

46TH. YEAR. NO. 19634

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909—TWELVE PAGES

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Pupils of Aberdeen School Buried Under Falling Bricks Five Severely Injured When Wind Blew Over a Chimney

TONS OF DEBRIS CRASHED THROUGH CEILING ONE LITTLE GIRL MAY DIE OF HER INJURIES

Bad Accident at School Located on the Hamilton Road Just East of William Street. When the Building Was Crowded With Scholars Poring Over Their Lessons.

PUPILS LEFT SCHOOL LIKE SOLDIERS

Fire Department and Police Were Soon on the Scene—Doctors Had Their Hands Full for Hours—Wonder Is That a Score of Children Were Not Killed by the Tons of Debris Which Filled the Room in Which the Scholars Sat.

Mamie Leburts was perhaps fatally and four others, Jack Clark, Mabel McNeil, Ila Mottashed and Harry Weinstein, seriously injured at 11:30 o'clock this morning, when the wind toppled one of the chimneys of the Aberdeen School into the room known as Grade III., taught by Miss Munro. A score of others suffered minor injuries, and all had remarkable escapes from death.

Miss Munro was not hurt, although a huge piece of cement fell directly in front of her.

Principal McRoberts and the gallant boys in his form did heroic work in rescuing the children who were buried under the terrible weight of bricks and cement.

Mamie Leburts was removed to Victoria Hospital, while the others were taken to their homes.

The accident happened after the morning recess.

A THUNDERING CRASH.

The children were busy at their lessons. Miss Munro was at the blackboard when there was a thundering crash.

Miss Munro heard the ceiling crack, and she shouted, "Run for your lives, children."

They made for the doorway with great speed, but the tons of brick and debris caught several of them.

Five children were buried under the weight of the broken chimney.

The rest of the children hurried out, and reached the corridor in safety.

The awful crash alarmed the other rooms, and they fled out as if they were going through their fire drill.

NO CONFUSION AT FIRST.

No disorder, no confusion, no excitement, but steadily and regularly like little soldiers.

Principal McRoberts sent in an alarm to the fire department, and called the ambulance.

Several neighbors heard the crash, and they rushed over. The fire department were on their way from the Globe Casket Company and were soon on the scene.

Then the work of rescue commenced.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.

Mamie Leburts, a little colored girl, was taken out. She was unconscious and bleeding, and it was seen that she was badly injured.

Mamie McNeil was taken out, and in a few moments the others were removed.

All were carried to other rooms.

The least seriously injured were removed to their homes which were nearby, the firemen carrying them or taking them in the chief's buggy.

Mamie Leburts' injuries were such that she could not be taken home, and she was removed to the hospital in the city ambulance.

The other youngsters ran into the school yard and watched the work of rescue.

PARENTS WERE TERRIFIED.

In a few moments there was confusion in the yard. The parents of the children in the school came running to see the accident.

The terrific wind had made them nervous, and when it was noised about that an accident had occurred, they rushed in hundreds to the school.

Many affecting scenes were enacted. Mothers frantic with fear, screamed with joy when they saw their children were alive and unhurt.

Rigs were driving everywhere looking for physicians. There was confusion everywhere.

The firemen and the teachers looked after everything in the school house, and kept order and pacified the youngsters there.

Miss Munro was very nervous, and was almost in a state of collapse, but she never left the school until she felt certain that all the "kiddies" had been cared for. Then she went home and was placed under a doctor's care.

ONE OF THE PUPILS.

Emma Shergold, when seen by The Advertiser, said she was terribly frightened when she heard the noise and saw the bricks falling all about her. Before she could get out of her desk a brick fell on it, but she kept on going and managed to get out of the side door.

"What did you think had happened?" asked a reporter.

"I thought it was a fire and that the walls were going to fall in," she said. "I was pretty badly scared."

Scene in the Schoolroom.

The scene in the room itself was fearful.

The great chimney crumbled the roof like tissue-paper.

It tore a hole in it fifteen feet

across and bore down upon the room with terrific force.

The centre row of seats was literally smashed into kindling wood. How anything could live under the weight is incomprehensible.

We got her out, and in doing so we walked over Harry Weinstein, who was completely buried under the debris.

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MR. W. H. McROBERTS,
Principal of the Aberdeen School.

The other rows were also badly smashed.

All in Danger.

Practically every child in the room was in imminent danger. The ceiling did not collapse where Miss Munro was standing.

The chimney that fell was a ten-foot one, of large size.

There were several thousand bricks in it, and it was of a tremendous weight.

It was nothing short of a miracle that saved many youngsters from death or serious injuries.

Miss Munro's Story.

Miss Munro, when seen at her home, 338 Adelaide street, was very nervous, but was able to give an excellent account of the accident.

"The walls were shaking all morning with the violence of the wind," she said, "and more than once I wished that I were safely out. At the time the chimney fell, I was standing in front of my desk helping little Helen Ball do an arithmetic question."

The Building Shook.

"Suddenly I felt the building shake more than ever, and a moment after there was a crash on the roof, and I knew the chimney had fallen. I shouted to the children, 'Run for your lives!'"

In an instant the room was full of flying bricks and dust. I could not see much for a minute, until the dust settled, but caught sight of many children rushing for both doors.

"As soon as I could see I saw the heads of Mamie Leburts and Jack Clark sticking up through the bricks and wood from the broken roof and desks."

"There were still some children in the room, and I hurried them out, as there were pieces of the tin cornice flapping wildly in the wind, and I thought they might be hurt by them."

"It only seemed a moment before Mr. McRoberts and the boys of the room came up, and they took the situation at once and worked as hard as they could to get the little ones out."

Pathetic Cries.

"Poor little children," she continued, "I will never forget their cries, and how they screamed. It makes me shudder now. But Mr. McRoberts and the boys were not long in getting them all out. We carried them as quickly as possible to Miss Magee's room downstairs."

The Injured.

"The names given by Miss Munro of the children and the order they sat in from the front were as follows: Ida Mottashed in the second seat from the front, Madeline Gleason third, Jack Clark fourth, Harry Weinstein fifth, Mabel Leburts sixth and Mabel McNeil seventh."

The last four were literally buried under the bricks and falling wood.

Ethel Kauter and Percy Roe, two other children who had seats in the same row, were absent."

A Strong Pillar.

Only the strong pillar over Miss Cooper's room, directly under Miss Munro's room saved a still worse calamity.

The tons of brick and debris broke the ceiling through in one or two places, but the heavy weight fell directly on the pillar.

"There was a terrific crash," said Miss Cooper. "The roar and rattle of the bricks were terrifying. The youngsters instinctively got up and marched out in perfect order. The dust was stifling, but they paid no attention to that, but walked out steadily. There was a bit of confusion."

Principal Pleased.

Principal McRoberts was highly pleased with the conduct of the youngsters.

"They marched out in perfect order," he stated. "The children who heard the crash and knew that something was wrong. I sent the children out and called the ambulance. It was a very bad accident. The youngsters are very badly hurt, I am afraid, but it is simply marvellous that it was no worse."

"It was remarkable that those injured were not killed."

"Some of them were completely buried. The little Leburts girl was in the front part of the room, and was completely covered with bricks and debris. We got her out, and in doing so we walked over Harry Weinstein, who was completely buried under the debris."

A fresh gale is blowing on the lakes.

PUPILS IN THE ROOM

Grace Simpson, 572 Hill street.
Vera Allister, 570 Hill street.
Ida Lewis, 174 Hamilton road.
Gladys Fraich, 550 Horton street.
Mabel McNeil, 241 William street.
Winnie Hulbert, 415 Ottawa street.
Madeline Gleason, 576 Grey street.
Ida Mottashed, 514 Horton street.
Doris Rattenberg, 51 William street.
Myrtle Hooper, 124 Maitland street.
Eleanor Peck, 132 Maitland street.
Esther Kauter, 536 Philip street.
Florence Mitchell, 147 William street.
Willie Fitzgerald, 178 Maitland street.
Helen Bell, 178 Hamilton road.
Tena Allen, 528 Horton street.
Evelyn Walton, 561 Horton street.
Mabel Lyburtus, 459 Simcoe street.
Emma Shergold, 509 Ottawa street.

Bessie Billen, 51 William street.
Monica Smith, Nelson street.
Charlie Manning, Nelson street.
Bert Davis, 123 Hamilton road.
Percy Roe, 100 Drenay street.
Meavin Black, 515 Bathurst street.
Edgar Hodgson, 143 Maitland street.
Charlie Thayer, 257 Adelaide street.
Earl Marshall, 273 William street.
Clarence Black, 515 Bathurst street.
Jack Gurney, 125 Inkerman street.
Alfred Leonard, 587 Hill street.
Fred Townsend, 578 Ottawa street.

Jack Clark, 537 Simcoe street.
Gordon McFadden, 308 Ottawa street.
Henry Ashley, 505 Hill street.
Calvin Fitzgerald, 178 Maitland street.
Otto Ward, 688 Grey street.
James Annett, 512 Simcoe street.
Willie Jameson, 559 Bathurst street.
Nelson Harris, 11 Maitland street.
Clifford Sheppard, 496 Simcoe street.
Carl McLarty, 1 Inkerman street.

CASTRO IN A RAGE AGAINST BRITISH

Finds Himself Barred From All
West Indian Ports Save
at Martinique.

Port-au-Prince, Martinique, April 7.—Cipriano Castro, in a rage against the British Government and the state department at Washington, left the steamer Guadeloupe at this port today, and has taken quarters on shore. Finding all ports in the West Indies, excepting Port-au-Prince barred against him, the present course was the only one left open to the former Venezuelan dictator.

Senor Castro's wife will continue on board the Guadeloupe to La Guaira.

The American cruiser North Carolina came into port this morning.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON NAVAL DEFENCE

London, April 7.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Asquith stated that he desired to have expressed by the colonial governments for a special conference on the subject of naval defence. If such a wish should be expressed the Government would give it immediate and respectful consideration.

ANOTHER TRADE TREATY

Basis for Commercial Agreement With Germany.

Berlin, April 7.—Negotiations for a commercial treaty between Canada and Germany have entered a favorable stage. Canada declares herself willing to grant reductions on imports from Germany, such as high-class textile products, drugs, books, soaps, artificial flowers, feathers, wines, spirits, ready-made clothing and porcelain; while Germany would grant Canada reduced duties on agricultural implements, typewriters, cane and agricultural and horticultural products.

—The family of the late Mrs. Henry Wall desire to express their sincere gratitude to the many friends who visited her and made her extended illness brighter by their kindness and hospitality.

TOMORROW—COOLER.

FORECASTS.

Today—Strong winds and gales, southerly, shifting to northerly; occasional showers, but partly fair.

Tuesday—Strong northwesterly winds; a few showers or snow flurries, but partly fair and cooler.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Max.
London	53	52	69
Victoria	52	51	68
Calgary	48	47	66
Winnipeg	44	43	64
Port Arthur	52	51	68
Perry Sound	50	49	66
Toronto	52	51	68
Ottawa	52	51	68
Montreal	52	51	68
Quebec	50	49	66
Father Point	53	52	69
Vancouver	50	49	66
Edmonton	50	49	66
Prince Albert	50	49	66
Moosajaw	50	49	66
Qu'Appelle	50	49	66
St. John	50	49	66
Halifax	50	49	66

THE DEPRESSION WHICH WAS APPROACHING the lake region yesterday is now centred in Northern Michigan as an important storm, while the pressure is decidedly high in the west and southwest portions of the continent.

Rain has fallen from Lake Superior to the Atlantic, thunderstorms being experienced in southwestern Ontario.

A fresh gale is blowing on the lakes.

The Story in Brief

SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Jack Clark, 537 Simcoe street.
Mabel McNeil, 241 William street.
Mamie Leburts, 4 Inkerman street.
Ida Mottashed, 514 Horton street.
Harry Weinstein, 66 Maitland street.

SLIGHTLY INJURED.

A score of others.
Scene at Aberdeen school, Hamilton road.
Cause—Chimney fell through the roof.
Time—11:30 o'clock.
Ages of children—About 8 years.

The Aberdeen school was reconstructed in 1890, and several rooms added. It is located on the Hamilton road near William street.

The principal at the time was Justus Wright. After the alterations Mr. Crump was principal, followed by Mr. Kirk, who died recently. Mr. H. W. McRoberts, formerly librarian, is the present principal.

There are ten rooms in the school at the present time, the staff being Mr. McRoberts (principal), Miss Bella Magee, Miss Jennie Fairbairn, Miss Florence Kirk, Miss Mortimore (who is substituting this month for Miss Carrie Fleming), Miss Margaret Munro, Miss Sadie Mills, Miss Emma Cooper, Miss Edith McBride and Miss Jennie Auld.

There is also a kindergarten annex.

The building is two-story and covers considerable area.

CASKET CO. WALLS WERE BLOWN DOWN

What Was Left After the Fire
Suffered Severely in To-day's Gale.

VERY MANY CLOSE CALLS

Several Almost Nipped By Falling Columns, Chimneys and Walls—Many Houses Blown Down.

The Globe Casket Company works here, was called to the telephone, and told by a woman's voice that a parcel of medicine had been sent to her. Mrs. Kent took some of the medicine, which turned out to be gopher poison, and shortly after expired.

It has been learned that the party who telephoned was a woman and that she spoke from a woman and a phone. The boy who left the package has not been found and a reward has been offered for his location.

LINERS IN COLLISION

West India Boats Crash in the Harbor of New York.

New York, April 7.—The Ward Line steamer Havana ran into the Munson Line freighter Cubana, near Quarantine Island, at 7:20 a.m. today, tearing a large hole in the Cubana's side near the stern. The Havana was not damaged. The Cubana was towed by tugs toward the beach at Clifton, Staten Island.

The Cubana, which arrived from Matanzas, Cuba, last night, was anchored off the quarantine station, when the Havana, which was en route to Havana, struck the freighter on the port quarter. The Havana's stem cut a gash in the Cubana's side extending below the water line. The freighter began to fill with water. Tugs came promptly to her assistance, towed her to shore, and she grounded on Staten Island. The Havana, after anchoring at quarantine for a short time, proceeded to her dock.

Elias Cake Dead.

Elias Cake, for forty years car inspector on the Grand Trunk, died at his home, 272 Colborne street, this morning, after an illness extending over a year. For more than six months Mr. Cake had been confined to his home. He was 82 years old and for 45 years had made his home in London.

Besides his wife, Mr. Cake is survived by five sons and two daughters—Joseph, Elias, Thomas, Frank, and James, of this city; Mrs. E. Ward, of Hamilton, and Miss Elizabeth at home. The funeral will be held on Friday afternoon at Woodland cemetery, the services being conducted by Rev. Mr. Redmond.

Four houses close together on Plover street lost their chimneys in the general blow.

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STEAMERS ARRIVED.

April 6.—At New York—Kron Prinz Wilhelm, from Bremen; Zealand, from Antwerp; Gocezon, from Havre; Noordam, from Rotterdam.

At Glasgow—Ionian, from Portland.

At London—Minneapolis, from New York.

At Bremen—Kaiser William der Grosse, from New York.

At Gibraltar—Canopic, from Boston; Barbarossa, from New York.

At Naples—Virginia, from New York.

At Genoa—Europa, from New York.

WIND WRECKED MANY BUILDINGS ROOFS, CHIMNEYS, SIGNS SUFFER

WARWICK INQUEST TO BE HELD TONIGHT

Mr. John McEvoy Has Been Retained to Defend the Prisoner, Joseph Ward.

The inquest into the death of Alexander Warwick will be held at the police station this evening under Coroner Macdonald.

Mr. J. M. McEvoy will represent Joseph Ward, and Dr. Mason has also been retained for the defence. A post-mortem was conducted on the body of Warwick by Dr. H. A. Kingsmill and Dr. Teasdale, and they will give their report this evening.

ALFONSO'S AUTO COLLIDES WITH QUEENS

Madrid, April 7.—King Alfonso and Queen Victoria recently had a narrow escape from a serious accident. The king was entering the palace courtyard and the queen was entering in their automobile when the machines came into collision in the narrow passage. The automobiles were badly damaged, but their majesties were not hurt.

PROHIBITION WINS IN COLORADO

Most Cities Outside of Denver Vote Against Saloons.

Denver, Col., April 7.—Prohibition won in most places in the municipal elections held in Colorado outside of Denver yesterday.

Colorado Springs went dry by 2,000 majority. That city has never had a saloon, but will prevent drug stores from selling liquor in the future. La Junta, Canon City and Castle Rock all voted against the saloons, while Cripple Creek and Colorado City remain wet.

Inspector Sanders was on the street at the time, and had just passed the building when it came crashing down. He considers his escape most fortunate.

Mr. Jack McKellar, traveller for McClarys, and Mr. C. H. Smith, of the same firm, had just got in the doorway when the cornice fell.

"It was most fortunate that no person was hurt," said Mr. Alex. W. Purdon, the manager. "There were few people on the street, and luckily no person was in front of the store. Several had just got out of the way, or there would have been a bad accident. There were several tons of stuff on the walk, and it was at about \$1,000. We had no idea that the wind was so strong."

"I had a close enough call," said Inspector Sanders. "I got out of the way in a hurry. I was just a step or two out of the danger zone."

Nearly all of the roof of the Green-Swift building was torn off. The roof is flat and the wind got under paper and blew it up. Pieces of it were blown a considerable distance.

The firm stationed a watchman on the street to warn people to keep out of the danger zone.

Blown From a Load.

Joseph Hyde, who is employed at Greason's mill on William street, the temporary quarters of the Globe Casket Company, was slightly injured by being blown from the top of a load of lumber this morning.

Hyde was standing on top of the lumber unloading it, and had picked up a wide board, when the wind caught it, hurling him to the ground. He received a number of bruises but was otherwise unhurt. Hyde was taken to his home on Marshall street and will be laid up for a few days.

House Blown Down.

A new frame house that was being erected at the corner of Pine and Elm streets, was practically demolished and blown over against an adjoining house.

Early in the morning the wind became so strong that supports had to be placed against the big double billboard on Wellington street, just south of Dundas street. Notwithstanding the supports, however, the billboard was considerably shaken up and many times seemed about to come down in a mass when the gale struck it.

Leg Was Broken.

Mr. George Hyatt, of the firm of Hyatt Bros., had his leg broken shortly before noon by being blown from the top of a car of lumber, which he was unloading in the siding of the Sherlock-Manning organ works. Mr. Hyatt was busy with his work, and was carrying a board, when a gust caught him, and the board, and before he could recover himself he was blown down the edge of the car. He was picked up, and Dr. Niven, who was called, found upon examination that the left leg had been broken. Mr. Hyatt was removed to his home, and the fracture reduced.

Chimney Went Down.

A large brick chimney at the Thompson House on King street was blown down about half-past ten this morning. John Wilson, a farmer from Lobo, who was passing the house at the time, had a very narrow escape, as one of the bricks struck his hand, outside of a bad scare, he was none the worse for the experience.

\$1,000 Damage to a Church.

About \$1,000 damage was done to St. Mary's Church steeple, when four small spires on the top of the steeple (Continued on Page Eleven.)

The Storm's Work

Seven people injured, some very seriously.

Scores of chimneys blown down. Many roofs torn off.

Parts of two buildings collapsed.

Loss to property estimated at \$50,000.

Telephones and telegraph wires down in large numbers.

The worst storm in many years.

Condensed Advertisements.

No Advertisement Accepted Less Than Fifteen Words per line each insertion, or two cents per word if each insertion is less than fifteen words. Meetings.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion. Articles for Sale, To Let, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Board and Lodgings, Lost and Found, and all other notices, including condensed advertisements.—First insertion one cent a word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than fifteen words.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES

DEATHS.
CAKE.—In this city, on April 6, 1909, Elias Cake, beloved husband of Caroline Cake, aged 42 years and 3 months. Funeral from his late residence, 272 Colborne street, on Friday, April 9, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland Cemetery. 34u

GRAND—GOOD FRIDAY

MATINEE AND NIGHT.
THE VIRGINIAN
Presented by an Excellent Company.
Seats Now, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 2.60, 2.70, 2.80, 2.90, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 3.60, 3.70, 3.80, 3.90, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 4.60, 4.70, 4.80, 4.90, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 5.60, 5.70, 5.80, 5.90, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 6.60, 6.70, 6.80, 6.90, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 7.60, 7.70, 7.80, 7.90, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 8.60, 8.70, 8.80, 8.90, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 9.60, 9.70, 9.80, 9.90, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 10.60, 10.70, 10.80, 10.90, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 11.60, 11.70, 11.80, 11.90, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 12.60, 12.70, 12.80, 12.90, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 13.60, 13.70, 13.80, 13.90, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 14.60, 14.70, 14.80, 14.90, 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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

NOT A RACE ISSUE.

The Ottawa Citizen says:

"For years we have been telling the mother country how much we love it and how loyal we are, but letting it go at that. A period has arrived in the history of the Empire where a foreign power actually has the audacity to attempt to rival, which is tantamount to challenging, Britain's supremacy on the sea. At once there arises an expectancy in Britain, and a curiosity in foreign countries to see what the overseas dominions will do. And the Canadian Parliament once more rises to the occasion with a worthy resolution that means nothing. Even the emergent need of the occasion failed to evoke from either side of the House any tangible proposition. It is the same old story—Quebec."

In the first place Germany is not trying to rival Great Britain as a naval power. In the second place it is not audacity on the part of Germany, having a great and growing maritime commerce, to build a strong navy, especially in view of Great Britain's refusal to allow an enemy's merchant ships to be exempt from seizure in time of war. In the third place, as an insult to Canada itself, respect to say that the resolution unanimously adopted by the Canadian Parliament means nothing. In the fourth place, whatever the attitude of Quebec may be, the attitude of Parliament is approved by the great majority of English-speaking Canadians.

If there were any crisis or emergency facing Great Britain the overwhelming British sentiment of this country would immediately assert itself, and Canada would rush to Britain's aid with money and men. There is no danger calling for such heroic measures—merely a partisan-made scare. Upon that point we prefer the testimony of the British Government to that of newspapers and politicians on this side of the water. The Government is responsible for its assertions and its policy to the people of Great Britain. Its critics are responsible to nobody.

The people of Canada realize that the time has come when they ought to contribute their quota to the naval strength of the Empire, but they intend to do it in their own way. And because they intend to do something new and big and permanent, they wish to start on light lines, and not under the influence of a scare which is utterly unfounded. The ten million dollars which newspapers like the Citizen would throw into the melting pot of the admiralty for a fleet thought would go a long way toward laying the foundation of a Canadian naval service which would act in concert with the British navy. It is poor Canadianism and equally poor imperialism to try to make a race issue of this question, and set province against province.

BRITISH BLOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

An interesting volume issued by the Government at Washington makes an analytical comparison between the first census of the United States in 1790, and the latest census, that of 1900.

The white population during the 110 intervening years increased over 2,000 per cent, or from 3,172,444 to 68,899,136. The negro population during the same period increased from 757,375 to 8,835,994, or 1,067 per cent. The negroes in 1790 formed 19.3 per cent of the total population. The negro proportion at the last census had declined to 11.6 per cent. Between the first and latest censuses the whole population increased nineteenfold.

In the century, 1800 to 1900, the population of Europe, exclusive of Russia and Turkey, for which figures are not obtainable, scarcely doubled itself, while that of the United States increased fifteenfold. Partial explanation of this is, of course, found in the immense volume of emigration from Europe to the United States during the hundred years. The compiler of the volume, however, finds that the descendants of the persons enumerated in the first census numbered approximately 35,000,000 in 1900, showing a natural increase during the century of 68 per cent, or over six times the European growth. It is estimated that the present white population is made up of 35,000,000 people descended from the persons enumerated in 1790, and 31,000,000 of immigrants or their descendants.

An interesting feature of the volume is that dealing with the remarkable fecundity of the British peoples. The United Kingdom began the eighteenth century with but 6,000,000 souls, and during the next hundred years she peopled the American colonies and increased her own population to six-

teen million. During the nineteenth century Britain sent millions more of people to America, established populous colonies throughout the world, and increased her own population to 41,000,000, while the United States 1790 population, over 90 per cent of which was of British stock, increased to 35,000,000, showing an increase in the two centuries of from about 6,000,000 to 80,000,000. This remarkable achievement by the British people, the writer says, is without a parallel in history.

The record is one which will certainly not be repeated during this century, for the birth-rate is steadily decreasing. In 1790 the average size of families in the United States was 5.8 persons; in 1900, the average for the area enumerated in 1790 was 4.6. Had the 1790 average been maintained in 1900 the republic would in the latter year have had a population of 20,000,000 more than it had. The birth-rate is lowest among the native British stock, and it is estimated that among this class the ratio of adults to children under 16 is 1.8, which is higher than the rate in any European country, excepting France.

In 1790 the New England States were practically solidly British, the proportion being more than 99 per cent; and of these an overwhelming majority were English. Now the native British stock has almost disappeared from New England, and is widely distributed. The south is the only part of the country in which the stock of 1790 has perpetuated itself in its purity, and it is estimated that nine-tenths of the white people of the Southern States are of unalloyed British descent, the percentage of English alone in each of the states running from 80 to 85 per cent.

SOMETHING UNIQUE.

The sitting of the Ontario Legislature yesterday was unique. A party leader and his followers voted solidly against a railway bonus. The revolt of the Conservative members for East and West Kent, who voted against the Government, made the incident more impressive.

The grant of 4,000 acres a mile to the Canadian Northern Railway for a line from Port Arthur to Sudbury, or nearly 3,000,000 acres of Ontario's clay belt, was opposed on the ground that it was not primarily a colonization road, but a link between the eastern and western sections of the Canadian Northern, which would be built if no public aid were forthcoming. A local road built to open up unsettled but productive portions of the country would be on a different footing. There is something to be said in favor of public assistance for such undertakings, but there are weighty objections to the alienation of great tracts of public lands to railway corporations under any circumstances. The policy of land grants has been too freely pursued in the past, and has laid a heavy burden upon western development.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has, of course, accepted the Government's land offer, and Mr. Mackenzie announces that work on the line has already begun at the Sudbury end. The suggestion that the company would refuse the conditions laid down by the Government was obviously a mere pretence. Mr. Whitney and Mr. Mackenzie understand each other pretty well, as was evidenced in the curious Canadian Northern guarantee last session.

March has repented his meek exit, and has returned today to give us a taste of his lionlike qualities.

The British Tories are trying to oust the Liberals by waving the old flag. It is an old game in Canada, too.

The Standard Oil Company pleads for immunity from attack because it has advertised the United States abroad. Samuel Johnson's aphorism about patriotism seems to fit the case exactly.

Mr. Whitney vowed less than a year ago that no more land would be given to railways. Yesterday he handed over 3,000,000 acres to the Canadian Northern. This confirms Mr. William Mackenzie's reputation as a genius.

Twice within a year have a number of London school children been injured and the lives of many of them endangered by defects in school buildings. There should be a rigid inspection of every school in the city without delay.

Mr. Hugh Clark, M. P. of Kin-cardine lined up behind the Government yesterday on the Canadian Northern deal. Hugh's denunciation of railway bonuses last session was evidently one of his famous jokes.

A clergyman at Dundas varied his Sunday sermon by pleading for the Canadian donation of a Dreadnought to the British navy. There are some subjects which the pulpit may with advantage to itself leave to the politicians.

Germany knows that the whole resources of the British Empire would be spent if necessary to keep the British navy superior to any other. When the German chancellor and German naval secretary declare that Germany has no intention of trying to rival Britain's sea power, they are telling the truth and bowing to the inevitable.

The services of the late parks commissioner were not to be measured by the niggardly allowance for park purposes. He made the money go a long way and in a judicious and consistent way to the work of embellishing the city. Those who say that anything in the nature of a parks policy should be abandoned and the salary of a parks

commissioner saved, are not taking a hopeful view of the future. London's reputation as a beautiful city should be maintained, and may be easily lost.

THE DOCTOR'S DOSE.

[Toronto News.]

Some years ago a member of the Canadian House of Commons was speaking with his attention fixed on his manuscript. A Conservative rose to complain that the member was reading his speech. Interrogated by the Speaker, the member confessed that he had "copious notes." He was, however, allowed to proceed. Not long afterwards a Conservative member was reading his speech, and the late Dr. Landarkin stood up, and, addressing the Speaker, said, "I rise to a point of order." "You mean," said the Speaker, breaking in, "that the honorable gentleman is reading his speech?" "No," said Dr. Landarkin, "my objection is that he is reading it so badly."

GOOD TIMES COMING.

[Hamilton Herald.]

The approach of good times is heralded by signs not less unmistakable than are the signs of springtime. With the passing of winter the clouds of depression are rolling away. The coming Eastertide will be a more joyful and hopeful one than the Eastertide of last year.

A GRAFEFUL WHISTLER.

[M. A. P.]

A patronizing young lord was seated opposite the late J. M. Whistler at dinner one evening. During a lull in the conversation he adjusted his monocle and leaned forward toward the artist. "And now, you know, Whistler," he drawled, "I passed your house this morning."

"Thank you," said Whistler. "Thank you very much."

REMEMBERING ALL.

[London Standard.]

An earnest young preacher in a remote country village concluded a long and comprehensive sermon by saying: "And now let us pray for those who are dwelling in the uninhabited portions of the earth."

A BELLOCQUE EDITOR.

[Grimby Independent.]

I don't believe in fighting with my neighbor, but if I have a neighbor that is always looking for trouble the sooner I kick him the sooner he will be able to live at peace with him. If Germany wants it, she should get it, and get it quick and get it hard. She will be contented for the next fifty years to sit down at home and make cheap toys for Santa Claus to distribute over the rest of the world.

A DELICATE HINT.

[Success Magazine.]

Sandy and his lass had been sitting together about half an hour in silence. "Maggie," said the lass, "wasn't I here on the Sabbath night?"

"Aye, Sandy, I daur say ye were."

"An' wasn't I here on Monday night?"

"Aye, Sandy, ye were."

"An' I was here on Tuesday night, an' Wednesday night, an' Thursday night, an' Friday night, an' Saturday night, an' I'm here again."

"Aye, this is Saturday night, an' I'm here again."

"What for that for? I'm sure ye're very welcome."

Sandy (desperately): "Maggie, woman! D'ye no begin to smell a rat?"

THE AFFINITY BUSINESS.

[Harrisburg Telegraph.]

The day of the "affinity" has not come. Marriage remains a bond between men and women, not beasts. The shrine of home and family is not endangered by the example of a morbid "artist" who doesn't even know that true art is the expression only of a pure mind.

THE MEN OF THE NORTHERN ZONE.

[Toronto Star.]

Note.—Several newspapers in Ontario have of late spoken in high terms of this poem by the Khan as the best Canadian national hymn yet written, a number of readers have asked The Star to reprint it. Fine and stirring as it is, it has this defect as a national hymn, that it is pointedly directed against a neighboring nation, and it was written at a time when there was talk of Canada's absorption by her powerful neighbor.

I.
Oh, we are men of the Northern Zone;
Shall a bit be placed in our mouth?
If ever a Northernman lost his throne,
Did the conqueror come from the south?
Nay, nay, and the answer blent,
In chorus southward sent,
Since when has a Southern conqueror
Hewed out in the north a throne?
Since when has a Southern placed his
On the men of the Northern Zone?

II.
Our hearts are as free as the rivers that flow
In the seas where the north star shines;
Our lives are as free as the breezes that blow
Through the crests of our native pines.
We never will bend the knee;
We'll always and aye be free;
For liberty reigns in the land of the seal.
Our brothers are round her throne;
A Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

III.
Oh, shall we shatter our ancient name,
And lower the standard of our race?
And leave a heritage dark with shame
To the infant upon the breast?
Nay, nay, and the answer blent,
With a chorus in the land of the seal,
Ye claim to be free, and so we are;
Let your fellow-free men alone;
For a Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

IV.
Shall the mothers that bore us bow the head
And blush for degenerate sons?
Are the patriot fires gone out and dead?
Oh, brothers, stand to your guns!
Let the flag be nailed to the mast,
Defying the coming blast;
For Canada's sons are true as steel,
Their mettle is muscle and bone—
The Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

V.
Oh, we are men of the Northern Zone,
And the maples their banner to us;
The Great Bear rides in state alone
Afar from the Southern Cross.
Our people shall aye be free;
They never shall bend the knee.
For this is the land of the true and the real,
Where freedom is bred in the bone,
The Southerner never shall place his heel
On the men of the Northern Zone.

ART.

[Punch.]

Wealthy Parvenu to fashionable portrait painter: "I don't mind paying a stiff price for this money's no object to me, but I must have it tip-top. Look here, paint a receipt in my hand coming right across the plebs, with your name over a penny stamp, and the figures very clear, that's give people an idea of 'wot it's cost me!"

CAN. NORTHERN'S
SPLENDID BARGAIN

Whitney's Gigantic Land Grant
Equivalent to \$52,000
Per Mile.

HOUSE DIVIDES ON BILL

Several Conservative Members Register Their Votes Against the Measure.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 7.—The first formal division of the session took place in the Legislature yesterday, the point at issue being the bill giving a land grant of 4,000 acres per mile to the Canadian Northern Railway for a 500-mile extension from Sellwood, near Sudbury, to Lord William. The debate, which preceded the division, occupied practically all of the afternoon session and extended far into the evening sitting.

Premier Whitney claimed that the bargain was a good one for the province, and compared it with the plan of the Grand Trunk Pacific construction, much to the disadvantage of the latter. Hon. Mr. MacKay retorted that the G. T. P. had nothing to do with the question. The debate, which preceded the division, occupied practically all of the afternoon session and extended far into the evening sitting.

Hon. Mr. Hanna announced a couple of minor changes in the liquor license bill. Where the fee is over \$1,000, it may be paid quarterly. Brewers are not allowed to canvass for orders in local option districts or in municipalities under 4,000 population.

Sunday Car.

Sir James Whitney informed the House that he had a few changes in his bill to amend the railway act, respecting Sunday cars. An addition provides that if a vote is intended to be taken in any railway, the Joint Council must so decide before the first of the preceding December. Provision is also made that no employee shall work on two consecutive Sundays. Mr. MacKay asked if any provision was made to let the people decide on the Sunday car question. Sir James said the provision was made, but the people should decide. Those in favor of and those opposed to Sunday cars had both approved of the bill.

Canadian Northern Bill.

Sir James Whitney, in moving the second reading of the bill respecting aid to the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, covered much of the same ground which he had gone over when he introduced the bill. He stated that the Government's proposal to give 4,000 acres per mile for the 500 miles from Sellwood to Lord William. The history of the Canadian Northern Railway, from its inception to the present, was reviewed. The Government would dictate when and at what price every acre should be sold. Moreover, an order-in-council was issued, and the bill was subsequently varied, although the Government had urged that this be provided for. The Government had driven a hard bargain with the company and should now be prepared to give the company all it was entitled to.

Sir James pointed out that as the Dominion Government controlled immigration, most of the new immigrants would come from the west. Every immigrant brought here increased the Dominion revenue, and Ontario's expenditure. Ontario had the great yield of 16,000,000 acres, which at present was not worth a dollar. It was the duty of the Government to provide a place not only for European immigrants, but for settlers from Old Ontario.

The Canadian Northern had asked the Government to give it a cash subsidy, and a land grant, and to guarantee its bonds. The Government had refused these requests, much to the company's disappointment. Then the Government told the company that if it would put the line through in a certain time it would give a land grant. This was a reversal of the Government's policy, and the company was laying down terms to the Government, not the company to the Government.

The proposal should not be looked upon in the same light as the ordinary aid to a speculative railway enterprise. It was a method which any set of reasonable men would adopt in order to open the clay belt and develop the province's resources. The Government felt justified in giving the railway the aid of the land, and of the whole of it valuable. From that point of view, the Government was not making a mistake.

After reciting the usual well-known arguments against the G. T. P., Sir James said there was no comparison between the two propositions. The Government could have taken \$25,000,000 to build the railway itself, but it would be unwise to do so when the building of the line could be secured without spending a dollar of the province's money.

The Government was proud of the opportunity of showing once more its business capacity by this transaction. The Government was proud also to take a manly stand in spite of opposition, for as time passed the wisdom of the course chosen would be recognized more and more.

Hon. Mr. MacKay.

Hon. Mr. MacKay, in opening his reply, said that he failed to see what bearing the G. T. P. had upon the bill in hand. The cases were by no means parallel. He proposed that the G. T. P. be a connecting link which the company would build in any event whether the Government would help it or not. The G. T. P. was not what the land or timber in the clay belt was worth now, but what it would be worth when the railway was built. It would be a warning that care should be exercised.

An Enormous Grant.

In spite of this experience, the Government recommended this enormous grant. It was proposed to give to the railway promoters 2,000,000 acres of the clay belt in Ontario. There was no doubt in the world that the land in the great clay belt was remarkably fertile, and was very valuable. Yet the Government thought nothing of giving away land, equal to one-sixth

reserved the white pine and the minerals, but it was shown by Government reports that there was neither white pine nor minerals on the land in question, so that this provision meant nothing. Control of sales of land would also mean little if a regulation once made could not be changed, no matter what the circumstances. Mr. MacKay took exception to Sir James Whitney's map, which showed the proposed route of the line, and claimed that a correct map would show that not more than 100 miles of line would run through and open up the clay belt. Mr. MacKay estimated that the jackpine and other timber on the land would be worth \$5 more. This represented a gift of \$52,000 per mile to the company. Few persons realized the extent of the proposed land grant. Two million acres meant a tract as large as the counties of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville, Carleton, Prescott and Russell, in Eastern Ontario, or as large as Durham, Ontario, York, Peel and Halton counties, the centre, or as large as Huron, Perth, Oxford and Norfolk in Western Ontario. There was no doubt that the land would be worth \$5 more. He then moved the six months' hoist for the bill.

Mr. Sam Clarke (Northumberland), who spoke next for the Opposition, said the question was too large for the Opposition to swallow in its present shape. The land might be of no value. "At the timber we are given, and some report should have been secured upon it. The land in the clay belt was as good as any in the Northwest. The Canadian Northern Government, and was getting its grip on the Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. Instead of aiding the C. N. O., said Mr. Clarke, the Government should extend its own line. Mr. Clarke claimed that the G. T. P. was opening up more of the clay belt than would the proposed C. N. O. line.

The Premier immediately contradicted this statement, but Mr. Clarke claimed it was borne out by the map. Mr. Clarke said he used to think the Premier was a big man, but now he feared otherwise. God help the Premier when he fell into the hands of Mackenzie's hands. That shrewd financier had done the best stroke of business in his life. Instead of the Government helping the railways, the railways should be paying money to the Province.

Mr. Gurney (Manitowlin), as a New Ontario member, said that the bargain was one of the best ever made between a government and a railway company. It was amusing to see the difference in a party when it changed from one side of the House to the other. Mr. Gurney remembered when the Liberals in the House voted blithely for a land grant of 6,000 acres per mile, and a cash subsidy of \$24,000 per mile, for the Grand Trunk Pacific. It needed a strong imagination to value the C. N. O. land at \$52,000 per mile, for it could be purchased at 50 cents an acre. But if the land was worth \$52,000 per mile, then what a rich domain the Government would have in the remaining 14,000,000 acres. The Ross Government had given away millions of acres and received nothing in return. The present Government had proved its anxiety to do something for New Ontario. The people up there wanted a government which would act in their interests. Instead of lagging behind, it was wise for the Government to secure the building of another line that would build its own line. The Province was taking no chances, except the chance of becoming enormously wealthy as a result of opening up the clay belt. Mr. MacKay might be voicing old Ontario's opinion, but so long as he continued on his present course, thirteen New Ontario constituencies would continue to send thirteen Conservatives to the Legislature.

Mr. Proudfoot (Liberal, Centre Huron) declared himself opposed to all land grants. The former Government had been just as anxious to open up New Ontario as the present one. The Government should be more progressive regarding immigration in New Ontario. The Opposition was anxious to see the clay belt built, but not on the terms provided. The Premier's attack on the G. T. P. had been merely a herring drawn across the trail.

Mr. Hoyle (North Ontario) said the question under discussion was purely one of colonization. Mr. Hoyle recalled the occasion when Mr. Clarke (Northumberland) had unhesitatingly voted for a bigger land grant and a cash subsidy for the Algoma Central. After the bill had been passed, Mr. Hoyle had been referring only to railways in older Ontario, which should properly be built without public aid.

Mr. McEwing (West Wellington) declared himself opposed to all land grants and bonuses.

Mr. MacKay (Kenora) warmly supported the bill.

On resuming after dinner, Mr. MacKay (Stormont) opposed the bill on the ground that there was not sufficient data to allow the House to consider it intelligently. The railway would be built whether the grant was made or not.

Mr. Johnson (Hastings) said the building of the road would open a vast territory and attract thousands of settlers. Old Ontario would never have been developed if it had not been for railway grants.

Mr. Stock (Perth) asked why the settler was not given the pulpwood.

Sir James Whitney—The honorable gentleman should listen. The bill gives exactly what he says it should give.

A Strong Protest.

Mr. J. C. Elliott, the Liberal member for West Middlesex, made a strong speech against the grant of 2,000,000 acres of land to the Canadian Northern Railway. He scored the Government's policy, and condemned it from its own statements.

Mr. Elliott regretted that the Government had taken the action they had. The proposed line was but a connecting link between the eastern and western sections of the Canadian Northern, and most of necessity be built. It could not be any stretch of the imagination be called a colonization road, and not being a colonization road was not entitled to the consideration given to a pioneering project. He was utterly opposed to land grants in any form. The experience of the people of Canada along this line was not pleasant, and it was a warning that care should be exercised.

The Result of
"Green" Shoes

Say, Bill, ever have feet that feel that way? As big as a church, and as sore as they make 'em? Been up against the "green" shoe proposition if you have. Been up against the shoe made from soft, pulpy, unseasoned leather. Made by inexperienced operatives who simply understood they had to make so many so-called shoes a day, or else something would drop.

You've been up against the shoe that was meant to hold its shape merely long enough to "sell" you, Bill—

Which went wrong after the first day's wear, and commenced to hurt your feet like sixty.

The Hartt Shoe

Now, don't get pessimistic just because that pair of shoes were "green" shoes, Bill.

All shoes are not "green" shoes, some shoes are right shoes.

Hartt Shoes are "seasoned" shoes, made first of prime seasoned, tough, close fibred, pliable leather; second, by the most expert and seasoned shoemakers in Canada.

Shape is built in each Hartt Shoe from the start to the finished shoe.

Every process, every stitch, every peg is put in to insure shape—not for a day or a week—but for a year.

That's why Hartt Shoes are dependable shoes; that's why when they fit to your satisfaction at the try on you can rest assured they'll fit to your satisfaction a year hence.

If you want shoes that make your feet feel fine—that make you feel fine all over—not grouchy and grumpy—wear the Hartt Shoe—

And enjoy life like the hundreds of thousands who already wear this famous shoe.

"CANADA'S BEST SHOEMAKERS"

THE HARTT BOOT AND SHOE CO. LIMITED, FREDERICTON, N.B.

FOR 4 DAYS ONLY

SAVE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

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\$10.00 cash gets you a receipt for \$20.00

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of Switzerland, one-fourth of Belgium, and one-half the size of Wales.

Wrong in Principle.

"The principle of giving away land, especially farm land to a railway is wrong, and cannot be justified," said Mr. Elliott.

Continuing, he read extracts from a speech made by Sir James Whitney on the grant of 1,480,000 acres of land to the Algoma Central. Sir James had then called that transaction the greatest steal in the history of Canada; in fact, he thought the greatest in the history of the world. A principle had been given to the railroad, he stated. But the Algoma Central was a colonization road in return for the land certain conditions were imposed upon the company. They must bring in 1,000 settlers a year, and other conditions were brought to bear upon the company to make them improve the land. Sir James had repudiated that attitude, for he thought nothing of giving away a principle and a third of a railway company without any provision for colonization, and no requirement for settlers.

Mr. Elliott also quoted from a speech made by Hon. Mr. Matheson at the same time, in which he showed that the pulp lands were very valuable, yielding from 20 to 60 cords of pulpwood alone an acre. Taking the lowest figures of Mr. Matheson as a basis, the C. N. R. was given 4,000 acres a mile, which at 20 cords per acre would give the promoters 80,000 cords of pulpwood. This, at the market price prevailing then, would make the value of the pulpwood \$80,000 a mile, enough to build

CYNTHIA WAKEHAM'S MONEY

BY ANNA K. GREEN.

"You—!" he began, but stopped. Either his fears were touched or his cunning awakened, for after surveying me for a moment with mingled doubt and hatred, he suddenly altered his manner, till it became almost cringing, and muttering consolingly to himself, "After all it is only a delay; everything will soon be mine," he laid the bundle on the one board of the broken table beside us, adding with hypocritical meekness: "It was only some little keepsakes of my sister, not enough to make such a fuss about."

"I will see to these keepsakes," said I, and was about to raise the bundle, when he sprang upon me.

"You—you—!" he cried. "What right have you to touch them or to look at them? Because you drew up the will, does that make you an authority here? I don't believe it, and I won't see you put on the airs of it. I will go for the constable myself. I am not afraid of the law. I will see who is master in this house where I have lived in wretched slavery for years, and of which I shall be soon the owner."

"Very well," said I, "let us go find the constable."

"The calmness with which I uttered this seemed at once to abash and infuriate him.

"He alternately cringed and ruffled himself, shuffling from one foot to the other till I could scarcely conceal the disgust with which he inspired me. At last he blurted forth with forced bravado:

"Have I any rights, or haven't I any rights? You think because you know the law, that you can make a fool of me, but you can't. I may have lived like a dog, and I may not have a good coat to my back, but I am the man to whom this property has been given, and no one knows better than yourself, and if I chose to lift my foot and kick you out of that door for calling me a thief, who would blame me?"—answered me that.

"Not one," said I, with a serenity equal to his fury. "If this property is indeed to be yours, and if I know it as you say."

"Struck by the suggestion implied in these words, as by a blow in the face for which he was wholly unprepared, he recoiled for a moment, looking at me with mingled doubt and amazement.

"And do you mean to deny to my face, within an hour of the fact, and with the very witnesses to it still in the house, what you yourself wrote in this paper I now flaunt in your face? If so, you are the fool, and it is the cunning one, as you will see, Mr. Lawyer."

"You may have to," now spoke up Mr. Dickey in strong and hearty tones; "and if I might advise you as a neighbor, I would say that the stiller you keep now the better it probably will be for you in the future. You have not earned a good enough reputation among us for disinterestedness to bluster in this way about your rights."

"I don't want any talk from you, was Huckle's quick reply, but these words from one who had the ears of the community in which he lived had nevertheless produced their effect; for his manner changed and it was with quite a softened air that he finally put the paper in his pocket and said: "beg your pardon if I have talked too long and passionately. But the property was given to me and it shall not be away if any fight on my part can keep it. So let me see you all go for I presume you do not intend to take up your abode in this house just yet."

"No," I retorted with some significance, "though it might be worth our while. It may contain more keepsakes; I presume there are one or two boards yet that have not been ripped up from the floors." Then ashamed of what was perhaps an unnecessary taunt, I hastened to add: "My reason for telling you of the existence of a second will is that you might no longer make the one you hold an excuse for rifling these premises and abstracting their contents. Nothing here is yours—yet, and till you inherit, if ever you do inherit, any attempt to hide or carry away an article which is not manifestly your own, will be regarded by the law as a theft and will be punished as such. But, I went on, seeking to still further mitigate language calculated to arouse any man's rage, whether he was a villain or not, you have too much sense, and doubtless too much honesty to carry out such intentions now you know that you are in the charge of Mr. Dickey, who will stand surety for it till your sister can be found. If you agree to this—"

"But I won't agree," broke in Huckle, furiously. "Do you think I am a fool? The box is mine, I say, and—"

"I met his look with great calmness. The hour you speak of contained many minutes, Mr. Huckle; and it takes only a few minutes for a woman to change her mind, and to record that change."

"Her mind?" The stare of terror and dismay in his eyes was contradicted by the laugh on his lips. "What mind had she after I left her? She couldn't even speak. You cannot frighten me."

"Mr. Huckle," I now said, beckoning to the two witnesses whom our loud talking had guided to the spot where we were, have thought best to tell you what some men might have thought it more expedient to conceal. Mrs. Wakeham, who evidently felt herself unduly influenced by you in the making of this will, you hold in your hand, immediately upon your withdrawal testified her desire to make another, and as I had no interest in the case save the desire to fulfill her real wishes, I at once complied with her request, and formally drew up a second will more in consonance with her evident desires."

"It is a lie, a lie! you are deceiving me!" shrieked the unhappy man, taken aback by surprise. "She couldn't utter a word; her tongue was paralyzed; how could you know her wishes?"

"Mrs. Wakeham had some of the cunning of her brother," I observed. "She knew when to play dumb, and when to speak. She talked very well when released from the influence of your presence."

"Overwhelmed, he cast one glance at the two witnesses, who by this time had stepped to my side, and reading confirmation in the severity of their looks, he fell slowly back against the table where he stood leaning heavily, with his head on his breast."

"Who has she given the house to?" he asked at last, faintly, almost humbly.

"That I have no right to tell you," I answered. "When the will is offered for probate you will know; that is all the comfort I can give you."

"She has left nothing to me, that his head, lifted with momentary passion, fell again. "Ten years gone to the dogs," he murmured; "ten years, and not a cent in reward. It is enough to make a man mad." Suddenly he started forward in irrefragable passion. "You talk about influence," he cried, "my influence! what influence did you have upon her? Some, or she would never have dared to contradict her dying words in that way. But I'll never submit to being robbed in this way."

"You do not know that you are robbed," said I, "wait till you hear the will."

"The will? This is her will!" he shrieked, waving before him the paper that he held; "I will not believe in any other; I will not acknowledge any other."

"You may have to," now spoke up Mr. Dickey in strong and hearty tones; "and if I might advise you as a neighbor, I would say that the stiller you keep now the better it probably will be for you in the future. You have not earned a good enough reputation among us for disinterestedness to bluster in this way about your rights."

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tors had been duly settled and the right help determined upon."

"But the constable. I don't want any constable."

"And don't want Mr. Dickey?"

"He's better than the constable."

"Very well, Mr. Dickey, will you stay?"

"Yes, I'll stay; that's right, isn't it, Susan?"

"Miss Thompson who had been looking somewhat uneasy, brightened up as he spoke and answered cheerfully: "Yes, that's right. But who will see me home?"

"Can you ask?" I inquired.

"She smiled and the matter was settled."

"In the hall I had the chance to whisper to Mr. Dickey:

"Keep a sharp lookout on the fellow. I do not trust him, and he may be up to tricks. I will notify the constable of the situation and if you want help there will be a window and whistle. The man may make another attempt to rob the premises."

"That is so," was the whispered reply. "But he'll have to play sharp to get ahead of me."

CHAPTER V. Difficulties.

"During the short walk that ensued we talked much of the dead widow and her sinister brother."

"They belong to an old family," observed Miss Thompson, and I have heard my mother tell how her great-grandfather married her mother's great-grandfather, and it was not till his death that the widow came back here to live. The father, who died, gave his property to her because she was the only one of his children who had not disowned him, but when she was a widow this brother came back to live with her, or on her, we have never been able to determine which. I think he has been on her, but she has been close too, or why did she live like a hermit when she could have had the friendship of her brother?"

"Perhaps because her brother overruled her; he has evidently had an eye on this property for a long time."

"Yes, but this time he has not even had the comfort. For three years at least no one has seen a butcher's cart stop at their door. How they have lived none of us know, but they have no lack of money or their neighbors would have felt it their duty to look after them. Mrs. Wakeham has owned very valuable stock, and a fine herd of deer, we know by what the postmaster says that they came regularly."

"This is very interesting," said I. "I thought that father's eyes showed a great deal of greed for the little he was to inherit. Is there no one who is fully acquainted with their affairs, or have they lived so far out of the pale of society that they possess no friends?"

MISSION WORK IN THE FAR WEST

Interesting Address Before the London Women's Home Mission Presbyterial.

WORK IN THE YUKON

Revs. Geo. Arthur and John Pringle. Listened to By a Large Audience Last Night.

Under the auspices of the London Women's Home Mission Presbyterial, Rev. George Arthur, and Rev. John Pringle, late of the Yukon, spoke on the mission work in the far west and north-west Canada, at a meeting in the First Presbyterian Church last night.

Rev. Mr. Arthur was the first speaker. "I used to think," he said, "that a man could do as he pleased about the question of missions, but I have come to believe that the service of missions is a duty. And not to believe in missions is to prove unfriendly to the very fundamentals of the Christian life. In the west we have the immunities of different continental states, with their laws and customs of morals, coming in in large numbers, and we must fight this tendency here and now, or it will overcome us. It is good warfare to have determined assaults, as well as defensive tactics, to carry the battle beyond our own gates. Our own country, it is true, has many needs, but the very safety of these churches depends upon a wider conflict than this, and taking the battle into the enemies' countries."

The Formative Period.

"This is the formative period of the west, and work done now will be the work that will tell. Conditions are changing daily, and the opportunity may not last long. The people are plastic now, easily moved, easily led in the right way. But it will not be so in the future. The people are now to work now. Something has already been done. Hospitals have been planted in the most thickly settled of their temporal necessities. We have had to fight against a great deal of prejudice and misunderstanding. We have a project on foot to establish a training hospital, where the girls can learn the rudiments of nursing, and by going to the country can benefit the people who need this instruction so much."

Rev. Mr. Pringle.

"I am not going to preach a sermon or give you a missionary address," said Mr. Pringle as he arose to address the meeting, "but just give you a glimpse of the work in the far north."

Mr. Pringle is a big man and speaks in a ready, bold, and straightforward style that makes it easy to understand the great fight he made for right and decency in his chosen field of the Yukon.

The City of Bennett.

"Right at the head of Bennett's Lake, in the heart of the Yukon, is the little city of Bennett, a place of about 12,000 inhabitants, living mostly in tents and shacks, and those who live in the latter were the army of the earth, who made their living by preying on men's souls. In that place lived John Sinclair, a Queen's man. He put a little church there, and he gathered men that spoke of home and decency. The church is never shut day or night, and the work round it is a reading-room and a social hall. I have seen the bagpipers playing in the central aisle of the church, and I tell you that this is the best of things that I have seen. If you go into a saloon and try to preach and sing hymns, the men will soon take to the tall timbers, but if you sing 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'Home, Sweet Home,' you can soon get any man you want. 'Oh! Happy Day,' for instance, and that isn't a Methodist hymn, though the Methodists have jumped our claim."

Just Sit Down!

"Bennett has only one street, and is on the side of a steep hill, so that all you have to do to get anywhere is to simply sit down. One day as John Sinclair was walking down the street he saw a man accosted him and dragged him into a saloon, there at some words, he handed him \$45 for his church. The next day Sinclair saw the man in the church and offered him the money, saying that he had given it when he was drunk and did not understand what he was doing. The man refused, saying, 'If you don't like it better with you.' And now the greatest power for good in that country is the man that John Sinclair saved in that saloon that day."

Joining Hands.

"I tell you," he continued, "that when Presbyterian and Anglican and Methodist and Baptist get together in the work of uplifting Christ and ameliorating the lot of men, then the fences that separate these denominations will come down, and nothing else can make them."

"What we need most of all is to suit our teaching more to the needs of men. People say that men will not come to church, but I tell you that they will come to hear the gospel preached, though they will come for nothing else from week to week. I am not afraid of higher and lower civilization, and I realize the need of some solution for the vexed labor problems. But when you get men in London who are in need of the problem of the business world and the struggle of life, and when you get the women with their domestic cares, and the problems of their children, and the problems of their parents, and the problems of their own problem in their teeth on Sunday. If he does, of course, they won't come to church, I wouldn't either."

The Battle.

"This is a battle all along the line, and we must meet it with the best means in our power, but we have this ground of cheer, that the destruction of evil is inherent in evil itself and is

Timely Suggestions in Easter Apparel

If we were to express in a word our showing of new Easter goods, that word would be "complete." We've left nothing undone to bring the stocks in all departments of the store to a state of perfection, and when you view the goods on display tomorrow, you'll realize that we've labored to some purpose, for never have we submitted for your approval such a collection of handsome and fashionable goods, and our low pricing is evident on every article you may wish to buy. Come tomorrow.

Suits, Coats, Skirts and Waists

Whatever garment you may require, if it were bought here, 'twere well bought. Suits, \$18.50, \$22.50 and \$25.00. Coats, specialat \$5.00 and \$7.00. New Net Blouses, \$2.49, \$3.00, \$3.50. All garments of quality and distinction, and we would particularly emphasize our New Dress Skirts.

LADIES' VOILE SKIRTS—Navy, Brown, Black and Cream; nine-gored; trimmed with silk strapping and buttons \$5.50

LADIES' SKIRTS—Superior quality Black Voile, handsomely trimmed with silk. \$10.00

A GOOD ASSORTMENT DRESS SKIRTS in Panama, Venetian and Taffeta. All the wanted shades and newest styles. Prices \$3.95, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$10.00

Collars, Belts, Gloves and Frillings

We have a marvellous array of these important adjuncts to the spring attire. You are sure of the greatest satisfaction if you choose from the nifty articles we display. **COLLARS**—Chiffon and Wash Collars, in an almost endless variety; decided novelties, in all new shades. Prices 25¢ to \$2.50

BELTS—A splendid assortment of Wash and Elastic Belts, in all colors. See our Special Elastic Belt with miniature buckle, at 59¢

SPECIAL BOX FRILLINGS—Six assorted frills in box. We offer them at a fraction of their worth. Per box 35¢

Millinery of Quiet Elegance

To avoid the extreme, and lose nothing of the beauty even in the boldest creations, is somewhat difficult at times, but we accomplish it. View the Hats tomorrow and you'll notice the dignified appearance on all of them. Whether it be for dress or informal wear they all have that quiet elegance which is the charm about our millinery.

GRAY @ PARKER

PHONE 1182. 150 DUNDAS ST. and CARLING ST.

cannot live. And finally we have this other greater reason for confidence; the battle isn't ours, but His."

During the evening the choir of the First Presbyterian Church and Mrs. E. Wyatt rendered several selections, and the service closed with a hearty vote of thanks, which was presented to the speakers by the chairman, Rev. J. Q. Inkster.

The Deutsche "Medicinisches Wochenblatt" does no indorse the current notion that indulgence in athletics sports increases the tendency to appendicitis. Quite the contrary; but it admits that those who have once had an attack must avoid violent exercise for a time.

A special appeal has been made to Americans for contributions on behalf of an effort now being made to erect at Montpelier, France, on the grounds of the National School of Agriculture, a monument to the late Gustave Foeix, the French horticulturist.

OWES HER LIFE TO

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Vienna, Va.—"I feel that I owe the last ten years of my life to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Eleven years ago I was a walking shadow. I had been under the doctor's care but got no relief. My husband persuaded me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it worked like a charm. It relieved all my pains and misery. I advise all suffering women to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—MRS. EMMA WHEATON, Vienna, Va.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotics or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record for the largest number of actual cures of female complaints, inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, indigestion and nervous prostration. Every such suffering woman owes it to herself to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial.

If you would like special advice about your case write a confidential letter to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free, and always helpful.

Curtain Stretchers

Simple and easy adjustment. Made of high-grade material. Adjustable pins, guaranteed not to rust.

English Liquid House Paints

All paint—pure paint—no adulteration. It will give you satisfaction.

Westman's Hardware

121 DUNDAS STREET AND MARKET SQUARE.

COMING

PROF. DORENWEND, of TORONTO

HAIR GOODS

Will be at CITY HOTEL, LONDON, on Thursday and Friday April 15 and 16

During this visit he will be showing the very latest Parisian and New York styles, and you are particularly invited to inspect and try on any of these creations.

Dorenwend's Patent Toupee

for gentlemen who are bald, is a masterpiece of scientific hair construction. Securely adjusted, absolutely undetectable. They protect you from colds, catarrh, neuritis, etc., and will make you look ten years younger. Over 80,000 of our Toupees are now in use. Don't fail to see them.

Dorenwend Co., of Toronto, Limited

103-105 Young Street

28-1-21, A.7, 15, 16

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

Advertiser Patterns

DESIGNED BY MARTHA DEAN.



5937—A Stylish Suit for the Little Man.

The little suit here illustrated is one of the smartest among the new designs for boys. Deep tucks in front and back are included in the mode. They are stitched as far down as the belt and pressed to the lower edge of the dress. The front laps in double-breasted style and fasten with large pearl buttons. A broad sailor collar adds considerably to the smart effect. A removable shield finished by a standing band is included in the pattern. The little trousers made of the same material accompany the frock. They are gathered in at the knee, and fullness being adjusted by an elastic Broadcloth, serge, flannel, gingham and pique are all suitable for reproduction. The 4-year size will require 2½ yards of 34-inch material for the making. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 years.

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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 enclose above illustration and send size of pattern wanted. When the pattern is sent, please enclose only mark \$2, \$4, or whatever it may be. When the 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.

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Makes Your EXPENSES Light
Makes Your BISCUITS Light
Makes Your CAKES Light
Makes Your BUNS Light
Makes Your LABOR Light

ORDER FROM YOUR GROCER.

R.W. GILLET CO., LTD. Toronto, Ont.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE

25c.

is sent direct to the diseased. It kills the Improved Mower, passages, stops droppings, the air from the nose, and the Catarrh and Permanently cured. Free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Gentlemen Who Are Bald

Investigate and see for yourself the art covering in the new toupees. Professor Dorenwend patent. Toupees now worn on over 90,000 heads by all classes in all stations of life. In this particular structure the ventilation is perfect; as high as a feather; is securely adjusted to the head; can be combed just as your own years younger, besides the fact that you get from catarrh, colds, neuritis, etc. Call and see them at City Hotel, London, Thursday, Friday, April 15, 16, 28-1-21, A.7, 15, 16.

FREE CONSOLATION TRIP TO OLD QUEBEC!

THE ADVERTISER has decided to recognize the efforts made by certain hustling candidates, who, through no fault of their own, failed to secure enough votes to win the grand European trip.

With this end in view The Advertiser proposes to take a number of contestants on a Canadian trip. They will go by rail to Toronto, where they will take one of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's best boats—either the Kingston or Toronto—to Montreal and Quebec, over the world-famous St. Lawrence route, through the Thousand Islands.

Stops will be made at Montreal and the entertainment in that city will include a carriage drive "Around the Mountain." At Quebec the party will be treated to carriage drives and sightseeing.

Everything in Connection With This Extra Trip Will Be First Class

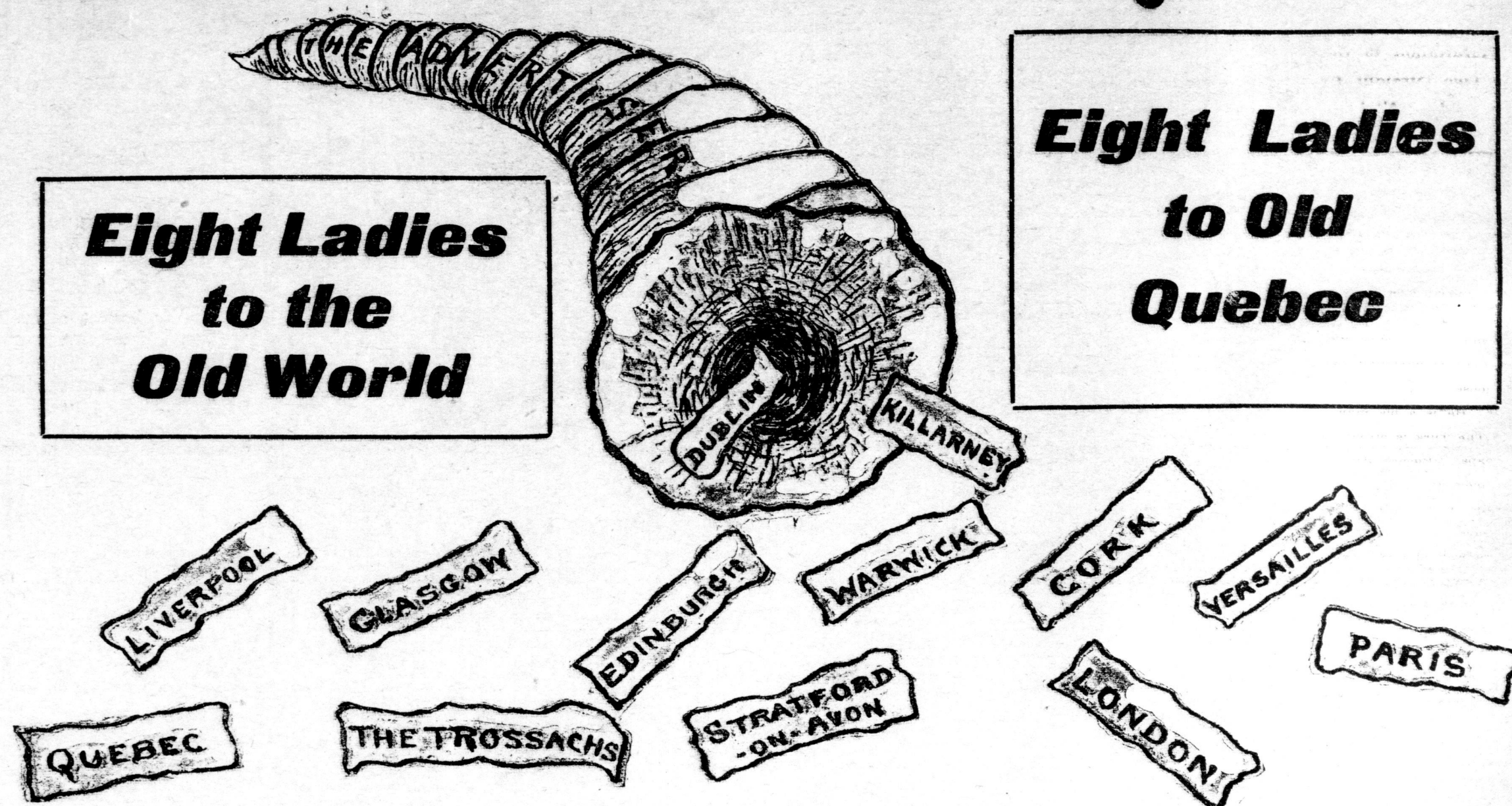
The number of ladies who will participate in this trip has not been definitely decided upon, but the party will probably consist of eight to twelve.

CANDIDATES MAY SECURE EXTRA VOTES

To every candidate bringing in a club of five yearly subscriptions or ten six-month subscriptions between Monday, April 5, and Saturday, April 17, inclusive, the Advertiser will issue extra votes according to the following table:

	Cash	Votes	Extra Votes
5 yearly subscriptions to The Advertiser, delivered in London at	\$5.00	5,000	1,000
10 six-months subscriptions to The Advertiser, delivered in London at	2.50	5,000	1,000
5 yearly subscriptions to The Advertiser, delivered outside of London at	3.00	3,000	600
10 six-months subscriptions to The Advertiser, delivered outside of London at	1.50	3,000	600
5 yearly subscriptions to The Advertiser, by mail, outside of London	2.00	2,000	400

The five or ten subscriptions must be turned in at the same time. A candidate can hand in as many clubs during the time specified as possible and obtain extra votes for each club. This offer applies to both old and new subscriptions. The vote (pink) ballots issued may be held until May 15.



Eight Ladies to the Old World

Eight Ladies to Old Quebec

T. R. AND VICTOR HOBNOB AT MESSINA

The Ex-President Inspects Earthquake Ruins and Later Sails for Mombasa.

Messina, April 6.—Theodore Roosevelt and King Victor Emmanuel met today on the Italian battleship Umberto in Messina harbor. The meeting was characterized by the utmost cordiality. At the close of the interview Mr. Roosevelt went ashore and inspected the ruins of the city, the desolation of which moved him strongly. He then boarded the steamer Admiral, which just at sunset hoisted her anchors and proceeded on her way to Mombasa.

The Admiral arrived at Messina about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was saluted by the Umberto, with the king on board, which reached here in the morning. Almost immediately Captain Pfeister, the former Italian military attaché at Washington, and now aide to Admiral Mirabello, was taken to the Admiral in a launch and inquired for Mr. Roosevelt. To him he said the king sent his compliments and would have great pleasure in receiving the former president of the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's face lit up with a pleased smile, and, accompanied by his son Kermit and Ambassador Griscom, he proceeded at once to the battleship. The king met the party at the head of the gangway and he greeted the ex-president effusively, shaking him warmly by the hand. He did not wish, he said, to allow the opportunity to pass of making the personal acquaintance of so distinguished a man. Above all, he wanted personally to thank the ex-president for the help extended by America at the time of the earthquake. "You are now able," he added, "to understand

better what a terrible disaster it was."

Mr. Roosevelt replied, thanking the sovereign for the compliment paid him in inviting him to come aboard the Umberto. He said that the American people did not wish thanks for what they had done, as they had merely tried to do their duty.

The conversation then turned to the hunting trip to Africa, the king saying his tastes also ran in that direction. After more than half an hour's conversation the king accompanied his guest ashore, where a photograph was made of a group, consisting of his majesty, the ex-president, Kermit and the American ambassador.

At the suggestion of the king Mr. Roosevelt snapped a picture of his majesty, Admiral Mirabello, Kermit and Ambassador Griscom, amid much laughter.

Before leaving the king saluted Mr. Roosevelt, wishing him a happy and successful trip and much luck in the way of hunting. He asked Mr. Roosevelt to promise that he would visit Rome on his return, when the queen would be pleased to make his acquaintance. The king then took his departure, not wishing to accompany the party over the ruins.

Colds Cause Headache.

LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes colds. Call for full name. Look for signature. E. W. GROVE, 25c.

Important to Ladies.

It is not often an opportunity occurs at your door to see the latest Parisian and New York styles in hair goods, yet such is the case, as Professor Dorenwend of Toronto, is visiting this city, and invites your inspection of these goods at his private apartments at the City Hotel.

These hair goods styles, when properly adjusted protect and ornament the head, soften and beautify the expression of the face, and consequently tone up an aged appearance. Be sure and see them at City Hotel, London, Thursday, Friday, April 15, 16 and 17, 10 to 12.

THOUSANDS SAW RELIEF OF HASTINGS

Sixty Miles of Road Lined With Enthusiastic Spectators Four Deep.

London, April 7.—Not the least notable feature of the auto manoeuvres was the tremendous enthusiasm of the spectators of the London to Hastings motor experiment. From end to end the sixty miles of road from London to Hastings were lined with spectators, in most cases four, five and six deep. Little work of a useful kind was done in the County of Kent, and the occasion was hailed as an opportunity for providing school children with a holiday unmarked on the official schedules. The children, big and small, and of both sexes, eagerly watched the passage of the cars, and if their welcome was hearty, it was apt to be embarrassing, not to say dangerous, when it took the form of deftly-flung balls of heavy wet snow.

With the exception of such minor mishaps as occasional punctures, the arrangements were carried through without a solitary hitch. At an early hour in the morning the relief army was inspected, as a preliminary to seating itself in the three hundred cars used for the conveyance to the "front." By 10 o'clock the seven sections of the battalion were mobilized, and car No. A1 left its station on the stroke of the hour, the other vehicles following at short intervals.

The weather was superb. It was almost too perfect for such a demonstration for the object of the manoeuvre was to prove the utility of the automobile for military purposes under the most adverse conditions.

The wet and heavy roads had the effect of spreading the cars over a great distance of road, for the hind wheels of the vehicles threw up showers of mud that rendered travelling

distinctly unpleasant for the occupants of succeeding automobiles that ventured within the zone of activity. The same conditions of mud, sunshine and vociferous welcome met the troops at every point on their march.

Immediately upon the arrival at Hastings the men were marched off—headed by the band of the local regiment—to lunch, and at as nearly 3 o'clock as possible the return journey was commenced.

The moral of the whole business is that, though the motor-car may be regarded as a nuisance by the public, under certain conditions, it must also be looked upon as a potential and important factor in the defence of the Englishman's home.

FINDS FLAWS IN BIBLE

Chicago Professors Say Words of the Saviour Were Garbled.

Chicago, April 6.—Higher criticism of the Bible, more startling at many points than that advanced by Professor George B. Foster, is voiced by Professor Henry B. Shuman, instructor in New Testament history and literature in the University of Chicago divinity school, in a book on "The Teaching of Jesus About the Future," to be issued today from the university press.

Professor Shuman, in an exhaustive consideration of the gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke, reduces much of the content of these books to what he considers garbled reports of Christ's sayings, false interpretations of Christ's views by outside influences, false messages concerning future life and future punishment and unauthoritative tales of Christ's life. He casts doubt upon the chief tenets of the orthodox church, which he regards as the products of wrong interpretation of the New Testament.

That Jesus did not preach the doctrine of heaven and "hell" and the "day of judgment," and did not commission His disciples to preach the gospel, are among the professor's assertions. He divides the material of the synoptic gospels into "what Jesus

probably said," "what the earliest editors of the gospels thought He said or would like to represent Him as saying," and "what later editors thought it best to represent Him as saying."

ROYALTY EXHIBITS ITS "GOOD TASTE"

Elaborate Show in Berlin for "Instruction" of Those of Humble Origin.

Berlin, April 6.—The ladies of Berlin have just completed, under royal auspices, a "course in good taste." For their benefit there has been held in "Hohenzollern House," the Berlin headquarters of the Kaiser's Cadetinnen pottery works, an elaborate exhibition, which has enjoyed the patronage of the Empress, the crown princess and the wives of Prince Luitpold, Friedrich and Prince August Wilhelm.

Thousands of women desirous of instruction in what constitutes "good form" have thronged the exhibitions for six weeks. The promoters believe it is destined to be a landmark in German women's struggles for emancipation from the status of mere frugal hausfrauen.

Luxury, however, was the keynote of the exhibition. To give object lessons in the proper adornment of the home and person, the Kaiserin, the princesses, and scores of social leaders contribute liberally from their own drawing-rooms, boudoirs, and wardrobes. Ornaments, furniture, jewels, gowns, hats, shoes, furs and linen were shown in bewildering profusion.

The crown princess, to whom is given the chief credit for the renaissance of fashion among German women, sent a number of Parisian costumes. One of her ermine opera cloaks, marked "Value \$5,000," attracted special attention. Frau von Blüchroeder exhibited a diadem of diamonds and a necklace of pearls worth \$350,000. Model boudoirs and bedrooms were transplanted from fashionable homes.

One well-known lady permitted a

detailed production of her black and white marble Roman bath room, with mirrored walls and soft electric lights. Another showed her dog's wardrobe, silver-buckled rubber boots and embroidered kerchiefs being part of the canine equipment.

The court bootmaker exhibited dancing shoes with diamond, pearl and emerald garnitures on the ankle or instep. Paris and Vienna costumers were among the exhibitors, but the German styles predominated. Unconscious tributes to the latter fell from the lips of many who mistook them for foreign importations.

The exhibitors are said to have proved that German women no longer need go abroad for style or costliness. Male visitors came to the conclusion that "good form" in Berlin is not only a matter of taste, but of money.

BY WIRELESS WAVES

French Inventor Finds New Way to Direct Torpedoes.

Paris, April 6.—If all that is claimed for the new radio-automatic torpedo, built at the Creusot works, is true, it promises to prove the most terrible engine of destruction that the genius of man has yet invented. This weapon of naval warfare can be worked from shore or from ship, and can be used against a ship of the enemy's fleet in motion. There is no escaping it.

The radio-automatic torpedo is controlled and directed by the employment of Hertzian waves, and by aid of an apparatus which differs very little from that now used in wireless telegraphy. When loaded, it would contain 1,000 kilograms of gun cotton and about ten times the quantity of explosive charge of the ordinary torpedo. Its apparatus is synchronized to receive the Hertzian waves from the "parent" ship or shore station, and to refuse those emanating from the enemy. It will be capable of maintaining a maximum speed of nearly 15 knots for five hours.

One of the most important features is the wide radius of its action. From its starting point to the operator, be he on ship or ashore, can control its every movement, stop it, send it dead slow ahead or astern, and alter its course with as much ease as if he were on board the deadly craft.

The inventor is M. Gustave Gavet, who has long devoted himself to the study of the problem, and of the science of naval warfare.

Don't waste life in doubts and fears; spend yourself on the work before you, well assured that the right performance of this hour's duties will be the best preparation for the ages that follow.

IS YOUR STOMACH WRONG?

LITTLE DIGESTERS

will put it right quickly and surely. Money back if they do not cure.

At all Druggists.

or direct from THE COLEMAN MEDICINE CO., TORONTO

25c. a Box.

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

**Local Lightweight Wrestler Named
Graham Puts Up Splendid Battle
With Professional.**

Rokers has a fine record. He held Gotch, the champion, to a draw in thirty minutes, and not long ago had some ribs broken at the hands of Yussiff Mahmoud, another Terrible Turk, while giving an exhibition in Toronto.

In the American League this year, Cleveland is the only club that has four pitchers who won 60 per cent or more of their games last year. They are: Jess, 98.8; Young, 65.6; Berger, 61.9, and

The Springwood Gun Club will hold their annual Good Friday shoot, at the club grounds at 9:30 o'clock.

It begins to look like grey clouds on the horizon for the spit-ball dispensers in the American Association. The preliminary salivating of the fingers takes up too much good time, and the umpires will have instructions to hustle the action of

LUBY'S

[illegible]

The Favorites in Every Event Yesterday Were Defeated

Don't let it fall out. Don't let it get
dry, dull and grey. Luby's Parisian Hair
Renewer restores hair to its natural
shade—keeps it glossy and beautiful—and
cures Dandruff. All druggists, 50 cents per
bottle. R. J. Devins, Limited, agents,
Montreal.

Aug. 14—	Ramblers and McClarys	Stars and Rockets
Aug. 21—	McClarys and Rockets	Ramblers and Rockets
Aug. 28—	Rockets and Ramblers	Stars and McClarys
Sept. 4—	Ramblers and Stars	Stars and Rockets

children, and in one case, at least, a grandchild. A lifetime has elapsed since the walker performed his great feat, and here he is, a white-headed old man eclipsing it.

by 41 hours. The latest report of
is to the effect that he is going south
and keeping ahead of his schedule.
The probability is that he will reach
the continent on foot and will

Totals	706	633	636
West, St. Thomas.			
Lang	126	118	190
Richardson	151	167	148
Bennett	187	190	181
West	106	173	124
Totals	509	638	643

Johnny Evers had better call off June 1 reporting date for Zimmerman.

APHAEL C
Evenings 236 D

him. The point of view is passing odd. York surmises that the Cubs are de-
ate for fear that the jig is up, Chicago apprehends that the Giants
tag along close enough to make the

Tuesday, April 8.
3 p.m.—Progressive pairs, sec
A and B.
8:30 p.m.—Mixed four champion
8:30 p.m.—Progressive pairs, sec
A and B.

Friday April 9.
10 a.m.—Goodall challenge tr
preliminary.
10 a.m.—Progressive pairs, sec
A and B.
2:30 p.m.—Goodall trophy. fina

(Special to The Advertiser.)
Chatham, April 6.—The little s
Mr. Nafhel, accountant of the Ba

& CO.
Lundas Street

New
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WHY AM I ILL?

HOW TO TELL

Does every cold affect your back, and cause a feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action?

Does the use of spirits, tea or beer excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the head and legs swell? Is there puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel or any unusual action of the kidneys?

If you have any of the above symptoms your kidneys are either weak or diseased, and these symptoms are warnings of more serious troubles to follow: Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Dropsy.

Whatever you do, whatever you think your disease is, look well to your kidneys as the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require in Doan's Kidney Pills, the Great Quaker Kidney Medicine, and see how well and if you feel after even a few doses.

Mrs. O. Warren, Radisson, Sask., writes: "I was troubled with very severe pains in my back for years. I tried everything I could think of but they did me no good. A friend told me about Doan's Kidney Pills and after taking two boxes, I have not been troubled since."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or The T. Millburn Co. Limited, Toronto.

Ordering specify "Doan's."

SAYS TORONTO SLUMS WORST HE HAS SEEN

English Divine Declares Them More Wretched Than Any in England.

Toronto, April 6.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin Gregory, of the Manchester and Salford Mission, England, lecturing last night in Dunn Avenue Methodist Church on social conditions in the great English cities, Manchester in particular, startled his hearers by the following statement: "This afternoon I paid a visit with your pastor and the president of the Methodist Conference to some of your slums in this beautiful city, and I am free to confess that in all my wanderings about the world, I have never seen anything like the conditions under which some of your poor are living."

Continuing, Mr. Gregory said the English did not suffer from the landlords as do the poor here. He expressed the opinion that the city council of Toronto was not doing its duty in allowing the existence and erection of some of the shacks he visited.

HAVE PETROSINO'S SLAYER

Palermo Police Round Up Murderers of Celebrated Detective.

Palermo, April 6.—The police believe they have in custody the murderer of Joseph Petrosino, the chief of the Italian bureau of the New York police force, who was killed near Pennington, N. Y., March 12. The man is Carlo Costantino, and Antonio Passanante and Vito Casaleffo are regarded as accomplices in the murder. Costantino and Passanante returned to Sicily from Brooklyn.

DIED OF FRIGHT

Wreck of Train Causes Death of Passenger Who Was Injured.

Port Arthur, April 6.—The locomotive and baggage car of a colonist train left the rails near Pennington, yesterday, both being badly damaged. Passengers were bruised and shaken up, but escaped serious injury. An Italian named Antonio, on route to Michel, B. C., died of fright. The body was shipped to Michel.

LIVER ILLS

BOWELS ARE CONSTIPATED. KIDNEYS ARE UNHEALTHY. CONSTANT HEADACHES.

Nothing makes you feel worse than slow liver. Seems as if every organ in the body had gone wrong.

What the liver needs is the stimulation afforded by Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they go right to work on a lazy liver—restore it in a few hours.

Taken at night, you're well next morning; that's how Dr. Hamilton's act.

HAD BAD TASTE AND HEADACHES.

Thus writes Mrs. D. F. Fowler, from Yarmouth: "I used to feel drowsy and heavy, my color was sallow, and there was usually a bad taste in my mouth. I had vague pains all through my limbs and an annoying headache as well."

"After one dose of Dr. Hamilton's Pills there was a sudden change. I felt better, my appetite increased, and that exhaustion and depression gradually left me. Life seemed brighter and happier after I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills, so I strongly recommend such good medicine."

NO APPETITE—BAD COLOR—GENERAL DEBILITY.

"I was run down," writes Mr. Albert E. Dixon, of Fairhaven P. O. "My color was dull and, appetite was poor, and I constantly suffered from rheumatism."

"I found it hard to sleep and felt worn out and tired all the time. Dr. Hamilton's Pills made an instant change. I grew strong, my blood was restored, rheumatism vanished. Today I am vigorous, cheery and healthy, in every respect."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The secret of the wonderful success of Dr. Hamilton's Pills is in the ability to improve the tone of the kidneys, liver, stomach and bowels, thereby assuring an ample supply of rich, nourishing blood, which circulates its strengthening influence to every part of the system that requires assistance.

Take Dr. Hamilton's Pills when you're well, when you're sick, whenever you think a purifying tonic will do you good. Sold everywhere in yellow boxes, 25 cents each or five for \$1.15. Insist on having only Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

DOMINION'S TIMBER LESS THAN STATES

Startling Statement Made by an Expert Before Commons Committee.

Ottawa, April 6.—Mr. R. E. Young, superintendent of Dominion lands, before the Commons committee in forestry, waterways and waterpowers, this morning, made the remarkable statement that the saleable timber of Canada was very much less than that of the States. He said that various estimates had been made of the forest area of the Dominion ranging from eight hundred million to a hundred million acres, but it was probable the value would be less than these estimates.

Regarding the water power of the Dominion, he said that, apart from Ontario, the information was very crude. However, he estimated the total horsepower known to be available at 25,000,000. Of this 17,000,000 was in Quebec, and 3,129,168 in Ontario, inclusive of Niagara Falls. British Columbia had two millions, Alberta over one million, Northwest Territories 600,000, Manitoba 604,000, Saskatchewan 500,000, Yukon 470,000, New Brunswick 150,000, and Nova Scotia 545,000. Representing the total power on a basis of 5 pounds of coal per hour per horsepower, this represented 151,187,590 tons of coal per annum.

Mr. Young said that Professor Shortt had recently declared that territory in Ontario and Quebec, where the water-power mainly lies, would be the manufacturing centre of North America.

SECOND ACCIDENT IN LONDON SCHOOLS

Ceiling of St. George's Fell in Fall of 1908 When Several Pupils Were Hurt.

This is the second accident recently in city schools.

Only last fall the wood ceiling of one of the rooms of St. George's school collapsed, injuring half a dozen children.

The most serious was that of Marie Parkinson, the daughter of Mr. Fred Parkinson.

Her recovery was very slow, and it was thought that she would not get better.

She still feels the effects of the accident.

CHAIRMAN ORDERS SCHOOLS TO CLOSE

Mr. Westervelt Appreciates the Scare of the Parents of London.

Chairman Westervelt has ordered that all schools be closed until after the Easter holidays.

They would have been dismissed any way on Thursday, but Mr. Westervelt thought that owing to the uneasiness among parents it would be wise to close them up for the day.

FIRE BRIGADE HAD A BUSY DAY TODAY

Men and Horses Were Kept Busy Running to Fires in All Quarters.

The fire brigade had one of the busiest mornings in its history. There were no less than five runs in about three hours.

There were several of them good long runs, and the horses are as nearly fagged as they possibly can be.

The first run was to the Globe case, where a small blaze caused them some work.

The next was to the Aberdeen school. The third was to the residence of E. W. Scatcherd on Piccadilly street, where a chimney fire was in progress.

A fallen chimney started a blaze at the Hobbs glassware plant, and a smoking chimney at Alport's jewelry manufacturing place on Dundas street, caused another run.

All the alarms came in between 11 and 2 o'clock.

Other Damage.

A chimney was blown from the roof of the residence of Mr. Taylor on York street east, but did not strike the building. No person was injured.

A chimney was blown off the Hamilton House on the corner of Egerton street and Hamilton road, but no person was injured.

About \$30 worth of shingles were blown from the roof of Mr. Richard Chapel's home on Hamilton road east.

Several telephone poles were cracked in the same neighborhood.

A number of shade trees were torn up in Victoria Park.

Chimneys were swept from the roofs of about half the houses in Chelsea Green, but no accidents were reported.

Part of the roof was lifted off the London rolling mill plant.

The close-board fence on the Egerton street side of the fair grounds was blown down.

City and District

Child Paralyzed.

The 2-year-old daughter of William Blaney, 349 William street, fell down the stairs the other afternoon, and she is now completely paralyzed. Her condition was serious, and slight hopes are entertained for her recovery it is understood.

Thomas S. Taylor Dead.

Mr. Thomas S. Taylor, after a short illness, died at the Aged People's Home on Tuesday. The deceased was born in Aberdeen.

Broke His Leg.

While Taylor, son of F. C. Taylor, has broken his leg this morning while playing at his home, 26 Piccadilly street. He is at present in Victoria Hospital, where the fracture was reduced by Dr. Baileys.

A Light Docket.

Magistrate Love had a brief session at the police court this morning. The case of Leslie Jones, charged with theft, was adjourned for a week. Frank Harris, arrested yesterday on a charge of vagrancy, was allowed to go. Four first-timers were dismissed.

FIRST READING FOR THE G. T. P. LOAN BILL

Ames, for the Opposition, Says His Party Is Not Opposed to the Loan.

Ottawa, April 6.—In a debate on the proposed G. T. P. loan today, Mr. H. B. Ames said that the Opposition was not opposed to the loan as had been stated throughout the country.

He said the Opposition regretted that the loan was necessary, but if they could be convinced of its necessity they would not refuse their consent.

Estimated to cost between \$18,000 and \$20,000 per mile, it was admitted that the cost of the prairie section would reach \$25,000 per mile. Instead of costing less than \$20,000,000, it would cost over \$32,000,000. The rolling stock would be additional.

It was hard to believe, said Mr. Ames, that \$35,000 per mile had been legitimately expended. There must be a statement in detail of the expenditure already incurred, before the bill to grant an additional advance could be passed. The departmental auditor stated regarding several expenditures submitted for approval: "Certain vouchers have been disallowed because they failed to justify me, in my opinion, in passing these vouchers. An item of \$303,577 had been charged to 'preliminary and legal expenses'."

An accountant of the G. T. P. showed that an item of \$162,000 for preliminary expenses still remained on the books of the company against the G. T. P. and this claim had grown to \$300,000. These items were doubtless included in the \$7,094,044 which the G. T. P. is asked to repay the G. T. R. In other words, the Government was being asked to pay promotion expenses which Parliament refused to pay out of the guarantee fund.

Mr. Ames said the country was entitled to know what had been done with the proceeds of the sale of 10,000 shares of G. T. P. common stock.

At the attitude of the Opposition said Mr. Ames, that would be regulated by the manner in which the Government met their reasonable demands for information. The Minister of Finance had said it was a banking transaction, therefore they were entitled to apply the usual bank rules.

Mr. Ames said each additional loan at the present time was a strain upon Canada's credit.

Mr. Fleming's resolution was adopted, and the bill passed thereon was introduced and given a first reading.

JACK CLARK WAS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Hip Is Broken and He Is Otherwise Badly Injured—Condition Is Serious.

Jack Clark has been removed to Victoria Hospital this afternoon, and his injuries are said to be very serious.

His hip is broken, and there is scarcely an inch of his body that is not bruised.

He is in very bad shape, and his condition is grave. Dr. Drake is attending him.

Mamie Leburts is badly injured also. Her back is badly cut and it is feared her spine is injured. Dr. Drake is attending her, and he is hopeful that she will recover.

Harry Weinstein is badly bruised, but no bones are broken.

Will Becker.

"Mamie is very badly cut and bruised, but I have hopes that she will recover," said Dr. Cline. "I have not been able to make a thorough examination of her injuries, but I am hopeful that she will pull through. Harry is painfully bruised, but so far as I can learn there are no bones broken, and he will get well."

Mabel McNeil is also bruised and sore, and is suffering greatly from shock. She is very nervous, but it is not thought she is dangerously injured.

In Mattashed is also nervous and bruised, and it is expected she will get better.

INSPECTOR EDWARDS PROUD OF CHILDREN

School Drill Worked to Perfection at Aberdeen School as It Did at St. George's.

"One of the remarkable features of accidents that have happened in London schools is the efficiency of the fire drill," said Inspector Edwards in discussing the Aberdeen school affair.

"When the ceiling collapsed in St. George's school, the children were so well drilled that they were able to get out of the building in a matter of minutes. There was no confusion, no excitement, everything was just like clockwork. I understand the school was emptied in considerably less than a minute and a half. When Mr. McRoberts heard the crash he sounded the alarm, and the children marched out in perfect order. It is magnificent."

Telephone Became Handy.

"There was a telephone handy, and that assisted greatly in getting the brigade there on time and calling the doctors."

"It was amazing the way the children got out of the school," said Ald. Rose. "They drilled like veterans and everyone knew just what to do. Too much credit cannot be given to the teachers for this, as it insures safety for our children. It was magnificent. There was no confusion, and they marched out in perfect order. I was proud of them."

Richard Doby, a young cigar-maker, was early on the scene, and he did great work. He got off his coat and wrapped the 'kiddies' in them, and took a deep interest in them.

"He deserves credit," said Ald. Rose.

FINED FOR FORGERY.

Stratford, April 7.—Peter Fountain, a G. T. R. freight conductor, pleaded guilty before Police Magistrate O'Leone on charges of forging the names of U. E. Gillen, divisional superintendent, and C. G. Bowker, trainmaster, to a note, and was fined \$10 and costs. A petition signed by three hundred Sarnia citizens, asking leniency on account of previous good conduct, modified the sentence.

R. J. Young & Co. | R. J. Young & Co.

Easter Sale of Long Kid Gloves

Saturday Morning at Nine Sharp

200 pairs eight and twelve-button KID GLOVES, "Rouillon" and "Fownes" make. Regular \$1.75 to \$2.50 Gloves. Sale price, pair

COLORS—Black and tan in Kid and grey and fawn in Suedes.

All sizes from 5 1/4 up to 7 1/2. These are all best quality kid, perfect-fitting Gloves and very best shades. Phone and mail orders promptly filled.

New Black Silk Coats, Special for Saturday, \$12.50

Made three-quarter length, box-pleated, stylishly trimmed with braid and narrow velvet.

Other styles at \$15.00 and \$18.00.

R. J. YOUNG & CO.

FREE SCOTS WHO HISSED IRISH SONG

Irish Judge Enjoys Indignation of Girl Who Poked "Cop" in Eye.

New York, April 7.—The six young Scots—Jack, Jamie, Robert, Tam and Emily Kilgour, of Brooklyn, and Donald McKillop, of the same city, after spending a night in the Adams street lockup for hissing an Irish song as rendered by a quartette in the Olympic Theatre in Brooklyn, on Sunday night, were freed today by Magistrate Dooley, although an obdurate and indignant father of decided religious scruples had washed his hands of the matter, learning that his bairns were wicked enough to attend a show on Sunday.

Miss Emily it was who poked Special Officer Higgins in the eye and blackened his optic. Both agreed on that point, and the girl doubled a dainty little fist that wouldn't have filled at the touch and shook it at Cummings, menacingly in demonstrating how she made the pass when the man laid hands on her robes of flame.

"Who wouldn't ba bin pit out," she said later, "whin sich a quartette sang!"

Magistrate Dooley enjoyed the girl's indignation for some time and then told the six to go home.

FAST IN THE FLOES.

St. John, April 7.—The fleeting season in the Gulf of St. Lawrence has not been an utter failure as was feared when the last of the season arrived here empty on Sunday last, but the St. John sailing fleet has had a rough time, according to the first reliable news from the fleet, which reached here today. The catch reported by these advices totals about 136,500.

Since March 21 the steamers Belleval, Beothic, Virginia Lake, Adventure and Newfoundland have been held fast in the heavy ice and they are now slowly toward the shore at the mouth of Notre Dame Bay. Today the Virginia Lake was in such bad shape that it was five miles away from the shore, as her shaft had been broken by the ice. The other five steamers were in a dangerous position.

of a suction gas plant, consuming anthracite; a gas engine coupled to a direct-current generator; a battery of accumulators and electric motors on the propelling shafts.

DANGEROUS PURGATIVES

MEDICINES OF THIS CLASS DO NOT CURE—THEIR EFFECT IS WEAKENING.

Nothing could be more cruel than to induce a weak, anemic person to take a purgative medicine in the hope of finding relief. Ask any doctor and he will tell you that a purgative cannot possibly cure disease or build up blood. When the blood is weak and watery, when the system is run down a tonic is the one thing needed—is the only thing that will put you on to good as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Every dose of these pills actually makes new, rich blood which fills the veins, reaches every organ in the body and brings health and strength to weak, despondent people. Miss Annie Boudreau, of Amherst, Magdalen Islands, Que., says: "I was pale, my heart would palpitate violently at the least exertion, and I suffered greatly from severe headaches. I tried several medicines which seemed actually to leave me worse. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a half dozen boxes have made me as well as ever I was. They have done me so much good that I would like every weak girl in the land to try them."

It was the new blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually made that restored Miss Boudreau to health and strength and in the same way they will restore all sufferers from anemia, indigestion, heart palpitation, neuralgia, rheumatism and the secret ailments that make the lives of so many women and growing girls a burden. 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.

"OSTERMOOR" MATTRESSES

For Particular People.

First Costly Cost

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.

GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING

For Particular People.

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GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING

For Particular People.

First Costly Cost

THE ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.

ECZEMA LODGES IN THE SKIN

NOT A BLOOD DISEASE—CURED BY OIL OF WINTERGREEN COMPOUND.

For many years eczema was supposed to be a blood disease and was erroneously treated as such, but now the best authorities agree that eczema is only a skin disease and must be cured through the skin. The eminent skin specialist, Dr. D. D. Dennis, has discovered the eczema germ, and his discovery was quickly taken up in both Germany and France.

To kill the eczema germ and at the same time heal the skin, Dr. Dennis compounded oil of wintergreen, thymol, glycerine, etc. The remedy is a liquid, not a mere salve, hence it sinks right into the pores of the skin. Washing with this oil of wintergreen compound seems to take the itch away at once, soon the scales drop away and the disease disappears. The prescription has now been used so long as to have proven its absolute merit.

For free sample bottle write to The D. D. D. Laboratory, Department L, 23 Jordan street, Toronto. For sale by all druggists.

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HOTEL ST. DENIS

BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET NEW YORK CITY

Within Easy Access of Every Point of Interest. Half Block from Wrentham's. 5 minutes' walk of Shopping District. NOTED FOR: Excellence of Cuisine, Comfortable Apartments, Courteous Service and Homelike Surroundings.

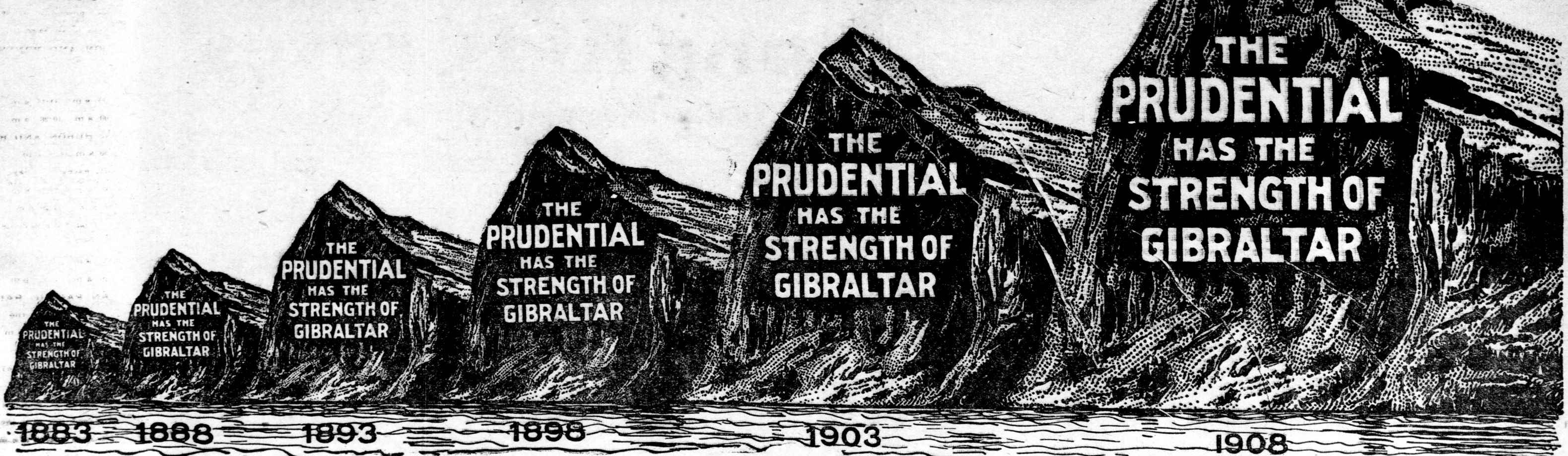
ROOMS \$1.00 PER DAY AND UP

EUROPEAN PLAN. Table d'Hôte Breakfast 50c.

WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc.

ALSO HOTEL MANHATTAN, Broadway and 34th Street.

THE PRUDENTIAL



23 MILLION DOLLARS 93 MILLION DOLLARS 230 Million Dollars 414 Million Dollars 931 Million Dollars Over 1434 Million Dollars

INSURANCE IN FORCE.

Total Payments to Policyholders Since Organization, Plus Amount Held at Interest to Their Credit, **Over 313 Million Dollars**

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

Agents Wanted to Write Industrial and Ordinary Life Insurance

Good Income---Promotion---Best Opportunities---NOW!

BRANCH OFFICE IN LONDON:

GEO. H. DAVIS, Supt., Second Floor, Bank of Commerce Chambers

The Prudential made the greatest gain in Insurance in Force in 1908 of any Life Insurance Company in the world.

Prudential agents are now canvassing in this vicinity. They have a most vital story to tell of how Life Insurance has saved the home, protected the widow and educated the children. Let them tell it to you.

NATION TO LIMIT RAILWAY STOCK ISSUE

Taft Soon May Ask Congress to Pass Laws Giving the Government Power to Supervise Sales.

Washington, April 6.—President Taft is considering seriously the advisability of transmitting a special message to Congress recommending government supervision and restriction of the issue of railroad securities. It may be that he finally will decide to abide by the wish of the members of the two Houses of Congress and not demand any other legislation than that in connection with the revision of the tariff. In this event, he will include his recommendation in his first annual message and will insist upon action during the regular session.

Whatever time may be selected by the President for taking Congress into his confidence, E. H. Harriman and the other railroad magnates may be assured of this fact—Mr. Taft proposes to do everything in his power to obtain government control of the railroad security issues, believing this to be another step in the execution of the spirit of the Roosevelt policies. He has realized that such legislation can be secured only after the most determined fight.

Harriman's View of Plan. Mr. Harriman, probably speaking for the majority of the railroad financiers, as for himself, declared several days ago that the people had the right to know how the money secured by the railroads from the sale of securities had been expended, but that they had no right to pass upon the amount of the securities issued. In other words, giving this statement the interpretation placed upon it in Washington, Mr. Harriman wants to be free to place as much stock on the market as he desires, to invest it as he desires, and then inform the people what he has done. In this connection, the fact may be cited that the Union Pacific Railroad, which Mr. Harriman controls, several years ago sold securities to the amount of \$180,000,000, which was employed exclusively in buying the controlling interest in the stock of other lines, some of which were competing. This was a "community of interest" assured.

There is an agreement with Mr. Harriman that the Sherman anti-trust law should be amended, but just in what fashion it remains to be determined.

In connection with his recommendation regarding the control of the issue of securities, the President will define his views in reference to a modification of the Sherman law, and combination under certain conditions will be permitted.

May Create New Department.

The subject of transportation is such a vast one that there is a growing demand for the creation of a department of ways and communications, such as is maintained in practically

every foreign country. By an executive order, Mr. Taft will make an interchange of the duties of the interstate commerce commission, the department of justice, and the bureau of corporations, but he apprehends that other legislation will be required. The idea of a department of ways and communications unquestionably will receive consideration, and, indeed, already there is talk that, in this action be taken, the man chosen to preside over the new branch of the government service will be Martin A. Knapp, chairman of the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Knapp's duties and influence under the present office and his position as a member of the higher honor that may be in store in case the suggested department should be created.

I have obtained a copy of a letter which Mr. Knapp submitted to Mr. Roosevelt when he was in the White House, and which has been considered carefully by President Taft. It is apropos of the Harriman investigation of two years ago, which will result shortly in court proceedings for the dissolving of the Union Pacific system, and explains what further legislation is required in the interest of the public.

LT.-COL. CLARKE DEAD

Was Once Speaker of the Legislature, and Well-Known Man of Affairs.

Elora, April 7.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Clarke, formerly clerk of the House for the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, died at his home here at 1 o'clock this morning after an illness of three weeks. Col. Clarke caught cold in returning from a dinner at Government House, Toronto, three weeks ago. The cold developed into la grippe, and from that time his condition grew rapidly worse, his advanced age giving him little chance to throw off the attack. At the aged gentleman's bedside at the moment of death were his wife and five daughters.

The deceased is survived by a widow and three sons, Dr. Charles K. Clarke, superintendent of the Toronto Hospital for the Insane; Richard, now in New Ontario; James, of the Peterboro Examiner, and five daughters—Mrs. Ballantyne, Toronto; Mrs. Thos. Ballantyne, Stratford; Mrs. W. Workman, Kingston; Mrs. James Metcalfe, Grimsby; and Miss Gerda, at home.

For thirty-five years Col. Clarke was at every session of the Ontario Legislature, from 1871 until 1887 he represented Centre Wellington, occupying the position of speaker of the House from 1880 to 1885, and chairman of the public accounts committee from 1885 to 1891. In 1891 he was appointed clerk of the House, which position he held until his retirement. He was born in England in 1826, and came to Canada in 1844. For two years 1849-50—he was editor of the Journal and Express of Hamilton. In 1852 he became editor of the Backwoodsman, Elora.

He is author of "The Member's Parliamentary Practice and Manual of Procedure," and of "Fifty Years in Upper Canada," the latter being his political recollections.

GREAT STRIDES IN IRELAND'S TRADE

Country Is No Longer a "Cinderella" Among the Nations.

Dublin, April 6.—Some remarkable figures on the volume of Irish trade with foreign countries have just been compiled by the chief secretary, and they show that Ireland is in a far better condition commercially than anyone who was not familiar with the figures supposed. They also show that the trade is on the increase and that Ireland is in a fair way to become one of the leading commercial countries of the world.

The statistics only go back to 1904, for prior to that date there was no systematic recording of Irish trade figures. The last complete figures available are those for 1907, and the growth in the three years is most remarkable. In 1904 the total exports and imports amounted to \$255,000,000, the imports being \$270,000,000, and the exports \$25,000,000. In 1907 the total figure was \$810,000,000, the imports being \$308,000,000, and the exports \$502,000,000. While in 1904 the imports exceeded the exports, the position was reversed in 1907.

Some of the items in the export trade will open the eyes of persons who have been accustomed to look on Ireland as a Cinderella among the nations. She exported cattle to the value of \$55,000,000 in 1907, and bacon and hams worth \$15,000,000. The export of butter amounted to \$20,000,000 and of eggs to nearly \$20,000,000. Most of these exports, of course, went to England, and it is stated that there is no reason why a much greater quantity should not be sent. England now takes native and dyed eggs, butter, poultry and pork products from Denmark and Holland, and the only reason is that the superior market organization in these countries enables them to overcome the superior geographical position of Ireland. This is being remedied rapidly by the growth of the co-operative movement among the Irish farmers.

DYING LIKE FLIES

Sleeping Sickness Causes Terrible Mortality Among African Natives.

London, April 6.—There may be much more danger in the African trip of Col. Theodore Roosevelt than the most pessimistic have feared, if semi-official advices from Africa have any truth in them. French and German Government medical experts are in a blue funk over the reports that the natives are dying, from "sleeping sickness." The infected belt extends from Uganda through all German Southwest Africa, and every effort is being made to ward it off.

It is feared that when Col. Roosevelt enters Uganda he will find the country for hundreds of miles stricken. The last report states that, despite the fact that French and German missionaries are taking the most elaborate precautions known to medical science, several have died and others are ill.

There is no cure for the disease. It is only within the last year that Europeans have been infected with the disease, and when they are stricken it is usually with the most virulent form.

POLICE OF LONDON ARE DISSATISFIED

Force Is Short and Number of Undetected Crimes Increases Amazingly.

London, April 6.—There is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the members of the metropolitan police in regard to the largely increased duties which they are now called on to perform, and were it not for the fact that Sir Edward Henry, the chief commissioner of police, is very popular with the men, there would have been serious troubles before now. The whole question of the grievances of the police is to be investigated very shortly.

In addition to the bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons by a member advocating one day's rest in seven for every constable, other members of Parliament have signified their intention of demanding an increase in the force. Sir Edward Henry has asked for an increase of 18,228 men, the home secretary, has kept putting off the question again and again.

The latest crime returns have, however, opened everyone's eyes, and householders are beginning to wonder what can happen if a really big riot were to take place in London. It is not too much to say that many burglaries took place on the occasion of the last suffrage demonstration, owing to the license being withdrawn from the suburbs. The latest returns show that there were 2,000 more crimes against property in 1908 than in 1907.

Moreover, there is an immense increase in the number of undetected crimes. The metropolitan police force numbers only 18,228 men, including superior officers and detectives. Sir Edward Henry wants only 2,000 more, but the number of crimes is increasing. The police are doing the services of more educated men as detectives. The space which these 18,228 men are supposed to protect is nearly 450,000 acres, holding a population of between seven and eight millions.

CHICAGO CITY ELECTIONS

Republicans and Democrats Break Even in Seats for Council.

Chicago, April 7.—In the city election yesterday, the "Little Ballot," containing propositions for a tax levy to erect a tuberculosis sanatorium, and the annexation of Evanston and Cicero, carried by large pluralities, but politicians were surprised in the making of the new council. Evanston annexed the annexation by voting against it four to one.

Fewer than half the registered voters went to the polls, the official vote being a little more than 200,000. The Republicans elected Isaac N. Powell, city treasurer, by a plurality of 10,000, but the Republican candidate for city clerk was defeated by F. D. Connelly, a Democrat, who won by about 4,000 votes.

A STRAIGHT POINTER.

Senior Walter (rather green assistant at a recent banquet in a celebrated London hotel)—Now then, young man, do a bit o' something, and don't stand a-gaping and staring there as if you was the bloomin' guest of the evening.

THE LEGISLATION AGAINST AUTOMOBILES

Stiffer Penalties Provided for Those Who Are the Cause of Accidents.

Toronto, April 6.—The special report of the sub-committee of the municipal committee appointed to deal with the question of automobile legislation was read and adopted with very little discussion by the municipal committee of the Legislature this morning.

Mr. George Patterson, South Waterloo, said that the majority of the sub-committee had been against drastic legislation, but there was a minority report drawn up by Major J. Craig and Duncan Ross, who have been all through the session strongly in favor of stern measures against motorists.

Section 2 of the report declares that all drivers of motor vehicles for hire or pay must, on the request of a constable, produce a license.

Section 3 declares that no automobile shall pass a stationary street car Penalties for violations of the speed regulations have been increased. For a first offence a fine of \$50 or one month's imprisonment, or both; for the second, \$100 or one month, or both; for the third, or subsequent offences, imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Mr. Valentine Stock thought that on Saturdays and Sundays automobiles ought to be kept off the roads altogether, so that farmers could go to market and church. Offences under the act are divided into two classes: Major and minor offences. The major offences are racing for a bet, inflicting a serious injury, or driving away without furnishing the name.

Prior convictions shall be kept track of by the entering upon the driver's license by the convicting magistrate of the date and nature of the conviction.

For Third Offences.

Where a driver comes up on his third conviction, the license will be cancelled for three years. If the driver does not hold a license at the time of the conviction he shall not be allowed to take one out for a period of time which shall be determined by the magistrate. The motor shall be taken into custody for three months, and the costs of storage shall be held against it. If the owner can guarantee that the car shall not be driven for three months he may keep it, but if operated without a license. The chauffeur and employer are both liable if the driver is liable for the conviction along with the chauffeur.

For minor offences the present fine of \$10 is changed to read up to \$50. The minority report was read last of all, and it should ever pass, motorizing in Ontario would be a risky business.

It asks that between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Saturdays, and 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Sundays, no motor vehicles shall be allowed on country roads or even remain stationary on them.

PUT UNDER THIRD DEGREE

Compelled to Put Knife into Wounds That Caused Mother's Death.

Toledo, Ohio, April 6.—A strange feature in connection with the murder and burning of Ludwik Krueger and his wife, aged 63 and 66, in their country home a half mile from Toledo this morning is the indifference shown by the son, Rudolph, aged about 29. All day long he wandered about the ruined home without a word or tear, and even when his parents, disfigured by blows and knife wounds, were brought to view he showed no sorrow.

His first tear was shown as the sheriff led him into the ruins and when his parents, disfigured by blows and knife wounds, were brought to view he showed no sorrow.

The old folks were struck down from behind. In the opinion of Coroner Charles J. Henzler, who made an examination of the bodies late this afternoon. Both the victims were the left shoulder.

It was noon today when the smouldering mass of debris gave up the victims. The blade of a butcher's knife found in the ruins fitted the incisions made in the couple's clothing, and Dr. Henzler believes this knife was used by the murderer.

Both bodies were fully clothed. Krueger wore Artie overshoes and two coats, which leaves no doubt in the minds of the police and coroner that the crime was committed in daytime.

Clues in connection with the destruction of the house early this morning by a mysterious fire were exploded by the discovery of the bodies. The building, a story and a half structure, was completely burned. Only smoking embers remained when the searchers started the hunt for the bodies of the old couple.

BOARD OF HEALTH POWERS

Amendments to the Act Under Consideration in Committee.

Toronto, April 7.—The act to amend the public health act introduced by Gordon C. Wilson (North Westwold), was considered at some length by the Legislature's private bills committee yesterday.

Mr. George Lynch Staunton spoke for the bill, drawing attention to the proposed amendment whereby the provincial board of health is to be allowed to act irrespective of the outbreak of any disease.

At present, it means we have to wait till one epidemic has spread all over. The clause which would have compelled councils to vote some money as a fund of health may deem necessary was withdrawn.

Nuisances and the abatement of nuisances was the next consideration.

Mr. Wilson's idea that the right to issue a certificate authorizing the return of a child to school after illness should be vested in the hands of the medical health officer, not the family physician, provoked considerable discussion.

Valentine Stock (South Perth), had a stinger for the medical profession up his sleeve.

"Why don't doctors prosecute members of their own profession, who are so grossly careless, instead of prosecuting a few doctors who advertise a cure for 'grip'?" he queried, and nobody answered.

Clause 6, which does away with spe-

cific names of diseases substituting therefore the words "infectious or contagious diseases designated by the provincial board of health," and clause 11, and the final clauses went through also. The latter state that in rural schools notification of the outbreak of a contagious or infectious disease must be made within 18 hours of its discovery, and the issuance of a certificate of recovery by the doctor, so that the child's return to school might be regulated.

SPRING CLEANING.

"Dad, I was simply great in relay events," boasted the boy from college. "Good enough, my son! We'll make use of them talents. Your ma will soon be ready to relay the carpets."

"I can truthfully say that I believe that, but for the use of your Emulsion I would long since have been in my grave. I was past work—could not walk up-hill without coughing very hard."

THIS, and much more was written by Mr. G. W. Howerton, Clark's Gap, W. Va. We would like to send you a full copy of his letter, or you might write him direct. His case was really marvelous, but is only one of the many proofs that

Scott's Emulsion

is the most strengthening and re-vitalizing preparation in the world. Even in that most stubborn of all diseases (consumption) it does wonders, and in less serious troubles, such as anæmia, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, or loss of flesh from any cause the effect is much quicker.

Do not delay. Get a bottle of SCOTT'S EMULSION—be sure it's SCOTT'S and try it.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Let us send you Mr. Howerton's letter and some literature on Consumption. Just send us a Post Card and mention this paper.

SCOTT & BOWNE
126 Wellington St., W. Toronto

TO-NIGHT
Wacareh
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

GENERAL BOOTH'S 80TH BIRTHDAY

Salvation Army of London Will
Pay Homage to This Won-
derful Old Man.

LIFE STORY OF ARMY

How It Happened That Rev. William
Booth Left His Church and Estab-
lished the Army.

Gen. Booth celebrates his 80th birth-
day on Saturday, April 10, and the
members of the Salvation Army in this
city will hold special meetings on Good
Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, to
commemorate the event.

The principal feature of Good Fri-
day's celebration will be a tableau in
the evening, showing the beginning of
the army, and tracing its growth up
to the present time. The tableau will
be shown at the theatre, and the
members of the army will be present
in full uniform.

When the work first began it took
the form of what was known as
Christian missions. Men and women
went about preaching, and often played
a concertina or some other instrument.

The band had not then been thought
of as a means of reaching the people.
These early times will be represented
by two or three persons, going about,
singing in ordinary clothes, for the
army had not at that time taken defi-
nite enough shape to have a separate
uniform, such as now distinguishes its
members.

Then and Now.
The contrast between then and now
will be sharply shown by the appear-
ance immediately afterwards of the
present fine band, and the corps in this
city in full uniform.

The work that is carried on in the
inner departments will next be
shown, the juniors, their teachers, the
selling, and other work done by the
Band of Love, the young people with a
singing band, two songster brigades, the
League of Mercy, showing visits to
sick homes and hospitals. This will
be followed by scenes showing the
outward workings, the different auxil-
iaries, the rescue officers, the slum-
mers at work in the slums of a big
city, the shelters with their typewri-
tobes, the labor bureau, the elevators,
as the men and women are called
who have charge of the work along the
Thames embankment, where every year
hundreds of destitute and desperate
people contemplating suicide are re-
sued and cared for, and the inquiry de-
partment, and the inquiry department.

The Tableau.
The tableau will be taken part in
by all the members of the army in this
city, and will be a complete review
of the work and growth of the army.
Gen. Booth, then Rev. William
Booth, commander of the army, the
Salvation Army in London, England,
in 1861. He long had hopes of being
granted the privilege of spending his
time entirely in the interests of the
masses of the poor, who seemed to be
out of reach of the ordinary church
methods. This privilege, however, he
did not see their way clear to
grant him, and he was forced to ac-
cept the only alternative—submit his
resignation. He had just made that
announcement when a woman's voice
called from the gallery of the church,
confirming his determination.

He hurried down the aisle, leaving the
assembled conference to do as they
pleased, he was met at the door by
his wife, whose name is female, the
founder and builder of the Salvation
Army, and whose influence has been felt
the world over.

True to Their Convictions.
They were decided on the question
of being true to their convictions, and
of devoting their time to the work to
which they felt they were called.
After a few days the evangelists
went to the provinces. Mr. Booth took
his stand one Sabbath morning—July
2, 1865—on the Mile End Waste, White-
chapel road, London. He preached
there to the people who gathered, and
that began his active work in the great
city.

The work grew and grew. Mr. Booth
securing assistants, renting halls and
theatres, and extending his work all
over England.

It was not until 1877 that the system
of government of the Christian mis-
sion was finally replaced by a purely
military organization.

The army was known for some time
as the "Hallelujah Army." The work
began in the United States, and in
Canada in 1882, and will give special
addresses and concerts.

In St. Petersburg.
Gen. Booth will be in St. Petersburg
on his birthday, and an immense cele-
bration is planned to take place
there.

Parades and meetings will be held
in every city where the army has
headquarters, and in many of the
larger cities the celebration will be
carried out on a grand scale.

In London.
On Saturday there will be meetings
and addresses throughout the day in
the Citadel here, and on Sunday Col.
and Mrs. Sharp will conduct special
meetings.

Mrs. Major Simcoe, the pioneer offi-
cer of the army in France, will com-
mence a series of meetings in No. 2
district, South London, which will
continue for ten days. Major Plant, a
celebrity who plays 82 different mus-
ical instruments, will be in the city on
April 24, 25 and 26, and will give spe-
cial addresses and concerts.

SHYLOCK FLEES.
Vienna, April 7.—The sensation of
the day here is the disappearance of
Friedrich Belcher, one of the best-
known figures in Vienna life, the
"king of money-lenders," ever ready
to advance large sums to members of
the aristocracy.

The debts of the "Sam" Lewis, of
the Austrian capital amount to \$15,
000,000 kroner (\$3,000,000), and his
assets to 6,000,000 kroner (\$1,
200,000). It is said he forged pro-
missory notes to which he attached
some of the best known names of the
dual monarchy.

There's a Big
ROUND Reason
why every Brain-Worker
should use

Grape Nuts

Read the little book, "The Road
to Wellville," in packages.

Conference on the Waterways Treaty CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES GATHER

Spring Meeting Held in the First
Church, London, Yesterday.

MANY DELEGATES THERE

A Stirring Address on "The Principles of
Religion"—Convention is Being
Continued Today.

Refuse to Turn Over Chris Holland

Toronto, April 7.—Chris, Holland
will not be taken to St. Thomas to
stand trial on a charge of obtaining
a book of \$2,500 in money orders from
the Dominion Express Company on
Nov. 7 last.

The chief of police of St. Thomas,
A. Armstrong, arrived in the city last
night and today had a conference with
Mr. J. R. Cartwright, deputy attorney-
general, at the conclusion of which the
department refused to hand Holland
over.

The St. Thomas authorities are very
anxious to have Holland stand his
trial in their city, and the chief in-
sisted that the ruling of a judge in the
matter might alter the situation.

"Can a judge overrule the attorney-
general?" he was asked.

"The judges say they can," was the
reply.

The authorities also thought that if
a grand jury returned a report in
favor of Holland, the approaching
assizes he could be taken there, but
T. C. Robinson, K. C., who is acting
for Holland, said that the jury would
return a bill of preliminary investigation
before a magistrate would be neces-
sary.

WHIP TAYLOR HAD
TO TAKE IT BACK
Made Charge Against Hon. Mr.
Brodeur, But Admits It Was
Unjustified.

Ottawa, April 6.—In the Commons today
Hon. L. E. Brodeur, minister of marine,
on a question of privilege, referred to a
charge made by George Taylor, the chief
conservative whip, on Friday evening,
that he had put into the public chest
and purchased ladies' blouses, cos-
tumes and cloaks at a cost of \$74 50. He
pointed out that Mr. Taylor had stated
he was quoting from the auditor-general's
report, yet in that report there was no
mention of the word "ladies." The ar-
ranger of the whole matter was Mr. Taylor
himself. He hoped Mr. Taylor would
withdraw and apologize.

Mr. Taylor admitted that the word
"ladies" did not appear in the auditor-
general's report, as quoted by him. Mr.
Brodeur expressed himself as being satis-
fied, and the matter dropped.

The House spent an hour and a half in
consequence, \$45,000,000 voted in committee
of supply in that brief period receiving
the approval of the whole House.

There was one division when the ap-
propriation of \$1,000,000 for Newmarket
Canal was reached. Major Currie, of
North York, and Mr. Middlebrook, of
North Grey, objected. The members were
called in and the appropriation was voted
on a division of 80 to 52.

E. C. POTTER DIES
IN CALIFORNIA
Was Builder and First President of the
Pere Marquette Railroad.

Saginaw, Mich., April 6.—Word was
received here Monday of the death of
the Ranch San Ysidro, near Santa
Barbara, Cal., of the venerable Dr. H.
C. Potter, Saginaw's grand old man,
founder and builder of the Pere Mar-
quette Railroad, banker, financier and
manager.

Dr. Potter's death was due to a
general paralysis, which set in soon
after the suicide of his son, H.
C. Potter, jun., in Detroit last win-
ter. The death of this son removed
the last of his family, and the aged
parent rapidly went to pieces after he
realized the full force of this shock.

Shortly after the funeral of his
son, Dr. Potter, accompanied by his
daughter-in-law, Mrs. William F.
Potter, of New York, and his grand-
daughter, Miss Sarah Potter, went
to California. They sojourned
several weeks in Pasadena and recently
returned to Saginaw, where he died
ten days ago. Dr. Potter commenced to
fall Thursday he suffered a severe
slinking apoplectic spell and passed
away at 4 o'clock Monday morning.

Dr. Potter's life was full of
tragedy. All of his children pre-
ceded him in death. In most in-
stances under distressing circum-
stances. Nellie M. Potter died
suddenly when young, while away at
school. William Farwell Potter ex-
posed himself to a fatal illness when
Potter died shortly after rising to
the position of president of the Long
Island Railroad and the last son, H. C.
Potter, jun., the Detroit banker, ended
his life a few months ago. Dr. Potter
was never informed that his son com-
mitted suicide.

While Dr. Potter was in his 86th year,
he having been born in Utica, N.Y.,
in 1823. His wife was Sarah A. Far-
well, daughter of John Farwell, a
prominent railroad builder, and she
died three years ago. Dr. Potter was
president of the Savings Bank of East
Saginaw from its founding in 1872 un-
til 1891.

He was, however, best known as
the founder and builder of the Flint
and Pere Marquette Railroad, which
celebrated its fiftieth anniversary of which was cele-
brated here two years ago on a lavish
scale.

Dr. Potter was associated with his
father-in-law, Samuel Farwell, in this
notable enterprise. Before this con-
struction work was attempted the
company originally formed failed and
Potter, Farwell and Capt. E. B. Ward
reorganized it, taking over the grants
from Congress.

While the legal entanglements of
the first company were being worked
out, Potter and others, including the
late Sanford Keeler, afterward prom-
inent in Chicago history, bored
for salt and laid the foundation for
this great Michigan industry. The
venture was a success and the com-
pany's market for 4,000 barrels of
salt made in Michigan. The first year
they turned out 6,000 barrels and
collected \$3,000 bounty from the state,
circumstances which caused the
legislature to repeal the bounty.

FATAL TAX RIOTS.
Monteleone, Calabria, April 7.—Four
men were killed and many others
wounded in a conflict in this town to-
day with the local police. The authori-
ties are endeavoring to collect new
taxes, which are exceedingly un-
popular. As a protest the people marched
through the streets in procession and
invaded the city hall. The police were
called out, whereupon the people
sounded the tocsin and a fierce riot
followed, in which the soldiers at-
tacked the people with their sabres.

JUMPED FROM CLIFF.
Naples, April 7.—A young man,
supposed to be an American, after
dining at Torreggata, climbed to the
top of a high cliff and threw himself
from a cliff yesterday. He was picked
up dead in a book found in his pocket
contained the inscription, "MacPhor-
son, Seattle." There is no other trace
of the man's identity.

WANTS AERIAL CRUISER.
Paris, April 7.—Gen. Piquart, minister
of war, has offered a prize of \$1,000
for the best plan for an aerial cruiser.
The condition provides for a steerable
ship which must be able to maintain a
speed of at least 81 miles an hour for
fifteen hours, with six passengers. Its
total volume is not to exceed 6,500 cubic
metres, its total length 50 metres, height
20 metres, and diameter through the
centre 30 metres.

STORM ON BLACK SEA.
Constantinople, April 7.—A storm has
been raging on the Black Sea for the
last two days. Several Turkish vessels
have been wrecked and a number of lives
have been lost.

It's Quite the
Thing to Give
Perfumes for Easter

Easter gift-giving is a growing
custom, and your gift is particu-
larly appropriate to the season,
especially if you select from our
stock.

We have the daintiest odors in both
foreign and domestic perfumes, in-
cluding Piver's new odors,
VIOLET REGIS AND ROSE
SOLEIL.

W. T. STRONG
DRUGGIST,
184 DUNDAS STREET.

A Perfect Filling Material

For decayed teeth, that is what
our ENAMEL FILLINGS are.
We can match the shade of
your teeth exactly, and can fill
them so that the filling is com-
pletely invisible. Besides
these fillings are just as per-
manent as gold or any other
material.

Western Dental Office
S. W. COR. RICHMOND AND
DUNDAS STS. PHONE 15.
40-1-1

1836 THE BANK OF 1909

British North America

73 Years in Business. Capital and Reserve Over \$7,000,000.

Money Earning
Money

Small weekly or
monthly deposits in
a Savings Account
soon count up

Interest compounded at highest current rates.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received.

THREE BRANCHES IN LONDON.
MAIN OFFICE, HAMILTON ROAD, MARKET SQUARE.
G. B. GERRARD, Manager.

Blood Diseases Cured

You Can Be Cured By Me Now Cheaper Than You Ever Hoped

These diseases if neglected or improperly treated
will form complications of other organs and the
results may be very serious. Our New Method Treatment
will eradicate all poison from the blood and
lead up all skin diseases, no matter whether the dis-
ease is hereditary or acquired.

We accept corals in cases only. We treat all dis-
eases of men, including Nervous Debility, Blood and
Skin Diseases, Varicose Veins, Chronic Complaints,
Kidney, Bladder and Other Diseases.

My very large practice enables me to cure you
now cheaper than you ever hoped.

GUARANTEE MONEY YOU PAY ME RE-
FUNDED ON DEMAND IF YOU ARE NOT CURED
AND SATISFIED. My certificate of guarantee in-
sures you of every dollar you pay me returned on
demand, if you are not completely and permanently
cured, so the trouble will never return, and you will
be satisfied, and it is because my well-tried effective
methods cure such a large per cent of cases that I
am able to give this guarantee.

Call for FREE CONSULTATION AND EXAM-
INATION or write for full information before taking
treatment, as you will find my charges lower and
better than elsewhere.

Address or call on DR. RHODES COMPANY, 61 West Fort Street, opposite
Postoffice, Detroit, Michigan.

BIG VICTORY FOR
U. S. LUMBER MEN

Succeed in Having Lumber Kept
on the Free List of
Tariff.

Washington, April 7.—The lumber-
men won their second victory today
in the tariff fight. The first, of course,
was in keeping the ways and means
committee from reporting a bill to
lumber on the free list. The latter vic-
tory was in voting down the Tawney
amendment for free rough lumber,
which would have imposed a duty of
10 to 15 per cent on the lumber.

The vote was 170 to 116, party allegiances being bad-
ly broken. It followed the passing of a
resolution striking out the counter-
vailing duty on lumber. Of course, the
vote is not final, since it is subject to
action in committee of the whole and by tel-
lers. Next Friday, however, the final
vote on the amendment will be taken
by roll call. In the meantime there
will be such a terrific struggle to pull
support this way, and that as has not
been seen at the capital for some time.

If the free lumber interests could make
off with four of the present majority
they would have a majority of one. It
is safe to say that the weak-kneed
members, who have voted against the
resolution according to their convictions,
will be more frantically pressed than
they have ever been before. A record
vote holds such horror for some way-
ward souls that there is no safe bet
on the outcome of the lumber schedule
next Friday. The moral effect of to-
day's victory will probably go a long
way towards giving the lumbermen
what they are fighting for.

An overwhelming majority was
mustered against an amendment by
Mr. Scott, of Kansas, taking hides
from the free list, and fixing a duty
upon them of ten per cent ad valorem.

TAXES THE SINGLE MEN

New Law Unanimously Voted With
Carnival Objection Only.

Sofia, April 7.—Many countries
have discussed the question of tax-
ing bachelors, but it has remained
for Bulgaria to impose such a tax.
The sobriety, at the instance of
an opposition deputy, has passed a
law compelling all bachelors over
20 years of age to pay an annual
tax of ten francs, which, with local
additions, really amounts to about
sixteen francs a year. Curious enough
the law was adopted unanimously.

To be taxed and beaten as well
for their bachelorhood proved too
much for the young men of Timovo,
who have addressed a petition to
the ministry of finance, declaring
that they will not pay the tax, but
tax, but praying that they may in
future be permitted to escape from
the shameful beatings of Pasting
Monday.

WALKS 300 MILES
TO TELL OF TRAGEDY

Mystery of Death in the North Woods
To Be Cleared Up.

Quebec, April 7.—The Belgian trans-
porter, Grasset, whose name has been
connected with a case of cannibalism a
few months ago in the country north
of Lake St. John and in the neigh-
borhood of Lake Chibogamou, arrived in
Quebec today in company with sub-
chief Lapointe, of the provincial police.
Grasset is a man of about 20 years

OLD PICTURE FRAMES
MADE LIKE NEW
THE DOMINION ART, FRAMES
AND MOUNTING COMPANY
26 DUNDAS STREET.

YOUR SPRING SUIT

You are beginning to think of your
spring suit. No need to discard it be-
cause dirty or out of shape. We can
clean or dye it, and it will look like
new again.

R. PARKER & CO.
Dyers and Cleaners.
400 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

DUTY ON BALLOONS.
Paris, April 7.—As a result of the
landing of German balloons in France
the Government has decided to col-
lect in the future a duty of \$1 on
every balloon of the average size com-
ing down in French territory. The
aeronauts will be held by the authori-
ties pending a satisfactory explanation
of their presence.

TURK EDITOR KILLED.
Constantinople, April 7.—Continent
Hassan Effendi, general editor of the
newspaper Serbesti, was shot and
killed by an unknown man as he was
entering his office today. A Govern-
ment official accompanying the editor
was wounded. The crime is believed to
be political. The Serbesti has been
carrying on a campaign against the
committee of union and progress.

TO VISIT CANADA.
London, April 7.—A Canadian is on
foot to organize a Parliamentary
meeting of Canada in the Autumn.
The idea was suggested by the
initiative in response to the expressed
desire of Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier
and members of the principal towns of
the Dominion. Premier Asquith is evin-
cing the strongest sympathy with the
proposal.

SUFFERED 5 YEARS
WITH RHEUMATISM

Unable to Work for a Year—
Cured by Gin Pills.

I have been troubled with Rheumatism
for 5 years, one which I have been un-
able to do any work whatever. Have
spent much money on other remedies un-
til I purchased from my druggist, L. T.
Best, Kingston, one box Gin Pills on his
recommendation. The result was beyond
my expectations. The first box ban-
ished all traces of Rheumatism. I now
keep Gin Pills in the house and take one
occasionally. My sincere thanks are due
you for your wonderful remedy which
has done so much for me.

Q. Q. VAN DUSEN, Kingston, Ont.

Friendly letters like the above, reach
us every day. No other remedy has
ever had so many unsolicited testi-
monials in so short a time. There can
be no question about it—Gin Pills do
cure the Kidneys. 60c. a box—8 for
\$2.50. A. J. Anderson & Co., Ltd.,
Dept. E, National Drug and Chemical
Company, Limited, Toronto.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

FEW OFFERINGS AND PRICES FIRM

Hay Goes to \$11.50 Per Ton Highest in Several Weeks

Potato Market.

There was a windy time on the market this morning, and at times the breeze threatened to overturn loads of hay and everything else.

The offerings were not at all great, but prices were very firm. Hay was quoted at \$10.50 to \$11.50 per ton, several men realizing the higher price. This was somewhat of a boost over the figures of the past few weeks.

Straw was dull at \$6 per ton.

A few loads of oats were brought in, prices ranging from \$1.45 to \$1.48 per cwt. Bidding was brisk and all loads sold readily. One load of seed corn was sold for \$6 a bushel.

Ex-Ald. Thomas Bentstead, of Strathroy, was in the city today visiting his daughter. He says that there is a very good supply of potatoes around Strathroy, but that shipments are being made to Detroit and Chicago, and that the supply will soon be exhausted. The price in Strathroy is \$12 a bag.

The maple syrup season is practically finished, as according to the farmers, the sap will cease to flow, owing to the warm weather.

Following are the current prices here:

Grain.

Following are today's prices:

Wheat, per bu. 1.37 to 1.43
Oats, per cwt. 1.24 to 1.28
Corn, per cwt. 1.25 to 1.35
Peas, per bu. 75 to 80
Soybeans, per cwt. 1.25 to 1.30
Clover, per cwt. 1.05 to 1.10

Hides and Wool.

Wool, washed, lb. 17 to 18
Wool, unwashed, lb. 15 to 16
Hides, No. 1, lb. 8 to 9
Hides, No. 2, lb. 7 to 8
Hides, No. 3, lb. 6 to 7
Hides, No. 4, lb. 5 to 6
Hides, No. 5, lb. 4 to 5
Hides, No. 6, lb. 3 to 4
Hides, No. 7, lb. 2 to 3
Hides, No. 8, lb. 1 to 2
Hides, No. 9, lb. 10 to 11
Hides, No. 10, lb. 12 to 13
Hides, No. 11, lb. 14 to 15
Hides, No. 12, lb. 16 to 17
Hides, No. 13, lb. 18 to 19
Hides, No. 14, lb. 20 to 21
Hides, No. 15, lb. 22 to 23
Hides, No. 16, lb. 24 to 25
Hides, No. 17, lb. 26 to 27
Hides, No. 18, lb. 28 to 29
Hides, No. 19, lb. 30 to 31
Hides, No. 20, lb. 32 to 33
Hides, No. 21, lb. 34 to 35
Hides, No. 22, lb. 36 to 37
Hides, No. 23, lb. 38 to 39
Hides, No. 24, lb. 40 to 41
Hides, No. 25, lb. 42 to 43
Hides, No. 26, lb. 44 to 45
Hides, No. 27, lb. 46 to 47
Hides, No. 28, lb. 48 to 49
Hides, No. 29, lb. 50 to 51
Hides, No. 30, lb. 52 to 53
Hides, No. 31, lb. 54 to 55
Hides, No. 32, lb. 56 to 57
Hides, No. 33, lb. 58 to 59
Hides, No. 34, lb. 60 to 61
Hides, No. 35, lb. 62 to 63
Hides, No. 36, lb. 64 to 65
Hides, No. 37, lb. 66 to 67
Hides, No. 38, lb. 68 to 69
Hides, No. 39, lb. 70 to 71
Hides, No. 40, lb. 72 to 73
Hides, No. 41, lb. 74 to 75
Hides, No. 42, lb. 76 to 77
Hides, No. 43, lb. 78 to 79
Hides, No. 44, lb. 80 to 81
Hides, No. 45, lb. 82 to 83
Hides, No. 46, lb. 84 to 85
Hides, No. 47, lb. 86 to 87
Hides, No. 48, lb. 88 to 89
Hides, No. 49, lb. 90 to 91
Hides, No. 50, lb. 92 to 93
Hides, No. 51, lb. 94 to 95
Hides, No. 52, lb. 96 to 97
Hides, No. 53, lb. 98 to 99
Hides, No. 54, lb. 100 to 101
Hides, No. 55, lb. 102 to 103
Hides, No. 56, lb. 104 to 105
Hides, No. 57, lb. 106 to 107
Hides, No. 58, lb. 108 to 109
Hides, No. 59, lb. 110 to 111
Hides, No. 60, lb. 112 to 113
Hides, No. 61, lb. 114 to 115
Hides, No. 62, lb. 116 to 117
Hides, No. 63, lb. 118 to 119
Hides, No. 64, lb. 120 to 121
Hides, No. 65, lb. 122 to 123
Hides, No. 66, lb. 124 to 125
Hides, No. 67, lb. 126 to 127
Hides, No. 68, lb. 128 to 129
Hides, No. 69, lb. 130 to 131
Hides, No. 70, lb. 132 to 133
Hides, No. 71, lb. 134 to 135
Hides, No. 72, lb. 136 to 137
Hides, No. 73, lb. 138 to 139
Hides, No. 74, lb. 140 to 141
Hides, No. 75, lb. 142 to 143
Hides, No. 76, lb. 144 to 145
Hides, No. 77, lb. 146 to 147
Hides, No. 78, lb. 148 to 149
Hides, No. 79, lb. 150 to 151
Hides, No. 80, lb. 152 to 153
Hides, No. 81, lb. 154 to 155
Hides, No. 82, lb. 156 to 157
Hides, No. 83, lb. 158 to 159
Hides, No. 84, lb. 160 to 161
Hides, No. 85, lb. 162 to 163
Hides, No. 86, lb. 164 to 165
Hides, No. 87, lb. 166 to 167
Hides, No. 88, lb. 168 to 169
Hides, No. 89, lb. 170 to 171
Hides, No. 90, lb. 172 to 173
Hides, No. 91, lb. 174 to 175
Hides, No. 92, lb. 176 to 177
Hides, No. 93, lb. 178 to 179
Hides, No. 94, lb. 180 to 181
Hides, No. 95, lb. 182 to 183
Hides, No. 96, lb. 184 to 185
Hides, No. 97, lb. 186 to 187
Hides, No. 98, lb. 188 to 189
Hides, No. 99, lb. 190 to 191
Hides, No. 100, lb. 192 to 193
Hides, No. 101, lb. 194 to 195
Hides, No. 102, lb. 196 to 197
Hides, No. 103, lb. 198 to 199
Hides, No. 104, lb. 200 to 201
Hides, No. 105, lb. 202 to 203
Hides, No. 106, lb. 204 to 205
Hides, No. 107, lb. 206 to 207
Hides, No. 108, lb. 208 to 209
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Hides, No. 112, lb. 216 to 217
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Hides, No. 114, lb. 220 to 221
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Hides, No. 116, lb. 224 to 225
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Hides, No. 124, lb. 240 to 241
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Hides, No. 126, lb. 244 to 245
Hides, No. 127, lb. 246 to 247
Hides, No. 128, lb. 248 to 249
Hides, No. 129, lb. 250 to 251
Hides, No. 130, lb. 252 to 253
Hides, No. 131, lb. 254 to 255
Hides, No. 132, lb. 256 to 257
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Hides, No. 143, lb. 278 to 279
Hides, No. 144, lb. 280 to 281
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Hides, No. 146, lb. 284 to 285
Hides, No. 147, lb. 286 to 287
Hides, No. 148, lb. 288 to 289
Hides, No. 149, lb. 290 to 291
Hides, No. 150, lb. 292 to 293
Hides, No. 151, lb. 294 to 295
Hides, No. 152, lb. 296 to 297
Hides, No. 153, lb. 298 to 299
Hides, No. 154, lb. 300 to 301
Hides, No. 155, lb. 302 to 303
Hides, No. 156, lb. 304 to 305
Hides, No. 157, lb. 306 to 307
Hides, No. 158, lb. 308 to 309
Hides, No. 159, lb. 310 to 311
Hides, No. 160, lb. 312 to 313
Hides, No. 161, lb. 314 to 315
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Hides, No. 171, lb. 334 to 335
Hides, No. 172, lb. 336 to 337
Hides, No. 173, lb. 338 to 339
Hides, No. 174, lb. 340 to 341
Hides, No. 175, lb. 342 to 343
Hides, No. 176, lb. 344 to 345
Hides, No. 177, lb. 346 to 347
Hides, No. 178, lb. 348 to 349
Hides, No. 179, lb. 350 to 351
Hides, No. 180, lb. 352 to 353
Hides, No. 181, lb. 354 to 355
Hides, No. 182, lb. 356 to 357
Hides, No. 183, lb. 358 to 359
Hides, No. 184, lb. 360 to 361
Hides, No. 185, lb. 362 to 363
Hides, No. 186, lb. 364 to 365
Hides, No. 187, lb. 366 to 367
Hides, No. 188, lb. 368 to 369
Hides, No. 189, lb. 370 to 371
Hides, No. 190, lb. 372 to 373
Hides, No. 191, lb. 374 to 375
Hides, No. 192, lb. 376 to 377
Hides, No. 193, lb. 378 to 379
Hides, No. 194, lb. 380 to 381
Hides, No. 195, lb. 382 to 383
Hides, No. 196, lb. 384 to 385
Hides, No. 197, lb. 386 to 387
Hides, No. 198, lb. 388 to 389
Hides, No. 199, lb. 390 to 391
Hides, No. 200, lb. 392 to 393
Hides, No. 201, lb. 394 to 395
Hides, No. 202, lb. 396 to 397
Hides, No. 203, lb. 398 to 399
Hides, No. 204, lb. 400 to 401
Hides, No. 205, lb. 402 to 403
Hides, No. 206, lb. 404 to 405
Hides, No. 207, lb. 406 to 407
Hides, No. 208, lb. 408 to 409
Hides, No. 209, lb. 410 to 411
Hides, No. 210, lb. 412 to 413
Hides, No. 211, lb. 414 to 415
Hides, No. 212, lb. 416 to 417
Hides, No. 213, lb. 418 to 419
Hides, No. 214, lb. 420 to 421
Hides, No. 215, lb. 422 to 423
Hides, No. 216, lb. 424 to 425
Hides, No. 217, lb. 426 to 427
Hides, No. 218, lb. 428 to 429
Hides, No. 219, lb. 430 to 431
Hides, No. 220, lb. 432 to 433
Hides, No. 221, lb. 434 to 435
Hides, No. 222, lb. 436 to 437
Hides, No. 223, lb. 438 to 439
Hides, No. 224, lb. 440 to 441
Hides, No. 225, lb. 442 to 443
Hides, No. 226, lb. 444 to 445
Hides, No. 227, lb. 446 to 447
Hides, No. 228, lb. 448 to 449
Hides, No. 229, lb. 450 to 451
Hides, No. 230, lb. 452 to 453
Hides, No. 231, lb. 454 to 455
Hides, No. 232, lb. 456 to 457
Hides, No. 233, lb. 458 to 459
Hides, No. 234, lb. 460 to 461
Hides, No. 235, lb. 462 to 463
Hides, No. 236, lb. 464 to 465
Hides, No. 237, lb. 466 to 467
Hides, No. 238, lb. 468 to 469
Hides, No. 239, lb. 470 to 471
Hides, No. 240, lb. 472 to 473
Hides, No. 241, lb. 474 to 475
Hides, No. 242, lb. 476 to 477
Hides, No. 243, lb. 478 to 479
Hides, No. 244, lb. 480 to 481
Hides, No. 245, lb. 482 to 483
Hides, No. 246, lb. 484 to 485
Hides, No. 247, lb. 486 to 487
Hides, No. 248, lb. 488 to 489
Hides, No. 249, lb. 490 to 491
Hides, No. 250, lb. 492 to 493
Hides, No. 251, lb. 494 to 495
Hides, No. 252, lb. 496 to 497
Hides, No. 253, lb. 498 to 499
Hides, No. 254, lb. 500 to 501
Hides, No. 255, lb. 502 to 503
Hides, No. 256, lb. 504 to 505
Hides, No. 257, lb. 506 to 507
Hides, No. 258, lb. 508 to 509
Hides, No. 259, lb. 510 to 511
Hides, No. 260, lb. 512 to 513
Hides, No. 261, lb. 514 to 515
Hides, No. 262, lb. 516 to 517
Hides, No. 263, lb. 518 to 519
Hides, No. 264, lb. 520 to 521
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Hides, No. 281, lb. 554 to 555
Hides, No. 282, lb. 556 to 557
Hides, No. 283, lb. 558 to 559
Hides, No. 284, lb. 560 to 561
Hides, No. 285, lb. 562 to 563
Hides, No. 286, lb. 564 to 565
Hides, No. 287, lb. 566 to 567
Hides, No. 288, lb. 568 to 569
Hides, No. 289, lb. 570 to 571
Hides, No. 290, lb. 572 to 573
Hides, No. 291, lb. 574 to 575
Hides, No. 292, lb. 576 to 577
Hides, No. 293, lb. 578 to 579
Hides, No. 294, lb. 580 to 581
Hides, No. 295, lb. 582 to 583
Hides, No. 296, lb. 584 to 585
Hides, No. 297, lb. 586 to 587
Hides, No. 298, lb. 588 to 589
Hides, No. 299, lb. 590 to 591
Hides, No. 300, lb. 592 to 593
Hides, No. 301, lb. 594 to 595
Hides, No. 302, lb. 596 to 597
Hides, No. 303, lb. 598 to 599
Hides, No. 304, lb. 600 to 601
Hides, No. 305, lb. 602 to 603
Hides, No. 306, lb. 604 to 605
Hides, No. 307, lb. 606 to 607
Hides, No. 308, lb. 608 to 609
Hides, No. 309, lb. 610 to 611
Hides, No. 310, lb. 612 to 613
Hides, No. 311, lb. 614 to 615
Hides, No. 312, lb. 616 to 617
Hides, No. 313, lb. 618 to 619
Hides, No. 314, lb. 620 to 621
Hides, No. 315, lb. 622 to 623
Hides, No. 316, lb. 624 to 625
Hides, No. 317, lb. 626 to 627
Hides, No. 318, lb. 628 to 629
Hides, No. 319, lb. 630 to 631
Hides, No. 320, lb. 632 to 633
Hides, No. 321, lb. 634 to 635
Hides, No. 322, lb. 636 to 637
Hides, No. 323, lb. 638 to 639
Hides, No. 324, lb. 640 to 641
Hides, No. 325, lb. 642 to 643
Hides, No. 326, lb. 644 to 645
Hides, No. 327, lb. 646 to 647
Hides, No. 328, lb. 648 to 649
Hides, No. 329, lb. 650 to 651
Hides, No. 330, lb. 652 to 653
Hides, No. 331, lb. 654 to 655
Hides, No. 332, lb. 656 to 657
Hides, No. 333, lb. 658 to 659
Hides, No. 334, lb. 660 to 661
Hides, No. 335, lb. 662 to 663
Hides, No. 336, lb. 664 to 665
Hides, No. 337, lb. 666 to 667
Hides, No. 338, lb. 668 to 669
Hides, No. 339, lb. 670 to 671
Hides, No. 340, lb. 672 to 673
Hides, No. 341, lb. 674 to 675
Hides, No. 342, lb. 676 to 677
Hides, No. 343, lb. 678 to 679
Hides, No. 344, lb. 680 to 681
Hides, No. 345, lb. 682 to 683
Hides, No. 346, lb. 684 to 685
Hides, No. 347, lb. 686 to 687
Hides, No. 348, lb. 688 to 689
Hides, No. 349, lb. 690 to 691
Hides, No. 350, lb. 692 to 693
Hides, No. 351, lb. 694 to 695
Hides, No. 352, lb. 696 to 697
Hides, No. 353, lb. 698 to 699
Hides, No. 354, lb. 700 to 701
Hides, No. 355, lb. 702 to 703
Hides, No. 356, lb. 704 to 705
Hides, No. 357, lb. 706 to 707
Hides, No. 358, lb. 708 to 709
Hides, No. 359, lb. 710 to 711
Hides, No. 360, lb. 712 to 713
Hides, No. 361, lb. 714 to 715
Hides, No. 362, lb. 716 to 717
Hides, No. 363, lb. 718 to 719
Hides, No. 364, lb. 720 to 721
Hides, No. 365, lb. 722 to 723
Hides, No. 366, lb. 724 to 725
Hides, No. 367, lb. 726 to 727
Hides, No. 368, lb. 728 to 729
Hides, No. 369, lb. 730 to 731
Hides, No. 370, lb. 732 to 733
Hides, No. 371, lb. 734 to 735
Hides, No. 372, lb. 736 to 737
Hides, No. 373, lb. 738 to 739
Hides, No. 374, lb. 740 to 741
Hides, No. 375, lb. 742 to 743
Hides, No. 376, lb. 744 to 745
Hides, No. 377, lb. 746 to 747
Hides, No. 378, lb. 748 to 749
Hides, No. 379, lb. 750 to 751
Hides, No. 380, lb. 752 to 753
Hides, No. 381, lb. 754 to 755
Hides, No. 382, lb. 756 to 757
Hides, No. 383, lb. 758 to 759
Hides, No. 384, lb. 760 to 761
Hides, No. 385, lb. 762 to 763
Hides, No. 386, lb. 764 to 765
Hides, No. 387, lb. 766 to 767
Hides, No. 388, lb. 768 to 769
Hides, No. 389, lb. 770 to 771
Hides, No. 390, lb. 772 to 773
Hides, No. 391, lb. 774 to 775
Hides, No. 392, lb. 776 to 777
Hides, No. 393, lb. 778 to 779
Hides, No. 394, lb. 780 to 781
Hides, No. 395, lb. 782 to 783
Hides, No. 396, lb. 784 to 785
Hides, No. 397, lb. 786 to 787
Hides, No. 398, lb. 788 to 789
Hides, No. 399, lb. 790 to 791
Hides, No. 400, lb. 792 to 793
Hides, No. 401, lb. 794 to 795
Hides, No. 402, lb. 796 to 797
Hides, No. 403, lb. 798 to 799
Hides, No. 404, lb. 800 to 801
Hides, No. 405, lb. 802 to 803
Hides, No. 406, lb. 804 to 805
Hides, No. 407, lb. 806 to 807
Hides, No. 408, lb. 808 to 809
Hides, No. 409, lb. 810 to 811
Hides, No. 410, lb. 812 to 813
Hides, No. 411, lb. 814 to 815
Hides, No. 412, lb. 816 to 817
Hides, No. 413, lb. 818 to 819
Hides, No. 414, lb. 820 to 821
Hides, No. 415, lb. 822 to 823
Hides, No. 416, lb. 824 to 825
Hides, No. 417, lb. 826 to 827
Hides, No. 418, lb. 828 to 829
Hides, No. 419, lb. 830 to 831
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Hides, No. 421, lb. 834 to 835
Hides, No. 422, lb. 836 to 837
Hides, No. 423, lb. 838 to 839
Hides, No. 424, lb. 840 to 841
Hides, No. 425, lb. 842 to 843
Hides, No. 426, lb. 844 to 845
Hides, No. 427, lb. 846 to 847
Hides, No. 428, lb. 848 to 849
Hides, No. 429, lb. 850 to 851
Hides, No. 430, lb. 852 to 853
Hides, No. 431, lb. 854 to 855
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Hides, No. 445, lb. 882 to 883
Hides, No. 446, lb. 884 to 885
Hides, No. 447, lb. 886 to 887
Hides, No. 448, lb. 888 to 889
Hides, No. 449, lb. 890 to 891
Hides, No. 450, lb. 892 to 893
Hides, No. 451, lb. 894 to 895
Hides, No. 452, lb. 896 to 897
Hides, No. 453, lb. 898 to 899
Hides, No. 454, lb. 900 to 901
Hides, No. 455, lb. 902 to 903
Hides, No. 456, lb. 904 to 905
Hides, No. 457, lb. 906 to 907
Hides, No. 458, lb. 908 to 909
Hides, No. 459, lb. 910 to 911
Hides, No. 460, lb. 912 to 913
Hides, No. 461, lb. 914 to 915
Hides, No. 462, lb. 916 to 917
Hides, No. 463, lb. 918 to 919
Hides, No. 464, lb. 920 to 921
Hides, No. 465, lb. 922 to 923
Hides, No. 466, lb. 924 to 925
Hides, No. 467, lb. 926 to 927
Hides, No. 468, lb. 928 to 929
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Hides, No. 474, lb. 940 to 941
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Hides, No. 476, lb. 944 to 945
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Hides, No. 478, lb. 948 to 949
Hides, No. 479, lb. 950 to 951
Hides, No. 480, lb. 952 to 953
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Hides, No. 492, lb. 976 to 977
Hides, No. 493, lb. 978 to 979
Hides, No. 494, lb. 980 to 981
Hides, No. 495, lb. 982 to 983
Hides, No. 496, lb. 984 to 985
Hides, No. 497, lb. 986 to 987
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Hides, No. 499, lb. 990 to 991
Hides, No. 500, lb. 992 to 993
Hides, No. 501, lb. 994 to 995
Hides, No. 502, lb. 996 to 997
Hides, No. 503, lb. 998 to 999
Hides, No. 504, lb. 1000 to 1001
Hides, No. 505, lb. 1002 to 1003
Hides, No. 506, lb. 1004 to 1005
Hides, No. 507, lb. 1006 to 1007
Hides, No. 508, lb. 1008 to 1009
Hides, No. 509, lb. 1010 to 1011
Hides, No. 510, lb. 1012 to 1013
Hides, No. 511, lb. 1014 to 1015
Hides, No. 512,

