, "that a systematic policy of retaliation as propounded by the party opposite would involve us in mischievous and wasteful tariff wars, would almost certainly lead to the imposition of a general tariff, and would probably be quite ineffective in operation, and that we have done extremely well in the past without recourse to such methods. (Cheers.) Yet we say, at the same time, least of all at the present time, of limiting by any declaration of our own the perfect and unfettered discretion of the House of Commons to judge of such cases on their merits, and to deal with new circumstances when and as those circumstances arise. (Cheers.)

What Ministers Have Said.

There was nothing new in what he had said. On March 28, 1905, the present Prime Minister, said: "No one alleges, or has ever alleged, that there might be, in peculiar circumstances which have never yet been described, a conceivable instance in which possibly by the deliberate action of the Legislature some form of retaliation might not be imposed." Sir E. Grey, speaking on May 6, 1901, before the fiscal controversy started, said: "I am prepared to stand firm and to fight import duties so long as we have the most-favored-nation clause. But if it comes to this, that any foreign country deliberately imposes a differential duty on British goods and gives British goods deliberately worse treatment in its markets than other competitors, then I think we shall have to set no limit on our indignation." (Opposition laughter). And in June, 1903, Sir E Grey said: "I can imagine a case in which some country might mete out to us such hostile treatment that it would be impossible to sit still under it. But before resorting to commercial retaliation I should ask to have five things clearly proved—that there was hostile discrimination, that all the resorts of ordinary diplomatic negotiation had been exhausted, that commercial reprisals would not hurt us more than the other country—(Ministerial cheers)—and that it was likely to prove effective, and that no other means of bringing pressure to bear would attain our end. Show me your exceptional case, show me that those five points hold good, and I will consider the case on its merits." (Ministerial cheers). That, said Mr. Churchill, was the same language, almost word for word, that he himself used in the recent debate and that he used in his candidature at the general election. "I wish I had always been as consistent in everything as I have been in this," Mr. Churchill added with a smile. (Laughter). His personal orthodoxy was not a matter of great consequence, and he apologized for spending so much time on this small point. But he wanted the House to realize that all this trumped-up argument of a new departure by the Government, of a great concession to the revelation preached by honorable gentlemen opposite, was wholly misleading and unfounded, an argument which rested upon no other authority than the earnest desire of those who advanced it to strengthen their cause by fabricating circumstances which did not exist and by misunderstanding and misrepresenting the opinions of their opponents. (Ministerial cheers).

Powerlessness of a Protectionist Government.

It was a delusion to suppose that any serious or substantial advantage could be gained by a policy of retaliation. The question whether you should use the wine duties for the purpose of commercial bargaining was one which could only be decided on the merits of some definite case. He was not arguing the case, but he did say that nothing in the teachings and practice of the great Free-Traders or of Free Trade would prevent or impeach such a use of those duties if a case were made out. If this country, he continued, were to adopt a policy of retaliation such as was proposed by Mr. Balfour, we should never have an honest Protectionist tariff to face again, but hypothetical tarifs de combat, and at the conclusion of our exertions we should find ourselves no better off than at the present moment. It was actually true that in this matter, as in many others of commercial policy, this country, pursuing a Free Trade system, was not less free but more free than foreign countries that had adopted the whole apparatus of a Protectionist tariff. There was one other aspect which he would call the freedom of Free Trade in which such a debate ought not to be overlooked. It was asked—"What are you to do if a German or American trust corners the British market?" If a case were made out clearly for the evil and for the remedy, no Government in this country would hesitate to propose and no House of Commons would hesitate to enact measures necessary to deal with such an attack. No such case had ever been made out, but if it were, do not let it be assumed that a Free Trade Government was unable to cope with such matters. On the contrary, a Protectionist Government—the servile creature of the great financial interests which it brought into being—might indeed be powerless to deal with the operations of this cosmopolitan finance. But a Free Trade Government, which would owe no such allegiance, would in this respect enjoy great superiority of freedom and power, and would be able to intervene with decisive effect. (Cheers.) He was not willing in any circumstances to attempt to narrow the commercial policy of this country. That policy was not made by pedants or by doctrinaires, but by practical people deeply versed in trade and by men of business, who were also men of affairs, great traders who were also great thinkers, and that policy inspired throughout by broad-minded, far-seeing, enlightened men had secured to us advantages in a practical measure beyond those attained by any other nation. (Cheers).

The Division.

The House divided, and there voted:

For the motion 70
Against 227

Majority against 157

The motion was accordingly rejected, and Sir W. Holland's amendment, on being put as the substantive motion, was carried without a division amid loud Liberal cheers.

The House rose at a quarter past 11 o'clock.

That Old Winter Cough

THE COUGH SYRUP YOU'VE TAKEN HAS SICKENED BUT NOT CURED YOU.

You'll Never Be Well Till You Heal the Lungs With "Catarrhozone."

Nothing pulls down strength, makes you wretched, miserable and despondent like a chronic cough. The old-fashioned liquid mixtures slip down the throat, enter the stomach and do little else but ruin digestion.

Catarrhozone is the only breathable cold, catarrh and cough medicine. Instead of taking drowsy drugs, choral, morphine and opium mixtures, you simply inhale the richest pine balsams, soothing vapor of a scientific remedy that commands the admiration of all good physicians.

The extraordinary efficacy of Catarrhozone is without a parallel. A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes, a harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system. In case of asthma and bronchitis the relief and certain cure that comes from the healing balsamic extracts in Catarrhozone is simply wonderful.

"For more than twenty years I suffered with a cough, bronchitis, asthma and nasal catarrh," writes J. E. Fenwick, of Staunton, P. O. "Every attack I had seemed to grow worse and I could hardly breathe on account of the accumulation of phlegm in the nose and throat. One day I tried Catarrhozone and in ten minutes was wonderfully relieved. I could breathe freely and naturally through the nose and throat. One day I tried Catarrhozone and in ten minutes was wonderfully relieved. I could breathe freely and naturally through the nose and blood spitting stopped—the phlegm was cleared away and my regular breathing restored. No remedy can do more than "Catarrhozone."

There is no remedy so certain and safe as Catarrhozone, but being a good remedy it is imitated. Beware of the substitutor. Large Catarrhozone lasts two months, price $1. Smaller sizes 25 cents and 50 cents. All reliable dealers or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont.

PROVES NERVILINE CURES CHRONIC SCIATICA

SOLEMN STATEMENT OF A WELL-KNOWN NEWARK MERCHANT ESTABLISHES THAT SCIATICA CAN BE CURED QUICKLY.

It was four years ago I first was attacked by sciatica. The pains came and went, and at first were not severe. I took no precautions against relapse and the conditions grew permanent. Severe grinding pains like points of steel being forced through my flesh, affected my left side. I became almost a cripple, and on a damp or stormy day was afraid to leave the house.

"NERVILINE" was recommended and I rubbed on lots of it. In a week I improved, and by persevering with the Nerviline, rubbing and taking it every night, twenty drops in hot sweetened water. I finally got the disease under control. In eight weeks I was cured. I have never since felt a twinge or an ache, and for those affected with Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica or any other muscular ailment, I can conscientiously recommend "NERVILINE."

For fifty years Nerviline has been a standard household remedy all over America. Many doctors and druggists use it in their own families because it is the best, strongest, most penetrating liniment made.

Beware of the unscrupulous dealer that endeavors, because of the extra profit on an inferior article, to induce you to take anything in place of NERVILINE. Large 25-cent bottles at all dealers.

Don't Take A Sea Trip

Without Mothersill's Sea and Train Sick Remedy. It has recently been thoroughly tested on English and Irish channels and found absolutely reliable. Recommended editorially by such papers as London Daily Express, New York Herald, Montreal Herald and the press generally in Great Britain. Write for booklet and press notices. For sale at all first-class druggists. Guaranteed perfectly harmless to the most delicate. Mothersill Remedy Company, 217, Cleland Building, Detroit, Michigan.

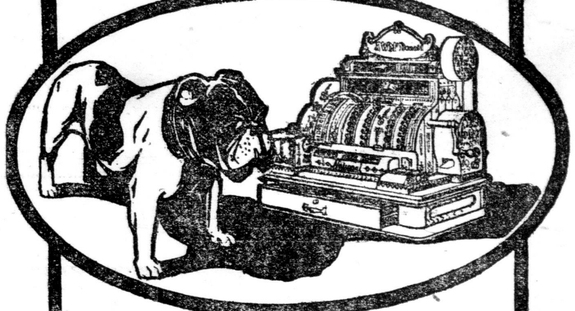
For sale and recommended in London by W. T. Strong & Co., 184 Dundas street; C. McCallum & Co., Dundas and Richmond streets, and E. L. Guillemont, 404 Richmond street.

Use Harris Heavy Pressure Bearing Metal

On your planers, matchers and wood-working machinery. Best by actual test. It never fails. Telephone us your orders.

LONDON ENGINE SUPPLY CO., LONDON, ONT.
CANADA METAL CO., LTD. TORONTO, ONT

JUST YOU GET A NATIONAL CASH REGISTER



AND WHAT YOU HAVE YOU'LL HOLD!

AGENT FOR LONDON, A. A. ELLIOTT
ADDRESS—HEADQUARTERS, 285 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.



FOR CHILDREN

you cannot get a soap **too good** or **too pure** for the use of children and young infants. Much of the chafing and soreness of the skin is due to poisoning by highly scented and colored soaps.

Baby's Own Soap is an absolute necessity in the nursery. Made from carefully refined and fragrant vegetable oils, it gives a rich creamy lather, which preserves the soft, smooth texture of the skin.

Baby's Own Soap

Refuse substitutes—insist on having Baby's Own. 14-09

ALBERT SOAPS LTD., Mfrs. - - MONTREAL.

The art of manicure had its origin in the convents of France many centuries ago.

The late Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, was pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church from 1860 to 1890. His many works on religious and ethical subjects have achieved wide popularity, and the articles he has written for religious magazines and newspapers in this country and Europe are said to number more than 4,000. He was the friend of Thomas Carlyle, Dwight L. Moody, William E. Gladstone, Dean Stanley, Daniel Webster, Horace Greeley, Abraham Lincoln, Henry Ward Beecher, and practically all the great thinkers of the last two generations.

The first part of our lives is the foundation part, conditioning all the future. The choices of youth are the all important choices. The lad who thinks he can fling away his teens and his twenties, and then "settle down" is only right in one sense. He can settle down to the bottom, along with the other wrecks.

Discipline, like charity, begins at home, and the more truly it is exercised there the more surely will others gladly submit themselves to the man who has thus proved his right to rule.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

PRINCE RUPERT NEARLY READY
A CITY MADE TO ORDER

Provision for 10,000 Persons Will Have Been Made When the Town Site Is Put Up for Sale—Grand Trunk Pacific's Western Aerminus Planned Ahead.

New York Sun: A new city is to appear on the Pacific coast within a few months. It will not be of haphazard growth. It has been planned for years in advance, the lines of its growth have been mapped out, and it only remains to set a date for occupation and then get the people.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, which is building a new transcontinental line across Canada chiefly through virgin territory, is responsible for this city that is to be. It has been christened far in advance of its birth. The city is Prince Rupert, and it is to be the Pacific coast terminus of the new railroad.

Prince Rupert is 550 miles north of Vancouver and only 40 miles south of the Alaskan boundary. That is pretty far north, but it is in the same latitude as London, and its mean temperature is about the same as London's. By land and sea it is protected by mountains. Its harbor is practically land-locked, but it has a mile wide roadstead for ships.

The projectors of this new seaport went at the choice of a site carefully. The entire north coast was searched and every harbor sounded. The best way for the railroad through the mountains had to be taken into consideration.

Further, the most available route to Yokohama and the rest of the far east had to be taken into account. The choice was made four years ago, and since then they have been making plans for the new city. The first subdivision of the town site will be made about May 1, and the public invited to come in any buy.

The steamship route to the new port from the far east lies through the Dixon entrance into Hecate Strait, thence into Chatham Sound and Prince Rupert Harbor. The harbor is really a strait between Digby Island and Prince Rupert Island, and it extends fourteen miles inland beyond the site of the new city.

The Provincial Government of British Columbia has made a grant of 10,000 acres to the railway company, which bought up 14,000 acres of Indian reserve land, making 24,000 acres for the city to grow in. Probably it will need no more acreage. It will start out with 2,000 acres only, but that is some space.

The work of planning Prince Rupert began in earnest in May, 1906. Since then surveying and clearing have been carried on simultaneously. The land is cleared now, and the town site, the 2,000 acres on which the start is to be made, has been mapped out.

This town has got to grow as the law directs, and not as the people will. Streets will not follow cow paths or Indian trails. It has all been attended to, even to laying out parks and boulevards which may not be needed for half a century.

One the first steps the beginners took was to employ landscape gardeners, who have produced a plan which combines the utilitarian and the artistic in city building. The landscape artists were Brett & Hall, of Boston, who laid out Mount Royal Park, Montreal.

If you visit Prince Rupert today you will find a settlement huddled on the water front. It is made up largely of temporary structures, in which the engineers and workmen have been housed and fed and provided for. Many of these structures will disappear when the city gets its start. Your idea of the city to come must be had from maps.

These maps show a long water front broken by several little bays. A few streets back from the water the land ascends, at first gradually and then abruptly.

The streets are to go uphill in curves; in fact, scarcely half of the streets of this new city will run in straight lines. Most of the thoroughfares are numbered, the avenues generally parallel to the water front, the streets at right angles to it. There are many familiar names, Water street, Beach street, Main street, also a Railroad avenue; but no Broadway appears—possibly it is too American.

Here and there where the topography permits are circles with streets radiating therefrom. Away up on the hillside the Prince Rupert Boulevard has been mapped. It curves around above the prospective city, affording (on paper) magnificent views of the harbor and its future array of shipping.

You can easily imagine a second or third generation of the pioneers who themselves are yet to be driving in automobiles along the boulevard and taking in the sights. There are mountains on the opposite shore ready and willing to be looked at, and to the northwest, through an island-studded channel, is the famous Indian village of Metlakalta.

The harbor itself has been mapped by the Dominion Government hydrographic survey. It is free from rocks or other obstructions, and of sufficient depth to afford good anchorage. The entrance is straight, 2,000 feet in width at the narrowest part, with a minimum depth of 36 feet at low tide. A permanent wharf 1,500 feet long has been constructed.

The British Columbia Government isn't going to have this new city at the mercy of a corporation. It has taken a strong hand in the work of development. One-quarter of all the land reverts to the province, as also one-quarter of the water front, after the town site has been laid out.

The first inhabitants of this city won't have to worry over public improvements. They will find graded streets, sidewalks and sewers ready for them. The Provincial Government appropriated $200,000 for early improvements, and ample provision will have been made in advance for a population of 10,000 people. As the population increases the improvements will keep well in advance. The gradual slope of the land, with an occasional abrupt rise, has made the drainage problem very easy of solution.

The town, of course, will have to wait for the railway, but it is creeping across the Northwest prairies. It is 1,756 miles from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert over the Grand Trunk Pacific route, and trains are now running between Winnipeg and Wainwright, Alberta, 667 miles. The time table bears the usual legend, "Subject to change without notice," and in this case the change usually means the addition of a few more stations to the west every month or so. Construction from the Prince Rupert end will begin soon.

Transportation facilities will give Prince Rupert its excuse for being, and many industries wait upon the completion of the railway. The fishing industry expects to take a jump forward.

The salmon pack last year in the Skeena River, twelve miles south of Prince Rupert, was valued at $1,000,000, and gave employment to 5,000 pearsons. This product has gone to Vancouver and Victoria by water, but when the railway comes much of it will go through Prince Rupert.

Other fisheries besides salmon are waiting to be developed. A license has been granted to establish a whaling station near the new city. In the winter months whales abound, even in Prince Rupert Harbor.

There is a timber industry yet in its infancy, and mining properties in the mountains need only means of transportation.

Of course Prince Rupert has had a start already. There is a population of 600. But only those have come to the new town who have had to do with the work of the railway company or the Government.

It has been impossible for anyone to buy or lease land without official sanction, and the bars have been up quite securely. Just enough business was let in to furnish the contractors and laborers with supplies. There are a dozen or so stores, two branch banks and two hotels. Also there is a weekly newspaper, the Empire.

As to the opening of the road clear to the Pacific, no one can speak with definiteness. It is like the Panama Canal. Charles M. Hayes, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, who, by the way, is an American, has made a trip to Prince Rupert recently. On his return to Montreal he said:

"We are doing very well indeed. The various contractors are in good spirits and well abreast of their dates. Labor is abundant and is more productive at lower wages. I see no reason to doubt that by the autumn of 1911 our first train will break through to tidewater, passing from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

PERFUMES THAT ARE POPULAR

Revival of Old Fashion—Right Place for Scent Sachets.

In the midst of so many present-day fashions copied from those of a hundred years ago, says the London Daily Mail, it is scarcely surprising that the habit of using scent in profusion should be numbered.

How they saturated themselves with sweet waters in those old, old days! We read of a very orgy of perfume in the time of Catherine de Medici, and learn that the men then were as prone to its use in profusion as were the women.

One great king perfumed himself with amber from head to foot, and every article of attire was scented.

The great Napoleon used floods of eau de cologne every morning, and the Empress Josephine filled her dressing room with musk in all sorts of forms.

Today it is the scent fountain and the vaporizer that are in great request. With the vaporizer the lady's maid scents her mistress before she leaves her room in the morning, and after she has taken the perfumed bath.

The excessive use of sachets attached to the costume is becoming less modish than it was; there must only be an atmosphere, a mere suggestion of scent, instead of a definite aroma about the clothes. In order to perfume them the wardrobe has its long flat sachet of scented powder to fit each shelf.

When the boots and shoes are put away little sachets are introduced into them; the lace and ribbon drawer has its sachets also, and the only ones that need be worn by day are those sewn in the corset and into the dainty cap of muslin and lace in which the belle takes her early cup of tea or her basin of bread and milk the last thing at night.

When the hair is washed it is pleasant to use a scent that shall help to perfume the tresses, a permissible way of perfuming the person allowed under the regime of modern taste.

The hair-dressers of Paris are now using eucalyptus leaves steeped in boiling water for the shampoo used for their customers' hair, and find that it makes the hair glossy as well as fragrant.

Every day seems to introduce new and coquettish developments of the scent craze. A famous perfumer of lingerie tempts her customers with handkerchiefs, motor veils, shoulder scarfs and lingerie threated with ribbons the color of the scent that is her customer's choice.

Supposing the favorite violet perfume be associated with the elegante, her lingerie is threated with violet ribbons, and she wears violet handkerchiefs, violet motor scarfs and other violet fal-lals.

If rose is preferred, it is a rose powder that is supplied, and to carry this idea to its utmost limit all the decorations of the belle's dressing room will be in shades of pink, while the pretty little lace boxes, gem cabinets, and all her toilet table fittings repeat her choice in brocade, crystal and china.

Her writing table is of course supplied with perfumed leather, and she scents her stationery in order that it may be impressed with her personality as made manifest by her use of one particular perfume. It is a charming idea in daintiness.

FRUIT GROWING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Experience of an Old Country Man Was Very Satisfactory.

Writing to an English journal, Mr. J. W. Ford, of Procton, B.C., says:

After thirteen years' practical experience in agricultural pursuits in this Dominion, I am able to speak of the conditions and future of fruit-farming in the province of British Columbia with optimism. After studying thoroughly the conditions of fruit-farming in this province, I finally settled at Proctor, a point some eighteen miles from the city of Nelson, right on the shores of the Kootenay Lake, and on the main line to the Canadian Northwest, now known as one of the richest and best-developed districts in the Kootenay Valley.

Apples and Strawberries.

It is only some twelve or fourteen years since the first fruit trees were planted in this valley, but sufficient time has elapsed for us to prove the value of our products and the enormous yield per acre. Those who are fortunate to own some of the older orchards are now reaping excellent profits, as in the case of one of our ranchers who took 22 boxes (880 pounds) of fancy apples off one tree thirteen years old. These apples sold at $2 50 (10s) per box. It is customary for the young ochardist to grow small fruits between his rows of apple trees during the years that the latter are maturing. Strawberries are largely produced in this way. This fruit does remarkably well here, producing up to 400 crates, or five tons per acre with reasonable culture, and much higher than this with high cultivation. It costs about $1 50 (6s) per crate of 24 pounds to put the berries on the cars for transportation to the market. This figure includes all expenses of growing, picking, crates, etc. The price paid us per crate by the retailer in the Northwest is $3 to $3 50, less 50 cents for transportation charges. Deducting from this $1 50 as cost of production, leaves a balance of $1 (4s) per crate net profit to the grower. At this profit the net returns from an average crop of strawberries works out at from £80 to $100 per acre. Poultry-raising is another excellent source of income.

How Much Capital?

Coming to the question of capital, I must point out that it is necessary for a man who wishes to become a successful fruit-farmer in British Columbia to have some capital. Land at present stands around $150 per acre for the best, and I would strongly advocate the best as being eventually the cheapest. Preliminary operations take time and money, and no return can be expected for at least a year or eighteen months, according to the season when work first started. I consider that £1,000 (one thousand pounds sterling) is a safe sum with which to engage in the business. For one man, ten acres is a reasonable and satisfactory holding of land, and great profits can be derived from this acreage if properly handled. About the last week in March or the first week in April is the most favorable time to arrive here with a view to taking up land and commencing operations. Yours faithfully,

J. W. FORD.

Proctor, B. C.

SCHOOL MEALS IN PARIS.

In Paris the school canteens provide a varied, palatable, nutritious and sufficient dietary, at a cost of under two-pence per child. The meal consists of three courses, is served with scrupulous cleanliness and, though simple, is more refined than the meals of fairly well-to-do people in this country. When we contrast that with the daily soup or slice of pudding which too often represents culinary effort for the children in this country, Sterne's famous observation comes back with redoubled force. In Paris, as in London, voluntary effort, which was at first relied on gradually dwindled, and its contributions to the feeding of the children now form a very small percentage of the total cost. But French frugality and organization, together with culinary skill, have evolved a system which, while efficacious as to feeding, covers a great deal more, at a cost which to English people must seem surprisingly small. It is administered, too, by the localities themselves, which receive subventions from headquarters. There is, at the same time, under a Socialist municipality, a very careful and thorough system of inquiry and inspection, to see that parents who can pay the low price charged for a meal do not avoid payment.—London Times.

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BURIAL OF THE HEART

Some Famous Instances Recalled by Lord Burton's Will—The Hearts of Shelley and Livingstone.

The late Lord Burton, in his will, directed that after death his heart should be removed and placed in a separate vessel, to be inclosed in his coffin. No doubt he acted from precautionary motives, but in less prosaic days than these the incident would have been the starting point of a long train of legends and romance. It may be remembered by some that the late Marquis of Bute, who died in 1900, ordered that his heart should be inclosed in a casket and conveyed to the Mount of Olives and there buried, although his body was laid to rest at Mount Stewart. In so doing he was only following the precedent of a more illustrious Scotsman, Robert Bruce, who enjoined this duty on his retainer Douglas. But whereas there is considerable doubt that Bruce's wishes were obeyed, those of the marquis were carried out, and his widow made a special pilgrimage to the Holy Land to see that everything had been done to order.

Shelley's Heart.

The fate of Shelley's heart is still a matter for speculation. Many of the poet's biographers have accepted Trelawney's account of the heart being rescued from the flames when the poet's remains were cremated. In his "Recollections" he says:

"The limbs did not separate from trunk, as in the case of William's body, so that the corpse was removed entire into the furnace. . . . The corpse fell open, and the heart was laid bare. . . . Byron could not face this scene. He withdrew to the beach and swam off to the 'Bolivar.' The fire was so fierce as to produce a white heat on the iron, and to reduce its contents to gray ashes. The only portions that were not consumed were some fragments of bones, the jaw, and the skull; but what surprised us all was that the heart remained entire. In snatching this relic from the fiery furnace my hand was severely burnt; and had anyone seen me do the act I should have been put into quarantine."

But Dr. Bragi, searching in the archives of Lucca, found evidence that Trelawney's account had been, to say the least, tinged by poetic imagination, and it has been suggested that the incident of the heart was nothing more than one of his after-thoughts.

In Central Africa.

When Livingstone died, in the unknown heart of Africa, his faithful followers embalmed the body and brought it to the coast. The great missionary's remains now lie in Westminster Abbey, but his heart is still buried under the tree beneath whose branches he breathed his last. Some time ago the tree showed signs of rapid decay, and the Royal Geographical Society took prompt steps to insure the site of the last scene in the great explorer's life should not be forgotten. The tree was cut down, and the section containing the inscription carved by Livingstone's followers was forwarded to the society. Where the tree stood is now a tall obelisk surmounted by a cross, and having a metal panel on each of the four sides. In order to prevent a repetition of the theft by Arabs of the bronze tablet sent out many years previously, the metal panels were firmly let into the concrete before it had solidified.

"PERSON."

How is it that "person" has become a slighting word as applied to a woman? No doubt because it was originally the refuge of snobs who did not think a particular woman entitled to be called a "lady," and stupidly thought that "woman" would be offensive. In much this spirit, Mr. Podsnap spoke of "the young person," thinking "girl" too frivolous. The result has been, of course, to make "person" most offensive of all. But no word of this kind has experienced so comic a fate as "gentlewoman." The subtle compromise of it appears in a Times advertisement of 1804 by someone who offered to give advice to people of fortune—"when a lady requires an interview a gentlewoman will give her the meeting." Call anybody a gentlewoman now and see how he likes it!—London Chronicle.

EXERCISING THE EYES.

"Have you a high roof?" was the apparently irrelevant question put by the oculist to the woman who had complained of having bad eyes. "Higher than the roofs of the surrounding houses?"

"Oh, yes," said the woman, "a good deal higher."

"Then what I want you to do," said he, "is to go up there every day and look around for half an hour. That will do you more good than glasses. One trouble with your eyes, and with many pairs of eyes in New York, is that you exercise them so little at long range. They are used to looking at short distances only. Long-distance looking is good for eyes. Persons who habitually have a wide expanse of sea or plain to gaze upon very seldom have weak eyes. Of course, you cannot move out to the plains, neither can you spend a life on the ocean wave, but you can let your sight travel across the Hudson River every day, and I advise you to do it."—New York Press.

WHITEWASH SAVES PEACHES.

The warm days of late February and early March often cause the buds on peach trees to swell; and they are then killed by low temperatures. It has been demonstrated by careful experiment with thermometers covered with purple and white cloths that the former registered from 10 to 20 degrees higher than those covered with white. This demonstrates the reason why the peach buds start to swell with the first warm days. It is the sun heat that they absorb. To avoid this whitewash the trees. They will need two sprayings to cover them thoroughly. Ordinary whitewash will not remain on the trees any length of time, but by using one part of skim-milk to four parts of water in the wash and then adding a pound of salt to each bucketful before spraying, it can be made to stick for several weeks.—Suburban Life.

ANALYSIS OF

ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED SUGAR

THE STANDARD OF PURITY

Laboratory of Provincial Government Analyst.

MONTREAL, 22nd February, 1909.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have drawn by my own hand ten samples of the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co's Extra STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from four lots of about 150 barrels each and six lots of about 450 bags each. I have analyzed same and find them uniformly to contain 99-99/100 to 100 per cent of pure cane sugar, with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) MILTON L. HERSEY, M.Sc. LL.D.
Provincial Government Analyst.

The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company Limited, Montreal. 11

Why Tired Feelings in the Spring?



This question comes to mind when you are scarcely able to drag yourself about to attend to the necessary work of the day and for an answer you must look to the conditions of the blood.

Winter life is artificial, and in the spring the blood is almost sure to be thin and watery. The result is a starved condition of the nervous system and derangements of the vital organs.

The heart's action is weak, digestion impaired, the filtering process is carried on by the liver and kidneys in an indifferent way, the excretory organs are slow in removing poisons and hence the pains and aches, the sleeplessness and irritability, the depressed spirits and tired, languid feelings of spring.

Restorative treatment, such as Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, is necessary not only for comfort and happiness but also because in this run-down condition you stand an easy prey for all sorts of germ diseases.

In the spring the very air is filled with germs which lurk in myriads wherever winter refuse has been left to thaw and ferment and the only resistance against disease germs is good, red blood, such as is formed by

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

This great restorative is above all else a builder of rich, red blood and for this reason its effects on the system are of substantial and lasting benefit. Gradually and certainly it forms new firm flesh and tissue, puts new vigor and energy into the nervous system, improves appetite and digestion and restores health and strength. 50 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto, Ontario. Portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., the famous Receipt Book author, on every box. Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment positively cures itching, bleeding piles.



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GREAT BRITAIN IN NO PERIL

Dr. McNamara Goes For the Hysterical Agitator—British Programme Fully Assures the National Safety.

Dr. Macnamara, secretary to the British admiralty, was the chief speaker at a Liberal meeting in the Corn Exchange, Bedford, the other night. He said that during the past fortnight the question of the navy had been very much before the country. "I decline," he went on, "now or any time, to make the British navy a party issue. (Cheers.) Please remember that the defence of his country is just as dear to the Radical as to the Tory. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Certainly Radicals have sacrificed at least as much as Tories to build up our splendid system of free institutions, that priceless possession which is the envy of the democracies of the world. (Cheers.) For goodness sake, don't get into your heads the idea that the Tory loves his country more than the Radical. (Hear, hear.) Please assume that no one seriously doubts the necessity to keep the British navy in a position of unchallenged and unchallengable supremacy. (Cheers.) Why? The British Empire covers nearly a fourth of the land surface of the world. Her population is about a fourth of the population of the world. British people are scattered to all quarters of the world. How their hearts turn to the old folk at home is evidenced by the splendid and patriotic offer of New Zealand. (Cheers.) If the recent agitation had done no more than produce Sir John Ward's telegram it would have been worth the anxiety it has caused. (Cheers.) And apart from the defence of our far-flung empire there is the daily comfort and happiness of the people here at home. (Hear, hear.) Roughly, four out of every five loaves of bread our people eat are made of corn brought from across the seas. Over a third of the total value of our imports are in respect of raw and partially manufactured material, upon the prompt and safe delivery of which the artisans of Lancashire and Yorkshire and our great industrial centres depend for their daily living. (Hear, hear.)Four hundred and forty millions' worth out of total imports valued at 593 millions coming in yearly are food or material for our factories mills and workshops; and if you dislocate this steady homeward procession want and destitution at once cast their shadow over the land. (Hear, hear.) But, further, there is another 500 millions' worth of outward bound trade. From the point of view of the comfort and prosperity of these islands it would be difficult for me or anybody to over-estimate the vital importance of the British navy. (Cheers.) What becomes of free trade if you have lost the free sea highway? So far as I am concerned I have no anxiety about the tramp of foreign legions on these shores. If I dread anything at all it is the march of hunger. (Cheers.) Well, we are all agreed that Britain must be supreme upon the sea."

Dr. Macnamara proceeded to compare the German and British shipbuilding programmes. There was no likelihood whatever, he said, of Germany being ahead of us in Dreadnoughts. He admitted that it was conceivable that our margin of Dreadnoughts might at certain seasons before 1912 be small, but there was in addition the splendid pre-Dreadnought British fleet and the personnel. No two powers in the world could come near the numerical strength of the active service personnel of our navy.

The Hysterical Agitator.

"And what of the quality?" Dr. Macnamara proceeded. "You know their tradition, their record, their spirit? (Cheers.) I have seen them at work at close quarters many times during the last twelve months. I have seen them mobilizing and cruising at battle practice and at the rifle butts. I have seen them on the battleship, on the cruiser, the destroyer and the submarine, and the oftener I see them the prouder I am to be associated with them. (Cheers.) It is when I think of these splendid men that I most feel how groundless are the fears of many of my fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.) Frankly, the thing that oppresses me is not John Bull's danger from attacks from without; I have no shadow of anxiety about that—(hear, hear); but I am beginning to be concerned, when I note the hysterical mood into which some people have fallen, about the possibility of John Bull's decay from degeneracy within. (Cheers.) Of course the British people are entitled to be anxious about their navy; their safety, happiness and prosperity depend upon its efficiency. But pray don't let anybody go into hysterics over the matter. (Hear, hear.) For ourselves as a Government we have submitted a programme which fully assures the national safety. (Cheers.) We lay down two Dreadnoughts in July; we lay down two more in November. We take powers to collect material to lay down and promptly proceed to execute four more as from April 1 next year. Down they will go if the necessity arises. (Cheers). But keep cool heads. You don't want to multiply Dreadnoughts merely for the sake of multiplying them. You can have as many Dreadnoughts as you like, but they will cost you two millions a time, and thereafter they will be a burden upon you for maintenance and depreciation of about a quarter of a million a year, and in about fifteen years or so they will be on the scrap heap. All you want is ample security for the national safety. (Hear, hear). When you have that you will want what money you have to spare for the pressing social problems which confront the statesmen of today. (Cheers).



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A LINK WITH BYRON

English Writer Tells of an Interview With the Poet's Physician, Dr. Alexander — Byron's Habits, Amusements and Diet—What Might Have Been.

Thirty-five years ago, says Aaron Watson in T. P.'s Weekly, there lived on Newcastle-on-Tyne a hale old man who had been invited by Lord Byron to accompany him on his fatal expedition to Greece. This was Dr.Alexander, who was assistant surgeon to the Scots Greys in his earlier years, who was at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and who accompanied the allied armies to Paris. Seven years later he was the medical attendant of Lord Berwick, the British minister at Turin, whose life he had saved by extraordinary attention and skill. At that time—from the end of September, 1822, to the middle of the following year—Byron was living with the Countess Guiccoli at the Casa Saluzza at Genoa. To all appearances it was the least restless period of the poet's life, but really it was a time of great mental stress and intellectual disturbance. Byron was writing the later cantos of "Don Juan," and contemplating a great effort in aid of the Greek war of independence. One day he inquired of Lord Berwick whether he knew of a competent medical adviser, and Dr.Alexander was strongly recommended. Objections were raised to him as an Englishman, though he was actually a Scot; but these were overcome when the two men were brought together by Lord Berwick, and from that time Dr. Alexander and the poet were in constant intercourse, the "medical adviser," as Moore calls him, visiting the Casa Saluzzi on each alternate day.

The Lame Foot.

Over 50 years passed, and I found myself conversing with Dr. Alexander on those far-off days in Genoa. The old army surgeon, who competes with David Urquhart for the honor of having introduced the Turkish bath into England, was still practicing his profession in a quiet way, though he was then in his 87th year. His memory of the Genoese days still remained clear and sharp. He called to mind that Byron spent his days in riding, in entertaining his friends, and in copious talk. Much of the night was spent in a feverish literary activity that still remains marvellous. Dr. Alexander recalled none of the circumstances of the first interview. Byron was engaged in conversation with the British vice-consul at Genoa, and he sat with his legs stretched out and his feet crossed. The left foot was uppermost, and Dr. Alexander's attention was attracted to it by its unfortunate malformation. He had no idea of the poet's extreme sensitiveness on that subject, and was surprised to see the foot suddenly withdrawn, the blood rush to Byron's face, and a flash of irritation dart from his splendid eyes. At a later date, when the poet was absent from Genoa, Dr. Alexander forwarded to him a newspaper which, he had noticed, contained some reference to his work, and was astounded when he received it back by the next post. What had excited Byron's anger was a piece of sheer brutality that had been overlooked. "We have received Lord Byron's new poem, and are not pleased with it," the newspaper remarked."The deformity of his foot seems to have got into his verse." "That foot has been the bane of my life," the poet said to Dr. Alexander. And then he went on to tell how he once went to London with the purpose of having it amputated, but the surgeon whom he consulted refused to perform any such operation, and the idea was abandoned.

Habits, Amusements, and Diet.

One of Byron's amusements was to go out shooting with Trelawney. They would throw soda water bottles into the Bay of Genoa, and fire at them with pistols as they rose. And Byron, it seems, was much the better shot of the two. It was seldom that he missed a bottle. There were quarrels with others besides Leigh Hunt. In fact, according to Dr. Alexander, the poet quarrelled with nearly everybody except his medical adviser. When he wrote at night he always had a little gin and water beside him. It was almost his only indulgence, for he was starving himself to keep down the corpulent habit. Dr. Alexander warned him of the consequences of this, but quite without effect. The poet continued to live chiefly on biscuits and a peculiar kind of dry food which he obtained from Turin. When the Countess of Blessington remonstrated with him, he said that his doctor had ordered low diet; but Dr. Alexander denied this, and was of opinion that the poet's abstinence in the matter of food weakened his resistance to the malady from which he died.

What Might Have Been.

In spite of the regularity of his life there were few unhappier men than Lord Byron at that time. There were days when he contemplated suicide. "Which is the best and quickest poison?" he said to Dr. Alexander. "Dr. Polidori used prussic acid," was the reply, given to what was not believed to be a serious question. "Ah," said Byron, "I had not heard of that. I knew Polidori; he was once with me." The poet was longing for action. "A man ought to do something more for society than write verses," he said. "If I live ten years longer you will see that it is not over with me. I don't mean in literature, for that is nothing; and—it may seem odd to you, but I don't think literature was my vocation. You will see that I shall do something—the times and fortune permitting—that, like the cosmogony of the world, will puzzle the philosophers of all ages." Then came the call from Greece. The poet asked Dr. Alexander to go out with him. "I am married, and cannot come," said the doctor, quoting the Scripture. "Oh," returned Byron, "how different it is with me! I go just because I am married." The last service was to recommend another medical man, Dr. Bruno. And then Byron went away to his death. Reading over my notes of the interview with Dr. Alexander, I seem to be shaking hands with him and bidding him farewell.

BANISH PIMPLES AND ERUPTIONS

EVERYONE NEEDS A TONIC IN THE SPRING TO BUILD UP THE BLOOD.

If you want new health and strength in the spring you must build up your blood with a tonic medicine. After the long indoor winter months are past most people feel depressed and easily tired. This means that the blood is impure and watery. That is what causes pimples and unsightly eruptions. To this same condition is due attacks of rheumatism, the sharp stabbing pains of neuralgia, poor appetite, frequent headaches and a desire to avoid exertion. These troubles can all be banished by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Every dose of this medicine makes new, rich blood which drives out impurities, stimulates every organ, strengthens every nerve and brings a feeling of new health and energy to weak, tired out, ailing men and women. Mrs. Frank Murphy, Clark's Harbor, N.S., says: "A year ago I was completely run down and my work became a burden to me. I felt tired all the time, and could scarcely drag myself about. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking three or four boxes was again in the best of health. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will prove a friend in need to all who are weak and ailing."

Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

A PLUCKY WOMAN NATURALIST.

One of the guests of the Colony Club this season will be the famous woman naturalist, Miss Magdalen Tuck. She probably will give a series of talks on natural history and also on her experience in research. The latter topic should be the more interesting, for Miss Tuck has been in many strange places in her quest for knowledge at first hand. She specializes on sea birds, and, as might be expected, has had hundreds of narrow escapes from injury, if not death. Miss Tuck thinks nothing of having herself lowered over the edge of a cliff and swinging at the end of a 50-foot rope to make snapshots of gulls' nests. She has hunted eggs in place to which men have hesitated to go, yet she is such a clever cliff climber that not once has she been hurt. In spite of her daring she is essentially feminine, and it is believed she will be one of the most popular guests of the club's season. —New York Press.

SATIN BATHS FOR BEAUTY.

During a recent visit to Paris of Laura Guerite, who is ranked among the beautiful women of the American stage, she heard of a new beauty treatment, which is called the satin bath, and which curiosity prompted her to investigate. "There were two weeks of beautifying, and I found it the most delightful experience I ever encountered," said the actress. "The first work was done with a fine sandpaper. After being thoroughly scoured with this, a number of electric brushes and pumice stone were brought into use. When one gets through with the treatment the complexion is as fine and clear and bright as a baby's, and the texture is of the softest of velvet. It is said that the treatment was used by Egyptian women centuries ago. I suppose most people will have their joke about the satin baths, but one of the chief aims of womankind is to be beautiful, and if the sandpaper and pumice stone treatment will accomplish something toward producing beauty, why not try it?"—Leslie's Weekly.

FASHION AND WOMAN'S FIGURE.

A Chicago professor, denouncing the present style of feminine clothes as "frights," says that "the ideal woman's figure should be an oval.

What have professors to do with the matter? In the calendar of fashion there is a time for curves and a time for angles. Just now straight lines are obligatory, and all the laws of Euclid cannot alter them. When the fancy for crinolines returns woman will assume cylindrical proportions, and not all the college faculties in Christendom can prevent her. On questions of female fashion the ballot is denied to man.

The theory that each generation inherits the accumulated wisdom of its predecessors is held in some quarters. Its fallacy is in no way better proved than by the failure of man to profit by the experience of his ancestors in their futile attempts to regulate feminine attire. Women as respects fashion occupy a "higher world" into which men are not privileged to enter. When will the ruder sex learn discretion and abstain from criticism that merely reflects its helplessness to alter immutable conditions?—New York World.

HE TOOK A FRIEND'S ADVICE

AND DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS SOON CURED HIS BACKACHE.

How Malcolm McKinnon Found Complete and Permanent Relief From His Kidney and Stomach Troubles.

Shunacadie, Cape Breton County, N. S., April 16.—(Special) — Suffering with backache so much that he could not work, Malcolm McKinnon, a well-known resident of this place, took a friend's advice and used Dodd's Kidney Pills. The result is that he is back at work and his backache is gone.

"Yes," he says, in speaking of his case, "I was troubled with backache, due to wet feet and hard work. It got so severe at last I was quite unable to do my work.

"It was through a friend's advice I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I was soon aware that they were doing me good. My back was easier and I had less pain in urinating.

"As Dodd's Kidney Pills had done me so much good I thought I would try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and I did so with marvelous effect. Two boxes set my stomach right."

With Dodd's Kidney Pills to keep my kidneys well and the blood pure, and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to put the stomach in shape so that the body receives the nourishment it needs, you are assured of the two first essentials of health. Any doctor will tell you that.

Author of Robinson Crusoe

Daniel Defoe's Checkered Life —Achieved Success After Bitter Failures—Had His Ears Cut Off.

But few human lives have been packed so full of failure and loss, disappointment and sorrow, as was that of Daniel Defoe, the immortal author of "Robinson Crusoe." The man who was destined to make so many millions happy was himself the victim of the wry-faced Fate which pursued him from early boyhood to the day of his death.

Of the thing men call Success Defoe knew but little. It was a dream, always beckoning to him, but never materializing.

His first thought was to be a minister, but after studying divinity he made up his mind that he would give up the pulpit and try something else. He has left us his reasons for not becoming a clergyman. If a man of brains and honesty enters the ministry, he claimed, he must soon become one of two things, a hypocrite or a martyr. He did not wish to become either, so he threw his theology overboard, not, however, until he had fired this parting shot:

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found upon examination
The latter has the larger congregation."

Throwing his theologue's robe aside, Defoe joined the Monmouth insurrection, and being fortunate enough to get off without being hanged or transported, turned to the more peaceable avocation of buying and selling hosiery, but after seven years in the stocking and undershirt business the ex-preacher and trader found himself insolvent.

Absconding from his incensed creditors Defoe took to the high seas, where he played the part of a merchant-adventurer for some years.

Late on he appears as one of King William's bookkeepers, and soon after losing his job in the royal establishment he takes once more to trade, or, rather, to manufacture. The net result of his brick and tile making venture was a failure to the tune of fifteen thousand dollars, a big sum for that time.

Now, it happens that when a man can do nothing else he can write, and it was to this obliging and never-failing thing that Defoe now turned. He pitched into the high church party, and for his pains had his ears cut off, was fined, pilloried and thrown for two years into Newgate Prison.

While in prison his wife and children were kept from starving by the charity of a friend, and when free again Defoe turned to fiction.

It was a wonderful pen that Defoe handled, writing in verse, in prose, on every subject, in all over two hundred and fifty works; but all of them unprofitable, if not commonplace, not one of them destined for immortality.

And now the "little old middle-sized man, spare, of a brown complexion and dark-brown hair, hook nose, sharp chin and grey eyes, and a large mole near his mouth," was nearing the three-score mark. Strange had been his lot! Well could he sing:

"No man hath tasted differing fortunes more,
For thirteen times have I been rich and poor."

Defoe was in his fifty-eighth year when he wrote the story that was to make him immortal, and to furnish for the youth of humanity in all lands and for all time the delight that is found in no other book ever written.

In "Robinson Crusoe" Defoe more than atoned for all the failures that had come to him up to the date of that book's production. In that one incomparable production he scored the grandest success in the whole history of literary triumph; a success that must necessarily grow greater and greater as the generations pass by—for the number of boys and girls on earth is steadily increasing, and with that increase must come the enhanced popularity of "Robinson Crusoe."

This immortal story—what is it, by the way, but the strongest known proof of the fact that we should be very careful about calling anyone's life a failure? This remarkable man, with his life's sun about to set, began thinking of what he had been through, of the battles he had had to wage with no assistance from anyone but himself—and the result was "Crusoe," the lone fighter, cut off from all help save that which was to be found in his own strong arm and courageous soul!

THE JEWS ARE LONG-LIVED RACE

Remarkable Cases of Longevity Partly Ascribed to Diet.

For a few years we regularly presented in the paper cases of persons who had passed 100 years. Later so many authentic cases were furnished that we announced that we would not make any notice of persons less than 102 years old if that was the sole reason for referring to them. The second and permanent reason for interest in the subject is that they prove that the human race is not declining in vitality, and that modern methods of preserving life and prolonging life are more efficient than those of former times. There have always been some centenarians, but the number is unquestionably greater and the average longevity of centenarians greater than was the case in the eighteenth and the early half of the nineteenth centuries. The Jews have been an enduring race, and undoubtedly the diet prescribed for them, all other things being equal, continues them in vigor. No Catholic or Protestant hospital can produce, and probably no two of them can organize, a feast equal to the following:

A few days ago, Aaron Boas, 90 years of age, and his wife Yeta, 85, inmates of the Daughters of Jacob Home in New York, celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary, and the superintendent of the home, Albert Kruger, provided a feast at 2 p.m. in honor of the occasion, and around a long table were gathered 187 inmates, whose aged totalled 14,960 years. Among them were Esther Davis, 114 years old; Rosie Aaronwald, 107; Mendel Diomonstein, 106; Michla Schlchetsky, 100; Herman Krevcilian, 100; Pauline Kalmenson, 97, and Ida Kaplan, 98. The youngest was Mrs. Brouche Gusikov, 67. Samuel S. Koenig, secretary of state, was also present.

Many speeches were made, and after a hearty meal, Mendel Diamondstein, despite his 106 years, gave a Russian dance called the Kozotsky. Several of the other chimed in with him until the pace became too swift for them.

More than three-score years ago Mr. Boas was a cantor in a synagogue in Russia, and his voice won him a bride. A cantor is practically a reader and intoner of the elaborate and imposing liturgy of the Jews. He was married in Covono, Russia, and brought his wife to this country 30 years ago.—From an article in the Christian Advocate.

It is mainly from Africa, America and Australia, that the world draws its supply of gold, some $400,000,000 worth, won regularly every year. Africa leads with about $150,000,000; next comes the United States with about $95,000,000. Australia ranks third with nearly $85,000,000.

MIGRATIONS OF HAYDN'S SKULL

Wandered From Hand to Hand for Many Years.

An extraordinary story of the migrations of the skull of the composer Haydn was told the other day to the Austrian Anthropological Society by Prof. Julius Tandler, of the Vienna University in connection with the forthcoming Haydn centennial celebrations.

Haydn was a great social lion in his day. During the week following his death, on May 1, 1809, two men named Rosenbaum and Peter bribed the gravedigger to give them access to the corpse. They then severed the head from the trunk, and with an eye to its possible future value preserved it in a garden pavilion.

Eleven years later Count Esterhazy, Haydn's patron, was induced by the Duke of Cambridge, son of George III. of England, and a great admirer of Haydn's "Creation," to exhume the composer's bones and give them burial in a mausoleum at Eisenstadt. Then it was found that the skull was missing.

After long investigations the culprits were traced. They gave up a skull which they swore was Haydn's, and which was accordingly interred with the remains at Eisenstadt; but later Peter confessed on his deathbed that it was a substitute and that Haydn's skull was still in his possession.

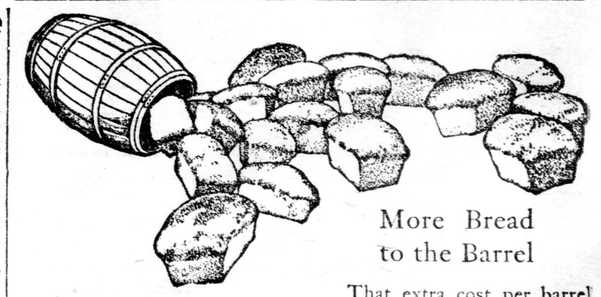
The matter then seems to have been forgotten, and the real skull in the course of years wandered from hand to hand, until in the seventies it finally became the property of the Musikfreunde Society in Vienna. Haydn's skull is notable for its greater width at the temples, proving in this case the phrenologists' theory as regards the seat of musical talent.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

Special Notice.

BETTER THAN SPANKING.

Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box 123, Windsor, Ont., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her to-day if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child, the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.



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EXPENDITURE ON ARMIES AND NAVIES IS A SATIRE UPON CIVILIZATION

Sir Edward Grey, British Foreign Minister, Says It Will Submerge Civilization If It Keeps On—But Claims Great Britain Cannot Stand Alone Unarmed—The Navies of Great Britain and Germany Compared—A Powerful Speech.

A great speech was made on March 29 in the British House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, in defence of the Government against a vote of censure upon its naval policy, moved by Mr. A. Lee, Unionist. Sir Edward, after a reference to the King's satisfactory visit to Berlin, and the bright outlook for peaceful relations with Germany, said:

Two extreme things would produce a conflict. One is the attempt on our part to isolate Germany. (Cheers.) No nation of her strength and in her position would stand a policy of isolation pursued by neighboring powers. And I should like to observe that in recent events nothing has been more unfounded, nothing more malign in its influence than the statement that in any differences of opinion we have had with regard to the near eastern question with Austria they have been dictated by the fact that Austria was Germany's friend. On the contrary, we have carefully avoided in all our relations anything which was likely to make difficulty or mischief directly or indirectly between these two powers. Another thing which would certainly produce a conflict would be the isolation of England—the isolation of England under an attempt by any great continental power to dominate and dictate the policy of the continent. That always has been so in history, and the same reasons which have caused it in history would cause it again. But between these two extremes of isolation and domination there is a wide space in which the two nations can walk together in a perfectly friendly way. Just as there is no reason on our part to apprehend the deliberate pursuance of the policy of isolation of Germany, so I see no reason why it should be in German interests to pursue a deliberate policy of isolation of this country. (Cheers.) If that is clearly understood by the people of the two countries they must recognize that the possibilities of peace and goodwill between us are enormous.

Naval Expenditures of the Two Countries.

I pass now to the relations between us with regard to the naval expenditure. These have been frequently the subject of discussion, always informally, but without reserve. They have never interrupted the full course of diplomacy. The German view of their programme is that it is made for their own needs and has no reference to ours, that if we built 50 Dreadnoughts or 100 Dreadnoughts they would not build more, and if we ceased to build altogether they would not build one less. We have no difficulty in adhering to that view without reproach, and just as little difficulty in saying quite frankly that our view of our own naval needs is that our expenditure is and must be dependent on the German, though the German expenditure is not dependent on ours. (Cheers.) It is essential to us that we should not fall into a position of inferiority. It is essential that we should keep our navy in a superior position. (Cheers.) No German, so far as I know, has any more difficulty in listening to that view expressed by us than we have in listening to theirs. They will admit that from our point of view it is perfectly natural for us to take that position, and all that can be said perfectly easily between people in the highest positions of responsibility without interrupting the harmony of after-dinner conversation. But public opinion in Germany and here and in the world at large increasingly measures the probable relations of England and Germany with respect to naval expenditure. An increase of naval expenditure on both sides is undoubtedly viewed by public opinion with apprehension. (Ministerial cheers.) A decrease of naval expenditure, on the other hand, would immediately produce a feeling of increased security and peace. (Renewed cheers.) If I was asked to name the one thing which would most reassure the world with regard to the prospects of peace, or which would reassure Europe, I think it would be that the naval expenditure in Germany was being diminished, and that ours was following suit and being diminished also. (Cheers.) Were there a cessation in naval expenditure public opinion everywhere would take it as a guarantee of the good intentions of the two nations to trust each other, and the effect would be incalculable. (Cheers.)

The Only Basis For an Arrangement.

Some honorable members on this side of the House have difficulty in understanding why if that be known there should be any difficulty in coming to an arrangement. It is, in my opinion, no ground for complaint or reproach against the German Government that they do not enter into any arrangement of that kind. We should be glad if they did, but we have never suggested it should be a ground of complaint against them if they did not. On what basis could any arrangement be proposed? Not on the basis of equality. It must be on the basis of a superior British navy. (Cheers.) No German, so far as I know, disputes that that is the only point of view for us to take. But it is another thing to ask the German Government to expose itself before its own public opinion to a charge of co-operating to make the attainment of our views possible. That is the difficulty. As against that there is no comparison between the importance of the Germany navy to Germany and the importance of our navy to us. (Cheers.) Our navy to us is what their army is to them. To them a strong navy increases their prestige, increases their diplomatic influence and their power to protect their commerce. But it is not a matter of life and death to them as our navy is to us. (Cheers.) No superiority of the British navy over the German navy could ever put us in a position to affect the independence and integrity of Germany. But if the German navy was superior to ours, they maintaining the army they do, for us it would not be a question of defeat—our independence and very existence would be at stake. (Cheers.) I think then, it is only fair to expect that when we are discussing openly and fully our naval questions in this House, dealing fully and frankly with the German position, and the way we are affected by it, they should bear in mind that for us the navy is what the army is for them, and it is absolutely necessary that the facts of the case, and the full bearings of them, and the position in which we may be placed, should be fully and frankly placed before our own country.

The German Assurances.

Now I come to deal with the point which the honorable member opposite described as a delicate point—the actual statements of intention which Germany has made. I am glad that he said he was sure these declarations of intention were made in good faith. (Cheers.) I accept them in all good faith. (Cheers.) I will first of all give them to the House, and then I will tell the House how they came to be given to me. The declaration of intention which we have from the German Government is this: We have been informed verbally, but quite definitely, that Germany will not accelerate her naval programme of construction and will not have thirteen ships of the Dreadnought type, including cruisers, until the end of 1912. That has been told us not in the form of an undertaking, but as a declaration of intention from the most authoritative source.

Now, take our position. We have five Dreadnoughts in commission; we have seven building, and four certain to be laid down this year; that is sixteen. Now, I would ask the House to bear in mind what I have already stated is being done in regard to the capacity of plant. If in the latter half of the year we were to give orders for the four hypothetical ships in our programme, and if we found ourselves pressed and made use of our capacity, in the following year we should have ten more ships by April, 1913, making 26 in all. We are asking from the House wide powers. We are asking the House, if need be, to give us power to order four ships in advance, in addition to those which are already in the estimates.

Four "Contingent" Ships Apart From Next Year's Estimates.

Let the House be quite clear what it means if we do order these ships in advance. It does not mean a limitation of next year's programme. It is without prejudice to next year's programme. (Cheers.) If we order them in advance and find we have got ahead and have the situation fully in hand, no doubt we might dispense with ships next year. But the fact that we have ordered them in advance is not to be taken as any limitation of next year's programme. They are put in this year's estimates in the form in which they stand entirely without prejudice to next year. And let me observe when we come to this point of 1911 really we have overlooked far too much the value of our pre-Dreadnought ships. (Ministerial cheers.) Before the first Dreadnought was launched in 1906 the fleet which we now have without a Dreadnought was the most powerful fleet the world had yet seen. (Cheers.) Are we really to believe that these are all to be absolutely useless in five years between then and 1911? Of course they count, and must count. As long as Dreadnoughts are small in number, if we have but a superiority of 12 to 11 or anything of that kind, these pre-Dreadnought ships count for a great deal. If our superiority was 16 to 13 foreign Dreadnoughts, still the pre-Dreadnought ships would count for a good deal. As they got into higher figures, say 24 to 21 Dreadnoughts, they would count for less and less, and eventually when Dreadnoughts have increased to the maximum point they would hardly count at all. But observe: according to the German programme after the next two years the German output of Dreadnoughts is to drop, and therefore progressively as these pre-Dreadnought ships become of less and less value and as we are continually replacing them by newer types, our superiority in Dreadnoughts will increase as the value of pre-Dreadnought ships diminishes. On the programme we have to deal with I maintain that is a valid argument of considerable force for the coming years. The Opposition say they do not find fault with the power we have taken in these estimates, which covers eight ships. What they do say is that they won't trust us to make a proper use of that power.

As to the future, supposing that you cannot get certain information, and supposing you feel a state of uncertainty, what will you do with regard to future construction? We shall do again as we have done before. We shall give the benefit of the doubt on the side of national safety. (Ministerial cheers.)

Surely when it comes to a question between national safety and economy, has there ever been a Government of this country which has erred on the side of economy as against national safety? As between those things there is no doubt. Where it is a question of a margin of safety, one more or one less, there you may contend, but indirectly it becomes a question of national safety, I am convinced that not only any government can be trusted to do what is right unanimously, and that the admiralty and the Government will be found entirely at one.

Danger of Civilization Being Submerged.

In conclusion I would just submit to the House a general view with which I approach this great problem. There are those who like and those who dislike naval and military expenditure. There are those who like the martial spirit and those who dislike it. The martial spirit, I should be the last to deny, has its place, and its proper place, in the feelings of the nation. That a nation should take pride in its power to resist force by force is a natural and a wholesome thing. It is akin to the perfectly healthy pride which the individual may take in soundness of wind and limb and physical strength, and is not an unworthy part in the national spirit. My sympathies are entirely with it, but I would ask people to consider to what consequences the growth of armaments has led. (Ministerial cheers.) The great countries of Europe are raising enormous revenue, and something like half of that is being spent on naval and military preparations. We may call it national insurance. That is perfectly true, but it is equally true to say that half of the national revenue of half the nations of Europe is being spent on preparations to kill each other. Surely the extent to which this expenditure has grown has really become a satire and a reflection upon the civilization of the people. (Ministerial cheers.) Not in our generation perhaps, but if it goes on at the rate at which it has recently increased, sooner or later, it will submerge civilization. The burden shows itself in national credit, though less in our national credit than in the national credit of other nations. But sooner or later if it goes on at this rate it must lead to national bankruptcy. Is it then to be wondered at that the hopes and aspirations of the best men in the leading countries are devoted to trying to find some means of checking this expenditure?

"A Brutal Way of Stating the Case."

Surely that is a statement of the case in which, however attached a man may be to what I call the martial spirit, he must see that Europe is in the presence of a great danger. No country alone can save Europe. If we alone amongst great powers gave up the competion and sunk into a position of inferiority, what good would we do? None whatever. No good to ourselves, because the idea that we could realize great ideas of social reform at home while we were holding our existence at the mercy, at the caprice if you will, of another nation is not tenable. If you fall into a position of inferiority your self-respect is gone; you lose that enterprise which is essential both to the material success of industry and to the carrying out of great ideals, and you fall into a state of apathy. We should cease to count for anything amongst the nations of Europe, and we should be fortunate if our liberty was left to us and we did not become the conscript appanage of some stronger powers. That is a brutal way of stating the case, but it is the truth. (Cheers.) It is disagreeable that it should be so, but in matters like this I know of no other way except to look what is disagreeable frankly in the face and state it, if need be, in its crudest terms. And, deeply as I feel, and deeply as I believe the House on both sides feels, the great evil of increasing naval and military expenditure, not only here but in Europe, we must be prepared to defend our national existImposed upon us. Meanwhile we ask you to stand with us—(ministerial cheers)—in resisting what seems to me an exaggerated alarm as to the prence under the conditions which are sent situation, a mistaken apprehension of the urgent need of the moment. And we expect your support in resisting an attempt to force upon us extreme views prematurely. (Ministerial cheers.)

CLIMBED TO TOP OF NELSON'S COLUMN

Decorating the Monument in London With Forty Tons of Laurel.

"The biggest job I have undertaken," declares an English steeplejack, "has been the decorating and repairing of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square in London. Nearly forty tons of laurel were used, and the greater portion of this had to be caried aloft and fixed to the column at varying heights up to the top.

"I thought out many plans," he says in the Wide World Magazine, "but eventually decided to lash ladders to the structure by means of ropes passed 'round and round it. It was a ticklish, trying job, but it was accomplished without hitch or mishap of any kind.

"Two sets of ladders were used, placed opposite to one another. This was necessary, as the column measures forty feet in circumference—too far to pass a rope around with ease. The most difficult part of the ascent to negotiate was the cornice at the top of the column. This is the heaviest projection for throwback work in England and I had to climb up and over it with my back to the ground, for all the world like a fly on a ceiling.

"I am not ashamed to confess that I breathed more freely when I had rounded the obstruction and was able cautiously to slide myself on to the platform which supports the statue. From below this appears flat, but it is really bevelled with a sharp slope outward.

"I found it, too, covered with an inch thick layer of greasy soot, so that to walk about on it was exceedingly risky. However, once I got the lifeline secured to the statue all was plain sailing.

"I discovered a crack in the hero's arm, which I repaired. When I tell people this they not infrequently ask on the spur of the moment, 'Which arm?' Of course, the figure has only one."

LEGAL NEWS.

Toronto, April 14.—The privy council has notified the registrar of the court of appeal that May 28 is the last day for setting down appeals. Canadian appeals will be heard about July 1. Natalie Charlotte Oronhyatekha, of New York, widow of Acland Oronhyatekha, sues the Union Trust Company to recover $1,717 16, which she alleges belongs to her, and is in the hands of the defendants.

London and Western Trust Company vs. London Traction Company—R. H. Parmenter moved for an order to authorize advances to pay taxes. Order made.

LOST PEERS.

The adventures of long-lost peers and baronets would make a capital book if some industrious investigator would work up the raw material scattered through a variety of records in the British Museum. Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families" is one storehouse of information on the subject. That contains a full account of the strange career of the sixth Earl of Aberdeen, a brother of the present earl, who became a common sailor, and disappeared one stormy night in January, 1870, while working aloft on the ship Hera off the coast of America.

In the fifties, an Irish peer, Viscount Guillamore, was missing, but he was found after a long search working as a gold-digger at Ballarat in Australia, all unconscious of his succession to the title and estates. The lost Sir Arthur Curtis, who, having been legally presumed to be dead, has now been found alive in the arctic regions, will inevitably recall to many minds the case of another long-missing baronet, Sir Robert Tichborne. Although there is a strong presumption that he went down in the wreck of the Bella, there is no positive proof, and it was on this foundation of uncertainty that Arthur Orton built up his colossal superstructure of imposture. — London Chronicle.

BLUES.

The blues are a species of rift in the obfuscation of optimism—an inward illumination in virtue of which we now and then get to see ourselves with some considerable particularity. The concomitant depression which gives them character with the thoughtless and gets them disliked where they deserve better things—this is but an incident of the fallen state of man. No cheering view is discovered and for that it is like us to blame the light.

The blues originate with the liver. This important organ does not give out its spiritual phosphorescence, however, except under certain conditions commonly coincident with our especial need to look ourselves in the face; such, for instance, as when we have eaten not wisely but too Newberg.

There are various kinds of blues—navy blues, affecting those who view Capt. Hobson with alarm; baby blues, following the second pair of twins, etc., etc.—Life.

NICHOLAS WILSON PITTSBURG TRIBUTE

Pittsburg Dispatch Comments on Career of London's Veteran Teacher.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Dispatch of a recent date says: Flags flying at half-mast on all the public buildings; thousands of people thronging the church edifice to see for the last time the face of the deceased; the casket borne by six men active in public life, and followed by the city council and board of education. What meant such honor to a man who possessed no wealth, held no public office, and meddled not with society nor politics?

The stranger who might ask this question would find a ready reply. Of the 50,000 people of London, Ontario, every one, men, women and children, could inform you that this was a matter of course, and the spontaneous tribute of the people to the old schoolmaster, the best known and most popular citizen of the place.

It is worth while to call attention to a career which is without a parallel so far as we have ever learned. Nicholas Wilson, at the age of 18, by force of circumstances, started as a teacher in a country school, and when not yet 20 was chosen to preside over one of the four ward schools in the backwoods village, which is now expanded into a city with the Western Normal School, and colleges of arts, divinity, and medicine. After a few years he became principal of the large union school, where for 30 years he trained the boys who are today the old men of the town. Then for nearly 30 years more he taught in the Collegiate Institute, making the unrivalled record of 60 years of continuous service as a teacher in one community. For two years he had been retired on a pension. Judging by their words and actions, no man was ever more esteemed and loved by his pupils. At a great jubilee celebration in 1897 hundreds of them came from distant places, including many from the States and foreign countries, to join with those in the home town in doing honor to "The Grand Old Man." An address was presented to him, inclosed in a silver casket, and a purse containing $1,000 in gold, besides other gifts—the school board adding $200 to the salary of a man then in his 70th year. What a contrast this to the prevailing opinion that a man of 50 is too old to teach, and that ten years in one position is the limit of usefulness!

The visitor to London will be shown in one of her finest buildings a bust of the schoolmaster, carved in stone, among a score or more of the famous men and Canadian statesmen of the present. He will see a life-size portrait of him in the institute, and will be told that it was their affection for "Old Nick" which prompted the organization of the London Old Boys, who have their reunions at stated times, coming in trainloads from Chicago and other large cities. This was the pioneer which led the way for many like associations in towns of Canada and the adjoining states. Mr. Wilson was the centre of attraction in all these meetings, and the boys vied with one another to attest their loyalty to him.

And so, on March 17, 1909, the expressions of sorrow were both universal and sincere as the last sad rites were performed and the body deposited in its last resting-place. In their treatment of the unassuming instructor, who never posed as a "professor," the Forest City across the lake has honored herself and shown a noble example to her sister cities the world over.

Among his old boys are some residents of Pittsburg, including his youngest brother, Rev. W. H. Wilson, well known as a Baptist minister in the east end.

HER CURIOSITY PREVAILED.

The manager of an employment agency noted with great surprise that a woman in search of a maid asked each of the girls lined up against the wall if she had ever been employed in a minister's family. None of them had been. Then the manager's curiosity prevailed. "May I ask," said he, "why you are particularly anxious to know if these girls have had an engagement of that kind?" "Because we are very hard up just now," the woman replied, candidly, "and I must have a girl who is economical. I have found that of all the servants those who have worked in clergymen's families know best how to economize."—Exchange.

CHARACTER FIRST.

A man's success in life depends more upon his character than upon his talents or his genius. The word "character" comes from a term which means to engrave upon or to cut in. Character is that inner substantial and essential quality which is wrought into the very soul, and makes a man what he actually is. Therefore, if a man's character is good, he is sound and safe; but if his character is bad he is unsound and unsafe. A man of upright character, even though he may not be intellectually brilliant, will almost surely work his way in the world and achieve an honorable position. On the other hand, a man who is destitute of character or whose character is bad, though he may have great talents, is apt to waste his life in one way or another, and at last become a wreck.—Exchange.

A MOTHER'S CHIEF CARE IS HER BABY'S WELFARE

Every mother is anxious that her little ones shall be healthy, good natured and bright. Every mother can keep her children in this condition if she will give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. These tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, destroy worms, and make teething easy. Mrs. T. Covert Massie, Toronto, Ont., says: "I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my little boy since he was three months old, and find that they agree with him splendidly." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

SEALERS FACE GREAT DANGERS

An Industry That Employs 4,000 Newfoundland Men.

Modern Steamers Have Replaced the Old Wooden Sailing Vessels, But the Perils of the Ice Floes Remain.

On March 10 there began the annual hunt for the hair seal off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. This is an industry which lasts only two months, but employs about 25 stout steamers and 4,000 men, whose home is the rock-ribbed coast of Newfoundland. This seal hunt has been prosecuted for hundreds of years. It yields a harvest of from $500,000 to $750,000 annually, and like the cod fish in the same waters the seal has defied all attempts at extermination. This is all the more remarkable when we find that today the famous Behring seal fishery is now reduced to a mere skeleton of its former importance.

A Newfoundlander takes no small pride in this sealing venture, and his views with regard to it are illustrated by the story of the sealing skipper, who, hearing once of the appointment of a prominent lawyer to the judicial bench declared that "it was an outrage to give such a fine job to a man who had never brought a trip of seals into the country." The seal folk for some reason describe their prey as "swoils," and in the same fashion, to "spell" an object means to carry it; hence we can imagine the amazement of the young cleric, who on one occasion asked a burly hunter how he spelt "swoils," and was answered. "We don't spell 'em, we hauls 'em."

Of the natural history of the hair seal or "ice riding pinniped," as scientists describe it, little is known. All that is certain respecting their habits and movements is that they appear on the coast of Labrador in the early winter and drift south on the ice floes, where their young are whelped on the naked crystal plains. They are born about the end of February and are suckled their by their mothere, the father keeping guard daily while she dives into the sea in search of food. The herds are absolutely countless in number. On occasion as many as 200,000 have been seen in a single "patch," and yet each mother will return at nightfall to her own infant and find the particular hole in the ice by which she went down, even though the floe has shifted many miles and changed its position entirely. The young seals are termed "white coats," being fat, downy, pallid little masses of blubber, with voracious appetites, growing with such amazing rapidity that within a fortnight their pelt with fat attached weighs from forty to fifty pounds. It is at this time that the seal hunt begins.

A century ago it was prosecuted in small boats by means of nets set along the coast, then larger smacks were employed and went further afield among the floes. Later stout schooners were built, and then square rigged vessels, and fifty years ago a fleet of 400 sails put out from the various ports of Newfoundland in quest of the greasy spoil. In 1831 as many as 374,000 seals were brought in, while in 1864 the smallest catch on record was caught, 121,000.

The modern era in the seal fishery began in 1863, when a wooden steamer, the Bloodhound, was built in Scotland and brought across for the express purpose of engaging in this pursuit. The introduction of steam marked the downfall of the sail, and today there is not a sailing vessel remaining at the work. The whole enterprise has been monopolized by a small steam fleet sailing from St. Johns, and only 4,000 men are taken on board these.

Until three years ago it was thought that a steel ship was unsuitable for this work. It is a seeming paradox that iron should be less strong than wood for ice navigation. However, an enterprising and far-seeing St. Johns ship owner resolved upon the construction of a specially designed steel steamer for the sealing business and which should also be available as a cargo carrier during the rest of the year. This was the chief drawback of the old style sealer, which was a twin sister of the Arctic whaler and indeed sometimes used for that business. When the Dundee whaling business proved a failure the ships were bought in for the Newfoundland seal fishery, but for ten months of the year were laid up idle at St. Johns, save when hired by an Arctic expedition or for a cruise to Hudson Bay.

The new ship Adventure is a powerful, strongly-built steel freighter, costing nearly $200,000, her lines being somewhat like those of the Canadian ice-breakers. From the very outset she was a success. The method of conducting the seal hunt is that the steamers, which are not allowed by law to leave port until the morning of March 10, so that the young seals may have time to attain a fair growth, make their way through the ice to where they suppose the seal herds are. This is by no means an easy task, for the whole ocean is strewn with mighty masses of crystal and every wind sweeps them to and fro, so that it calls for the keenest judgment to locate the "main patch." This is the chief body of seals, and when it is found the ship sends its men out over the ice to kill the helpless pinnipeds. This is done by a blow from a long iron-tipped pole or gaff. The seal is then cut open and the pelt removed from the carcass, the latter being left on the ice. When a man gets three or four pelts he makes them into a tow and drags them back to the ship by the aid of a long rope he carries for the purpose. If she is too far away, the men, who go in gangs or watches, make piles of them on a convenient "pan," or flat mass of ice, setting a pole with the ship's flag on it over them to establish ownership. The men go from eight to ten miles from the ship in their daily hunt, and when blizzards break on them direful tragedies occur. The worst of these was in 1898, when the steamship Greenland had forty-eight men frozen to death and sixty-three seriously frostbitten out of a total of 180.

Daily, except on Sundays, the work is kept up until the ship has got her load, then she makes for home. So strong is the feeling for Sabbath day observance in the colony that seal killing is forbidden then. A few years ago a sealing skipper's log of an unusually interesting voyage was published on his return to St. Johns, when this naive confession was exposed.

Sunday, March 28.—This being the Lord's Day no seals were taken. Crew busy hoisting seals aboard and shifting coal in the bunkers.

One of the peculiarities of the industry is the fact that so many thousands of seals being killed every day and left on pans until the ship can reach them there is an irresistible temptation to appropriate these under cover of night, and in Newfoundland there are two current phrases to which the peculiarity has given rise. The 'sealing liar" is the gossip who gets busy shortly after the fleet sails with stories of steamers being reported, and the "sealing swearer," supplies glib but unconvincing testimony in the cross suits which follow every season's fishery. Some years ago a victorious skipper, in one of these actions, apostrophized his gallant ship's company thus: "I thank ye, men; ye swore noble!"

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that very little reliance is given by Newfoundland juries to the testimony adduced in sealing cases, and in one of the most recent actions, wherein some thousands of seals were sued for, the verdict was for two pelts valued at $3, as they alone could be positively and indisputably identified.

This is an industry where men walk in daily and hourly danger of death. Within the last two years five ships were lost, the Leopard was driven ashore and 120 men narrowly escaped death; the Greenland broke her shaft and was carried seaward, her crew being rescued in the last extremity; the Grand Lake was crushed and went down, her crew being thirty-six hours on the ice before rescue came; the Panther and Walrus had a similar experience. Every ship that returned last year was more or less seriously wrecked, some of them so badly that they could scarcely limp into port. The loss of so many of the old style boats enables the owners to replace them with ships of the modern type, and this year sees four of them in commission —the Bonaventure, the Bellaventure, the Boethic and the Florizel. The first three are designed to serve as ordinary freighters during the year. The Florizel is a still more ambitious departure; she is a ship of 2,000 tons, with passenger accommodations for 100 saloon and as many steerage passengers, and intended to be run as a tourist craft between St. Johns, Halifax and New York, when not employed in the seal fishery. She is fitted with wireless telegraphy, and for the first time on record the Newfoundlanders hope to be apprised this year of the daily movements of the sealing fleet.

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Science in surgery and electricity has advanced much in the past 30 years, but the treatment of disease by the old fashioned roots and herbs method has never been improved upon. The fact that this leader of them all—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—is to-day the largest seller of any similar medicine in the world, is proof positive of its value and superiority, for with all our enterprise and advertising we could not keep fooling the people for 30 years. Merit and merit alone is what has made Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound the standard medicine for treating diseases peculiar to women.

For 30 years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been the standard remedy for female ills. No sick woman does justice to herself who will not try this famous medicine. Made exclusively from roots and herbs, and has thousands of cures to its credit.



Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health free of charge. Address Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.

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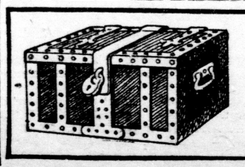
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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

In spite of all the intimations to the contrary, there is no danger whatsoever of Lord Northland marrying the ex-American vaudeville show girl, Mrs. Stirling, who has just been divorced by her Scotch laird of a husband, who had been forced in accordance with invariable custom to resign his commission as an officer of the Scots Guards when he married her. For according to Scotch law the guilty husband or wife may forthwith after the decree has been rendered marry any person excepting the co-respondent. The law, which is most strict and imperative, dates in its present state from the year 1600 and always has been vigorously enforced.

It is of even still greater antiquity however, having been insisted upon by the Roman Catholic Church in early times. Pope Innocent III., in the ninth or tenth century, relaxed it to the extent of a decree that on the death of the innocent spouse the guilty parties might be married. The Scottish Reformed Church, however, revived it in all its force, and although several attempts have been made to bring about its repeal, on the last occasion in 1860, it still remains in existence.

Lord Northland is a Scotchman. His father, the Earl of Ranfurly, head of the house which furnished John Knox to Scottish history as a leader of the reformation, and having also in his veins the Quaker blood of William Penn, is a Scotch peer and landowner. Lord Northland, his heir, could therefore contract no marriage with Mrs. Stirling which would be valid in his native land, and in the country in which his ancestral home, domains and possessions are situated.

Young Sir Philip Brocklehurst, who seems to have been the only member of the Shackleton south pole expedition who suffered any injury, having lost one of his toes through frostbite, was, in spite of his youth, one of the chief surveyors of the party, at which he did most important work, and spent his twenty-first birthday, that is to say, attained his majority, while engaged in the first ascent ever made of Mount Erebus, the great Antarctic volcano. His fondness for travel and exploration comes to him by inheritance, as his father was well known in connection with geographical investigation.

Young Sir Philip is rich, the wealth of the family being derived from their silk manufacturing and banking business in Macclesfield and Manchester.

A cousin of Sir Philip, Colonel John Brocklehurst, is the own particular equerry of Queen Alexandra, and, besides having taken part in the relief of Ladysmith, has enjoyed the probably unique experience for a commoner of having been crowned as king of Great Britain and Ireland in Westminster, not merely once, like Edward VII., but on several occasions.

It may be recalled that King Edward's coronation was preceded by many rehearsals, in order that there might be no hitch in the ceremony. As he was just recovering from a severe operation, it was out of the question that he should take part in these rehearsals, and in consequence thereof the Queen's equerry, Colonel John Brocklehurst, was deputed to take his place. Day after day the colonel sat on the throne of King Edward the Confessor in the old abbey, was anointed, robed, crowned, invested with sceptre and with a sword of state, and received the kneeling homage of peers and prelates, giving to the latter the kiss of peace.

Inasmuch as all this took place before the actual coronation of the King, it is just a question in the minds of some people as to whether Colonel Brocklehurst is not really the crowned King of England, of Scotland, and of Ireland, seeing that he was crowned and anointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Thank to King Edward's initiative, the Scottish Order of the Thistle is, after all, to have a chapel of its own once more. It may be remembered that the late Earl of Leven and Melville left at his death a sum of $200,000 to be devoted to the restoration of the ancient chapel of Holyrood, where in the olden times the Knights of the Thistle were wont to perform their devotions. It was found, however, that the restoration of Holyrood Chapel was impracticable, since it could not be accomplished without the complete disappearance of all the ancient portion of the architecture of the ruin, which dates from the thirteenth century.

Public feeling, indeed, throughout Scotland was against the idea of the restoration. It was argued that the romantically picturesque ruin in its present condition constitutes a great historical monument, harmonizing with the sentiments of the scene in which it stands, and that any attempt to tamper with it in the way of restoration would partake of the nature of vandalism. Consequently the bequest was declined and reverted to the estate of the earl, being divided among his heirs.

It was felt, however, that the Order of the Thistle should have a chapel of its own in the same way that the Knights of the Garter have their stalls in St. George's Windsor Castle, the Knights of the Bath in Westminster Abbey, the Knights of the Order of St. Michael and St. George in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Knights of St. Patrick, in St. Patrick's Cathedral at Dublin; and accordingly, King Edward placed himself in communication with the authorities of St. Giles' Cathedral, at Edinburgh, asking them whether they would be willing to convert a portion of that ancient fane into a chapel of the Order of the Thistle.

The kirk session at once expressed its readiness to co-operate with the monarch in the matter, and learning this, young Lord Leven has placed at the disposal of the King his share of his father's unused bequest—that is to say, about $130,000—which will be devoted towards fitting up a portion of the cathedral as a chapel of the Knights of the Ancient Scottish Order of the Thistle.

St. Giles' Cathedral is familiar to all who have visited Edinburgh, and sacred to the patron saint of the Scottish capital, dates in part back to the year 1350, when mention of it appears in certain charters of King David II. It contains the tombs of the Regent Murray, the famous Marquis of Montrose, of Napier of Merchiston, and of many other Scottish worthies.

It was within its walls that King James VI. delivered his farewell address to the people of his northern kingdom on proceeding to England to assume Queen Elizabeth's throne as James I., and in 1637 it was the scene of the memorable protest of that choleric old lady, Jennie Geddes, who was so enraged at the attempt to inaugurate the obnoxious liturgy of Archbishop Laud that when the dean announced that he was about to read the collect for the day she exclaimed: "Collc! The de'l colic the wame o' ye, wud ye say mass at my lug!" and, lifting the three-legged stool on which she had been sitting, and which, in accordance with the custom of the times, she had brought with her from her home, she hurled it flying at the dean's head. Fortunately, the dean ducked, or the consequences might have been serious, and the stool figures today in the Antiquarian Museum at Edinburgh.

The Order of the Thistle, which is thus to have its chapel in St. Giles', with stalls for its knights, from the open canopy of which their banner will be suspended, their names and dignities being inscribed on a brass plate let into the back of the seat, is asserted by Scottish tradition to have antedated the foundation of the Order of the Garter by several hundred years.

It is said to have originated in the vision of a bright cross in the heavens seen by Achaius, king of the Scots, and by Hungus, king of the Picts, while they were engaged in prayer the night before their battle with Athelstane, king of England, in the eighth century. What is historic, however, is that in 1540 James V. of Scotland revived the order and assigned to its knights stalls in the now ruined chapel royal of Holyrood, at Edinburgh. King James II., the last of the Stuart kings, Queen Anne, and in later years George IV. modified its statutes.

Its membership is restricted to great Scottish nobles, and just before King Edward left for the continent he held a chapter of the order at Buckingham Palace, when the establishment of a special chapel for the knights in St. Giles' Cathedral was determined upon.

It is Julian Charles Gaisford, now a Sussex county squire, but head of an old Wiltshire family, and grandson of the famous Dean Gaisford of Christchurch, at Oxford, who has succeeded to the ownership of Howth Castle and the Howth estates as the eldest son of the last earl's sister, the late Lady Emily Gaisford. Julian Gaisford is a man of about 47, who served for a time in the navy, and is married to a daughter of Francis Riddell of Cheeseburne Grange, Northumberland. His succession to the castle and estates is assured; but should the crown show any disposition to revive his uncle's barony of Howth in his favor it is on the cards that people of the name of St. Lawrence will be found on both sides of the Atlantic to put forth claims to the peerage.

The earldom, which was created in the early days of the eighteenth century, has of course become extinct. So too has the barony of the united kingdom bestowed on the late earl, and by virtue of which he occupied a seat in the House of Lords. But his Irish barony was an ancient one indeed. In fact, he was the thirtieth baron of his line, and as all the barons from the twentieth until the twenty-seventh (who was created first Earl of Howth) had each of them younger brothers on succeeding to the title and estates, it is more than probable that descendants of these younger brothers in the direct male line are in existence to this day.

Those six Lords Howth who immediately preceded the first Earl of Howth lived and flourished during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. But no record of their younger brothers is to be found in any of the standard peerages. It must thoroughly be understood that should any one of their descendants succeed in establishing his claim to the barony of Howth it will be a purely barren honor, since the castle and estates were at the absolute disposal of the late earl, and bequeathed by him by will to his nephew.

In the letter which I printed at the time of Lord Howth's death I recorded several of the stories connected with this grand old castle. There is one which I omitted, and it concerns the family ghost which haunts the splendid Long Gallery. The banshee there is that of a Lady Howth of the thirteenth century. According to tradition, this Lady Howth had been washed ashore from a wreck at Howth, and having been with difficulty restored to consciousness at the castle, excited the admiration of its owner to such an extent that he ended by marrying her. No one knew whence she hailed or to what nationality she belonged. In fact, she spoke a language that no one could comprehend, and some time elapsed before she was able to make herself understood.

The marriage was a happy one. Husband and wife were deeply devoted to each other and had a number of children. There was only one secret which the lady had from her husband. She insisted upon going away for a month each year, under the pretext of visiting her people, exacting from him a pledge that no one would make any attempt to follow her or to find out where she had gone. But whenever she was absent a white rat made its appearance, which, attaching itself to the baron, won his fancy, and became a great favorite. It would, however, invariably disappear whenever Lady Howth returned from her annual outing. One year she had been away for ten days, and the white rat was as usual in evidence. A visitor from England happened to be staying at the castle for the first time, who, ignorant of the fondness of the peer for the little rodent, on catching sight of it drew his sword and made a lunge at it, inflicting a mortal wound.

The little beast was just able to escape to the Long Gallery. A moment later a wild shriek rang through the castle, and in the Long Gallery Lady Howth was found dying, with a great sword wound piercing her back. Ever since the Long Gallery has been haunted, at the time where she was wont to be absent, by the figure of a beautiful woman arrayed in fourteenth century garb and followed by a white rat.



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Kellogg's Toasted Corn Flakes for Children—before going to School—with Milk or Cream, invigorates and strengthens for the day's work.

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TOASTED CORN FLAKES

Kellogg's TOASTED CORN FLAKES W. K. Kellogg

WILLIAM GEORGE ON SCARE MONGERING

Chancellor of the Exchequer's Brother Rebukes Jingoes.

Mr. Wm. George, brother of the chancellor of the exchequer, addressing a meeting at Pwllheli, Wales, arranged by the Women's Liberal Association, said he welcomed the advent of women into the political arena, because he believed they would wield an influence for good there. They would help to make politics an affair of conscience, and not of mere party expediency, as it too often was nowadays. There were plenty of materially minded men in politics today whose last word in every controversy was "count noses and nozzles," but though they were thus arithmetically inclined they never said to themselves, "thrice is he armed who has his quarrel just," and they certainly did not trouble to consider the preliminary question of whether there ought to be any quarrel at all.

The country's present danger, he said, was not anything made in Germany, from a Dreadnought to a tin whistle, but another attack of "yellow fever," brought about by contagion with the "yellow press." The country lost much blood before it was cured of the last attack of this kind, and it could not stand the strain of another so soon. He was not surprised that the Tory party should play this game. A spirited foreign policy was their approved method of warding off domestic reforms. They did not want land reform, Welsh disestablishment, or an extension of old age pensions. They knew perfectly well that the country which had the army on its brain and the navy on its nerves could think of none of these things. Let the Liberal party see to it that the country was not duped into a false position this time. A war with Germany was out of the question. The common sense of the two peoples would ultimately bar the possibility of such a catastrophe, but the armed peace which the Tories were striving for might become so burdensome as to make further progress on the road to social reform impracticable, and this was undoubtedly the purpose of their present scaremongering.

Mr. George said he was all for Dreadnoughts, Invincibles and Ironsides—the more the merrier. He would put one in every pulpit and on every platform in the country, and fill the Liberal benches in the House of Commons with them—with men who at a time like this were prepared to stand boldly and fearlessly between the people and the panicmongers, who feared nothing more than the power of that grand old Liberal watchword—Peace.

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70 PERCENT SAVED IN ELECTRIC LIGHT

London Daily aMil Describes a New Device Which Produces Wonders.

The London Daily Mail of a recent date says: A device to reduce electric light bills by 70 per cent by converting high voltage electricity into low where there is an alternating supply, and substituting for lamps with a carbonized cotton thread new ones having a metallic filament, was described in these columns last June by Mr. Duncan Watson, M.I.E.E. Although then in its infancy, and scarcely known to the public, the system was creating an immense stir in the electrical world.

But statistics, save those of an experimental kind, were difficult to obtain. Now, however, Mr. Watson and other experts interested have obtained comparisons between the actual bills of consumers for the quarter ending December last, during which they were making use of the new system, and the corresponding quarter in 1907, when they were not.

"The figures," said Mr. Watson on Saturday, "are revolutionary. They not only prove beyond question that an almost miraculous saving is possible, but that electric light in everyday use can now be made far cheaper than incandescent gas."

Mr. Watson quoted the bills of three consumers who had adopted the new system.

Bills, Sept.-Dec., 1907.	Bills, Sept.-Dec., 1908.	Saving.
£38 5s 0d	£11 9s 0d	Over 70 %
£15 6s 0d	£ 4 8s 9d	71 %
£10 14s 2d	£ 2 17s 11d	72.9%

"In the first of these cases," said Mr. Watson, "the cost of the transformer and new lamps which are necessary was £40, in the second £12 16s, and in the third £12. The lamps have a life of 2,000 burning hours; the transformers last practically for ever."

The essentials of the new system were briefly outlined by Mr. Watson:

Transformer—A coil of insulated copper wire with a core and shell of special iron. The whole is inclosed in a neat iron case. A current coming from the mains, say, at a pressure of 200 volts, is reduced by it to a voltage of 25.

Metallic Filament Lamps—These consume, exactly, without any wastage, the low-pressure current delivered to them by the transformer. They do not waste heat units—which mean power—before giving off light, as do those with a carbonized cotton thread.

Two remarkable calculations of the position in which the new system places electricity, as compared with gas, were made by Mr. Watson. The first concerns a country house:

Illuminant.	No. of Lights.	Cost of Supply.	Year's Bill.
Gas	100	4s per 1000 ft.	£36 8 0
Electricity—			
Old style	100	6d per unit.	£65 12 0
New style	100	6d per unit.	£16 8 0

The second calculation concerned a great business house in London:

Illuminant.	No. of Lights.	Cost of Supply.	Year's Bill.
Gas	3,000	3s per 1000 ft.	£2,351
Electricity—			
Old style	3,000	4d per unit.	£4,200
New style	3,000	4d per unit.	£1,050

"The attitude of the supply companies," said Mr. Watson, "has been remarkable. At first many maintained that the saving of the new system was fictitious. To this the advisers of the consumers took strong exception. The result was a conference between the companies and these advisers. Now the companies are actually offering to hire out transformers to their customers. They evidently realize that their only hope is to recoup themselves for big losses upon the bills of present consumers by vastly augmenting the list of their new ones."

The two obstacles to adapting the low voltage metal filament lamps—viz., the need for alternating current and for low voltage, are purely temporary ones. A sixteen-candle power metal filament lamp has already been made with every prospect of its practical success, which can be run from the ordinary high voltage, whether alternating or direct, and it is not at all unlikely that within another few months some form of metallic filament will be found of sufficient resistance to enable eight or even five-candle power lamps to be made.

An immense amount of investigation has been going on during the last few months in this direction, and the steady progress that has been made should ultimately do away with the need for low voltage.

LOST PEERS.

The adventures of long-lost peers and baronets would make a capital book if some industrious investigator would work up the raw material scattered through a variety of records in the British Museum. Sir Bernard Burke's "Vicissitudes of Families" is one storehouse of information on the subject. That contains a full account of the strange career of the sixth Earl of Aberdeen, a brother of the present earl, who became a common sailor, and disappeared one stormy night in January, 1870, while working aloft on the ship Hera off the coast of America.

In the fifties, an Irish peer, Viscount Guillamore, was missing, but he was found after a long search working as a gold-digger at Ballarat in Australia, all unconscious of his succession to the title and estates. The lost Sir Arthur Curtis, who, having been legally presumed to be dead, has now been found alive in the arctic regions, will inevitably recall to many minds the case of another long-missing baronet, Sir Robert Tichborne. Although there is a strong presumption that he went down in the wreck of the Bella, there is no positive proof, and it was on this foundation of uncertainty that Arthur Orton built up his colossal superstructure of imposture. — London Chronicle.

TO OVERCOME WARPING.

It has been noticed that the woods which are made use of by the Japanese artisans are more or less free from warping, which is a very desirable quality, particularly when the wood is desired for carving and similar purposes. The forestry department of the United States Government has been looking into this matter, with the view of making suggestions for the treatment of native woods to obtain this same freedom from twisting and opening after being worked up into some elaborate form. Inquiry revealed the fact that in Japan it was customary to subject the wood to a rather prolonged treatment in brackish water. The forestry department has investigated this process and it has been found that while the soaking has some advantages it is not warranted by the great time that is required for the treatment which makes the process, as followed by the Japanese, commercially impracticable in this country. It is not much of an improvement over some of the methods of steaming which are followed in America, and the forestry experts decline to recommend it, and the search for some method of overcoming the warping is still being sought.—Scientific American.

30,000 EARTHQUAKES A YEAR.

Systematic observance of earthquakes is only about a quarter of a century old. For fairly complete records of all the shocks occurring in different parts of the globe we can date only from 1892. Before that date, says Professor Turner, in the paper published by the London Times, from which we quote, information could only be collected on the spot, and was thus frequently lost. It was realized about fifteen years ago, more or less, that a series of earthquake observatories, with delicate instruments, could obtain records of shocks in any quarter of the globe, and identify the spot with certainty, even if there were no witnesses of the actual occurrence. From the records of these observatories it appears that there are every year some thirty thousand minor shocks of earthquake in different localities. Of all these only sixty are "world-shaking," and observable from a great distance. Such numbers indicate immediately that from one point of view, the Italian earthquake cannot be regarded as exceptional. It was only one event out of sixty per annum. What rendered it disastrous was the existence of great towns in the shaken locality.—Curren Literature.

A CHESTERFIELDIAN RAILROAD.

From various volumes on etiquette the Star takes pleasure in singling out for comment "The Lackawanna Chesterfield, or the Brakeman's Own Book," recently issued as a circular by the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. The principles therein laid down are of vital interest to the public. No home should be without them. If heeded, they point the way to health, wealth and happiness.

In the first place, it is to be understood, from the circular that the railroad business is "highly complex and technical," and it is not to be expected that the public will comprehend it "without asking questions." Therefore, the questioners should be borne with as courteously as possible, and all inquiries should be answered "without any suggestion of superiority born of a greater knowledge." Good advice, without doubt, and revolutionary in character, but a counsel of perfection. How is the conductor to find time to attend to his duties if he has to stop and explain the real significance of a hot box to every inquiring passenger? And how is he to conceal his feelings —Kansas City Star.

To Cure That Pain in the Back



Be warned in time. Don't neglect that biting backache—those sudden twinges of pain in the back—dizzy spells—and trouble with the bladder and urine. They all tell their own story—of weak, irritated or diseased kidneys. Surely you know the danger of neglecting the kidneys.

Diabetes, Dropsy and Bright's Disease usually follow neglected kidney trouble. That pain in the back proves that your kidneys are affected. Now—right now—is the time to take Gin Pills.

34 John St., Hamilton, May 4th.

Being a sufferer from my kidneys and subject to fits of dizziness in my head for some time, I did not seem able to get anything that would do me any good. I saw in the paper something relating to Gin Pills so I got a sample box and they benefited me so much that I bought some and am taking them regularly. They have worked wonders in my case and I can conscientiously recommend them to any sufferer from kidney trouble. Yours truly,

Sgd. GEO. A. BROWN.



Remember there is no trick in buying Gin Pills. If, after taking one box you do not feel that you have gotten your money's worth in better health, or if after taking 6 boxes you are not completely cured, take the empty boxes to your dealer and he will promptly refund the money. No affidavit is required. We will rely on your honesty and take your word for it.

Now—for your own peace and comfort, won't you give Gin Pills a chance to cure you? Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers at 50c. a box—6 for $2.50 or sent direct on receipt of price.

Dept. H National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Toronto.

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The Best Spring Tonic

When you drag yourself out of bed these mornings, feeling just about as badly as a human being can feel —that's "Spring Fever."

Now, what you need is something to stir up the liver, clean the stomach, cool the blood, and put some vim and bounce in the system.

ABBEY'S SALT does all this as nothing else will. For young and old alike, it is the best spring tonic.

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A Simple Remedy Well Worth Trying

Thousands are in the same boat—all sickly, bilious and feeling far from well. Trouble is, the system is clogged with impurities which need to be cleared away. Before downright sickness arrives you should cleanse and purify the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. At once you'll feel their mighty influence building up weak spots, clearing out disease, and putting you again on your feet. These purely vegetable pills change your tired, wornout condition to one of health and vigor, because they supply the body with nourishing blood that builds up and enlivens the entire system. Mr. John Whitley, of Stanwood P. O., Ont., knows the merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills and says: "I wouldn't be alive today had it not been for Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Last winter I was sick with grippe, and when spring came I was weak, bilious and rheumatic. I used enough medicine to cure twenty times, but I didn't get any help till I tried Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They purified my blood, took the yellow color out of my face, put new tone in my stomach, and increased my appetite. The bilious attacks and rheumatic pains gradually departed, and Dr. Hamilton's Pills made a new man of me. I proved their merit, and proclaim them a medicine for all men."

If better health and prompt recovery are important, get Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut today. At all dealers, 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1.

ARE YOU WEAK AFTER SICKNESS?

LATER ON IT WILL BE HARDER TO GET STRONG THAN TODAY —WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO GET WELL?

A case in point is well exemplified in the following letter from Mrs. V. J. Wilder, wife of a well-known citizen of Pittsfield, who writes: "I had a nervous disorder that completely prostrated me. I couldn't sleep and would lay and toss about all night, arising in the morning more tired than ever, head heavy, eyes dull, and every bone and muscle aching. I tried to get along without calling in a doctor, but was finally driven to it. He treated me for some time, but with no perceptible improvement in my health. Someone recommended Ferrozone. The change it effected in my system was noticeable almost instantly. I gradually took on flesh. The 'all-gone' feeling left me. In less than six weeks I was fully recovered from what looked to me like an everlasting sickness. I will always recommend Ferrozone, feeling with sincerity that it is an honest, powerful, health-giving tonic."

Try Ferrozone today!

The nourishment and vital energy it supplies is wonderful.

Ferrozone makes you feel better at once. It's good for men, for women, for children—just the thing for everybody seeking better health. Sold by all dealers, 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2 50.

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