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GREAT BRITAIN WINS NORTH SEA CASE; FIRING ON BRITISH TRAWLERS UNJUSTIFIED; ROJESTVENSKY SCORED FOR HEARTLESSNESS

Report Says No Hostility Was Shown Russians by the Sailing Fleet.

Blame Panic in the Baltic Squadron to Message From a Transport.

Paris, Feb. 25. — The decision of the international commission of inquiry into the North Sea incident was officially announced at the closing session of the committee. The decision sets forth at considerable length the circumstances and incidents and gives the opinion of the admirals on the various points involved.

The decision says the delay of the Russian transport Kamschatka following the breakdown of her machinery was perhaps the cause of the incident. The commander of the Kamschatka signaled to Admiral Rojestvensky during the evening that he had been attacked.

The admiral, therefore, had reason to believe he might be attacked, and gave orders for strict vigilance against the possible approach of torpedo boats. The majority of the commission considers that Admiral Rojestvensky's orders were not excessive in time of war, particularly under the circumstances, and that he had every reason to consider the situation very alarming.

"THE COMMISSIONERS," THE DECISION SAYS, "RECOGNIZE UNANIMOUSLY THAT THE FISHING FLEET COMMITTED NO HOSTILE ACT, AND THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMISSIONERS BEING OF THE OPINION THAT THERE WERE NOT EITHER AMONG THE FISHING BOATS, OR IN THEIR VICINITY ANY TORPEDO BOATS, THE OPENING OF FIRE BY ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY WAS NOT JUSTIFIED."

The decision further says the Russian commissioner did not share in the latter opinion.

"In any event," the decision continues, "the commissioners are glad to recognize unanimously that Admiral Rojestvensky personally did all he could from the commencement to the end to prevent the trawlers from being the object of fire by the Russian squadron."

Concerning the squadron's proceeding without assisting the damaged trawlers, the decision says:

"The commissioners are unanimous that under the circumstances preceding and following the incident, that there was such uncertainty concerning the danger to the squadron as to warrant Admiral Rojestvensky in continuing his route.

"However, the majority regrets that the admiral did not inform the neighboring maritime powers of what had occurred."

The decision concludes as follows: "The commissioners declare that their views as formulated are not of a nature to cast any disrespect upon the military valor nor upon the sentiments of humanity of Admiral Rojestvensky and the personnel of his squadron."



ADMIRAL BEAUMONT,
Who Represented Britain on the North Sea Commission.



ADMIRAL FOURNIER,
of the French navy, president of the International Commission on the North Sea incident.

FOREIGNERS RIOT AT MONTREAL

Serious Fight Between Italians and Russians in the C. P. R. Angus Shops.

Montreal, Feb. 25. — A riot, which may result fatally, broke out this morning at the Angus shops of the C. P. R., in the east end of the city, Italian and Russian workmen being the opposing parties.

It seems that there had been bad blood for some time between the two nationalities, the Italians seeming to resent the presence of the Russians. Shovels, pickaxes and other implements were used as weapons, and before the fight was stopped two were so seriously injured that they may die. Others sustained slight injuries.

IS GOOD WHEAT LAND

Hays Tells of Route To Be Followed by the G. T. Pacific.

Montreal, Feb. 25. — Mr. Charles M. Hays, president of the G. T. P. Railway, was the guest of the Canada Club at dinner last night, after which he delivered an address on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway plans. With the aid of a map he traced the course which the new road would follow in crossing the continent. He said the surveyors had found the land in the Northwest through which the railway will run, of a very productive quality, and it is estimated that in wheat-producing will yield 30 bushels to the acre.

A FATAL EXPLOSION

A Hamilton Woman Victim of an Experiment by Her Husband.

Hamilton, Feb. 25. — Mrs. George Sims, 139 Canada street, died at the city hospital here this morning as a result of injuries received yesterday by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder. Mrs. Sims' husband was experimenting with a new kind of smokeless powder, which he invented, and was trying some of it in a pan in front of the stove, when it exploded. Mrs. Sims, who was standing near, received the full furce of the explosion, and was so severely burned that her injuries resulted fatally this morning.

THE M. C. R. WILL BORE

No Joint Building of a Tunnel Beneath the Detroit River.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 25.—It can be authoritatively stated that there will be no joint building of a tunnel under the Detroit River. The Michigan Central will construct the double steel bore if this is a possibility, and it is believed it is. If the other roads, the Pere Marquette, the Wabash, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, desire to utilize it they will be able to do so by paying a reasonable remuneration for the use thereof.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Westerly Winds; Fair

London, Saturday, Feb. 25.
Sun rises..7:01 a.m. Moon rises..12:08 a.m.
Sun sets...6:00 p.m. Moon sets...10:44 a.m.

Toronto, Feb. 24, 8 p.m. — Mild weather has prevailed in nearly all parts of Canada today, with unseasonably high temperature in Southern Alberta and Western Assiniboia. Light falls of snow and sleet have occurred in Western Nova Scotia.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 18 below—4; Port Simpson, 36—48; Victoria, 44—52; Kamloops, 34—40; Calgary, 22—50; Qu'Appelle, 24—38; Winnipeg, 30—38; Port Arthur, 10—40; Parry Sound, 26—40; Toronto, 16—36; Ottawa, 12—30; Montreal, 10—26; Quebec, 10—26; St. John, 24—26; Halifax, 20—26.

Local temperatures: Highest, 34 above; lowest, 26 above.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	36	32	Fair
Winnipeg	12	12	Clear
Parry Sound	26	24	Cloudy
Toronto	22	20	Cloudy
Ottawa	10	4	Fair
Montreal	14	8	Fair
Quebec	18	10	Cloudy
Father Point	18	10	Snow

FORECASTS.

Cloudy and mild with light local falls of sleet or rain.

Sunday—Westerly winds and fair.

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather continues quite mild throughout the Northwest Territories. It is milder over the greater part of Ontario, and moderately cold in Quebec. Snow and sleet continue to fall at intervals in the Maritime Provinces, with no very good prospect of much change.

KILLED WHILE PLAYING HOCKEY

Alexandria Man Receives Blow on Head and Dies Immediately After.

Alexandria, Ont., Feb. 25. — Alicide Lawrin, aged 24 years, of Alexandria, son of A. Lawrin, veterinary surgeon, of this place, was killed in a hockey game last night at Maxville. The young man, who was a printer, in the employ of the Glengarian, of Alexandria, went to Maxville last night with the Alexandria hockey team, to play the Maxvilles. In the midst of the game he was struck on the head, it is said, by a hockey stick, in the hands of one of the Maxvilles, and died almost immediately after.

THE RECOUNT APPEAL

Conservatives Trying to Wipe Out Cameron's Majority of Two.

Toronto, Feb. 25. — The appeal in the West Huron recount was commenced this morning before Justice Maclennan. The appeal is on six ballots, some torn and disfigured, also on all the ballots in subdivision 4, Goderich. All of these were numbered on the back by the returning officer. The result of the recount before Judge Doyle gave M. G. Cameron a majority of 2. E. L. Dickson appears for Dudley Holmes, and H. Moat and J. L. Kilborn represent Mr. Cameron.

RUSS CAVALRY ROUTED

New Chwang Full of Rumors of a Battle Along the Hun.

Mukden, Feb. 25.—An action in the center opened at 8:30 this morning with siege guns. The firing of field guns continued throughout the day.

New Chwang, Feb. 24, via Tien Tsin, Feb. 25.—About three hundred Russians were again reported at a small village north of Niuchiatun on the night of Feb. 23, crossing the Liao River. This morning foreigners residing here were warned not to venture on the west bank of the Liao River, owing to the activity of scouting parties on both sides. Russian agents clothed as Chinese are everywhere.

New Chwang, Feb. 25, 10 a.m., via Tien Tsin.—It is announced that a cavalry detachment of 300 Russians was routed at Liuchiawopu, 14 miles southwest of Hsinmingtun on the evening of Feb. 23. The Russians scattered in the direction of Hsinmingtun.

New Chwang is full of rumors of an impending battle upon the Hun River. The unusually warm weather will probably lead to active military operations.

Dover, Eng., Feb. 25. — The third Russian Pacific squadron commanded by Rear-Admiral Nebogatoff, passed here this morning heading westward.

Tokio, Feb. 25. — The German steamer Severus, bound for Vladivostock with a cargo of Cardiff coal, was seized yesterday.

SHOOTS UP STREET CAR

A Man Tries to Open a Bottle of Champagne With a Bullet.

Chicago, Feb. 25. — A bottle of champagne and a huge revolver produced in a West Lake street car early today created a panic among the passengers, drove the motorman and conductor, badly frightened, from their posts, and resulted in the arrest of H. D. Boyington and H. B. Benjamin on charges of disorderly conduct and carrying concealed weapons.

Boyington, who is wealthy, was returning to Austin from down town. After trying to pay their fares with checks, he and his companion became angered at the conductor and maintained a hostile attitude toward him, until Forty-eighth avenue was reached. Then he was invited to have a drink, one of the men producing a bottle of champagne.

"I don't care for any," said the conductor, but the men insisted on opening the bottle.

Accordingly the bottle was set on the stove and Mr. Boyington, producing a revolver, endeavored to shoot the neck off the bottle. After the first shot he and Benjamin were the only ones in the car. The bullet tore its way along the car and out through a window, followed by the passengers, the motorman and the conductor.

British Ship Ashore.

Washington, Feb. 25.—A dispatch received at the life saving service today says that the British steamer Bangor has gone ashore half a mile south of Little Island station near Norfolk, Va. The life saving crew boarded her early today, but the crew of 23 declined to leave the vessel.

CLARENCE DONALDSON IS STILL IN CRITICAL STATE

Peritonitis Developed and Doctors Could Not Operate—Looking for Assailant.

Little Clarence Donaldson, the 8-year-old Simcoe street boy, who, as announced in yesterday's Advertiser, was so brutally kicked on the way to school by some unknown man, is lying at death's door in Victoria Hospital.

The unfortunate incident was being discussed throughout the city last night, so unusual and so sad were the circumstances surrounding it, and so unwarranted was the act of the unknown man. The police are actively searching for the latter. Citizens, especially in the south end of the city, and in the neighborhood where the bright little fellow is well known, have seldom been roused to such a height of indignation.

Several of the child's little companions were with him when he was injured. They say that they were all riding upon a light sleigh shortly before 9 o'clock in the morning, on the way to school, when a railway lorrie passed. Attracted, no doubt, as children always are, by the sight of the big, flat sleigh and the heavy Clyde horses, they at once ran after it. There was only one other person beside the driver, on the lorrie in question, a man sitting at the back with his legs hanging over the side. The children naturally took scarcely any notice of the fellow, being intent on their play, and not anticipating any evil. Little Clarence happened to be the nearest to the man and, as he started to clamber onto the slow-moving sleigh, the fellow swung his foot, striking the child a violent blow in the stomach. The child suffered intensely, but being full of pluck, put on a brave face and continued his way to school.

A remarkable part of the sad affair is the fact that the plucky little child remained in school all morning. His teacher, Miss Morris, noticed that he was ill, and gave him permission to go home, but, although he was taken violently ill three times during the morning, he refused to do so. When the schoolbell rang at noon, Clarence was so ill that he was unable to make his way home alone, and he was taken thither by a number of his schoolmates. Drs. Drake and John D. Wilson were at once called in by the lad's mother, and they found him in an almost lifeless condition. They at once had him removed to Victoria Hospital, where his condition grew rapidly worse. For a while his life was despaired of, but he rallied later on. There is a bad rupture in the abdomen and internal hemorrhage has set in. The physicians intended to operate on him in the evening, but on account of peritonitis, were unable to do so. About midnight, it was reported by the attendants that the child's condition was somewhat improved, but the chances are still against recovery. There was no change in his condition this morning.

Crown Attorney McKillop was notified yesterday, and the whole machinery of the police was set in motion to discover the perpetrator of the foul deed. The detectives are working on the case this morning. The law provides heavy penalties for such an offense, and if the poor child dies, the offender will, of course, have to face a charge of manslaughter.

There is a possibility that the man who inflicted the injury was under the influence of liquor. Several of the children who were with Clarence say the man on the lorrie appeared to be intoxicated, as he could not sit erect and was rolling from side to side.

GREAT FIRE AT HOT SPRINGS

75 Buildings Destroyed at Loss of $1,500,000, and 1,000 Citizens Are Homeless.

Hot Springs, Ark., Feb. 25. — Fire, early today, destroyed more than seventy-five buildings in the southern portion of the city. A high wind prevailed and the water supply failed.

There are 1,000 people homeless, including many visitors.

The estimated loss is placed at a million and a half dollars. The fire burned for more than eight hours.

The fire was checked at the Methodist Church, the district where the Hotel Moody was located having been entirely destroyed. The burned section comprises about one-fiftieth of the entire area of the city and was occupied almost exclusively by the poorer classes. The main hotels, the Eastman Park, and Arlington, are safe, and also both railway stations. The fire was in the southern part of the city, the northern limit being the Methodist Church.

Three or more lives are reported to have been lost.

The fire started at 3:30 o'clock this morning in the Grand Central Hotel, at the corner of Central avenue and Chappel street, in the southern part of the city. A high wind was blowing and the flames quickly spread to the south and west. The Plateau Hotel, the Hotel Moody, the Garner flats, and several lodging houses were quickly destroyed.

The fire department rendered good service until 6 o'clock, when the water pressure gave out and the threatened area was left to the mercy of the flames. Duffie's general store, one of the largest in the city, is a total loss. About one hundred houses were destroyed before the flames were checked. The district between Quachita avenue and Prospect street, was swept by the flames.

More than two thousand people are homeless. Fortunately, the cold weather has passed and springlike temperature prevails. The streets are filled with merchandise taken from stores in the threatened district.

The charred bodies of three women are reported to have been found in the ruins of the Grand Central Hotel.

JULIA MARLOWE IN PERIL.

Train Carrying Troupe Has Narrow Escape From Bad Accident.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Feb. 25. — The E. H. Sothern-Julia Marlowe "Romeo and Juliet" Company and three carloads of other passengers had a narrow escape recently in a remarkable wreck which occurred to the Pennsylvania Flyer from Philadelphia to this city.

The Flyer was running at a high rate of speed along the Susquehanna River bank near Retreat when the tire of one of the forward driving wheels of the engine come off and broke the driving rod. At one revolution of the wheel this broken rod tore out the side of the boiler and the engine came to a stop within half a minute.

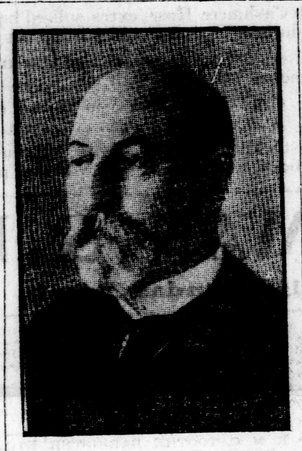
Had the rod plunged into the ties the engine would have been hurled over into the river and pulled the four cars after it.

Chronic Cabinet Crisis.

Budapest, Feb. 25. — Count Julius Andrassy has returned here after another unsatisfactory audience with the Emperor-King at Vienna. The cabinet crisis continues, Francis Joseph, it is stated, having declined to entertain either the military or the economic demands of the Independence party.

Succession Duties.

Toronto, Feb. 25. — In connection with the report from Hamilton that the Ontario Government had issued a writ to recover an unstated amount for succession duties on the estate of the late Henry Kuntz, brewer, it was said at the succession duties department today that the action was instituted when the price paid by the syndicate for the Kuntz brewery became known. That price was much higher than the value of the property as estimated when the Government received $4,000 succession duties from the estate some time ago.



REAR-ADMIRAL DAVIS,
Of the United States Navy, One of the North Sea Commissioners.

RUSS PEASANTS GRABBING LAND

Were Told Czar Had Decided to Divide Them.

WORK OF REVOLUTIONARIES

Once Truth Is Learned Grave Trouble Is Feared—Ignorant Believe War Is Over.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25. — 2:15 a.m. —The beginnings of a very dangerous movement have been observed among the peasantry of some of the southern provinces, where revolutionary agitators are circulating reports that the Emperor will on March 4 issue a manifesto providing for a general division of lands. A new allotment has been the dream of the moujiks ever since emancipation, and, according to private reports, the stories have spread like wildfire and are implicitly believed.

In the Government of Tula a large proprietor went to his estate last week and found the peasants at work measuring and staking off their shares. In response to his demands for an explanation they told him of the coming manifesto. Refusing to listen to his declaration that the report was absurd, they would only say: "We have heard the Little Father has decided." When the proprietor asked what would become of him, they replied: "Oh, we will leave you the buildings and forty acres."

Once the peasantry becomes possessed of the idea that the Emperor has willed a division of land it will be exceedingly difficult to disabuse their minds, and agrarian troubles on a large scale are feared. The moujiks are likely to turn upon the proprietors as they did several years ago in the provinces of Saratoff and Poltava, when almost complete anarchy reigned for some time.

Among the reservists, agitators are spreading the story that the war is over. A case is cited which occurred a fortnight ago at Riazan, where 200 reservists, who had been called in, flatly told the officer they did not intend to serve.

"The war is over," said the leader. "We know you simply want to make money out of a contract for feeding us. We will not serve," and off they marched. An instance is also given of reservists who actually left a railway train after they had been started for the front.

Private reports also leave no room for doubt that the strikes in the whole region below Moscow are almost entirely political in character. The situation generally in the south of Russia is becoming worse instead of better, and contains many factors which are causing the authorities the greatest alarm. The possibility of the necessity for the dispatch of additional troops to the Caucasus is already being considered.

Another factor that is causing grave concern is the actual difficulty of transporting enough commissary supplies for feeding the army at the front. Those constantly increasing difficulties are strengthening the peace party.

20,000 CONVERTS BY THIS BOY

Lad of Eleven Claims He Is Inspired and Tells of Great Work.

New York, Feb. 25.—The Tribune says: Among the passengers on board the White Star liner Baltic, which reached port yesterday, was Lonnie Lawrence Dennis, the child evangelist. He is 11 years old, and, according to his mother, can remember incidents which happened when he was 9 months old. The boy is a mulatto and his mother a dark-skinned negress. The boy has made a tour of the Holy Land and preached in England, Ireland and Scotland. He is to lecture here on the Holy Land.

"I have had a most successful campaign in England," said he. "The result has been 20,000 converts for God. In London I preached at Leonard Weaver's American tent at Holloway. We had 4,000 people a night."

The boy described his work, and in reply to a question said:

"Yes, I believe that I am inspired. I preached in Wales. The Welsh are emotional and excitable, and at present an appeal is being made rather to their emotions than to their intelligence. I do not think the results will be as lasting as they would if an appeal were made to their intellects. Understand me, I do not doubt but that God's power is being felt.

The boy declared that he received a divine call to preach the Gospel at the age of 2 years.

CROKER FOR IRELAND

Ex-Tammany Leader to Close Out All English Estates.

New York, Feb. 25. — It is reported that Richard Croker, who will sail for Europe today, after having arranged for the administration of his son Frank's estate, will hereafter reside permanently at his country place near Dublin.

From conversations which his friends have had with him, it is said to be evident that Mr. Croker intends to close out all his English interests, including Wantage. So far as known he did not express himself as to the action of those in control of Newmarket heath in refusing to allow his trainer the use of the grounds there for his horses.

CHADWICK WANTS WORK

He Says He and His Daughter Must Toil to Make a Living.

Cleveland, Feb. 24.—Dr. Leroy S. Chadwick said today:

"All I want is work. I have resumed my practice and many of my old friends have come back to me. I have been put in the hole and to get out I must scratch.

"My daughter, Mary, is with my brother's family in Jacksonville, Fla. It is true that she applied for a position as governess immediately on landing in New York, but did not get the place. She did not want to return to Cleveland and there was a place for her with my brother. She is engaged making maps in a lumber company's office. Her education has not fitted her for such work, but she is cheerfully trying to learn. We both must work now."

Every article in the library of the Chadwick mansion, where he sat, was ticketed and sealed by the Government.

Found His Roll.

Windsor, Feb. 25.—The roll of $130 lost by George Hannan, of Woodstock, while visiting Windsor and Detroit, was found by Henry Nutson, of this city, near the ferry dock, and returned to Hannan as soon as Nutson learned who the loser was. Hannan has gone home.

OSLER MEANT WHAT HE SAID

Creative Usefulness Declines After Forty.

CHLOROFORMING WAS A JOKE

Is at Work On an Essay to Prove His Point—Quotes Darwin as an Illustration.

New York, Feb. 25. — A Baltimore dispatch to the Tribune says: Dr. William Osler returned from New York today (Friday), and appeared surprised over the discussion caused by his statement that a man's creative usefulness began to decline when he was 40.

"I meant just what I said, but it's disgraceful the fuss the newspapers are making about it," said the doctor. "I know there are exceptions, but they only serve to illustrate the rule. I have spent some time writing an essay entitled 'La Crise de Quarante Ans' (The Crisis of Forty Years), which will prove what I say. I have not yet finished the essay, and I have been years in accumulating the facts it contains.

"As to chloroforming men at 60, that was only a pleasantry," and the doctor laughed heartily. "I was quoting from Anthony Trollope's story, 'The Fixed Period,' which hinged on the chloroforming of the old fellow at 60.

The few exceptions to the rule that I have seen cited only illustrate it. Darwin's whole theory of the 'Origin of the Species' was thought out and written when he was a young man considerably under 40. I repeat emphatically that we should not be where we are today if all the work of men over 40 was wiped out."

Dr. Osler was asked how he reconciled what he has said with the fact that his first book, "The Cerebral Palsies of Children," was written when he was just 40, and all his other books thereafter, notably his famous work on "The Principles of Medicine," now in its fifth edition—were written after he had passed the age limit.

"No man," he replied, "ought to think of writing a book until he is 40. Up to that time he should be engaged upon other and more important things, creating what he intends to write about. That is the way it was with me. I was too busy up to 40 to write."

PROTESTANT CATHEDRAL

Gathering to Consecration of Kaiser's Edifice.

Berlin, Feb. 25. — The American delegates to the consecration of the Evangelical Lutheran Cathedral on Monday, arrived here today. As the guests of Emperor William, they are lodged in apartments reserved for them by the court marshal. The Emperor has taken rooms at all the principal hotels for the delegates of the Protestant churches of Great Britain, Norway and Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, and for visiting members of royal families, few of whom can be accommodated at the palace. Prince Arthur of Connaught and Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark arrived today, besides numerous sovereigns of German states.

The Emperor's invitations to the churches of all Protestantism to take part in the dedication is in fulfillment of his design to create for this cathedral a relation to Protestants such as St. Peter's at Rome has to Roman Catholics.

"We are not building a church for the Province of Brandenburg," said the Emperor to the architect, Prof. J. C. Raschdorff, "nor for Prussia, nor even for all Germany, but a cathedral for the Protestants of the world. I should like Protestants everywhere to feel that they had an interest in this building, have pride in it, and feel the welcome here of right."

Fell Between Cars.

Cobourg, Feb. 25. — Frank Liddell, a G. T. R. brakeman from York, was accidentally killed here last night. The accident happened about 12 o'clock. It is supposed Liddell fell between the cars of an eastbound freight.

TERROR REIGNS IN CAUCASUS

Streets of Three Cities Glutted With the Murdered.

ARMENIANS AND MUSSULMANS

The Strike in Poland More Critical—Forty Thousand Idle Workmen in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25. — The reports today from Poland and from the Caucasus are very disquieting. Owing to lack of direct telegraphic communication with many places in the Caucasus verification of the countless rumors afloat is impossible, but it is positively known that almost a reign of terror exists in the territory between the Caspian and Black Seas. Private vengeance have glutted the streets of Baku, Batoum and Tiflis with dead Armenians and Mussulmans. The reports, however, of the capture of Russian garrison and of the firing of the Black Sea fleet on Poti, etc., are no confirmed.

In Poland the strike situation is once more assuming a critical stage, and it is feared the authorities may again be forced to adopt violent measures.

The railroad strike situation in Southern Russia is also more menacing. Traffic on half a dozen roads has been stopped, causing still further difficulties in the transportation of grain and coal and bringing business to a standstill. Over a hundred and fifty thousand carloads of grain await movement in the Volga district, and several thousand tons of coal for the iron and steel manufactories cannot be budged from the Donelsky collieries. Here in St. Petersburg the workmen are in a constant state of agitation. The employers are unable to deal with the men who walk out and resume work on alternate days. There are now over forty thousand men idle and walking the streets.

Constantinople, Feb. 25. — Advices from Batoum says the prefect of police and several leading merchants of that city have been assassinated, and that numbers of Ottoman subjects have been murdered by Georgian strikers. The porte has drawn attention of the Russian embassy to the situation, and the latter has promised the necessary protection.

Revolutionary fanifestos in favor of a republic are being circulated broadcast at Batoum. The movement is not confined to the city workers, but has many adherents among the peasants and agricultural classes, who claim that the landowners are treating them as serfs.

The whole of the Caucasus is said to be seething with dissatisfaction. Armenians, Jews and people of other nationalities and creeds are aiding the strikers, who appear to be acting under the orders of a secret committee at St. Petersburg.

THE ALABAMA HORROR

One Hundred Bodies Recovered From the Virginia Mine.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 24. — Up to noon today 100 bodies of victims of the explosions at the Virginia mine had been recovered. Three more have been sighted.

New Lake Line.

Windsor, Feb. 25.—It is definitely announced that the new Fort William package freight line is a go, and steamers that are to forward it are the Eber Ward, John M. Nichols and the old Anchor liner Junita, which has been renamed the Winnipeg. The eastern terminal will be at Buffalo and stops will be made at Cleveland and perhaps one or two other Lake Erie ports before Detroit is reached. It will be impossible to stop at Canadian way ports, the tariff regulations forbidding it, so the course will be direct to Fort William from the Soo River.

MILITARY NEWS OF THE DAY.

Major Laborne, D. S. A., has gone to Ottawa to attend the dinner given by His Excellency the Governor-General on Monday evening, to commemorate the battle of Paardeberg.

Quartermaster-Sergt. Dunlevy, R. C. R., was in Hamilton last evening, representing No. 1 Company at the annual ball of the Thirteenth Regiment.

Color-Sergt. Insley, of the Seventh Regiment, was the guest of the Thirteenth Regiment, Hamilton, at their annual ball last evening. The ball was a brilliant affair.

In the course of an article headed "A scheme for foreign and home service armies," in January's National Service Journal, W. W. Lupton has the following: "Rifle clubs and school drill are all very well, but they are not business, and are only red herrings drawn across the main issue, which is compulsory training and service. If the drilling of schoolboys is really done by competent instructors, and a high standard of exactitude insisted on, it will have an excellent moral effect, and will lay an invaluable foundation for future instruction and efficiency, but there the merit ends. The most economical way of providing an efficient military force is to take only those men who are physically and mentally fit for good soldiers, at an age when they have the maximum of years before them, during which they may hope to usefully bear arms, and I would, therefore, fix the period of training which I shall propose so as to exclude immature lads and those who may never develop a sufficiently good physique, and also those who may be usefully employed by the state in other ways in times of necessity."

One of the difficulties inseparable from any scheme of naval contribution to the imperial exchequer for naval defense purposes is the violation that it must entail to the spirit of representative institutions. Whether that difficulty is to be overcome by some scheme of imperial representation in the future one need not at present speculate; but in the meantime a very satisfactory step towards lightening the imperial burden has just been taken as the result of the understanding arrived at with the imperial authorities by which the cost of garrisoning the defenses will be borne by the Dominion. This has entailed upon the imperial authorities something like $2,000,000 per annum. Over this disbursement Canada will, as in the case of the military defenses, have full control, for both stations will be brought under the direction of the militia department. It is a new departure of much importance, and as one of the developments of the policy formulated and submitted by the Canadian Premier and ministers at the conferences that were held in connection with the coronation functions in 1902, it is of special interest to the whole Empire.

In the Far Eastern war which now seems on the verge of its climax, two facts stand out pre-eminently as distinguishing characteristics of the warring nationalities—the excellence of the Japanese as long-range fighters — the supremacy of the Russians when it came to a hand-to-hand encounter. Both races display desperate courage, but of different sorts; that of the Japanese is of the sort that makes him go singing into battle, reach his enemy at all costs, and immolate himself rather than retreat. The Russian, on the contrary, waits grimly for the inevitable, setting his teeth as he sees it coming, then throwing all his energies into one grand continuous effort, which entails his own ruin or his enemy's destruction. The cavalry charge at Vafangow, during the earlier period of the war, when Stakelberg's column, advancing to the relief of Port Arthur, was arrested near Telissu by a portion of the Japanese force, was one more proof added to the experience of centuries, that cold steel has not lost its force as a visible factor in modern warfare. At the word of command the Cossacks put the spur to their horses, and, with leveled lances, burst like a whirlwind on the Japanese infantrymen. The men of the Island Empire, with all their cool courage and reckless determination, were crushed beneath the weight of the horses annihilated by that wave of flashing steel. The Russian column was driven northward, but the encounter with the Cossacks was an effective proof of the uses of the cavalry arm. Altogether, both armies have shown that they possess the finest of fighting material. Both have reunited in an eminent degree the characteristics of the middle ages with those of modern times; and both have demonstrated to an onlooking world that not all the resources of military science can ever obviate or totally supply those two prime qualities of a good soldier—courage and devotion.

The latest number of the Scientific American has an article describing the skee in peace and war. It tells of how the skee is utilized in Norway in winter training of the defense forces of the nation. That progressive country has a regularly organized corps of skee men and has also adopted methods of transporting its artillery on sleighs. Throughout the winter regular drills are conducted and so adept do the men become at winter operations that they could carry on a campaign in the depth of winter as easily as in summer. In all this Canada might do worse than follow the lead. She has snowshoers galore, as the Forty-third D. C. O. R., for instance, can give proof. The art can be easily acquired and with a little encouragement on the part of the Government the country might soon have at its disposal a large force of trained snowshoe men capable of carrying on a winter campaign. The possibility of an invasion may be remote, but it would not be the worst economy to be ready for it if it should come. Nothing could be worse for an invading army than a Canadian winter if the foreign force were not trained to endure the cold, which would work as great havoc as the rifle itself.

Though expressing no desire to belittle the fighting qualities displayed by the Canadians in South Africa, the Morning Post says the Dominion Government, with commendable frankness, has shown by its yearly publication that the Canadian forces as a whole are lamentably deficient in training, organization and equipment, and that their system of administration has far more regard to political considerations than to preparation for war.

The following is from an account of one of the Japanee attacks in the vicinity of 203-Meter Hill, Port Arthur, as seen by the London Times correspendent with Gen. Nogi's army prior to the surrender of the fortress:

"Here was an infantry charge after the manner of the wars of a hundred years ago. . . . Three thousand men were advancing with fixed bayonets in close formation to prove to theorists how futile are their calculations when put to the test. The regiment presented a front of two companies as it moved up the slope, the right-hand one moving directly on a big gun, while the other extended the line to the left. The other companies fell in behind at quarter-column distance. Every minute one expected to see a volley from the crest sweep away the head of the leading formation, but somehow or other the Russians never fantry were right on top of their discovered the advance until the intrenches. Just before the leading company reached the summit a Russian gunner stepped out from cover and fired the big, old-fashioned gun for the last time, and the next minute the Japanese were over the crest and slaughtering the gunners at their posts. . . As each company reached the crest the men changed their rifles from their right hands to their left, and, instead of using either bayonet or bullet, they commenced to throw what at first sight appeared to be stones on to the heads of their astonished opponents. But these stones gave forth a yellow, evil-looking sulphurous smoke, and when the well-kept secret was out—the Japanese were employing hand grenades charged with dynamite. Each soldier carried three of these bombs, for experience has shown that the Russians always remain in their trenches until the very last moment, and the soldiers become so intermingled that it is often impossible to use the rifle or bayonet. It had, therefore, been decided to experiment with the old-fashioned fuse grenade. The Russians on Namaokayama were so demoralized by this unexpected mode of attack that they allowed themselves to be disposed of without offering much resistance, though the Japanese suffered severely from a cross fire from 203-Meter Hill."

Lieut.-Col. J. Lyons Biggar has recently issued through the militia department a Canadian Army Service Corps manual, with ready reckoner attached, that will be invaluable to C. A. S. men and quartermasters. An immense amount of practical information has been packed into the little volume regarding the care of horses, good qualities in beef cattle, bacon hogs, and the preparation and care of meat, bread and other articles of diet for the army. The horse and how to feed him is a chapter in which instruction is given of special value to all mounted men not only in feeding but caring for their horses when ill or suffering from evils of bad-fitting harness. Sketches of camp arrangements are also given, and the regulation signals and lights.

The British War Department was evidently pleased with the quality of the Canadian horses sent to South Africa during the Boer war, for it has decided to purchase 500 horses annually from the Dominion. Mr. W. Stacey Spark, of Canterbury, who has been commissioned to make the purchases, arrived in Toronto on Thursday, and registered at the Queen's Hotel. Mr. Spark was in Canada last year, when he gave a series of lectures to the Canadian farmers on horse breeding. He also acted as judge in the hunter's class at the spring horse show in that city.

To a reporter of the News Mr. Spark stated that the British War Department required about 4,000 new horses every year, and that he had entered into an agreement with the chief of the purchase department whereby Canada would have an opportunity to provide one-eighth of the total amount. The cavalry horses wanted, he said, were of the same type as those in use at Stanley Barracks. For artillery purposes, an arm of the service which would take 200 horses, a heavier horse was required, probably one with a dash of Clyde or Shire blood.

Mr. Spark thought the Provincial Government should consider the advisability of establishing a remount station, so that the British Government would be able to immediately purchase the necessary mounts.

Mr. Spark is engaged, however, in a much wider mission, for he has been commissioned to ascertain from what country the British Government could draw at least 10,000 horses in the event of war; and he regards Canada as the most favorably conditioned for the purpose. Last year he spent some time in the Argentine Republic inspecting the horses there, in the interests of the British Government. In his report he declared against the Argentine horses.

SUNDAY APPOINTMENTS

Where Huron College Students Will Preach Tomorrow.

Huron College students will take appointments on Sunday as follows:

Chatham—F. E. Powell.
Lucknow—K. McGoun.
Port Stanley—H. P. Westgate.
Port Burwell—G. B. Cox.
Inwood—D. J. Cornish.
Home for Incurables—F. K. Hughes.
Aged People's Home—J. M. Horton.

Rev. Principal Waller will conduct services tomorrow at All Saints' both morning and evening. Mr. Clarke conducts anniversary services at Blenheim.

Among the university representatives present at the conversazione on Monday evening were the following: Toronto University, Mr. James McKay; Victoria University, Mr. J. Cragg; O. A. C., Guelph, Mr. W. J. Lennox; Alma College, Miss Mary Harvey; Wycliffe College, Rev. Dyson Hague. The Literary Society desires to return thanks to the following, who were in charge of the scientific exhibits: Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Bethune, Prof. Dearness and Mr. Pickles. Dr. Merchant, although unable to be present himself, assisted in arranging the exhibits.

The next public meeting of the Literary Society will be held on Thursday evening, March 2. A good programme is being prepared and an invitation is extended to the public to be present.

AN OCEAN MYSTERY

Two Schooners Believed to Have Gone Down With All Hands.

Boston, Feb. 24. — The mystery surrounding the disappearance of the four-masted schooner Charles F. Wilbur, which sailed from Darien, Ga., on Nov. 8 for New York, and of the schooner Quinnebaug, which left Savannah for New York on Nov. 6, has been partially solved by the report from Bermuda that the stern portion of the Wilbur has drifted ashore on that island, showing signs of having been cut off by collision with some other craft. The vessels were of the same type, and were built in the same yard, but had different owners. Shipping men think they collided and were sunk. The Wilbur was on her maiden voyage. Each schooner carried a crew of 24 men and the Quinnebaug had also on board her captain's wife and her brother.

GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you in 6 to 14 days. ywt

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

The Sydney mines, Gowrie and Blockhouse collieries, at Cape Breton, N. S., are now operated a mile under the sea.

ITS POWER GROWS WITH AGE.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains, doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted, and extending its virtues wider and wider and in a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

Native laborers in India receive 4 cents a day for 16 hours' work.

Living pictures—clever and finished representations of groups taken from Dresden and Sevres china are very popular at one of the London music halls.

COLDS LEAD TO PNEUMONIA

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c. ywt

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Feb. 24—At New York—Breslau, from Bremen.
At Malta—Moltke, from New York.
At Liverpool—Pretorian, from St. John.
At Naples—Neckar, from New York.
At Hamburg—Patricia, from New York.
At Copenhagen—Hekla, from New York.
At Ponta Delgada—Canopic, from Boston.
At Havana—Prinzessin Victoria, Luise, from New York.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The town of Perkins, on Swan Island, in the Kennebec River, has long been famous as throwing the smallest vote at a state election of any town in New England. At the last election Perkins threw 10 votes, all Republican. The town of Matamiscontis, in Penobscot County, has but eight polls, going Perkins two less.

A SMALL PILL BUT POWERFUL.—They that judge of the powers of a pill by its size, would consider Parmelee's Vegetable Pills to be lacking. It is a little wonder among pills. What it lacks in size it makes up in potency. The remedies which it carries are put up in these small doses, because they are so powerful that only small doses are required. The full strength of the extracts is secured in this form, and do their work thoroughly.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: KNOW all men, that application has this day been made for the transfer of the license now held by Arthur Sadleir, of London, to William G. Brown, of Westminster Township. Application will be considered by the Board of License Commissioners on or about the 4th day of March next. J. H. BROWN, license inspector. Feb. 24, 1905. 46c

EDUCATIONAL.

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

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION, Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 238 Princess avenue.

PERSONAL.

HANDSOME, INTELLIGENT YOUNG widow, no children, $30,000 in her own name, will marry immediately, and will furnish husband capital to start business; no objections to honorable poor man. Address Mrs. Belmont, 582 Hampden building, Chicago. b

FOR YOU—THE DESIRE FOR LIQUOR and tobacco entirely removed. Consult J. H. Dunn, 553 Colborne street. 17tf

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

AT 214 DUNDAS STREET, MY PRIVATE office, Young's Jewelry Store. C. D. Johnston.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY, MY VALET—CLEANING, pressing, repairing. 253 Dundas street. 'Phone 1,721. Wagon calls.

OLD STANDARD CLEANING WORKS, 343 Clarence—Pressing, cleaning, etc. No contract work. No chemicals used.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOLS.

SUCCESS DEPENDS ON CAPABILITY —A course of instructions at the London Cutting School assures proficiency in cutting to measure, and copying ladies' costumes. Correspondence solicited. Address 243½ Dundas street, London.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BIG MONEY—$10 BUYS PUTS OR calls on 10,000 bushels wheat; no further risk; movement of 5 cents makes you $500. Write for circular. The Standard Grain Company, Cleveland, Ohio. b

FOR SALE—WALKER'S OLD-ESTABLISHED blacksmith, wood and paint shops, with tools; one mile from City of London limits; good reasons for selling. William Walker, Odell P. O., Ont. 45k-wtxt

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—Doing good business; good opening for right man. Box 17, Advertiser office. 46bu

BLACKSMITH SHOP AND TOOLS FOR sale; power in shop for running machinery; also house and four lots; owner has other business. Address Box 18, Advertiser. 46g

FOR SALE—STORE AND STOCK AT Belton; excellent general stand. Apply Wm. Wiseman, Belton, Ont. 39m

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

First-class 100 acre farm in the Township of Westminster, on the premises, on Thursday, March 2, 1905. The farm is composed of the south half of lots 16 and 17, con. 5, being seven miles from the City of London. The soil is a clay loam, slightly rolling, well drained. One and a half story brick house, frame barns, situated on a gravel road. For further particulars apply to WM. NEEDHAM, 450 Ridout street, London, Ont. 45c-wty

Auction Sale of Farm, Farm Stock, Etc.

Albert Shapland, White Oak, Westminster, Tuesday, Feb. 28; cheese factory and plant; sale on premises at 2:30 p.m. Hunt & McGregor, auctioneers.

William Needham, lot 16, con. 5, Westminster, Thursday, March 2; 100-acre farm; sale on premises at 2:30 p.m. Hunt & McGregor, auctioneers.

Auction Sale White Oak Cheese Factory

On the premises, Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 o'clock, situated five miles from London. Well equipped with everything necessary. Terms easy. Apply to A. SHAPLAND, White Oak P. O., or HUNT & McGREGOR, auctioneers, 123 King street, London. 41u-t

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT Paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned and indorsed "Tender for alterations and additions to Postoffice, London, Ont.," will be received at this office until Thursday, March 9, 1905, inclusively, for certain alterations and additions to Postoffice building, London, Ont.

Plans and specification can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and at the office of H. C. McBride, Esq., architect, London, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Feb. 20, 1905.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 44c-xtt

DRESSMAKING.

PLAIN AND FANCY DRESSMAKING done by Misses Spencer & McVicar, 194 Dundas.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW MILCH COWS, five coming in in March; will sell cheap. David Jackson, Pond Mills. 47c

PIANO FOR SALE—OWNER LEAVING city. Box 23, Advertiser. 47c

ONE PIANO, $125; ALSO ONE SLIGHTLY-USED piano, a bargain; two Bell organs, nearly new; all on easy terms. J. E. Keenleyside, in Morphy's, 178 Dundas street. 47c-twt

TWELVE-MONTHS-OLD SHORTHORN bull for sale. Apply to Ralph Bros., Ballymote. 43c-ywt

LADIES—WHEN IN NEED SEND FOR free trial of our never-failing remedy. Relief quick and safe. Paris Chemical Company, Milwaukee, Wis. zwt

THREE SECOND-HAND AUTOMOBILES for sale at W. F. Horton Company's, London.

OLIVE OIL! OLIVE OIL!—WE HAVE received consignment of olive oil from Italy. This is the finest grade obtainable, and the price is right. Catalano & Sansone, 292 Dundas. 46m

AMERICAN CORN FOR SALE AT Turnbull's Elevator, Komoko. 46n

TO CLOSE OUT AN ESTATE, I HAVE for sale 121 shares of London Loan Company stock; also good building lot in Township of Westminster, close to the Southwestern Railway Traction Company. Apply R. G. Fisher, 74 Dundas street, London, Ont. 45c

SUNGLEE WILL POSITIVELY MAKE hair grow and remove dandruff. James T. Gleason, 205 Dundas street.

CAUSTIC SODA IN CWT. DRUMS; carbonate of potash; rosin by the barrel, and water tanks. The London Soap Company. 35tf

SHOWCASES, WINDOW MIRRORS, counters, cash carriers, store fixtures, cheap. J. H. Cunningham, 664 Dundas street, London.

BIG REDUCTION IN FUR COATS AND robes, trunks and valises. J. Darch & Sons, 379 Talbot.

CHIVAS BROS., CONFECTIONERS, corner Bruce street and Wortley road—Charlotte Russe, Lady Fingers and Maccaroons a specialty.

BRICKS, LUMBER AND SASHES, with glass, at G. T. R. old roundhouse. John Hayman & Sons. 26tf

ALL SIZES GASOLINE ENGINES AT lowest prices. Manufactured by D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., COAL AND wood dealers. Wood our specialty. Try load $2 wood. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst. 'Phone 1,312.

PHOTO SUPPLIES, KODAKS AND Films. W. A. McKenzie, opposite City Hall, upstairs.

"SAFETY RAZOR GUARDS" — YOU can't cut yourself if you shave with one. They fit your own razor, and do as good work as an expensive Safety Razor. Send 35c to Box 37, this office, and receive one by return mail, postpaid. 22tf

TO CLEAR — BALANCE OF FOOTSTOOLS at 38c, at Patton's, upholsterer, 247 Dundas street.

ROOF LADDER OR CHEAPEST FIRE escape—Get the Pickerell. Manufactured of steel by J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

IF YOU HAD USED OUR POULTRY feed you would have had eggs long ago. Try it. Morgan's Poultry and Pet Stock Supply House, 264 Dundas street. yt

LET EVERY WOMAN BRING HER goods to N. Southcott to be tailor-made into new Spring Suits, $3.75. Fit and work best in the city. One week to make. Southcott Suit Company, over Knox's. Entrance, 12 Market Lane. 35tf-ty

FISH OF ALL KINDS FRESH DAILY—'Phone your order to F. S. Onn, Fish Market. 'Phone 1,296.

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299. ywt

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves and second-hand furniture at Keene's, 141 King street.

GO TO GREEN & CO., COAL AND wood dealers, 495 York street, for the best quality of hard and soft coal; good hardwood, in blocks or split; good mixed wood, $1 60 per load. 'Phone 1,391.

Every scholar in the high and public schools should secure a copy of the NEW DRAWING PORTFOLIO, for all kinds of Drawing and Nature-Study work. Each portfolio contains large pad of Drawing Paper, with sheets of valuable rules and helps; and ruled "Observation Chart" (as used in schools of Nova Scotia). Will hold several years' work. On sale at all booksellers.

POSTS! POSTS! POSTS!

We have 10,000 Posts, and are selling them at cost to save moving. Now is the time to buy. Call and get prices.

GEO. H. BELTON, YORK STREET LONDON.
Next to McClary Manufacturing Co. xt

FOR SALE — ONE SECOND-HAND cutter. Collis Wagon Company, corner Oxford and Adelaide. 'Phone 1,812.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER — LARGE colored pictures of the Premier, in tubes ready for mailing, only 5c. For sale at the business office of The Advertiser. 29tf

ONE LARGE FULL-SIZED ROSEWOOD piano, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed 5 years, $100, payable $3 per month until paid; $50 organ for $25, payable $2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

MASSEUSE.

FOR SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE CALL UP Mrs. Ray Gadsby, Turkish Baths, 320 Dundas. 'Phone 1,042. t

HARRIETTA CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist, 260½ Dundas street. Try Neurotone electric treatment for all nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica etc. wty



THE WEATHER TODAY—Cloudy and mild; sleet or rain.

Crepe Chiffon.

One of the season's newest creations that we are showing direct from Paris. Is beautifully finished, very soft and clinging. Its appearance is much like silk. Showing in becoming shades of brown, navy, champagne, pearl gray and light green. We want our customers to see this new and exquisite material—especially those on the lookout for a handsome gown. The price (per yard) is only..... **$1.25**

To the Brides of 1905

For Bridal Outfits, Wedding Gifts and for any well-appointed home we are in a position to take special orders for Embroidering Initials, Monograms, Crests, etc., on Table Cloths and Napkins to match, Irish Embroidered Bedspreads, Linen Sheets, Linen Pillow Cases, Shams, Towels, etc., in the very best style. You can select your choice of designs in Linens from stock in Linen Section, and choose the style of Initials you want embroidered on same, from our design book. **Note**—Orders must be placed from six to eight weeks in advance of time wanted, as all the work is done by hand in Ireland. Table Cloths with Napkins may be had in any length and, when Initialed, come hand-hemmed and laundered ready for use.

Our Trade Has Rapidly Grown in This Branch, and Almost Any Day We Can Show You Samples of Finished Orders That Have Just Arrived. Ask to See Them.

Navy Blue and Brown Silk Umbrellas.

Navy Blue and Brown Silk Umbrellas are going to be more popular than ever this season. They turn the rain just as well as black and look very smart. We carry a full range of these Umbrellas, with boxwood handles, at each, only..... **$4.00**

We Sell the Best Hosiery for the Price.

Ladies' and Children's Heavy Rib Wool Overstocking, with improved wide leg, sizes 6½ to 10½ inches. Prices ranging from, per pair.....35c to 50c

Boys' Heavy Ribbed "Scotch Wool" Hose, double feet, extra good quality, sizes 6 to 11 inches. Priced at, per pair.....35c to 50c

Ladies' and Children's Fine Rib Cashmere Hose, extra spliced heel and toe, also double knee, fashioned, sizes 4½ to 10 inches. Prices ranging from, per pair.....30c to 50c

Ladies' Plain Black Cashmere Hose, full fashioned, spliced heel and toe, seamless, or wrought foot, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, 10 inches. Only 35c pair, or.....3 pairs for $1.00

Special value in Men's Heavy Gray Wool Socks, in ribbed and plain. Clearing at, per pair.....20c and 25c

Don't forget we keep the Fay Stocking, protects health, prevents sickness, buttons on the waist, no supporters, for boys, women and girls. Prices, per pair.....35c to 75c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street. London.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

GEORGE C. PHELPS, ORGANIST First Presbyterian Church — Organ, piano, harmony, accompanying. Studio, 321 King street. Telephone 999.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST St. Andrew's Church — Piano, organ, harmony, singing. Studio, 429 Waterloo. 'Phone 1,527.

ELIZABETH WALKER—VOICE CULTURE, piano, harmony, counterpoint. Prepares for all examinations. 316 King. ywt

JAS. CRESSWELL, VIOLIN TEACHER, director Grand Opera House Orchestra. Studio, 523 King.

CYRIL DWIGHT-EDWARDS, BARITONE, late London, England—Instruction in art of absolute voice production, breathing and singing. Concert and other engagements. 356 Dundas.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA N. ROBLYN-McKILLOP—Residence, 326 St. James street; 'phone 451. Concert engagements accepted. tx

LILLIAN G. WILSON—VOICE, PIANO, concert soprano. Soloist Dundas Center. 356 King. 'Phone 1,270.

E. W. GOETHE QUANTZ, ORGANIST New St. James' Singing, piano, organ, theory. 435 Oxford street.

J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST WELLINGTON Street Church. Teacher singing, organ, piano, theory.

A. J. STONE, 381 CENTRAL AVENUE—Organist St. John Evangelist Church. Piano, organ, theory.

W. E. BLUETHNER, TEACHER OF piano and harmony. Studio, Nordheimer's.

ROSELLE POCOCKE, ORGANIST AND choirmaster, King Street Presbyterian Church. Teacher of voice, violin and piano. 379 King street.

VOICE PRODUCTION AND SINGING, concert, oratorio and opera. J. Parnell Morris, 466 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,561.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½% on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, 83 Dundas street.

MONEY TO LOAN — EASY TERMS, lowest rates. Avery Casey, barrister, 98 Dundas street (upstairs), London.

MONEY TO LOAN — LARGE AND small amounts to loan at 5 to 5½%. Apply J. W. G. Winnett, 420 Talbot street.

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

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago. Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 35, Bank of Toronto. tzx

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, facial blemishes, removed by electrolysis. Manicuring, shampooing, scalp treatment. Butler's Dermatological Parlors, 238½ Dundas.

ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS.
John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

G. CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—ALBION building, London.

WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank Commerce building, second floor. 'Phone 1,557.

W. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT, Duffield block. 'Phone 966. Successor to Herbert Matthews.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

STENCILS AND STAMPS.

STENCIL AND STAMP MAKING OUR specialty. London Stencil and Stamp Works, Masonic Temple.

LEGAL CARDS.

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

FITZGERALD & FITZGERALD, BARRISTERS. Money to loan. Masonic Temple, London.

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

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

EDMUND WELD—Barrister, 425 Richmond Street.

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

STUART & GUNN, BARRISTERS, ETC. Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

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

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C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 351 Talbot; 'phone 965. Residence, 354 Oxford; 'phone 768.

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DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 473 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

J. J. MASON, B.A., M.D., 587 RICHMOND street. 'Phone 388.

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

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BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.—One cent per word each insertion; six insertions for price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

MARRIAGES.

WOODWARD—FEELEY—At St. Peter's Cathedral, on Feb. 20, 1905, by Rev. J. T. Aylward, rector, Mr. Albert Avery Woodward, Toronto, Ont., to Mrs. Kate Feeley, of this city.

DEATHS.

HOBBS—In this city, on Feb. 22, 1905, Thomas P. Hobbs, aged 54 years and 5 months.

Funeral from his late residence, 147 Emery street, South London, on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 2:30 p.m.; service at 2 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

TAYLOR—At the family residence, 63 High street, at 10:30 p.m., Feb. 23, in her 70th year, Zerilda, the beloved wife of George W. Taylor.

Funeral from above residence, Sunday, Feb. 26, at 3 p.m., services 2:30. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. 46u

SUNDAY SERVICES.

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Rev. T. T. Shields, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "The Old, Old Story."

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. W. G. Howson, pastor. Services as usual.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—Rev. Dyson Hague, rector; Rev. Arthur Carlisle, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. A. H. Going. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. Walter Moffat, pastor. 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Monthly children's service. Bible Class and Sabbath School, 3 p.m.

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

CHRISTIAN WORKERS, KING STREET—Morning, Pastor Mackenzie; "Back to Bethel." Evening, Rev. S. Salton. Strangers welcomed.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. Dr. Daniel, pastor. Services as usual.

DUNDAS STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Rev. W. G. McAllister, M.A., will preach both morning and evening. Morning—Anthem, "Lift Up Your Heads" (Greene); mixed quartet, "Come Unto Me" (Barri). Evening—Anthem, "Hearken Unto Me" (Sullivan); duet, "My Jesus, As Thou Wilt" (Schnecker); male quartet, "Drifting With the Tide" (Halnizer).

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. I. B. Wallwin, B.A., pastor. Services as usual.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST)—Sunday morning, 11 o'clock. Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Solo, "Like as the Hart" (Allitsen), by Mrs. D. S. Robb.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, CORNER Wellington street and Dufferin avenue—Services, 11 a.m., 7 p.m. Pastor, Rev. George J. Bishop, will preach both morning and evening. Sunday School at 2:45.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Preacher, both morning and evening, Rev. W. J. Clark. Morning text: Isaiah vi., 1 to 11. Evening text: Matthew vi., 5 to 8. A friendly general welcome. Open Sabbath School session at 3 p.m., when Mrs. F. A. Stevens, of China Inland Mission, will speak.

HAMILTON ROAD METHODIST Church—Rev. D. E. Martin, pastor. Anniversary services. 11, the pastor; 7, Rev. A. H. Going, B.A.

HIGH STREET MISSION—SUNDAY School anniversary tomorrow. 11 a.m., Rev. Dr. Hannon; 2:45 p.m., open session; speakers, Mr. MacRobert and Mr. Reynolds; 7 p.m., Rev. Walter Rigsby. Good music. Special offerings. b

KING STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—The pastor, Rev. Jas. Rollins, B.A., will preach. Special song service in the evening.

SPECIAL MEETINGS, HELD (D. V.) in Gospel Hall, corner Colborne and Horton streets, Sunday, at 3:30 and 7 p.m., and every night next week, except Saturday, at 8 p.m., conducted by David Oliver, of Philadelphia, and Benjamin Bradford, of New York. Come. All welcome. Come. b

LATTER-DAY SAINTS, MAITLAND Street—Preaching at 11 and 7. All welcome.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. J. MacGillivray, M.A., pastor. Services as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. James Ross, D.D., pastor. Morning, "The Knowledge of God's Will"; evening, "A Momentous Question."

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL — HOLY Communion at 8:30 a.m.; service, 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. H. E. Benoit. Service, 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. J. Bushell, M.A.

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

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Ross, pastor. Morning, "Sins Against the Holy Spirit." Evening, the pastor will deliver his third address upon "The Trial of Jesus," the subject being, "A Sad Appendix." Visitors, strangers and students all welcomed. Baptism. Come.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Morning, Rev. W. Rigsby. Anthem, "O Lord, How Manifold" (Barnby). Evening, Rev. Dr. Hannon, of Exeter; anthem, "Thus Speaketh the Lord" (Stainer). Soloist, both services, Mr. E. Arnold Webster, basso.

YORK STREET MISSION HALL—Morning, prayer, praise and song service. Evening, First Methodist Church evangelistic band of young men. Special prayer meeting each night during the week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE MAPLES," PRIVATE HOSPITAL—136 Grey street. Mrs. A. M. Toohey, graduate Victoria Hospital. Telephone 1,795. Nurses' Directory. ywt

ADVERTISING WORLD, COLUMBUS, O.—A monthly journal of information, plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial. t

FANCY HAIRDRESSING FOR SPECIAL evenings. Full line hair ornaments. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas.

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10 20 30 **Kennedy Players** IN JAMES BOYS IN MISSOURI

THREE NIGHTS, COM. MONDAY NEXT

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Illustrated Songs and Musical Features—THE BIG FUN SHOW.

Any lady accompanied by one paid admission ticket admitted free Monday only. Seats now on sale.

The Greatest Event of the Season.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE

—THE—

AUGUSTIN DALY MUSICAL CO.

In the latest English Musical Success,

THE CINGALEE

by the authors of "The Geisha," "San Toy" and "A Country Girl." WITH THE ORIGINAL CAST FROM DALY'S THEATER, NEW YORK, including WILLIAM NORRIS, HALLYN MOSTYN, HAROLD VIZARD, MELVILLE STEWART, BLANCHE DEYO, GENEVIEVE FINLAY, CAROLYN WILLIAMS, MARTHA CARINE, VIOLA KELLOG, JULIA MILLARD, NOEL GORDON and 60 others. Augmented Orchestra.

Seat sale Tuesday, $1 50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

LONDON VAUDEVILLE THEATER

PROGRAMME, WEEK FEB. 27.

Prof. W. O. Stevens' Orchestra—(a) Medley overture, introducing "My Martha Jane"; (b) "The Troubadour," two-step, published by the Whitney-Warner Company.
Wood & Ray—In "A Funny Bunch of Nonsense."
Hubert Deveau—The Celebrated Crayon Artist.
Barr & Evens—Rural Comedy Sketch.
Jundt & Ivora—Comedy Novelty Entertainers.
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Trask & Gladden—The Male Fashion Plates of Up-to-date Vaudeville.
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Cavana—World-Famous Contortion Act.
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Kinetograph. b

Under the patronage of Lady Carling, Mesdames Adam Beck, F. E. Leonard, C. B. Hunt, George C. Gibbons and E. B. Smith.

Kneisel Quartette

TUESDAY, MARCH 7TH,

Cyril Dwight-Edwards Assisting,

Subscriptions with George C. Phelps, or agent. Subscribers' plan open Friday night. b

UNIFORM RANK **K. O. T. M.** AND LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

GRAND BALL MASONIC TEMPLE,

Wednesday, March 1.

Tickets, including lady, $2.

47u-ty J. T. McLEAN, Secretary.

"KIPLING AND HIS IMPERIAL POETRY."

Grand lecture-recital by JOHN COWPER, eminent English actor and orator. FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TUESDAY FEB. 28. Price, 25 cents.

10th POP—AUDITORIUM, TONIGHT, FEB. 25.

Eddie Pigott, baritone comedian; Miss Myra Pickard, soprano; Miss Gertrude Hart, reader; Wilfred Blakie, tenor; Verne Hewer, baritone; illustrated songs, Will Spence. Plan opens Friday, 9 a.m. 'Phone 50. 45c

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First Atlantic turbine steamship. Spring and summer sailing lists now received. Low fares to Liverpool and Glasgow. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street.

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WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight (Saturday). Good ice. Admission, 10c. b

LECTURE, MONDAY, MARCH 6, IN First Presbyterian Church lecture hall, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, of St. Andrew's Church. Subject: "Scottish Life and Character." Silver collection at the door. b

IMPERIAL ORDER DAUGHTERS OF the Empire will give a tea in the Y. W. C. A. parlors, in honor of Paardeberg Day, Monday afternoon, from 4 to 6. A good musical programme has been provided. All invited. Silver collection. b

JUBILEE RINK—SECOND HEAT OF races tonight. Skating before and after. Tony Vita's Orchestra. Admission, 15c. b

SECOND FEBRUARY HOP—PALACE Dancing Academy, Monday evening, Feb. 27, 9 o'clock. For extra invitations 'phone 1,77[illegible]. Dayton & McCormick.

ST. MARY'S HALL, CORNER YORK and Lyle streets—Church fair all this week, every evening. Tony Cortese's Orchestra. 42n

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rate; lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

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CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

MEETINGS.

THE REGULAR MEETINGS OF THE Farmers' Institute will be held at Ilderton on Tuesday, Feb. 28, and at Wilton Grove, Wednesday, March 1. Speakers: Fred A. Sheppard, Queenston; John Donaldson, Fort William, N. S., and Miss Blanche Maddock, Guelph. Everybody welcome. James Wheaton, Thorndale, secretary. 47u

FUNERAL NOTICE—COURT MAGNOLIA, A. O. F.—Brethren will meet at their room, Duffield block, Sunday, Feb. 26, at 1 p.m., to attend the funeral of our late Bro. T. P. Hobbs. Sister courts invited. By order, S. M. Stewart, C.R. b

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE McAll Mission will be held Monday next at 3:30, in St. Andrew's Church. A programme of unusual interest will be presented. A liberal response is requested for the Rest Fund for work at La Rochelle. b

W. C. T. U.—WEEK OF PRAYER, beginning Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock. Subject, "Present Situation and Its Opportunities." Addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. Ross and Rev. George J. Bishop. Public cordially invited. 47u

ACCOUNTANTS.

JAMES McMILLAN, ACCOUNTANT and auditor, 10 St. George street, London.

MALE HELP WANTED.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG man to learn barbering. 2[illegible]5 Dundas street. James Gleason. 47c

WANTED—GOOD HORSESHOER AND general blacksmith; wages, $2 50 per day. Apply Alex. Ross, Pilot Mound, Manitoba. 47h 45u

WANTED—MAN TO CLEAN WINDOWS. Apply Room 3, Duffield block. b

WANTED—TWO GOOD AGENTS TO handle our new picture proposition, which sells at sight. This set contains ten pictures in colors, by the best American artists, and is sold with one year's subscription to Scribner's Magazine, on small monthly payments. Good commission to the right people. Now is the time to start. Write for full particulars. Charles Scribner's Sons, 34 Victoria street, Toronto. b

BOOKKEEPER WANTED BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED and well-known house; must be a practical man, fair correspondent, with executive ability; cash might be profitably invested, but not absolutely necessary; good position for the right man. Address, in strict confidence, stating age, experience, wages expected, etc., Box 19, Advertiser office. 47u

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter. J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple streets. 46c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED COAT, pants and vest maker; also errand boy. Apply the Guarantee Tailoring Company, 206 Dundas street. 46u

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ORGANIST WANTED FOR FIRST Methodist Church, London, Ont. Address W. M. Spencer, secretary trust board. State age, experience, salary, etc. 44k

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WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN TO work; family of three. Address W. H. Shaw, Dorchester Station. 47c-tyw

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN OR GIRL to do housework; one of a family. Miss Waterhouse, 352 King street. 47c

SERVANT WANTED FOR LIGHT housework. Apply 720 Dundas street. 46c

WANTED—FIFTEEN GIRLS TO WAIT on tables at Lotos ball, March 3. Do you want to be one of them? Apply in evening, O. M. Finch, Palace Cafe. 46c

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT; small family; no washing. Apply 72 Elmwood avenue. 46c

WANTED—A COMPETENT GENERAL servant; two only in family; references required. Apply Mrs. F. P. Drake, 371 Wellington street. 45tf

WANTED—SERVANT FOR THE COUNTRY; must be good milker. Apply Wm. E. Crosier, Nilestown. 45n

SEWING MACHINE OPERATORS—A few vacancies. Apply at once, Hastings Hat and Cap Manufacturing Company, 184 York street. 44k

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WANTED—BOARD IN PRIVATE FAMILY, by young lady; must be quiet and have bathroom. Address Box 20, Advertiser. b

WANTED—RELIABLE TENANT FOR excellent stock and grain farm, half-mile from Welland town, 13 miles Niagara Falls, great chance for right man. Write for particulars. H. J. Gouder, Box 695, Welland, Ont. b

WANTED—$2,000, TO PERFECT THE mechanism and supply the articles in the greatest money-making invention known. Will give an interest in the business. Subscriptions of $25 or more will be received. Address Box 22, Advertiser. 47u

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WANTED — CANADIAN LOAN COMPANY'S stock. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 693.

WANTED—GROCERY STAND, WITH postoffice, in good country town. Address Box 15, Advertiser. 45c

WANTED BY GENTLEMAN—UNFURNISHED parlor in centrally located residence, with modern conveniences; good rental if desirable. Box 14, Advertiser. 45c

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YOUNG MAN, EXPERIENCED AS hotel or grocery clerk, wants position. Apply Box 21, Advertiser. 47c

LADY, TWO YEARS PRACTICAL double-entry bookkeeper, solicits position as assistant in good office. Address Box 8, this office. 44l

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WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES: $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. M. A. O'Keefe, 157 Bay street, Toronto. tx

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LOST—GOLD CIRCULAR DIAMOND brooch, on Dundas, between Talbot and Advertiser. Reward at 194 Dundas street. 47c

LOST — FRIDAY NOON, BETWEEN Simcoe street school and Horton street, on Clarence, oval-shaped gold locket, with pearl crescent; name "Marion"; containing photos. Reward, 197 Horton. b

LOST—MONDAY, 13th, ON MAITLAND, between Grey and Dundas, pair gold-rimmed spectacles. Reward at 153 William street. 46c

LOST—SET OF GOLD BEADS. SUNDAY afternoon on Elmwood avenue or Wortley road. Reward on return to this office. 43tf

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W. WATSON, HOUSE-MOVER—WORK promptly attended to. 194 Hamilton road.

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FIFTY-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, BEING east half [illegible], con. 15, London Township; frame house, barns, 7 acres fall wheat. For particulars apply William McDermott, Denfield, Ont. 45n-wty

FOR SALE OR RENT—75 ACRES, LOT 4, con. 13, and 100 acres, lot 5, con. 12, London Township. Apply John Marshall, Bryanston. 43c-ywt

FARM FOR SALE—90 ACRES, SPLENDID dairy farm, 5 miles west of Ingersoll, 1 mile from a first-class cheese factory; 12 acres river flats; good frame house; bank barn, 40x58; hogpen, 28x40; plenty of wood, water; well-fenced and in good state cultivation. Apply J. George, Thamesford. 44tf-xt

GOOD TWO-STORY BRICK, WITH hot water heat, gas, etc.; 4 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen; central, on King street. Only $2,300. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—FRAME COTTAGE, BRICK foundation, 6 rooms; on belt line, east. Apply 310 Piccadilly. 47c-tyw

Private Residential Sale

King Street—2½-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, contains 12 rooms; lately built and modern in every respect. Price, $5,200.

Adelaide Street, near Dufferin Avenue—Two-story brick, stone foundation, contains 9 rooms, everything modern and up-to-date. Price, $2,800.

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These are only a few of our leaders. If the location and price do not suit you, call and look over our lists.

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

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If you intend buying this spring, look after it now. Call and see me. I will endeavor to suit you. The following are only a few on my books:

QUEEN'S AVENUE, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 4 bedrooms, gas; lot 36x220.

DUNDAS STREET—1½-story brick, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, 4 bedrooms, full cellar. Price, $1,900.

LORNE AVENUE—Brick cottage, new, 7 rooms, splendid lot. $1,400.

WILLIAM STREET—Frame cottage, 6 rooms, good locality.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—A new two-story and attic brick, modern throughout.

PRINCESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, new, 6 rooms, double lot. Will sell now for $1,300.

ST. JAMES STREET—New 1½-story brick, 4 bedrooms, bath and closet, complete.

Vacant lots in all parts of the city. See me before buying.

W. E. LENG,
425 RICHMOND STREET.

FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.

ST. GEORGE STREET, north of C. P. R.—Two-story frame house, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, cellar, pantry, closets, etc., all newly papered and in good repair. Corner of Sydenham; lot 75x85. Price, only $1,600.

1½-STORY NEW BRICK—Three bedrooms and bathroom; will be finished in a few days; near Waterloo street north. Price on application.

1½-STORY BRICK—Good location, on Quebec street; lot 33x120; $300 cash, balance monthly. For quick sale, only $1,350.

FINE NEW BRICK—1½-story brick, with all modern improvements; fine location; lot 51x104. Possession can be had on short notice. $2,300.

1¾-STORY NEW BRICK RESIDENCE, with all modern improvements; choice location, in center of the city. Call for particulars.

LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LOWEST RATES ON CITY AND FARM PROPERTY.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A fine new 1½-story new brick; all latest improvements and very substantially built. If you are looking for a real nice home at a reasonable price, call for particulars of this.

1½-STORY FRAME HOUSE, with 5 bedrooms, and in good repair; very convenient to G. T. R. Call for terms. Price, $1,600.

TWO-STORY FRAME—A good, substantial house, on brick foundation; can be easily converted into a double house; location very central. Call for price.

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house—Five bedrooms, bath, gas, etc.; central part of Talbot street. Price, only $2,200.

FIFTY-ACRE FARM—Three miles west of Lambeth, near gravel road; new frame house, good barn, stable, drive-house, granary, etc. Price, $2,800.

J. F. SANGSTER,
b 112 Masonic Temple.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—TEN-ROOM MODERN BRICK house, corner Hellmuth avenue and Grosvenor street. Apply Mrs. Walsh, 335 King street. 47c

TO LET, IN KINCARDINE—LARGE brick office, 30x20 feet; two large front windows and upstairs suite; clothing, shoemaker or other lines business. Also good brick office, with vault; both well situated; Harbor street, opposite Royal Hotel, Kincardine. Address Robert Baird, postmaster. 41h-tx

225-ACRE FARM TO RENT; ALSO 150 cords dry hardwood, mostly maple, for sale. Apply to L. Mahler, Delaware, Ont. 27tf-wt

CENTRAL, WELL-LIGHTED, AND very comfortable. Box 16, Advertiser. 46c

BRICK HOUSE—MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; three blocks west of market. Apply 27 Becher street. 45c

120 ELMWOOD AVENUE—RESIDENCE. Inquire Wildern's drug store, South London. 45n

HOUSE—NINE ROOMS, $10; 12 TERESA street, South London. Apply 94 Askin street. 44n

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS. Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. 'Phone 310.

FOR RENT—6 WILSON AVENUE, $7; 8 Wilson avenue, $8; 52 Dundas street, $8 50; 42 Dundas street, $9. Houses for sale on monthly payments. Scarrow, 233 Dundas street. 74tf

FOREST CITY MOVING VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone 1,444. William Broughton.

IMPROVED VANS, BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

A. HENDERSON, PROPRIETOR PEOPLE'S Moving Vans, largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

VIAVI.

VIAVI COMPANY, 31 TORONTO BANK building, 9 to 12 a.m., 1:30 to 5 p.m.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN.

ALBERT STREET—A splendid two-story brick house, 11 rooms, in perfect order, all modern improvements; brick barn, large lot. At a very reasonable figure. We are going to sell. Inspect at once.

ELIAS STREET—A splendid two-story brick house, 9 rooms, in perfect order; lot 49.6x132 feet. Price, $1,800.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—A new 1½-story brick house, stone foundation, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; nice lot. Price, $2,550.

ST. JAMES STREET—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, modern improvements; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,350.

COLLEGE AVENUE—Frame cottage, on a brick foundation, 6 rooms, in good order, large frame barn; lot 55x160 feet. Price, $1,100. Inspect at once.

THORNTON AVENUE—1½-story frame house, almost new, 6 rooms, in good order; good lot. Price, $1,100; cheap.

We have two grocery stores in the city for sale. Call and see us.

OXFORD STREET, near Talbot street—A splendid frame cottage, on brick foundation, 6 rooms; good lot. Price, $1,100. Inspect at once.

DUNDAS STREET EAST—Two-story brick house, on stone foundation, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; large lot; shade and ornamental trees. Price, $4,000.

If you intend selling your property in the spring, place it with us at once. The outlook for the sale of property is splendid. We expect our sales to be equal to 1904, if not better. We will find you purchasers if you will favor us with your property for sale. No commission or expense until property is sold.

WATERLOO STREET NORTH—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, veranda; lot 44x150 feet. A handsome home at a reasonable figure. Inspect at once.

REGINA STREET — 1½-story frame house, 7 rooms, in good repair; lot 55x140 feet. Price, $900.

RIDOUT STREET SOUTH—Two-story frame house, 9 rooms, in perfect order, all modern improvements; frame barn; lot 96x265 feet. Price, $2,700.

DUNDAS STREET, west of Richmond street—One of our leading stores. Call for price. Will make a good investment.

A THREE-STORY BRICK STORE on Richmond street, south of King street. Price, $8,000.

MARYBORO PLACE—A new two-story brick house, 9 rooms; lot 40x145 feet. Price reasonable, owner leaving the city.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story roughcast house, 8 rooms; lot 114x98 feet; desirable location. At a low figure.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—A new 1¼-story brick house, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; large lot. Price, $2,400.

DUCHESS AVENUE—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms; lot about three-quarters of an acre. Price, $2,000.

WORTLEY ROAD—A large frame cottage, with four lots, near Beaconsfield avenue.

281 WILLIAM STREET — 1½-story frame house, 9 rooms, in good order; corner lot. Price, $1,150.

1,001 WATERLOO STREET—A new frame cottage, 5 rooms; frame barn; lot 50x150 feet. Price, $800.

LOTS. LOTS. LOTS.

For good building lots we will offer you the following: Waterloo and Grosvenor streets, two lots; Colborne and Grosvenor streets, 10 lots; Richmond street north, several lots; Elizabeth and Central avenue, 4 lots; Evergreen avenue, several lots; north and south of Hamilton road, several lots; Chesley avenue, two lots; several lots in South London; Queen's avenue and Ontario street, 7 lots; Colborne and Regent streets, 10 lots; three very central lots on Ridout street, opposite Albert street; Ridout and Maple, two lots. We have lots in all parts of the city to select from. Kindly see us before you purchase a lot.

P. WALSH,
'Phone 1,021. 110 Dundas St.

REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS EXCHANGE

Gordon Estate, two of the best acres in London North, corner Cheapside and Maitland streets; cheap. No. 26 Forward avenue; beautiful suburban residence, at cost of house; one acre of land. Brick terrace, corner of Pegler street and Hamilton road, three tenements. Fine lot, Wortley road, $300. Twelve lots, Central avenue, east of English street, $125 each; $25 cash payment. Valuable business property, corner Lyle and Dundas streets. To rent—467 Hamilton road; cottage, Alfred street; 521 Piccadilly street; cheap rents.

W. D. BUCKLE.

There Is Nothing Like Owning a Home of Your Own.

If you have not found a place that suits you, let us put you on the right track. We have got HOMES in the City of London, for sale at all prices and on all terms of payments. Call on us at once and consult our list.

Here are a few of the properties we have for sale:

No. 249—One-story brick-veneer house, situated on Waterloo street; contains hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and 3 bedrooms; lot 33x160. Price, $1,650.

No. 258—Two-story and attic brick-veneer house on Hellmuth avenue; contains 10 rooms, modern and up-to-date in every detail. Would exchange for vacant lot in good locality.

No. 259—1½-story brick-veneer house on Quebec street; contains 11 rooms and bathroom, furnace, good cellar, gas, etc. This house is new, and is all modern.

No. 259—Frame cottage on Quebec street, containing 6 rooms; house in good repair; also vacant lot, with frame stable, situated on Princess avenue.

No. 0—Two-story brick house, on John street, containing parlor, dining-room and kitchen downstairs, and 4 bedrooms and bathroom upstairs; house is modern and up-to-date.

No 0—We have four vacant lots for sale, situated on Nelson street. These are most desirable lots, and can be bought at a bargain.

No. 234—Two-story large brick house, with stone foundation, on Elmwood avenue; contains 11 rooms, bathroom complete, furnace, gas, good cellar, veranda on two sides, nice garden, fine shade trees. Price very reasonable.

No. 213—1½-story frame house, on brick foundation, situated on Palace street, near Princess avenue; contains parlor, dining-room, kitchen and 4 bedrooms, with clothes closets to each; house is in good repair; lot is 50x150 feet; there is a nice stable on the lot. Price, $1,600.

No. 176—Two cottages and three lots on Central avenue, situated two blocks east of Victoria Park. Will be sold separate or together, and at a bargain.

No. 180—One-story frame house on Dundas street; contains double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, storeroom, pantry and 4 bedrooms, veranda on two sides of house; lot 42x206, with barn 24x16. Price, $1,800.

No. 83 A—1½-story brick-veneer house, on the Hamilton road; contains hall, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and one bedroom downstairs, and 3 bedrooms and bathroom (complete) upstairs; good cellar, gas, etc.; lot 80x111 feet.

No. 0—One-story and basement brick house, on John street; contains hall, parlor, sitting-room and 2 bedrooms upstairs, and kitchen, bathroom and 2 bedrooms downstairs; large lot. For sale cheap.

No. 0—Large brick house, situated on Albert street; contains all modern conveniences; furnace, bath complete, etc.; large lot, with fine brick stable. This is for sale at a low figure.

No. [illegible] A—Vacant lot situated on Dundas street; lot is 40x100 feet.

We have several grocery stores in the city for sale. We have also several houses for rent in the city. If you want to buy a vacant lot it will pay you to call on us at once and see our list. If you are looking to purchase any kind of suburban property, or exchange your city property we can help you if you will call on us.

If you do not see what you want in the above list, do not then decide we have not got it, for we may just have the kind of property you are looking for, and yet we might not have it placed in our list in the paper.

The Western Real Estate Exchange
Limited,
78 Dundas St., London.
Telephone "SIX-NINE-SIX." b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

T. C. KNOTT'S BULLETIN.

CHELSEA GREEN — THE NEW HARDWARE COMPANY HAS GIVEN THE TENDER FOR THEIR FACTORY, AND WORK WILL BE STARTED AS SOON AS THE WEATHER WILL PERMIT. HAVE YOU PURCHASED YOUR LOT YET? IF YOU HAVE NOT, YOU SHOULD DO SO AT ONCE. CONTRACTS ARE BEING LET FOR SEVERAL NEW STORY AND HALF AND TWO-STORY BRICK RESIDENCES. CALL AND SEE ME.

LORNE AVENUE—Story and half brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, double parlor, dining-room, kitchen and all modern conveniences; lot 33x150 feet. $2,250.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, summer kitchen, 3 bedrooms; lot 23x170 feet. $1,250.

KING STREET, CENTRAL—Story and half brick, stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, bath, etc., double parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen, clothes closets, gas and electric light; lot 30x112 feet.

COAL OR LUMBER YARD—The best site in the city; adjoins railroads.

PRINCESS AVENUE, CENTRAL—Brick two-story and attic; 6 bedrooms, double parlors, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; barn and sheds; lot 120x200 feet.

GROCERY STOCK in thriving town west of London; doing a good business.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Two-story brick, 6 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, breakfast-room; stone foundation; fruit and ornamental trees, tennis lawn, good barn; lot 93x216 feet. Cheap; call for particulars.

ONTARIO STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry; lot 50x200 feet. $1,100. Great bargain.

HELLMUTH AVENUE—The best lot on the street.

MARYBORO PLACE—Two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, bathroom, gas, double cellar, shop or barn, chicken coop, cement walks; lot 40x145 feet to lane in rear. Will sell cheap.

DUFFERIN AVENUE—The best lot on the avenue.

PRINCESS AVENUE—The best lot on the avenue.

ADELAIDE STREET—I have a number of frame cottages near new roundhouse. Call quick if you want one.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—Brick-veneer story and half, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, w.c., piped for gas and furnace, clothes closets to bedrooms; lot 38x110 feet.

WORTLEY ROAD—One and a half story frame dwelling and frame stable; lot 180x200 feet. $2,600.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Brick-veneer cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, storeroom; lot 120x216 feet. $2,000.

STOCK OF TINWARE AND STOVES, etc.—Thriving town, west of London; all good stock; doing good business; reason for selling, owner has crippled arm; cash trade; business established 1882. Call or write for particulars.

WAREHOUSES—I have several good ones, central in city, to sell or rent.

BAKERY—I have a good bakery, two ovens; good situation.

WILLIAM STREET—Brick story and half, 2 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, woodshed, fruit trees; lot 60x198 feet. $1,200.

LOT, BEACONSFIELD AVENUE—Sixty feet frontage. $525.

FORTY ACRES—South of city; first-class grazing ground. A bargain, only $2,200.

TWENTY ACRES—Just north of city, near Knollwood Park. A bargain, $1,000.

POTTERSBURG—One-half acre, 122x178 feet. $500.

ELIAS STREET—New brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room and summer kitchen; lot 49.6x132.10 feet. $1,800.

GLENCOE—Frame store and dwelling, 6 rooms in house; shed 12x24, stable 12x16 feet. $650.

ST. JAMES STREET, CENTRAL—Two-story frame, on brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, sitting-room, library, kitchen, bathroom complete, gas; lot 66x100 feet to a lane. Will exchange for a smaller house.

VACANT LOTS—Princess avenue, central, lot 37x80 feet. Only $500.

WILLIAM STREET, CENTRAL—Lot 30x148 feet. Only $400.

TALBOT STREET—Lots 32x162 feet. Only $400.

GROSVENOR STREET, near Colborne street—Lots 40x140 feet. Only $200.

OXFORD STREET, CENTRAL—Lot 46x115 feet. Only $625.

NEAR THE NEW ROUNDHOUSE—Lots from $3 50 to $6 per foot.

DUNDAS STREET, near Adelaide street—The best lot for store in London East.

EDWARD STREET—Lots 48x140 feet. Only $150.

Besides the above, I have lots all over the city. All prices, all sizes. Call if you want a lot.

WANTED — GROCERY AND GENERAL STORES IN CITY AND COUNTRY. I HAVE A GREAT DEMAND FOR THEM AND OTHER BUSINESS PROPERTIES. CALL AND SEE ME IF YOU WISH TO SELL.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

FACTORY SITES—I have a number of splendid sites situated on the Pere Marquette Railroad, Grand Trunk Railroad, Michigan Central Railroad and Canadian Pacific Railroad. If you want a factory site on either of the railroads, you cannot do better than see me. I have them, all shapes and sizes, and all prices.

NEAR NEW ROUNDHOUSE—I have a large number of places for sale convenient to the new roundhouse. If you are a G. T. R. man you may have to move near to the roundhouse in the spring. Now is the time to see me. I can sell you nice places, with only a small payment down. Call before the rush is on.

ADELAIDE STREET — Two-story frame, brick foundation, 5 bedrooms, with clothes closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Snap, only $1,200.

ELIAS STREET—Brick-veneer, story and half, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, electric light, gas, furnace; fruit; lot 33x135 feet. Only $1,650.

PICCADILLY STREET, CENTRAL—SOME SPLENDID LOTS. CALL FOR PARTICULARS. THESE WILL SELL QUICK.

LARGE STONE BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, with good, large lot. Will sell for about one-quarter of what the building cost to build.

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

300 ACRES, NEW ONTARIO—Good story and half frame house, 7 rooms, good cellar, large poultry house, 25 acres hay, balance bush, of which 150 acres is tillable; a large quantity of cedar; two streams running through property; river in front of property; three miles from Callendar, ten miles from North Bay, G. T. R. has tank and siding within ten minutes of the property. Call and see photo of property and get further particulars. Sawmill on adjoining lot. Owner lives in this city. Will exchange for city property. Only $900.

For further list of properties see Free Press.

BEACONSFIELD AVENUE — New brick, two-story and attic, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, bath and closet; parlor, reception hall, dining-room, kitchen, two cellars, electric light and gas, piped for furnace; lot 40x183 feet.

BURWELL STREET — Frame two-story, brick foundation; 5 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; lot 43x112 feet; splendid place for boarding house.

NEAR NEW ROUNDHOUSE — New story and half frame; 4 bedrooms, with closets, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen; lot 60 feet frontage. $1,500.

YORK STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage and brick cottage. Will sell cheap on account of poor health.

SACKVILLE STREET—Brick cottage; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, lot 41x127 feet.

HOTEL in country village, doing splendid business. Selling on account of sickness. Will trade for city property.

MONEY TO LOAN.

HORTON STREET, CENTRAL—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, pantry, gas, sewer, good cellar, hard and soft water in house. $1,250.

WATERLOO STREET—FRAME COTTAGE, 2 BEDROOMS, PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, KITCHEN, COAL AND WOOD SHED; LOT 180x172 FEET. WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN, ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS.

WELLINGTON ROAD—Brick house and frame house; large lot. Only $2,200.

MAITLAND STREET—New brick-veneer story and half, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, front and side verandas, cement walks, cement steps, bathroom complete, piped for furnace; all downstairs grained, except kitchen; two bedrooms grained upstairs; lot 40x150 feet. Snap, $2,000.

VACANT LOTS on Sackville, Grafton, Dame, Hackett and Egerton streets. Large lots at a low price.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WALKER STREET—Frame cottage, on brick foundation; 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen; hencoop; corner lot, 93x120 feet. Cheap, $1,150.

ELMWOOD AVENUE — New brick, story and half, slate roof, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room and kitchen, modern conveniences, cement walks; lot 35x216 feet. Only $2,300.

THE BEST LOTS IN THE NORTH END — CORNER OF RICHMOND STREET AND COLLEGE AVENUE. CALL AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS.

MAITLAND STREET, near Grey street—Vacant lot, 60x90 feet.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PARKE ESTATE, just over Victoria bridge—the best vacant lots in South London.

THE PROPERTIES ON THIS LIST ARE ONLY A FEW OF THE PROPERTIS THAT I HAVE FOR SALE. CALL AND SEE ME.

NINETY ACRES—Just outside city limits; will sell in parts. Story and half brick house, granary, barns, stable, etc. Quantity of white oak, maple and other timber.

THREE ACRES—One and a half miles from the city; frame cottage, on stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, good cellar, hard and soft water; apples, pears, plums, quinces, grapes, cherries and other small fruits, asparagus; well fenced, good frame frame barn and drive sheds; henhouse, soil clay loam; all in good order. Only $1,450.

SIX ACRES—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, barn, over 100 apple trees and small fruits; sandy loam.

19 ACRES—Brick cottage, 10 rooms, good barn and slaughter house; only a few minutes from city limits; a splendid place for butcher or milkman. Will sell cheap.

THOMAS C. KNOTT,
ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE,
'PHONE 650.

LOW PRICES ON

Rubber Sponges, Atomizers, Ladies' Combs Hot-Water Bottles,

Every Article in Rubber is guaranteed.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
Chemists and Druggists,
216 Dundas street. London, Ont.

Don't Miss This Sale of

Fresh Cut Flowers On Saturday

All first-class Flowers from our greenhouses. A chance you can't afford to miss. Remember Saturday only.

Gammage,
207 Dundas Street.
Telephone 90.

The Western Real Estate Exchange
LIMITED,
Head Office—78 Dundas St., London
TELEPHONE 696.

For Sale—50-acre farm, Township of Westminster, one mile from Scottsville; 3 acres maple timber, soil a sandy and clay loam, good water, fruit, comfortable buildings, convenient to cheese factory. Price $3,200.

For Sale—100 acres in the Township of Caradoc, three miles from Mount Brydges; 7 acres beech and maple timber, soil clay and sand loam, good water, fruit and buildings. Price, $5,700.

For Sale—Good hotel in thriving village, doing a good business. Price, $3,500.

For Sale—Several good houses in the town of Sarnia, very cheap.

For Sale—Grist mill and house and lot in thriving town in the County of Waterloo; water-power mill, with steam auxiliary; good house. Price on application.

If you want to buy a farm, store, hotel, business property of any kind, or residence in city, town or village, send for list. We have some bargains.

SEE POSTERS advertising for sale on the premises, lots 16 and 17, concession 5, Township of Westminster—a splendid 100-acre farm—March 2, 1905.

The Western Real Estate Exchange
Limited,
78 Dundas Street, London, Ont.
bd&w

240 ACRES, ASSINIBOIA—IMPROVED; log buildings, comfortable; excellent soil, suitable for stock and mixed farming; convenient to school, postoffice, railway station and elevator; owned by widow, retiring from farming; will take London property in part payment. A. A. Campbell, 428 Richmond street, London, Ont. 41n-tzw

London Advertiser.
TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 25.

The Movement of Population.

The annual report of the Minister of the Interior shows that the immigration of 1904 reached the stupendous total of 130,330, an average of 2,500 souls a week. Of these, 36,700 were from England and Wales, 45,000 from the United States, 10,500 from Scotland, 3,130 from Ireland, 7,729 from Galicia, and the remainder were Finns, Russians, French, Belgians, Germans, Hungarians, Austrians and Scandinavians.

The total average cost of this influx of population, including the location of settlers, was $5 71 per head. The bulk of the money, $236,000, was spent on immigration from the British Isles; the expenditure for Americans was $205,000, and for settlers from continental Europe $78,000. The number of homestead entries was 26,073, compared with 31,383 in 1903. Last year 12,709,600 acres were surveyed, which, if divided into 160-acre lots would give 80,000 farms of that size.

The immigration last year was the largest in the history of Canada, the bulk of the increase coming from the British Isles. During the five years preceding 1902 there had come from Great Britain and Ireland a yearly average of only 11,156. The Minister of the Interior resolved upon a special campaign for British immigration, and wisely placed his main reliance on printer's ink. The measures he took are summarized by the Deputy Minister of the Interior as follows:

"The dissemination of carefully prepared notices with regard to the advantages offered by Canada as a field for settlement, in the leading dailies and weeklies of Great Britain.

"The forwarding of a specially edited publication to every agriculturist in the old country, as well as a circular on somewhat similar lines to ministers of the gospel, school teachers, secretaries of public libraries, etc.

"The delimitation of specific districts within which our resident agents operate.

"The appointment under a commission system, of local agents in every city and town throughout the agricultural districts.

"The providing of specially conducted parties under the supervision of our officers in Great Britain and Ireland, and the reorganization of the staff in such a way as to expedite the general business of the service, and thus insure the best possible results from their work."

The effects of the new policy were at once apparent, the arrivals in Canada from the old country being 17,259 in 1902; 41,792 in 1903, and 50,374 in 1904. Since 1900 the homestead entries have increased from 7,246 to 26,073. The small decrease in homestead entries last year as compared with 1903, does not indicate that fewer people went into the Northwest, as many people who had visited the country and made their entries in preceding years returned in 1904 to take up their lands. The influx from the United States is still maintained, being 45,171 last year, as against 17,987 in 1901. It is gratifying to hear that the Doukhobors have been very successful in their farming operations. Their reputation is so good that they were able to borrow $60,000 from one of the banks, without security, in order to purchase live stock. They are adopting modern methods and their communism is breaking down.

The report tells the tale of Canada's wonderful progress during the past few years, and is full of hope for the future. And Canada owes its prevailing prosperity in a great measure to the energy which Hon. Clifford Sifton has infused into his department.

The War Operations.

Reports from the Far East this morning indicate that heavier fighting than has been customary of late is now in progress. A Russian force occupying an advanced position, in an attempt to establish a base on the east bank of the Shakhe River, was compelled yesterday to retire to the fortified positions. The Jap attack is being pressed with vigor, the result of the engagement being still in doubt. Russian cavalry raiders have again been successful, cutting in behind Oyama's lines and temporarily demoralizing communications by the destruction of an important railroad bridge near New Chwang. This delay in the transport of ammunition and provisions may prove a costly one to the Japanese marshal, coming at a time when a general engagement cannot be far off. Kuropatkin is still holding grimly to his fortified lines, despite a threatened attack upon both flanks. His reported intention to retire upon the Tie Pass was evidently without foundation.

A vigorous investment of Vladivostock appears to be at hand. Jap warships have tightened the blockade, so that little gets in or out. Russia has requested the foreign attaches to leave, and dispatches from a Russian source indicate that the port will be defended with all the courage and resourcefulness that distinguished the Port Arthur garrison.

During the week sensational rumors predicting an early peace were broadcast in London and Washington, and the capitals of Europe. Britain and France are believed to have approached their respective allies in regard to the matter. The Czar, however, using the Berlin court as a medium, once more tells the world that nothing but a decisive victory, if not a complete triumph, will end the campaign.

Appoint County Magistrates.

This suggestion has more meaning probably in the counties in this western peninsula than in other parts of the Province, because we are on the highway between the Western and Eastern States, and many tramps, some of them criminal, pass through these counties in their wanderings. Some tragic instances will occur to the minds of readers.

It is an axiom that every department of the administration of justice should be competent and above suspicion. It is as necessary that magistrates' courts should be as properly conducted as the highest court in the land. It will not be claimed that this has been invariably the case. The system of appointing men of no legal knowledge or training to be magistrates was probably necessary, or the best that could be devised, at one time, but ought not to be continued as it exists. Take any of our western counties and it would be quite feasible to have the examinations conducted by competent magistrates. The present magistrates might be allowed to issue summonses, but stop there. When an examination, a trial, or commitment for trial, becomes necessary, let a competent magistrate hear the evidence. Magistrates' courts could be held on fixed dates in different parts of the county or by appointment as occasion required. Add to this the aid of the crown attorney when required, and the effect of this change in the law would be to give to counties as effective administration of justice as is now possessed by cities.

The Quebec Bogey.

The Hamilton Spectator will not help its case by this sort of thing:

"Why is Manitoba to remain a little patch on the map of Prince Rupert's Land, while two enormous provinces are being established to the west of the older province? Is Manitoba to be punished for daring to abolish the French separate schools? Has Quebec ordered that Manitoba shall not be enlarged that the French influence in that province may not be further weakened?"

Sir Wilfrid Laurier took his political life in his hands to prevent a Conservative Government coercing Manitoba into the restoration of a dual system of schools. Sir Charles Tupper confessed after the election that he had relied upon the almost solid support of Quebec, and complained that his colleague, Mr. Angers, had deceived him as to the outlook in that province. Here was a clear case of French domination: Sir Charles Tupper counting on the vote of Quebec to dominate Manitoba, and if necessary, override the sentiment of the other provinces. Quebec, to be sure, failed to deliver the goods, whereupon Conservative newspapers like the Spectator bellowed about French domination, because Laurier owed his victory to his native province. Whether Parliament should recuire the new provinces to maintain their present school system or not is a question open to argument, and one may take either side of the question without being actuated by party or religious prejudice. But no unprejudiced person can attribute the Government's policy to "French influence" after the events of 1896. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is stronger than ever in the affections of his native province, as demonstrated in November when he had to encounter, in addition to the regular Conservatives forces, the formidable combination of wealthy promoters, headed by Russell and Graham. If he carried Quebec in 1896, with the hierarchy arrayed against him, he could surely carry it tomorrow, even if he chose to eliminate the school clauses from the autonomy bill. His policy may be challenged, but not his motives. The attitude of the leader of the Opposition, who expresses the hope that there will be no agitation over this question, and that it will not be made a party one, is a crushing rebuke to those who pretend to see Quebec written across the Government's measure.

Peace hath her victories, etc.

Score another for arbitration.

We think a great deal more of that North Sea tribunal than the Alaskan boundary one.

The Czar's resolve to go on with the war is another triumph of hope over experience.

Dr. Osler says the average man's usefulness begins to decline at 40. Maybe so; but it's the man's own fault.

The satisfaction of smashing Rojestvensky's fleet would not have been so deep as that derived from the verdict of the North Sea tribunal.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte has taken unto himself a wife, and is more than ever convinced that his happiness is not bound up with public life.

Britannia rules the waves. Britons began to have some doubt of it when the North Sea outrage was not met with reprisals, but the forbearance of the Government has been justified. Right is stronger than might.

The Toronto Star suggests that any Premier of Ontario should be pensioned to the full amount of his salary. This is a good idea and there is a constitutional precedent in the speakership of the British Parliament.

Our Centenarian Senator.

[Hamilton Times.]

Senator Wark, who celebrated his 101st birthday on Sunday last, is in the best of health, according to a dispatch from Fredericton, N. B., his home. He rises regularly at 8 o'clock each morning and retires at 9 p.m. He is able to move about unassisted and eats his three meals a day. He has not been out of the house this winter, being afraid to expose himself to the cold weather, but does not allow the time to hang heavily on his hands. He reads the newspapers regularly, and personally attends to his correspondence which is by no means light. The senator is his own barber and shaves himself twice a week and makes a good job of it, too. Up to a year ago he used an ordinary razor, but he was induced to abandon it for a safety, which he now uses. He has not attended the Senate this year yet; and may not do so. If the sessions are prolonged, however, until Easter, he may take the trip to Ottawa. The Liberal party ought to be proud of such an adherent.

One Canadian Drawback.

[Toronto Telegram.]

The average speech in proposing the toast of "Canada" is enough to make the native listener swear out naturalization papers in the United States.

Usin' Up the Scraps.

[Exchange.]

It's queer what Auntie Beck, our cook,
Can make with all th' scraps—
She jes' gets out her little book
An' reads it, while she taps
An' beats 'em up with her big spoon,
Then pours 'em in a pan,
An' shets 'em in th' stove, an' sez,
"There, now, my little man!"

She bustles 'roun' an' pokes the fire,
An' opens up the door
T' find out if the puddin's done,
Or has to bake some more.
But, oh, at last she takes it out,
All puffy in th' pan,
An' sez: "Now, here is somethin' good
For auntie's little man."

An' when I taste it, sweet an' brown,
An' all puffed up in hills,
I wonder how she makes such good
Stuff out of little pills
Of bread, an' crumbs of cake, an' milk,
An' raisin in a pan—
"It's all," says auntie, "in the art
Of mixin', little man!"

An' then she says: "An' life is all
Like that from day t' day;
Some folks they save th' little scraps,
Some throw 'em all away;
Some make th' sweetes' puddin' from
Th' scrapin's of th' pan—
That is, if they had learned the way

Much Obliged.

[Boston Herald.]

Canada has quite recently formally annexed Ellsmere Land, thus adding quite an amount to her already large territorial possessions, although it is an additon that no one should begrudge her. This territory borders the western shore of Smith Sound, extending to the north to Grinnell Land. If it has any value it is only as a basis for polar exploration. It is estimated, but it can only be roughly guessed at, that Ellsmere Land contains 18,000 square miles, or something more than twice the area of our own state. A single square foot of land in our own commonwealth is worth more than this whole island of the frozen zone, all of which lies north of 76 degrees north latitude. If Canada wants to annex that territory, which has only a few Esquimos as poplation, she is perfectly welcome to, as far as the other nations of the world are concerned.

Does Not Need Preparation.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Mrs. Binks—John, when we were first married you used always to say grace at meals; you never do it now.

Mr. Binks—Oh! But I'm not so much afraid of your cooking now.

Explained.

[Washington Star.]

"Didn't you tell me that the backbone of winter was broken?"

"Yes," answered the weather prophet, "but it froze up again so that you couldn't notice it."

Irrepressible Youth.

[Houston Chronicle.]

"Now, children," said the teacher, "it is only amphibious creatures that are web-footed. Creatures that live entirely on land never have web-feet."

"How about spiders?" triumphantly shouted little Jimmie Jones.

And the teacher found it convenient to call the arithmetic class just then.

Inconstances.

[Margaret Deland.]

You ask me, does Love's flame
Burn still the same?
And if unchanged quite,
It cheers
The lengthening years
With soft and tender light?
If it yet shows the old, warm, ruddy glow?
And I must answer, "No!"

It is not still the same,
Yet spare me blame!
For though to change be wrong,
It will
Be changing still,
To grow each day more strong?
Can you such sweet, inconstant Love confess?
I pray you answer, "Yes!"

Cost of the War.

[London Express.]

It is obvious that a war conducted on a system of such magnitude as that in the East must be terribly costly. From the latest official figures given out in Russia it appears that the Czar's Government has spent, up to the end of 1904, over $300,000,000. This is, of course, exclusive of the loss represented by her fleet which is out of action and by the artillery which has been captured by the Japanese. These two items have been estimated in round figures at $60,000,000, so that the cost of the war to Russia has been practically $7,500,000 per week since the war began.

As regards the expenditure of the Japanese, the Mikado's financiers have calculated that to March 31 of this year the war will have cost, including initial outlays, $288,000,000, or $5,000,000 a week. On this basis it will be seen that the war has cost in twelve months over $625,000,000. The total cost to this country of the South African war, it will be remembered, was estimated at $1,140,000,000. It is fairly safe to assume that for so long as the present struggle lasts the expenditure will continue on something like the same gigantic scale, draining the resources of both countries to the utmost.

Richard Tooley Remembered.

[Wallaceburg News.]

Richard Tooley, sen., ex-M.P.P., one of the oldest political warhorses of this country, this week received, unsolicited, a private letter from Premier Whitney. The letter has a significance, and our aged friend will yet be recognized and honored by the new Premier for hard work in the past. The following are a few of the many honors bestowed. In Dorchester Township elected three times in succession for councilor, three times deputy reeve, once warden of the county in 1870, five times elected to the Local House, 1871-75-79-86-90. Never once beaten, is now 85 years and still hale and hearty. This is an unbroken record, and worthy of recognition by the present Premier.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.:

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,
CHARLES F. TILTON.

Very Appropriate.

[Chicago News.]

"I have been eating onions," confessed the pretty girl in the dim parlor.

"Then I will tell you a ghost story," whispered the suitor.

"But why a ghost story?"

"Because it will take your breath away."

The Braggart.

[Washington Star.]

"De braggin' man," said Uncle Eben, "is very often like a hen dat gits de idea dat it don' make no diff'ence 'bout de eggs, as long as she keeps cacklin'."

MAPLE SYRUP THAT NEVER SAW TREE

Food Adulteration Up in Commons Committee.

HOW JAMS, JELLIES ARE MADE

New Bill Regulating Placing of Public Works Contracts Given Its Second Reading.

Ottawa, Feb. 24. — In committee of supply today the adulteration of foods came up for discussion, and furnished an interesting debate. The estimates provide for a grant of $30,000 to prevent adulteration.

Mr. Brodeur said he proposed to take a very aggressive policy towards offenders against the act. Adulteration of jams, jellies, maple sugar, maple syrup and spices has been carried on on a large scale. The market is flooded with maple syrup that never saw a maple tree. Recently the manufacturers of jams and jellies came to Ottawa and promised to do everything in their power to prevent adulteration. A marked improvement has taken place in jams and jellies, "but," said Mr. Brodeur, "the adulteration of spices is horrible."

Mr. Brodeur slightly qualified his statement, but he gave a picture of the adulteration that is going on that was far from reassuring. Strawberry jam, for instance, was adulterated with glucose, acetic acid and hayseeds.

Dr. Barr said big concerns in Montreal were manufacturing maple syrup from ordinary cane sugar, shipping it to England and running the maple syrup trade of Canada.

"I'm going to see that these violations of the law are punished," said Mr. Brodeur.

Mr. Lalor (Haldimand) wanted to know if jam labeled raspberry would be declared adulterated if it contained pure maple, for instance, instead of raspberry.

"Certainly it would," replied Mr. Brodeur; "for it is not what it is represented to be. Strawberry and raspberry jams, he added, were being manufactured largely out of apple pulp. Speaking generally, Mr. Brodeur said that of the samples of liquors, foods, etc., examined, it had been found that the liquors as a rule were pure.

Mr. Lalor said he doubted if any jam sold in Canada today, whether manufactured in this country or imported, is pure. Canadian manufacturers, he said, had to compete against foreign manufacturers, who adulterated their jams, and he could see no harm in using apple pulp in connection with pure fruit.

Mr. Brodeur said that jams imported from England had been found pure.

The balance of the sitting was taken up in discussing the public works estimates for harbors and rivers in P. E. I., amounting to $900,000.

A Contract Measure.

The second reading of the measure respecting contracts for Government works was moved by the Minister of Justice, by whom it had been prepared.

The bill provides that tenders must be called for all contracts over $5,000, except those which are of pressing emergency. It further provides that no contract is to be let by the minister without the approval of the governor-in-council. The bill was reported.

A bill of similar provisions and applying to the department of railways and canals was taken up in committee. The bill was put through the committee stage and stands for its third reading.

Mr. Hyman moved the second reading of a bill to amend the public works act. It makes the same restrictions in regard to the letting of contracts for Government works as in the case of the department of railways and canals. The bill was reported.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced in the House today: An act respecting the Medicine Hat and Northern Alberta Railway Company; an act respecting the Battleford and Lake Lenore Railway; an act respecting the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company; an act respecting the McLeod, Cardston and Montana Railway Company; an act incorporating the Woodstock and Lake Huron Railway Company; an act respecting the Ottawa River Railway Company.

Victims of Dynamite.

Toronto, Feb. 25. — Olaf Johnston, of Sudbury, died in the hospital this morning, as the result of injuries received in a dynamite explosion. Another man, named Nicholson Coulson, injured in the same explosion, died in this city the other day.

Her Husband? Not Sure.

Kingston, Feb. 24. — A woman from England arrived in the city yesterday accompanied by her child, about three years old, and solicited the aid of the police in finding the whereabouts of her husband, who left the old country several years ago. She showed to the police a photograph of her husband, and stated that the last time she had heard from him the letter was addressed from Kingston. The police succeeded in locating a man who seemed to be the party. Face to face the man denied all knowledge of the woman. The woman was not positive of the man.

George Saw the Sights.

Windsor, Feb. 24.—George Harman, of Woodstock, came to Windsor yesterday and after seeing the sights, crossed to Detroit, where he wound up in the Woodbridge street station. He now claims he lost $130 and asks the Windsor authorities to pick the money up.

Crushed Beneath Load.

Wellesley, Ont., Feb. 24. — Christian L. Jantzi, living about two miles east of here, was found dead on the road, leading to Baden, today. Jantzi was taking a load of wood to Baden, and coming to a very steep hill he apparently slipped off the load toward the front and the wood fell off, crushing him. He was dead when found.

NEW WASH FABRICS



Our selection of New Wash Goods for Spring, 1905, has never before been surpassed. All the dainty new designs for Waistings and Suitings.

NEW MATTINGS—Beautiful selection, in colors of white, blue, ecru and red, 30 inches wide. Selling at **30c**

NEW NATTEE CLOTHS—White, 30 inches wide. Prices 33c, 35c, 42c and.....**50c**

NEW MATALASSIE CLOTH—White, 30 inches wide. Priced at **45c** and.....**50c**

NEW BASKET WEAVES—Small and large, 30 inches wide. At **25c** to.....**42c**

Handsome selection of Spot and Floral Designs, in light cloths, 30 inches wide. At **25c** and.....**30c**

FANCY WHITE LAWNS—Open work and stripes, 30 inches wide. at **15c** to.....**30c**

SCOTCH ZEPHYRS—In ecru, blue and pink, with embroidered stripes. The very newest idea in Summer Wash Goods. At **30c** and.....**35c**

FINE LINEN FOR EMBROIDERY—At **35c, 40c** and.....**50c**

HEAVY WEAVE LINEN—At **25c, 30c**.....**35c**

ECRU LINEN—Fine weave. At **25c, 28c** and.....**30c**

NEW SWISS MUSLIN—Black and white spot, embroidered.

NEW "DOLLY VARDEN" MUSLINS.



REMNANTS OF LACES AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE

Remnants of Valenciennes, Net and Guipure Laces at less than half price.

Valenciennes Laces, regular 3c, 4c and 5c yard, clearing at, yard 1c.

Linen Laces, beautiful selection, at yard, from 3c to 25c.

See our 25c Taffeta Stocks, in newest bow and tab effects.

Embroidered Protection Collars, in white and colors, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

A splendid assortment of newest Chiffon Stocks.

SEE OUR NEW WASH GOODS.

KINGSMILL'S
DRY GOODS STORES, 128 AND 130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET.
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA
CARPET HOUSE 128 AND 130 CARLING STREET

BARGAINS IN LACES.

The Kisheneff Farce.

Kishineff, Feb. 24. — The trial of 21 Christians accused of the murder of a Jew named Spiwek during the anti-Semitis riots was concluded today with the acquittal of nine of the defendants while 21 were sentenced to a month's imprisonment. The later declared they were exempt from punishment by virtue of the Emperor's amnesty manifesto on the occasion of the birth of the heir to the throne.

Located the Bullet.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 24. — The bullet fired into Sergt. Nash by Jarvis, who is now in Kingston penitentiary, serving sentence for his act, has been located by the aid of X-rays. It is embedded in a muscle in the upper and inner angle of the scapular, outside the ribs. No attempt will be made to extract the bullet, which will cause no inconvenience to Nash.

THE IDEAL WIFE

Shapes the Destiny of Men—The Influence of a Healthy Woman Cannot Be Overestimated.



Seven-eighths of the men in this world marry a woman because she is beautiful in their eyes—because she has the qualities which inspire admiration, respect and love.

There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature. The influence of women glorious in the possession of perfect physical health upon men and upon the civilization of the world could never be measured. Because of them men have attained the very heights of ambition; because of them even thrones have been established and destroyed.

What a disappointment, then, to see the fair young wife's beauty fading away before a year passes over her head! A sickly, half-dead-and-alive woman, especially when she is the mother of a family, is a damper to all joyousness in the home, and a drag upon her husband.

The cost of a wife's constant illness is a serious drain upon the funds of a household, and too often all the doctoring does no good.

If a woman finds her energies are flagging, and that everything tires her, dark shadows appear under her eyes, her sleep is disturbed by horrible dreams; if she has backache, headaches, bearing-down pains, nervousness, whites, irregularities, or despondency, she should take means to build her system up at once by a tonic with specific powers, such as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

This great remedy for women has done more in the way of restoring health to the women of America than all other medicines put together. It is the safeguard of woman's health.

Following we publish, by request, a letter from a young wife.

Mrs. Bessie Ainsley of 611 South 10th Street, Tacoma, Wash., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Ever since my child was born I have suffered, as I hope few women ever have, with inflammation, female weakness, bearing-down pains, backache and wretched headaches. It affected my stomach so that I could not enjoy my meals, and half my time was spent in bed.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me a well woman, and I feel so grateful that I am glad to write and tell you of my marvelous recovery. It brought me health, new life and vitality."

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Ainsley it will do for every woman who is in poor health and ailing.

Its benefits begin when its use begins. It gives strength and vigor from the start, and surely makes sick women well and robust.

Remember Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested to by the thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory. Merit alone can produce such results.

Women should remember that a cure for all female diseases actually exists, and that cure is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Take no substitute.

If you have symptoms you don't understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free and always helpful.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Settlers' Low Rates West

Via the Chicago and Northwestern Railway every day from March 1 to May 15, 1905, settlers one-way second-class tickets at very low rates from Chicago to points in Utah, Montana, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, also to Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Rossland, and other points in the Kootenay district. Correspondingly low rates from all points in Canada. Write for full particulars and folders to B. H. Bennett, General Agent, 2 King street, Toronto, Ont. 41g t

Beautiful Scenery at Niagara Falls

One of the wonders of the world is the ice-bridge at Niagara Falls, and a sight you will not soon forget. A visit to the Falls will be a holiday well-spent. For tickets and full information apply to any Grand Trunk agent. 42n

Special Notice.

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

A Tonic for the Winter-Wearied

To be among the fruit and flowers of the beautiful southern resorts for a few weeks is a sure cure for those run-down in health or who cannot stand the cold winter weather. Full information and tickets may be obtained on application to any Grand Trunk agent. 42n

There are about 630,000 people in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, and 430,000 of them are foreign born. Of the latter fully 50,000 cannot read or write.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES GARGET IN COWS.

Visitors to the Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland next year will not "take in the Midway." They will "hit the Trail."

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

Bind You Books

Have you any Magazines or old Books that require binding? Bring them to us.
H. P. BOCK, 436½ Richmond Street.

Are You Properly Assessed?

For full information buy an Assessor's Guide, containing the provisions of the new law relating to the assessment of land, buildings, machinery, business, income, etc., with notes and explanations by J. M. Glenn, K.C. Price, 50c.

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Spring Medicine

The Best is

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is the best because it does the most good.

While it makes the blood pure, fresh and lively, it tones the stomach to better digestion, creates an appetite, stimulates the kidneys and liver, gives new brain, nerve and digestive strength.

An unlimited list of wonderful cures—40,366 testimonials in the past two years—proves its merit. In buying medicine always *get the best*—get Hood's.

Sold Everywhere—Take It Now.

MARKET PRICES

Today's Markets on Page 6.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 24.—Oil opened and closed at $1 39.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Feb. 24.—Credit balances, $1 39; certificates, no bid; shipments, 99,147 barrels.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 24.—Petroleum, American refined, 5½d; spirits, 8¼d.

ANTWERP.

Antwerp, Feb. 24.—Petroleum, 18 francs 50 centimes.

BREMEN.

Bremen, Feb. 24.—Petroleum, 6 marks 25 pfennings.

SUGAR MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 24.—Sugar—Raw strong; fair refining, 4 9-16c to 4⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5 1-16c to 5¼c; molasses sugar, 4 5-16c to 4⅜c; refined firm. Molasses—Steady.

LONDON.

London, Feb. 24.—Raw sugar—Centrifugal, 16s 3d, nominal; Muscovado, 15s 3d; beet sugar, February, 15s 4½d.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

February, $1 80; March, $1 80; May, $1 90 asked; June, $1 93 asked; July, $1 96 asked.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 24.—Butter, steady; unchanged; receipts, 10,267 packages. Cheese strong; receipts, 871 boxes; state, full cream, small, colored and white, fancy, 13¾c; do. fine, 13¼c; do. late made, colored and white, choice, 12¾c; do. fair to good, 11¾c to 12¼c; do. poor, 10¼c; to 11¼c; do. large, colored and white, fancy, 13½c; do. fine, 12½c to 13c; do. late made, colored and white, choice, 12½c; do. fair to good, 10¾c to 11¼c; do. poor, 9¾c to 10¾c; skims, full to light, 4c to 10¼c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 24. — Butter weak; creameries, 24c to 32c; dairies, 24c to 29c. Cheese firm, 12c to 13½c.

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 21½; southwest, $1 21; February, $1 21; May, $1 24.

CUPID IN CAFE CAR

Romance of Beautiful Toronto Girl and a California Judge.

New York, Feb. 25. — A romance that began a year ago at the breakfast table of the Southwestern Limited, and which lasted from Syracuse to Buffalo, is believed to be the cause of the sudden departure of Miss Blanche Fields, the strikingly beautiful daughter of Joseph Fields, a rich Canadian, who left New York hastily recently with a through ticket for San Francisco.

The friends of the young Canadian woman believe that the trip is a sequel to the proposal of marriage that was made to her on the Syracuse-Buffalo trip, and that her departure presages her speedy marriage to Judge Eugene Rosenthal, of San Francisco.

Miss Fields is 23, with golden hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. Until a year ago she was a student at a training school for nurses at Morristown, N. J.. Her beauty and her wealth —for she is said to be one of the richest girls of Toronto—enabled her to command at once a good social position. As for the nursing—well, her family regarded it as a harmless fad, and permitted her to continue her studies.

Last year she went home on a visit. She took the Southwestern Limited, and when she went to breakfast as the train left Syracuse, she was assigned to a table at which sat Judge Rosenthal. By chance, he had known her father and sister in Canada, and recognized her at once. After breakfast they continued talking, and when the train pulled into the station at Buffalo he proposed to her. They had several hours' wait for the Toronto train, and during that time he pressed his suit. She told him that she wanted a year in which to finish her studies and take a post-graduate course at the Sloane Maternity Hospital in New York, and though he protested vigorously, he was forced to accede.

The year passed tranquilly enough for her. Two weeks ago a letter came. Yesterday she announced that she was going to San Francisco to see her sister, and though her graduation from the hospital was only two weeks away she departed.

"OZONE SOLUTION"

Special Offer.

There is just one way by which you can get a package of "Celery King" free with a bottle of "Ozone." That is ask your druggist for "Solution of Ozone (the coupon kind)." Each bottle of this contains a coupon, for which we send you a 25-cent package of "Celery King." Never take "Ozone" without "Celery King" if you want the best results. We are putting coupons in our "Ozone" good for "Celery King," because no other dealer or firm in the world has the right to manufacture "Celery King" but ourselves, and no other remedy in the world will give such good results. "Ozone" kills the inside germs and "Celery King" is a tonic laxative.

Ask your druggists for "Solution of Ozone (the coupon kind)," manufactured by the Public Drug Company, Bridgeburg, Ont.

"THE DAGMAR WHO LOVED"

Promising Work of Fiction by a Canadian Girl.

"The Dagmar Who Loved," by Kathleen Blackburn (Broadway Publishing Company, New York), is certainly a book of great originality and power. The strong points are delineation of character and analysis of motive. It does not profess to be a study in hypnotism, but that is the way it strikes an ordinary reader. A young Irish girl, beautiful and animated, high-spirited and clever, full of good impulses and lofty ideals, falls under the influence of a selfish, bad man. He is not a hypocrite, he does not deceive her; he openly avows his disbelief in marriage, and his past immorality, yet he fascinates her, he bends her to his will; "her pride, her will, her conscience yield like putty to the magnetic influence of this man." Away from him her good impulses are uppermost, though the thought of him makes her restless and unhappy, but with him her very individuality is lost; affection, reputation, everything is forgotten, and she can only answer to his demands, "I have no choice." The story of her struggles to do right is powerfully told. The writer evidently is a deep student of motive and character, and there is strong dramatic force. The reader is moved to sympathy with a struggling soul, whose struggles are vain, and utter abhorrence of the man, "cold, selfish, an egoist, a vivisectionist—a woman's soul the victim of his investigations." The social problem propounded, or the moral lesson taught, is the old, old one, the law that God himself cannot alter. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap."

A writer of such undoubted power might have chosen a subject more worthy of her efforts. To quote one of many fine passages in the book, "There is a love that sweeps like a torrent through the souls, unreasoning, terrible, carrying its victim off his feet, and blinding him to every impulse. There is a love that comes as gently as a spring morning, purifying and ennobling as it touches. It is built on the rock of trust, and it reasons all things well. There is a love again that is less love than friendship, or rather a commingling of the two. It is a gradual growth between two minds, whose interests and sympathies are in common, and propinquity is its first cause. It is perhaps the best because the most durable of the three." An author who can thus discriminate and describe need not have chosen the least worthy of the three to exercise her gifts, but having chosen it, she has developed it with uncommon skill and power. Some of the minor characters of the book are so happily conceived and outlined that we feel sure Miss Blackburn could well show the strength which love could give to such characters in circumstances of difficulty and the final triumph of goodness. The scene is laid in a country village on one of our Canadian lakes, and the author is a Canadian girl, a resident of Glencoe. We venture to say "The Dagmar Who Loved" will make for her a reputation as one of the most promising Canadian writers of fiction—no little achievement for a first novel. She has psychological insight, a keen sense of the dramatic, and literary finish. With this equipment Miss Blackburn may be expected to do still greater things.

WISE IMITATION.

Imitation is flattery, and it is also wisdom when you imitate those who eat "Swiss Food" for breakfast.

A nature-study museum established in a disused mortuary in St. George's-in-the-East, London, contains a comb with 20 pounds of honey, collected mainly from the sugar cargoes in the docks by a colony of 7,000 bees.

HOLLOWAY'S Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who, then, would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within reach?

To cure his wife's extravagant propensities a citizen of Budapest is in the habit of keeping her locked up in a room of their house except on Sundays, when the shops are shut.

Losing his new hat out of a window of a Swiss express an American passenger pulled the alarm cord and the train was stopped. He recovered the hat and cheerfully paid a $10 fine.

Opium smoking in French ports on the Mediterranean assumed such large proportions of late that a law has been passed prohibiting the smoking of opium in all public places in Marseilles, Toulon and other cities.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE PROPOSED INFANT PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

Has Large Tracts of Wheat Land—Schools and Capital —Mr. Stuart's Views.

Mr. Charles A. Stuart, barrister, of Calgary, Alberta, who, as announced yesterday, is paying a flying visit to his brother, Mr. Alex. Stuart, of this city, on his way home from Ottawa, was one of the delegation sent by that town to lay its claim to be the capital of the new Province of Alberta, before the Dominion Government. Mr. Stuart says that there will be considerable disappointment in Calgary at the choice having fallen upon Edmonton, the settlers in the former place having always lived in the expectation that the town would some day be a provincial capital in view of its large size and importance in comparison with other territorial towns. "The Calgary deputation realized," said Mr. Stuart, "that in choosing Edmonton the Government was following out its avowed policy of 'deepening' the country, that is, of providing for the settlement of the back lands of the Northwest." For this reason the G. T. P. Railway is to run through Edmonton, and it is expected that the center of population will gradually move much farther north. But since the Dominion Government was only to choose a provisional capital, leaving the permanent choice to the coming provincial parliament of Alberta, the deputation urged that Calgary, as being the present center of population and settlement, should be selected for the time being. Recognizing the strength of the other side of the question, Mr. Stuart said he did not anticipate that Calgary would feel any permanent loss at not being chosen, the industrial conditions of the town being so thriving that its success and importance are assured.

Turning to the school question, Mr. Stuart said he did not believe that there would be much exception taken to the Government's action in maintaining the present state of affairs. Separate schools had now been authorized in Alberta for 30 years, and there had been no agitation or strong feeling against them. If there had been it would have expressed itself long ago in a petition to the Dominion Government to do away with them. The number of separate schools had not been increasing to any extent, and they were not nearly so distinct from the other schools as they are in Ontario.

"Any criticism of the Government's action in this regard," said Mr. Stuart, "will arise from the constitutional, or, rather, academic question as to whether the province or the Dominion should have the right to decide the matter."

Even if the power to act in this matter were given to Alberta, Mr. Stuart was of the opinion that the present system would not be changed by the provincial government.

With regard to the control of the crown lands, Mr. Stuart thought that although, according to the spirit of the constitution, the province should be entitled to it, yet, under present conditions in the Northwest, the Government's immigration policy would suffer if the control had been handed over to the province. It had now become the opinion of both parties that no more grants of land should be made to railways. And, supposing the control of the thousands of acres of crown lands were given into the hands of the coming 35 legislators in Alberta, there would be a great risk of some of these acres passing into the hands of strong corporations, when the prospect of rapid railway development were held before the eyes of the legislature.

Mr. Stuart said that it was a pretty general opinion that the Government's provision in lieu of the control of these lands was very fair and generous. He pointed out that when Alberta has a population of 12,000,000 it will be getting an annual grant of $1,000,000 for its crown lands.

Mr. Stuart thought that the first premiership of Alberta would go to Mr. Haultain or Mr. Oliver. There was no doubt that the party system of government would immediately replace the coalition system which is at present in force in the Northwest Legislature.

Mr. Stuart said that there were many erroneous impressions in the east with regard to the agricultural possibilities of Alberta. He pointed out that there are large tracts of excellent farming land right in the center of the grazing country, and that thousands of bushels of wheat, equal in quality to the Manitoba article, are being produced annually in Alberta. It is all fall wheat, of course, the lateness of the spring in Alberta being unfavorable to the production of the spring variety, as in Manitoba. Mr. Stuart also referred to the immense irrigation projects which the C. P. R. is undertaking in the new province, and which will entail an expenditure of at least $3,000,000.

BOREAL STORMS; A COLD WAVE

Rain, Sleet, Snow and Furious Blizzard for March, Says Prof. Hicks.

The following extracts are taken from Rev. Irl R. Hicks' forecasts for March:

"The first disturbances for March will be central on the 3rd, 4th and 5th. These reactionary storms will culminate in high temperature, low barometer, with rain and high winds on and touching the 5th, ending in snow storms over much of the country to the northward. The Mercury disturbance being central on the 7th, the probabilities are that continued cloudy, threatening, sleety conditions will continue into the regular storm period following.

"A sudden high barometer with quick and severe change to boreal winds and blizzardous conditions may result in the northern sections on and about the 5th, but a rapid reaction to warmer will set in about the 7th, followed by falling barometer from western extremes, ending in general storms of rain, sleet and snow during the Vulcan storm period extending from the 7th to the 12th. Careful students of our forecasts will not forget that our little globe passes a magneto-electric crisis on and about March the 11th each year. This fact always increases the probabilities of storms, tidal waves and seismic perturbations about this time. Severe boreal storms with a March cold wave need not surprise any one from about the 11th to the 14th.

"It must be remembered that the vernal equinoctial period extends over all this month, and that storm conditions may arise at almost any time, even outside of the regular storm periods. But the most pronounced and general disturbances will arise, and reach their culminating climaxes, during these regular periods. The 15th to the 17th will bring a marked storm period, culminating in low barometer, rising temperature and general storm conditions, ending in wide areas of rain and snow. Another high barometer and March cold wave may suddenly slip in from the northwest from about the 17th to the 19th, but it will give way as suddenly as it comes, and the most general and violent storm conditions of the month will appear during the storm period immediately following.

"This storm period is from the 19th to the 24th, being at its center on the 21st, the central day of earth's vernal equinoctial period, with the moon at the full, on the celestial equator and in perigee. The indications are that tropical storms and hurricanes will reach the extreme parts of our south country about the 19th to 22nd, notably on and touching the 21st, and that rain and high winds, turning to snow and very cold for the season, will meet the tropical, equatorial storms from the northwest. A severe March blizzard over much of the country northward, is among the probabilities at this period. Volcanic and seismic disturbances will reach a maximum state of excitation over the globe generally within 60 hours of 6 p.m. on the 20th.

"A reactionary storm period will be central on the 27th, 28th and 29th. At this time the temperature will rise decidedly, the barometer will fall progressively from west to east, and general storms of rain and wind, turning to snow in the north, will pass eastwardly across the country, all followed by another decided rise of the barometer, northwesterly winds and much colder.

"The month will not bring a maximum of cold, but much precipitation in the form of rain, sleet or snow will occur, with disagreeable fluctuations of temperature, an unsteady state of the barometer, and some furious storms. A Venus period centering near the time of the Vernal equinox, is always an admonition that disagreeable weather and many severe to dangerous storms and other perturbations are to be expected."

Representatives of the Mormon Church of Utah are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of 300,000 acres of land in the State of Tabasco, Mexico.

HAULTAIN AGAINST SCHOOL SYSTEM

The Territorial Premier Says It Has No Constitutional Warrant.

Ottawa, Feb, 24.—Premier Haultain, of the Northwest, does not yet feel at liberty to express his views for publication upon the autonomy legislation now before the House of Commons, as his negotiations with the Federal Government are not yet concluded. At the same time it is known that he considers the Dominion authorities have no constitutional warrant for the action they saw fit to take upon the educational clause and the public lands question. Mr. Haultain acknowledges that the grant in lieu of lands constitutes a large immediate aid, and that as regards future years the provision made by the Government assures Alberta and Saskatchewan a steady annual income of $1,125,000, which is certainly not to be despised. At the same time Mr. Haultain argues that upon constitutional grounds the new provinces are entitled to their respective public domains.

As regards the schools clauses of the legislation that Sir Wilfrid has prepared, Mr. Haultain believes that full control over education should certainly be left to the new provinces. He is especially opposed to section two of the education clause, which binds the provinces to make financial provision for separate schools. Mr. Haultain looks on this feature of the Government legislation as a mere draft, and hopes that it will later on be subjected to material change.

The Territorial Premier is still of the opinion that the Federal authorities should have created not two, but one province in the Northwest.

PRICES TOOK ANOTHER DROP

Butter Sold On the Market Today at 24 Cents for Roll Article.

There were two notable features in today's market. First of all, prices in general were down to their normal mark again, and secondly, the scene on the square was livelier than it has been for some time. If last Tuesday's market was twice as good as that of the preceding Saturday, today's was three or four times as big as that of a week ago. Th pleasant mildness of the weather, together with the comparatively good sleighing on country roads, attracted a large number of farmers to town. The thaw during the week has removed a lot of the surplus snow from the roads and the air was just cold enough this morning to make the sleighing crisp.

There are several reasons why prices, which have been so "boosted" during the week, should come down. There were large lots offered in comparison to the attendance of buyers. The latter, moreover, have been laying in pretty good stocks during the week, perhaps expecting there was going to be a provision famine. Buying was, on the whole, however, brisk.

Butter opened at 28 cents this morning, but soon dropped to 24 and 25 cents for the roll article. One dealer reported buying 70 pounds at 20 cents. Some fine creamery butter from Aylmer went at 28 cents.

Twenty-five cents a dozen was asked for eggs at first, but they soon went down to 22 and 23 cents.

Dressed hogs went at $6 50 and $6 75 per cwt, prices being rather firm in this line.

Poultry was the only offering that remained "up," there being not much change in this line from Tuesday and Thursday's quotation. The fact is that there is not much poultry in the country available.

A German contemporary states that within the last decade the population of Europe has increased about thirty-eight million, of whom Russia contributed 14,000,000 and France less than a hundred thousand.

Free, to any Woman who bakes her own Bread

Thousands of women are writing in every week for the "Royal Household" Recipes—they explain the new and easier way of making bread. Make a trial with the new Royal Household Flour, which is purified by electricity—you would not believe there could be such a difference in flour—these receipes are certainly worth asking for. Send a postal card to-day.

HERE IS JUST ONE TESTIMONIAL OUT OF MANY THOUSANDS RECEIVED.

SAVONAS, THREE MILE CREEK, B.C., November 28th, 1904.

I have been using your flour exclusively since I came to Canada, fourteen years ago, and have been using "Royal Household" since its introduction. To show you how I value it my grocer lately could not supply me with it, and rather than use another brand, even temporarily, I sent to Kamloops, twenty-five miles away, and had it shipped to me per C. P. R., preferring to pay the railway charges rather than use an inferior brand. In fact, if I could not get it otherwise, I would ship it direct from the mills. I can always rely on having good bread when using it and nothing tends more to keep harmony in a home.

(Signed) MRS. T. SMITH.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
MONTREAL

U. S. MEDICINE FIRM GIVES OUT FORMULA

J. C. Ayer Company Needs No Compulsory Law.

PUBLICATION OF THE RECIPE

What Dr. Stowell, Their Genera, Manager, Has to Say of the Proposed Law.

The following article appeared in the Lowell, Mass., Sun of Wednesday, Feb. 22, and is very interesting on account of the controversy that has been going on for some months in reference to alcohol in patent medicines:

Having heard that the J. C. Ayer company had decided to give to the public the complete formula of each of its medicines, we interviewed the treasurer and general manager, Dr. Charles H. Stowell, in order to ascertain if this was true. Dr. Stowell said that it certainly was true, and that it was simply the conclusion of a plan which he had been working upon for a long time.

When asked what effect he thought it would have upon the proprietary medicine business if all houses were obliged to publish their formulas he said he thought it would favorably affect the sale of all those medicines founded upon merit, all those preparations that were genuine medicines. On the other hand, he believed just as strongly that it would mean the complete ruin of frauds, fakes and swindles.

"It is a well-known fact that the public is being swindled out of hundreds of thousands, even millions of dollars each year, because of widly exaggerated and positively untruthful statements, glaringly displayed by the most lavish outlay of money. The J. C. Ayer company has nothing to hide. We know our medicines are good. We simply take the public into our confidence and frankly tell them just what they are getting for their money. That is all there is about it."

Concerning the great agitation which has been raised in certain quarters because some of these medicines contain alcohol, Dr. Stowell said: "Just use a little common sense and figure it out for yourself. The formula which will soon appear on each bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will show that the person gets about ten minims of alcohol in each teaspoonful of the medicine, which is the ordinary dose. Now in a glass of beer (which is the ordinary dose) there are about two hundred minims of alcohol. In other words one dose of beer contains twenty times as much alcohol as one dose of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. But let us carry this analysis a little farther: You would have to drink about half a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to get as much alcohol as is found in an ordinary "schooner" of beer. The Sarsaparilla would cost the man nearly half a dollar, while the beer would cost him only five cents. We have yet to hear of any person who ever acquired a love for the taste of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The fact is, it is a medicine, a positive medicine, and has the taste of a medicine. But we are told that a taste for beer is soon acquired. In view of this, can you imagine anything more perfectly ridiculous than all of this terrible cry about the alcohol in this medicine? And then we know here very well that the alcohol is used, must be used, to extract the various medicinal ingredients from the roots, barks, etc., used in this medicine. It is not added simply because of any stimulating effect it may have by itself.

We asked Dr. Stowell if he was ready to give us the revised formula of this old, standard family medicine, as it would soon appear upon each bottle. He immediately handed us the following:

FORMULA OF AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Each Fluid Ounce Represents

Sarsaparilla Root	10 Grains
Yellow Dock Root	8 Grains
Licorice Root	8 Grains
Buckthorn Bark	4 Grains
Burdock Root	3 Grains
Senna Leaves	2 Grains
Black Cohosh Root	2 Grains
Stillingia Root	4 Grains
Poke Root	1 Grain
Cinchona Red Bark	2 Grains
Iodine of Postassium	4 Grains

Solvent—Alcohol, 10 and ½ minims to each fluid drachm; glycerine; syrup; water.

When we asked if we could not take this prescription to any drug store and have prepared from it a bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, we were told that this was practically impossible. It appears that over three months are required to prepare the sarsaparilla for the market, to say nothing of the expensive apparatus, skilled labor, etc., necessary to complete the work.

We are informed that this is the first time in the history of the proprietary medicine business that the formulas have been thus boldly given to the public, and the outcome will be watched with intense interest.

THE CANADIAN

Savings and Loan Company.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the company was held at their office on Wednesday, the 10th inst., the following shareholders being present:

Messrs. C. H. Elliott, J. W. Jones, Robert Fox, H. S. Blackburn, H. C. Becher, J. A. Cairncross, R. H. Morrison, John Macbeth, Andrew Durand, John Christie, John Garvey, Dr F. R. Eccles, A. T. McMahen, Dr. J. N. Wood, Dr. F. L. Burdon, Dr. H. Arnott and M. H. Rowland.

The president, Mr. Jones, took the chair, and the manager, M. H. Rowland, acted as secretary.

The following report was read, and upon motion of J. W. Jones, president, and A. T. McMahen, vice-president, was unanimously adopted:

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors herewith submit their thirtieth annual report and financial statement, showing the result of the business for the past year, which has been highly satisfactory, every department showing a gratifying increase. As will be seen by the accompanying statement, after paying interest on deposits and debentures, and expenses of management, and providing for possible losses, there remained a profit, including the amount brought forward from last year, of $65,815 32, which has been applied in payment of the regular half-yearly dividends, at 6 per cent per annum, adding $15,000 to the reserve fund, and carrying a balance forward of $5,815 32.

The reserve fund now amounts to $315,000, being equal to 42 per cent of the capital of the company.

Payments maturing during the year on the company's investments have been fairly well met, the failure of the crops in some sections preventing as large payments being made on account of principal as in some previous years.

The continued prosperity of the company should be very acceptable, not only to the shareholders, but to the large and increasing number of depositors and debenture-holders who are equally interested in the success of the company, which is largely due to the faithfulness and efficiency of its management.

Your directors deeply regret to have to report the death, in May last, of Mr. A. B. Cox, vice-president of the company. Mr. Cox was a member of the board for a number of years, and is very much missed by those who shared the direction of the company with him.

The vacancy in the vice-presidency thus caused was filled by the election of Mr. A. T. McMahen, to that position.

A monthly audit of the company's books has been made during the year, and the auditors' certificate will be found attached to the balance sheet.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN W. JONES, President.

London, Jan. 23, 1905.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Balance brought forward	$ 4,106 21
Interest on loans	120,693 65
Rents	640 00
	$125,439 86
Interest on deposits and debentures	$ 43,600 66
Municipal and Government taxes	1,631 32
Expenses of management and repairs	11,159 12
Commission on loans	3,233 44
Dividends Nos 57 and 58	45,000 00
Carried to reserve fund	15,000 00
Carried forward	5,815 32
	$125,439 86

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash value of investments	$2,361,893 65	Savings deposits	$ 649,107 76
Real estate on hand	3,200 00	Debentures	681,768 98
Office premises	18,000 00	Accrued interest on debentures	8,838 12
Cash in banks	22,525 51	Capital stock	750,000 00
Cash on hand	4,911 02	Reserve fund	315,000 00
		Carried forward	5,815 32
	$2,410,530 18		$2,410,530 18

M. H. ROWLAND, Manager.

We hereby certify that we have audited the accounts of the Canadian Savings and Loan Company, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1904, and find the same correct and in accordance with the statement above set forth. We have examined the vouchers and bank accounts monthly, and have checked all the entries in the company's ledgers. Have also examined the securities of the company, and find them in order.

ANDREW ELLIS,
C. B. EDWARDS,
Auditors.

London, Jan. 23, 1905.

The following shareholders were elected directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. Robert Fox, John Christie, A. T. McMahen, H. S. Blackburn and John Garvey. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Robert Fox was elected president, and Messrs. John Christie and A. T. McMahen, vice-presidents; Dr. F. R. Eccles was appointed on the board to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late A. B. Cox.

THE TRADE REVIEW

Commercial Conditions in All Sections of the Dominion.

Toronto, Feb. 24.—Bradstreet's trade review (weekly summary):

Montreal reports say: Wholesale business generally continues very dull. All the country roads are snow-blocked. All departments of trade have suffered on this account. The interruption to country trade has affected remittances which are somewhat slower, but in the city collections are fair.

Toronto reports say: Trade in all lines has suffered from the impassable condition of the country roads. Travelers have been snowed up on their routes; stocks have been kept from going to the country, and delivery of grand and country produce generally has been so light as to create a dearer of famine in certain lines. As a result wholesale business has been quiet. For two or three weeks little live stock has been coming forward, and prices are firm and in many cases higher. Payments are less brisk, owing to quietness in the country trade.

At Quebec fine weather has had an effect on business in general, which shows improvement, although the country roads are heavy. With more favorable conditions the outlook is regarded encouraging up to past seasons. Collections are still slow. City retailers say some activity.

Advices from Winnipeg say: Bonspiel week filled the city with retail merchants from the country, and, although while here they placed good orders with wholesale houses, business is found to be more or less interrupted, as there are no travelers called from the road. Collections slow and no improvement is expected for the present week.

Victoria and Vancouver advices say: Trade is rapidly assuming a better aspect. There has been immense improvement in lumber business. All mills are busy and the mining industry is steadily growing in volume. This improvement has given a better tone to both wholesale and retail trade and collections are now fair.

General business at London has been a little quieter during the past week, and there has been little doing in the surrounding country. Receipts of farmers' deliveries in all lines have been light and prices have materially advanced. Collections are a little slow.

Ottawa reports say: Taken as a whole, trade here is in a fairly satisfactory condition. The state of roads has interfered with wholesale business, but the city trade still continues good.

DOMINION

Savings and Investment Society,

MASONIC TEMPLE.

NOW is the time to begin a "savings account" if you have none. A dollar in our Savings Department grows continually greater, while a dollar in the pocket grows continually less.

Three and a half per cent allowed on permanent deposits.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

F. H. BUTLER, STOCK BROKER

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.



THE CANADIAN PACKING CO. LONDON

AND BEEF FLUID

Lead All Other Brands.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Yesterday's Reports on Page 5.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Saturday, Feb. 25.

Today's market was the largest since Christmas. All of the available space on the square was occupied with sleighs loaded with produce. Market Clerk Maker had his hands full in finding suitable places for the farmers to sell their produce. It is no easy task for any one man to find space which would be satisfactory to all of the farmers. Mr. Maker, however, seems to fill the position to the satisfaction of the majority of the farmers and buyers. The roads are greatly improved, which accounted for the large offerings of the various classes of produce. The fact that the markets on Tuesday and Thursday of this week were considerably above the average, and the large offerings today brought prices down to their normal level. Sales were only fairly brisk.

Grain—The deliveries of oats was large, and as the supply on the other days of the week was also large the result was that prices were easier, most of the sales were made at $1 12 per cwt.; a few loads went at $1 10, and also at $1 14, but the ruling price was the first named figure. One load of barley sold at 98c per cwt.

About a dozen loads of hay sold at $8 50 and $9 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—The high prices paid for butter last Saturday seemed to make the farmers think that as high prices would be paid today. The quantity offered was the largest in several weeks. At the opening of the market 25c to 27c was paid for pound rolls, later on 22c to 23c was most frequently paid; for crocks, 20c to 22c, and creamery 28c. Eggs were also easier at 22c to 25c per dozen wholesale.

Vegetables and Roots—About a dozen large loads were offered, and a considerable number of smaller lots of potatoes; sales were slow, at 75c to 80c per bag, wholesale; beets sold at 40c per bag; turnips, 30c per bag; cabbages, 40c to 50c per dozen; celery, 40c to 50c per dozen.

Poultry—There was considerable offered, but as the supply during the week was light, there was a good demand; turkeys, dressed, at 15c to 16c per lb for hens and 13c for gobblers; chickens, dressed, 70c to $1 10 per pair, or 11c to 11½c per lb; alive, 7½c to 9c per lb; no ducks or geese of any account offered.

Apples were plentiful, and sales were slow at prices quoted.

Dressed Hogs—Over 100 carcases were offered; the demand was slow, at $6 50 to $6 75, mostly at the last figure.

Butchers' Meats—The supply was large and business slow, at prices quoted.

GRAIN, PER CENTAL.

Wheat	$1 72	@	$1 74
Oats, new	1 12	@	1 14
Corn	99	@	1 10
Barley	95	@	98
Rye	90	@	1 00
Buckwheat	1 00	@	1 00
Peas	1 00	@	1 50

GRAIN, PER BUSHEL.

Wheat	1 05	@	1 05
Oats, new	38	@	39⅖
Corn	51	@	56
Barley	43⅓	@	44
Rye	54	@	55
Buckwheat	52	@	53
Peas	80	@	90

POULTRY, ALIVE.

Spring chickens, pair	45	@	65
Old hens, pair	65	@	75
Ducks, per pair	70	@	80
Turkeys, per lb	11	@	12
Chickens, per lb	9	@	10
Hens, per lb	6	@	7
Ducks, per lb	8	@	8

POULTRY, DRESSED.

Old hens, per pair	1 00	@	1 00
Spring chickens, pair	75	@	1 10
Turkeys, per lb	14	@	16
Ducks, per pair	90	@	1 25
Geese, each	80	@	1 25
Hens, per lb	7	@	8
Chickens, per lb	11	@	12
Ducks, per lb	10	@	12
Geese, per lb	10	@	11

FRUITS.

Apples, per bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Apples, per bag	35	@	50

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter, store lots, lb	22	@	22
Butter, crocks	22	@	23
Butter, rolls	22	@	25
Butter, creamery	28	@	29
Eggs, doz., wholesale	22	@	25
Eggs, doz., retail	25	@	27
Honey, strained, lb	9	@	10
Honey, comb	12	@	15

MANY PEOPLE ARE prejudiced against the use of a company as executor, yet the same parties would not place their savings with an individual during lifetime. How much greater is the need of care in protecting your dependants after death. You need have no worry if you name as EXECUTOR .. ..

The London and Western Trusts Company, Ltd.

C. N. SPENCER, Stock Broker

Correspondents the O'Dell Stock and Grain Company (established 1896). Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. 'Phone 180. Office, Market Lane.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bag	75	@	90
Turnips, per bag	25	@	35
Carrots, per bu	20	@	25
Onions, per bu	90	@	1 00
Beets, per bu	30	@	35
Parsnips, per bu	30	@	35
Cabbages, per doz	25	@	40
Cauliflowers, per doz	50	@	1 25
Celery, per doz	30	@	40
Sage, per doz	15	@	20
Savory, per doz	15	@	20

Eggs For Sale, 16c Doz.

'Phone 982, or call at warehouse.

Flavelles, Ltd. 564 BATHURST STREET.

STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 25.

	Ask.	Off.
Bank of Montreal	..	255
Ontario Bank	..	133½
Bank of Toronto	237	236
Bank of Commerce	164½	164
Imperial Bank	239	..
Dominion Bank	..	250
Standard Bank	240	..
Bank of Hamilton	220	219½
Bank of Ottawa	..	218⅛
Traders' Bank	..	140
Soo	117	114
Imperial Life	..	149
Consumers' Gas	..	210
Ont. & Qu'Appelle Land	..	100
Northwest Land, pfd	..	99
C. P. R. stock	141¼	141
C. P. R., new	..	135
Toronto Electric Light	..	151
Canadian General Electric	175½	175
Dominion Telegraph	..	120½
Bell Telephone	162	160¾
Richelieu & Ontario Nav.	..	63
Niagara Navigation	114	..
Northern Navigation	..	60
St. L. & C. Navigation	..	100
Toronto Railway	..	105
Twin City Railway	107¾	107⅝
Winnipeg Street Railway	140	139
Sao Paulo Tramway	119	118¾
Dominion Steel, com	20	19
Dominion Coal, com	67¾	67½
Nova Scotia Steel, com	68	67¾
Crow's Nest Coal	350	..
Mackay, com	44	43½
Mackay, pfd	76	75¼
Salt	114	..
British-Canadian L. & I.	95	92
Canada Landed	115	112
Canada Permanent	..	123
Canadian Savings & Loan	..	120
Central Canada Loan	..	170
Dominion S. & I.	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	119
Huron & Erie L. & S.	188	184
Landed Banking & Loan	..	120
London & Canada L. & A.	..	99
Manitoba Loan	..	95
Toronto Mortgage	..	107
Ontario Loan & Debeture	..	122
Toronto Savings & Loan	..	130
Dominion Steel bonds	84⅞	84
Nova Scotia Steel, bonds	..	106½

SALES: Bank of Commerce, 188 at 164¼; Bank of Hamilton, 50 at 219; Traders' Bank, 65 and 45 at 140; Canadian General Electric, 50 at 175, 84 and 4 at 175½, 25 and 50 at 175¼, 75 at 175; Twin City, 50 at 107, 50, 60 and 25 at 107½, 20 at 107¼, 125 and 25 at 107¾, 75 at 107⅝; Toronto Railway, 10 at 104, 10 at 104½, 3 at 105; C. P. R., 212, 200, 475 and 25 at 141, 25 and 127 at 140¾, 33 at 140⅝, 150 at 140⅞, 25 and 75 at 141⅛, 175 at 141¼; Sao Paulo, 10 and 14 at 118, 100 at 118⅛, 310 at 118½, 50 at 119; C. P. R., new, 4 at 137; Consumers' Gas, 27 at 210; Bell Telephone, 25 at 161, 25 at 160¾; Winnipeg Railway, 25 at 140; Coal, 35 at 67¾, 25 at 67⅞, 75 and 25 at 68, 50 and 50 at 68¼, 25 at 68½, 25 at 67⅞, 100 at 67¾; Dominion Steel, 70 at 19½, 30 at 19¾; Nova Scotia Steel, 50 at 68¼, 300 at 68, 25 at 67¾; Dominion Steel bonds, 5,000 at 84½; Mackay, common, 30 at 44, 40 at 43½; Mackay, preferred, 25 at 75⅜.

LONDON ELECTRIC

Fives and all standard investment bonds and stocks bought and sold for cash.

H. C. BECHER,

412 Richmond. Long Distance 'Phone 213.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, Feb. 25.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	77	77	76	76½
American Sugar	145	145⅜	144½	144¾
Amer. Cotton Oil	36¾	..	..	..
Amer. Locomotive	41¾	42	41	41½
American Foundry	35¾	35¾	35¼	35⅜
American Refining	91½	92	90¾	90¾
Atchison, com	89⅞	91	89⅜	89½
Baltimore & Ohio	106½	106¾	106⅛	106¾
Brooklyn Transit	64	64⅛	63¼	63⅜
C. P. R.	141	141⅜	140⅝	141⅛
Ches. & Ohio	51	51⅜	50¾	51⅜
Chicago G. Western	24	24⅛	23⅜	23⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron	52⅝	53	52⅜	52⅜
Delaware & Hudson	193	193¾	192	192
Erie	46½	46⅞	46⅛	46¾
Erie, pfd	80¾	80¾	80⅜	80⅝
Illinois Central	163	163¼	161¾	161¾
Kan. & Tex., com	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	32¼
Kan. & Tex., pfd	65⅞	66⅛	65⅞	66⅛
Louisville & Nash	140¾	141½	140⅜	140⅞
Manhattan	172	172	171¼	171¼
Metropolitan St. Ry.	120¾	121⅜	120¾	120¾
Met. Securities	80¾	81	80⅝	80¾
Mexican Central	23½	23⅝	23¼	23½
Missouri Pacific	109	109	108¾	109
N. Y. Central	158	160	156½	159¾
Norfolk & Western	84	84⅜	83⅞	83⅞
Ontario & Western	56	56	54⅞	55½
Pacific Mail SS. Co.	47	47	46¼	46¼
Pennsylvania	142¼	144⅞	142¼	144⅜
People's Gas	108½	108⅞	108¼	108¼
Reading	96	96⅝	95¾	96
Republic I. & S.	81	81	77½	79
Rock Island	36¼	37	36⅛	36⅛
Southern Railway	36⅛	36¼	36	36¼
Southern Ry., pfd	98	98½	98	98½
Southern Pacific	69½	69¾	69⅛	69⅜
Southern Pac., pfd	119¾	120¼	119¾	120¼
St. Paul	179½	180	178½	179⅜
Soo Railway	116½	117½	114½	115
Texas	38½	38¾	38	38⅛
Twin City	107	108	107	107⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	93	94⅛	91¾	93½
Union Pacific	136½	137⅞	135⅝	135⅞
U. S. Leather	13	13	13½	13½
U. S. Leather, pfd	105¼	105¼	104¾	104¾
U. S. Rubber	43	43	42⅝	42⅝
U. S. Steel	34½	34¾	34¼	34⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd	95¼	95½	95	95⅜
Wabash, com	23	23¼	23	23¼
Wabash, pfd	47¾	48	47¾	47¾
Western Union Tel.	24¾	24¾	24⅜	24¾
Wisconsin Central	52¾	53	52¾	53

N. S. WILLIAMS, Broker,

113 MASONIC TEMPLE.

Correspondent W. F. DEVER & CO. (established 1890). Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin. 'Phone 1,113.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Feb. 25.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	141⅛	141
Canadian Pacific, new	137	136½
Winnipeg Electric	140	..
Montreal Street Railway	217	215½
Toronto Street Railway	106	[illegible]
Halifax Street Railway	106	104½
Twin City Transit	108	107¾
Richelieu & Ontario	63½	63
Montreal Telegraph	162½	161
Bell Telephone	162	161¼
Dominion Steel, com	19⅛	19
Dominion Steel, pfd	71¾	71¼
Montreal Power	82¼	82
Nova Scotia Steel, com	67¾	67
Detroit Railway	78½	78¼
Montreal Cotton	100	98
Soo, com	116	115
Sao Paulo	120	..
Dominion Coal, com	68	67¾
Winnipeg bonds	..	106
Lake of the Woods, pfd	116	..
Laurentide Paper, pfd	104½	103
Bank of Montreal	255½	..
Molsons Bank	224	223
Merchants' Bank	..	170
Ogilvie, com	..	200
Mackay, com	43¾	43½
Mackay, pfd	76	75
Nova Scotia Bank	265	260
Union Bank	..	140
Hochelaga Bank	134	133
Dominion Steel, bonds	84¾	84¼
Heat and Power bonds	103	101¼
Laurentide bonds	..	100
Nova Scotia Steel, bonds	108	106½
Toledo Railway	25¾	25

SALES: C. P. R., 175 at 140¾, 50 at 140⅞, 20 at 140¼, 25 at 140½, 75 at 140¾, 75 at 140½, 100 at 141, 125 at 141, 25 at 141, 100 at 141⅛, 75 at 141; Coal, common, 175 at 68, 50 at 67¾; Montreal railway, 75 at 216; Bank of Commerce, 8 at 164; Bank of Montreal, 8 at 255½; C. P. R., new, 100 at 136¼, 15 at 136, 25 at 136⅝, 15 at 136⅛, 125 at 137; Montreal Power, 25 at 82¼, 19 at 82¼, 125 at 82¼, 75 at 82; Twin City, 25 at 106¾, 225 at 107, 25 at 107¼, 75 at 107¾, 50 106¾, 225 at 107, 25 at 107⅛, 75 at 107¾, 50 at 105¾, 6 at 105¼; Detroit Railway, 150 at 78¾, 50 at 78⅝; Nova Scotia, 125 at 67½, 25 at 67¼, 25 at 67⅞, 25 at 68, 50 at 67⅞, 25 at 67¾, 25 at 67⅞, 125 at 67¾, 100 at 67½; Iron, common, 50 at 19¼, 20 at 19¼, 75 at 19, 50 at 19⅛, 50 at 19; Iron, preferred, 100 at 72, 50 at 71¾; Laurentide Paper, prefered, 25 at 103½; Mackay, common, 100 at 44, 100 at 44⅛, 25 at 43¾; R. and O., 50 at 63½; Mackay, preferred, 25 at 75½, 25 at 75¼, 25 at 75; Soo, common, 50 at 116⅝, 150 at 116½, 50 at 115⅝; Ogilvie, preferred, xd., 5 at 130; Coal, prefered, 38 at 115½; Montreal Cotton, 4 at 100; Winnipeg, bonds, 1,000 at 106½, Boston Scrip; Iron, bonds, 29,000 at 85, 2,000 at 85, 2,000 at 84½, 7,000 at 84.

Economical Baking Powder.

There is every element of economy in buying Strong's Baking Powder. No better powder could be made at any price, and yet we sell it for just half what other good baking powders cost. 25c per pound at

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 Dundas Street.

Free to housekeepers on application: Our new Cook Book on the Art of Cooking.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Feb. 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	$1 18¾	1 18⅞	1 18	1 18⅛
July	1 01⅞	1 02	1 01½	1 01½
Corn—				
May	48	48	47½	47½
July	48⅜	48½	48	48
Oats—				
May	31¼	31⅜	30⅞	31
July	31¼	31¼	30⅞	31
Pork—				
May	12 55	12 60	12 45	12 52
July	12 67	12 70	12 57	12 62
Lard—				
May	6 90	6 92	6 90	6 92
July	7 02	7 05	7 02	7 05
Short Ribs—				
May	6 70	....	....	....
July	6 82	....	....	....

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—Wheat—Dull and firm, with prices unchanged; red and white, $1 06½ to $1 07; spring, 98c to $1; goose, 92c to 93c; Manitoba easier and unchanged; No. 1 northern, $1 11; No. 2, $1 07; No. 3, $1 02; all-rail rates, $1 16, $1 13, and $1 07, delivered.

Flour—Still quiet; 90 per cent patents, $4 45 to $4 50, in buyers' sacks, west; 15c to 20c higher for choice; Manitoba, $5 50 to $5 70 for first patents, $5 10 to $5 40 for second patents, and $5 to $5 30 for bakers.

Millfeed, $14 50 for bran in bulk and $16 50 to $17 for shorts, west; Manitoba, $19 for shorts and $17 for bran for export.

Barley—Firm, at 46c to 47c for No. 2, 44c to 45c for No. 3 extra, and 42c for No. 3 malting, outside, Toronto freights.

Rye—Dull, at 75c to 76c for No. 2, f.ob., outside.

Corn—Canadian firmer, at 44c to 44½c for yellow, and 43c to 43½c for mixed, f.o.b., Chatham freights; American firmer; No. 3 yellow, 52¾c to 53c; mixed, 52¼c to 52½c, on track at Toronto.

Oats—Firm; No. 2, 40c west and 41c east.

Rolled Oats—Cars of bags at $4 15 and barrels at $4 40, on track here; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more outside.

Peas—Dull, at 66c to 67c for No. 2, west.

Buckwheat—In good demand, at 55c west.

Butter—Hardly so firm; receipts heavier and demand still active; creamery prints, 27c to 29c; dairy tubs, good to choice, 20c to 22c; medium, 17c to 18c; inferior grades, 15c to 16c; dairy pound rolls, good to choice, 22c to 24c; large rolls, 20c to 21c; medium, 18c to 19c.

Cheese—Unchanged, at 11c for large and 11½c for twins.

Eggs—Easier, as receipts increase; newlaid, 26c; fresh, 20c to 21c; limed, 19c.

Hogs—Live hogs are 10c per cwt firmer, at $5 50 to $5 75; dressed, 25c lower, at $7 75 and $7 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 25. — Cattle — Receipts, 200; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 60 to $6 45; por to medium, $3 75 to $5 50; stockers and feeders, $2 35 to $4 30; cows, $1 25 to $4 35; heifers, $2 to $4 90; canners, $1 25 to $2 55; bulls, $2 to $3 90; calves, $3 to $7 35.

Hogs—Receipts, 16,000; market 5c to 10c higher; mixed and butchers, $4 75 to $4 95; good to choice heavy, $4 95 to $5; rough heavy $4 70 to $4 85; light, $4 60 to $4 85; bulk of sales, $4 75 to $4 90.

Sheep — Receipts, 2,000; market steady; good to choice wethers, $5 60 to $6; fair to choice mixed, $4 50 to $5 30; native lambs, $6 to $7 75.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25. — Cattle —Receipts, 400 head; nothing doing; prime steers $5 50 to $5 75, shipping $4 75 to $5 35, butchers $4 50 to $5 20, heifers $3 25 to $4 85, cows $2 50 to $4 35, bulls $2 75 to $4 25, stockers and feeders $2 50 to $4 35.

Veals—Receipts, 550 head; slow; lower, $4 50 to $8 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,200 head; active, 10c lower; heavy, $5 25 to $5 30; a few at $5 35; mixed, $5 25 to $5 30; Yorkers, $5 to $5 25; pigs, $4 85 to $4 90; roughs, $4 40 to $4 65; stags, $3 to $3 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,000 head; slow and steady; native lambs, $6 50 to $8 50; western, $8 to $8 25; yearlings, $7 to $7 25; welshers, $6 to $6 25; ewes, $5 75 to $6; sheep, mixed, $2 50 to $6.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures quiet; March, 7s ⅛d; May, 6s 11¾d; July, 6s 11¾d.

Corn—Spot steady; American mixed, new, 4s 1¾d; do, old, 4s 11½d. Futures quiet; March, 4s 1⅞d; May, 4s 3½d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 5s 9d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 9s 9d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast dull, £6 10s to £7 7s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 71s 3d.

Pork—Easy; prime mess western, 61s 3d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, weak, 39s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, steady, 35s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, steady, 35s 6d; long clear midles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, steady, 36s; long clear middles, 35 to 40 lbs, steady, 35s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, steady, 35s; long clear middles, 14 to 16 lbs, steady, 37s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, quiet, 29s 6d.

Lard—Steady; prime western, in tierces, 34s 9d; American refined, in pails, 34s 3d.

Butter—Nominal.

Cheese—Quiet; American finest white, 52s; do, colored, 50s.

Tallow—Steady; prime city, 23s; Australian (in London), 25s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Steady, 37s 9d.

Rosin—Common firm, 7s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet, 6d.

Linseed Oil—Firm, 18s.

THE MOLDERS' BALL.

Iron Molders' Union, No. 37, held a ball and supper in the city hall last night, and the affair proved a very pleasant one for the large number who were present. Dancing was kept up till an early hour, excellent music being furnished by a first-class orchestra. The ball was in charge of Chairman F. A. Pace and Secretary-Treasurer John McKay, assisted by the following committees: Floor committee, John Warren, George McCullough, Alfred Denby and James Smith; door committee, Charles Smith, Fred McLean, George Belcher and James McKenna; reception committee, George Grant, George Davis, F. A. Pace and John McKay.

STREET PROBLEM IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FOR 1905 COUNCIL

Costly Improvements Wanted in All Parts of the City—Increase to M. H. O.

Strange to say, though salaries have been increased in many quarters by the city council and various civic bodies, not a murmur was heard in a single instance until the board of health at its meeting yesterday decided to restore the salary of Medical Health Officer Hutchinson to what it was before ex-Mayor Beck had it reduced. Now in certain quarters there is a cry for economy, and the board of health is being criticised for its granting of a $300 increase to Dr. Hutchinson. The board of health's action is not final, because the increase must come before the council in order to become law. It appears an absolute certainty, however, that the doctor's salary will be restored to what it was before the famous "cut" which was made, it is said, for the purpose of providing a job for a friend of Mr. Beck's. A majority of the aldermen are said to be favorable to the increase.

At the same time, the aldermen are still wondering how they are going to keep the tax rate down this year. Ald. Forristal and Stevely, discussing the situation today, came to the conclusion that the various bodies should meet the council and pare their estimates as low as possible, Ald. Forristal stating that every dollar which can be saved should be spent on the streets.

The street problem is by all odds the most important this year's council has to deal with. For three years the roadways were allowed to look after themselves, until at last something has to be done. The impotent handling of the pavement squabbles left the city practically without any permanent improvements during Mr. Beck's term. King street is in a disgraceful condition, and so are Richmond street north, and Dundas street from Wellington street east. Almost every roadway in the city is in need of costly repairs, because of three years' neglect, and the board of works must have money to repair them. Ald. Forristal admits the condition of the streets is disgraceful. But the question always arises as to where the money is to come from, for unless all signs fail the people of London are in for a 23-mill rate this year on an increase in assessment of over $1,000,000.

The question of what to do with Dundas street includes the question of what is to be done with the sewer on the street, and also what to do with the people on the north side of the street between Wellington and Waterloo, where the pavement is wider on the north than on the south side, and the people refuse to pay for this extra width. It is understood that this extra width will cost about $1,400, and if a pavement is to go down, the city will probably have to foot the bill. As to the sewer, the people say it was not properly built, that they are now paying frontage rates for it, and that the city should reconstruct it out of the general funds. The city refuses to do this, but offers to pay one half the cost of reconstruction. And thus the matter hangs fire.

People residing south of Dundas street will be compelled to pay ½ cent a foot more for cement walks this year than those north of Dundas street. Last year walks in all parts of the city cost 9 cents a foot, but north of Dundas street they will be put down for 8½ cents a foot this year.

Concrete tile (43-inch, for sewers) is 40 cents a foot cheaper this year than last. In 1904 the city paid $1 90 a foot, but this year the price is $1 50. A few years ago the price was $2 50 a foot.

NEW OFFICERS ARE GAZETTED

Some of Those Who Will Be at the Head of the New Field Battery.

A special dispatch to The Advertiser from Ottawa states that the following have been gazetted as provisional lieutenants of the Sixth (London) Field Battery: Lieut. C. E. Mills and Lieut. M. K. Cameron, of the Twenty-sixth (Middlesex) Regiment; James McNee, Leonard E. Powell, Adrian Zimmerman, and Charles B. Hunt. Lieut. Mills is to take command of the reorganized battery, and his promotion to a higher rank will soon be made. Lieut. Cameron is a graduate of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and will be a valuable officer in the corps.

The latest militia gazette announces that Captain and Adjutant Becher is permitted to resign his commission. Capt. Becher is also to become identified with the battery as surgeon. When it appears in camp the battery it is expected will have a younger set of officers than any other corps under canvas.

SONGSTERS WERE ONLY SPARROWS

How Some Farmers in the North Were Fleeced by Two Strangers.

Two strange men—well dressed and smooth of tongue—have been working a fake game with more or less success on farmers along the line of the London, Huron and Bruce.

They represent themselves to be foreigners and display a number of birds, one of which is a remarkable singer. They explain that the others are young, but will in the course of two or three months sing equally as well. If the farmer happens to own a canary the visitors offer to take it and $1 in exchange for one of the other birds, the balance—sometimes it amounts to $8 or $10—to be paid when the men call again in the spring. In the event of the farmer not owning a canary, another proposition is always made, but in every instance cash has to be paid over by him.

The purchaser of the rare birds find in the course of a few days that they have been duped, as the "beauties" are found to be nothing more than sparrows with their feathers partly dyed.

HIS COLT RAN AWAY

A Young Farmer Severely Hurt—Train Frightened His Horse.

A young farmer named George Hunter, residing in Westminster Township, was severely injured in a runaway this morning.

Hunter was driving a colt along the Wharncliffe road about 10 o'clock, and as he was crossing the overhead bridge a Grand Trunk train came along. The colt became frightened and made a bolt down the hill, and turning at Stanley street, it ran to Thames street, where it fell, and Hunter was thrown against a tie-post. He was injured in the abdomen, and was unconscious for a short time. A friend of Hunter's happened along and drove him home, after first having him attended by a local physician. He complained of great pain, but was determined not to go to a hotel or the hospital.

PEOPLE EAT TOO MUCH

And rest too little. They eat the first thing in the morning and the last thing before retiring. The stomach doesn't get anything but abuse in these busy days of modern times. That's why the stomach hurts, bloats; the breath bad and the skin yellow. It's the same with the rich man as with the poor man. You have to do something for your stomach or it will keep right on paining and hurting you. It don't stop at that; you develop some frightful disease. If you want sleep, good health and a sound stomach, take two or three Hutch before you retire, then one after each meal. In mighty short order your stomach will be well.

Hutch is a doctor for 10 cents. Tell your druggist you want Hutch and nothing else. It's for sour stomach, indigestion and pain after eating.

SECOND ACCIDENT AT BYRON BRIDGE

Workman Falls Thirty Feet to the Ice Below—One Arm and One Leg Broken.

The second accident which has occurred since the construction of the new bridge at Byron was commenced, took place today, when John McGroarity, one of the men engaged on the ironwork, fell from the bridge to the ice below, a distance of 30 feet.

McGroarity was picked up by his fellow-workmen and carried to a nearby house, a telephone message being sent from the waterworks to Dr. Geo. D. Wilson. When the doctor arrived he found McGroarity to be badly injured, and he ordered him removed to St. Joseph's Hospital. There an examination showed that McGroarity's right arm and right leg were broken, and that he was severely shaken up. Dr. Wilson says that he will recover.

McGroarity belongs to Hamilton, having come here with the Hamilton Bridge Company's gang of men, who are putting up the bridge. He was boarding at Byron.

COWARDLY AND CRUEL ASSAULT

Hot-Headed Spectator of Hockey Game in Serious Trouble—Gets Off Cheaply.

One of the most marked cases of unsportsmanlike and cowardly conduct that ever came before the notice of the public was aired in the police court this morning, when a young man named Robinson O. Davis was arraigned and pleaded guilty to a charge of assaulting Charles Eede.

The incident through which Davis was brought into police court occurred at a hockey match played last Saturday night at the Princess Rink between two wholesale house teams—those of R. C. Struthers & Co. and the London Printing and Lithograph Company. The game was a very exciting one and at one stage Davis, who was among the spectators, reached out with a hockey stick and struck at Eede, the blow landing on his temple and knocking him to the ice. The other spectators were incensed at the act and things would have gone badly for Davis had not P. C. Lucas put in an appearance.

As a result of the affair Eede was laid up for some time. Davis, on being called to answer to the charge, pleaded guilty this morning and stated that he had nothing to say. The magistrate, thereupon proceeded to tell Davis his opinion of the deed.

"This is one of the most cowardly and unprovoked assaults that ever came under my observation," said Magistrate Love. "It was entirely without reason and you had absolutely no right to interfere and strike one of the participants in an argument a crushing blow over the head with a hockey stick. In athletic games of any character the spectator has no right to interfere. I don't know whether you realize the serious character of your offense, but you should know that the doctor who attended Mr. Eede stated that if he had not been looking up at the time the blow might have resulted fatally. Think what a horrible thing that would have been for you. Perhaps you were suffering from excitement, but if excitement has such an effect upon you you had better keep away from any kind of a game hereafter. You must have been insane for the moment. If I were doing my full duty I couldn't do otherwise than send you to jail for a term, but there is often some reason why the full measure of the law need not be carried out. This time it is because of your widowed mother and your relatives, who would feel your imprisonment worse than you, no doubt. You have made compensation to Mr. Eede and paid the costs of the court, and Mr. Eede has stated that he does not wish to see you sent to jail. Remember, however, that in letting you go I warn you that if you should ever come up on a similar charge this case will count against you strongly. I hope this will be a great lesson to you, and I suspend sentence."

Thomas Morkin paid a dollar fine for depositing snow on the city streets. Thomas Sullivan, a drunk, was sent to jail for ten days, and two other imbibers were allowed to go.

SEVENTEEN CARS WERE PILED UP

Breaking of a Break-Rod Causes Peculiar Accident at Princeton.

An accident to a freight train, which occurred at Princeton, five miles this side of Paris, blocked the G. T. R. main line for about four hours this morning. The accident was of a most peculiar nature, seventeen cars being derailed from a very small cause.

Extra, No. 541, running from the Tunnel to the Falls, was passing the switch at Princeton about 8 o'clock. Several cars were over the switch when the break-rod on one of the cars broke and fell outwards. A hooked part of the rod caught the hook of the switch-rod, jerked the latter around and opened the switch. Thus while the first part of the train went straight ahead, the last half started to enter the switch. This caused the cars to jump the track and take all sorts of positions. At 9 o'clock an auxiliary train left London and the work of clearing the track was actively commenced. Passenger trains Nos. 1 and 3 were sent around by Stratford, and did not reach London until about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The line was cleared by shortly after noon. Conductor Porter had charge of the freight train.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. Fred Templar, of Port Huron, is visiting old friends in the city.

—Superintendent Brownlee, of the Grand Trunk, Toronto, is in the city today on business.

—Messrs. Dayton and McCormick have issued invitations for their second February hop, which will be held at the Palace Academy Monday evening.

—Mr. Frank Cooper has been confined to his home, Princess avenue, for a week owing to a very serious attack of the grip. His many friends will be pleased to know that he is recovering.

—The weekly high court did not sit today until the afternoon on account of the fact that the Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel, who presided, was delayed on his way from Toronto by the mishap on the G. T. R. at Princeton.

—Dr. C. A. Sippi met with a mishap when driving in his cutter this morning, but nothing worse than a little shaking up was the result. Dr. Sippi and a companion were turning onto Dundas street from South Richmond street, but the turn was to sharp and the cutter was upset, throwing both of its occupants into the road.

—The week's series of special services at Adelaide Street Church closed last evening with a large attendance and many manifestations of deep interest. A similar series of meetings will be held next week, when Rev. W. M. Walker will conduct the afternoon Bible studies, and Rev. J. J. Ross will preach in the evenings.

—Prof. J. H. Farmer, LL.D., of McMaster University, Toronto, and formerly connected with the London Collegiate Institute, who is spending a year abroad, devoted several days to visiting Wales. Prof. Farmer was an eye-witness of some of the thrilling scenes in connection with the marvelous religious revival in that country, and in this week's Canadian Baptist, he tells of what he saw and heard and gives his impressions of Mr. Evan Roberts, the preacher who has stirred so many hearts.

NEW HOME READY.

A special meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held on Monday afternoon, when arrangements will be made for the occupancy of the new Thomas Alway Hall Home, South London, which is now completed. As soon as the children are placed in the new home the old building will be remodeled.

ARCANUMITES GET GAY.

London Council, of the Royal Arcanum, had a royal time last night in it lodge room, Duffield block. Besides the interesting work of Mystery there was an initiation service, the presentation of past regent's jewels to J. L. Spry and E. T. Essery, and after the council concluded its work whist and carpetball were indulged in and greatly enjoyed by the large number present.

IRISH GUARDS BAND.

It was announced today that the band which the Irish Benevolent Society proposes to bring to London is the band of the Irish Guards, which regiment was instituted by Queen Victoria at the time of the Boer war as a recognition of the valor of the Irish troops at the front. Word has also been received that the band does not sail for America until Aug. 7, and it will be impossible for the organization to reach London before October.

MR. A. B. MAGEE'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Arthur B. Magee, D. D. S., was held this afternoon from the residence of his father, Hon. Justice Magee, 164 Albert street, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Services were conducted at the house at 3 o'clock by Rev. George Bishop, pastor of the First Methodist Church. The pallbearers were chosen from among the immediate friends and relatives of the family. Mr. Allan Magee, deceased's brother, was home from Toronto attending the funeral. Many beautiful floral offerings were laid upon the casket.

DIED IN HOSPITAL.

A sad event occurred yesterday, when Miss Susan Rebecca Appleton passed away in Victoria Hospital at the age of 21 years. Miss Appleton's family live at Crediton, but she had been for some time an employe in the enamel department of the McClary Manufacturing Company, and was a great favorite of all that knew her. Mr. Thomas Appleton, the young lady's father, arrived here yesterday and took charge of the remains. The mother died many years ago. The funeral was held from Smith & Clarke's undertaking establishment to the G. T. R. station, whence the remains were sent to Crediton for interment. A number of deceased's friends in the McClary works laid a beautiful floral harp upon the casket.

HOBBS' ANNUAL DINNER.

The twenty-eighth annual dinner of the employes of the Hobbs Hardware Company was held at a down-town restaurant last night, and was largely attended. The musical programme was furnished by the employes, and was much appreciated by those present. Mr. C. A. Whitwam, vice-president, occupied the chair, and Mr. W. A. Eastwood, the vice-chair. The following assisted in making the evening a very enjoyable one: Solos, by Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, an old favorite in London musical circles; Fred Robins, Ernest Phelps, Wm. Coleman and others. The usual toasts—that of "Our President," who was unavoidably absent, responded to by Mr. Wm. West and Mr. Wm. Kennedy; "Our Vice-President," by Mr. C. A. Whitwam, "The Employes," responded to by Mr. J. Jarvis and Mr. A. Sippi; "The Travelers," by Mr. A. E. Cowley and Mr. A. R. Hart; "The Ladies," by Mr. H. Macfie, Mr. E. Wilson and Mr. J. Jackson.

"PERFECTLY TRUSTWORTHY" is the character of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It can be used with the utmost confidence that it will do what is claimed for it. It is sure in its effects, as the use of it will clearly demonstrate and can be relied upon to drive a cold out of the system more effectively than any other medicine. Try it and be convinced that it is what it is claimed to be.

Globe Optical Co.

Until further notice our Mr. Bishop will be out of town, pursuing a course of study in new and advanced work in optics with such masters as Dr. Chalmers Prentice and others. The office will consequently be closed. No agents.

W. R. Bishop, Refractionist

IT'S NOT ALWAYS THE PRICE. "IT'S THE FIT."

We give you the FIT, and charge NO MORE than others.

J. BATES,

High-Class Tailor, (From Toronto.)

264½ DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

"LET'S GET ACQUAINTED."

tyw

REMOVAL

of Art Glass to 74 Fullarton Street.

We have now a complete plant for beveling and mirrors, also resilvering of old mirrors, the best of work.

PHONE 1466.

Western Glass Works,

H. E. ST. GEORGE, Prop.

Also fine beveled metal work of all kinds.

zxt

NATTY MEN DRESSERS

They owe a good deal to the help given in these works. Our method of dyeing and cleaning gentlemen's suits meets with the approval of the best men dressers.

R. PARKER & CO.,

Cleaners and Dyers,

400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

KOAL

Right from the mines. Fresh, bright and clean. Chestnut, stove and furnace. Orders delivered promptly.

DALY,

19 York street. 'Phone 348.

304½ Dundas street. 'Phone 1781.



Conservative Methods

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK

are strong believers in the policy of conservatism. They are always willing that the Bank should forego a possible profit, rather than accept business involving undue risk.

THE RESULT—Very few bad debts, trifling losses and undoubted safety for depositors.

WE HAVE A SEPARATE BANKING ROOM FOR WOMEN

The Bank of Toronto.

LUCKY SHOT GAVE BERLIN ROUND FROM STRATFORD

Stratford, Feb. 24.—The Stratford never a look in for Berlin until within two minutes of full time, when by a lucky shot Berlin scored one, which put the locals out of the running, as the score at Berlin was 4 to 1. Owing to the thaw the ice was heavy, which made it all the harder to score. The game was the best hockey that has been seen here in years, both sides doing splendid team work, passing and shooting splendidly as far as the conditions of the ice would allow. The Berliners are a heavy team, and don't omit to use their weight on all occasions. Checking on each side was closer than seen for many a day. An Indians had the hardest kind of luck here tonight in the semi-finals with Berlin. They had made 3 goals with immense crowd was gathered in the rink, and when Stratford tied, the welkin rang, and, as it was getting near the end of the game, the excitement was intense. Although Berlin wins, and is entitled to the credit, the Stratford team played a better game, under great disadvantage than they have played this season, and have the satisfaction of losing by a narrow margin to a team worthy of their steel. The order of the game was at half time 1 to 0 in favor of the home team and at full time 3 to 1 in favor of the Indians. First, Stratford, Lloyd, 12¾ minutes; second, Stratford, Easson, 3 minutes; third, Stratford, Edmunds, 8 minutes; fourth, Berlin, Cochrane. Chauncey Elliott gave great satisfaction as referee.

WATERLOOS BEAT THE BANKERS; TOOK PRINCESS LEAGUE HONORS

The Concluding Games of Season—Bankers Lost 3 Goals to 1.

The Princess League was brought to a close last night. As a result of the games played the standing remains unchanged with the Waterloos to the front. Last year the Waterloos were the winners in the Junior City League.

The attendance at the league's games has not been as good as was hoped for. The games have been splendid exhibitions, and the public, had they once "caught on," would certainly have supported them as they should have been. Should the league be continued another season, however, it will be one of the best drawing cards in the city.

The Y. M. C. A. and St. John's met in the first game. Things went in the former team's favor all through, although it was a well-played game. The winners landed four goals, while the St. John's were unable to score. Pearson's work in the Y. M. C. A. goal was a feature of the evening. Parker and Canfield also played well. The teams were as follows:

St. John's A. C.		Y. M. C. A.
Callahan	Goal	Pearson
Skelton	Point	Gillies
Beach	Cover	Parker
B. Woolley	Left wing	Hartry
Graham	Right wing	Tait
Bridgman	Center	Canfield
Bradford	Rover	Turner

Referee—Harry Peel.

With a number of the speedy players from the Lornes, the Bankers put up a fine game against the Waterloos. The teams were matched very closely, and the first half gave no indication of what the outcome would be. Each team landed a goal and played such fast hockey that the spectators got wound up to a high state of excitement. The second half saw the Waterloos go ahead and work with such a will that they scored two goals. The Bankers could not score, and the game ended 3 to 1. The playing of Hammond, Towe and Fleming for the Waterloos was particularly good, while for the Bankers, Wilson, Jackson and McGuffin did the best work. The line-up:

Bankers.		Waterloos.
M. Hattu	Goal	Kennedy
McGuffin	Point	Fleming
Jackson	Cover	Spence
Kennedy	Right wing	Marshall
Wilson	Left wing	Nicholls
Balfour	Center	Hammond
McDonald	Rover	Towe

TO BE DECIDED TODAY.

A meeting of the executive of the O. H. A. is to be held at Toronto today, at which the Marlboro-Smith's Falls mix-up will be straightened out. Referee Rose's report will have a great deal to bear on the case. The Marlboros were willing to play out the game with the two men they had fit to go on, so that it was not a case of default.

A RETURN GAME.

The Hensall Rovers are to play the return match with the London Hurons in London on Monday.

BRITT AND NELSON ARRANGE TERMS

Pugs Will Come Together in a San Francisco Ring Early Next Month.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 24. — Battling Nelson is so confident of victory that he has placed $1,500 in the hands of Harry Corbett to guarantee his appearance in the ring to meet Britt early in March. This money will also go as forfeit in case the "Battler" fails to make the stipulated weight of 132 pounds on the day of the fight. Nelson wanted to make it catch weights, but Britt, who feels that the Dane is having a hard time taking off flesh that has been accumulating on his bones since he last appeared in the ring, held out for the low notch, and Nelson acquiesced. The two men have agreed to split the purse on a 75 and 25 per cent basis, referee to be chosen five days before date of the battle.

Britt wanted Eddie Graney to act as the third party in the ring, but Nelson's manager did not seem inclined to accept the little blacksmith, although when the time rolls around there is little doubt but that Graney will be chosen as referee. The fighters will not get the bonus that they have been so tenaciously holding out for, as politicians need to be well taken care of, and that little extra wad that usually was passed on the side to "drawing cards" will now nestle in the pockets of smooth gents who hold the strings that make permits possible. The fighters, however, will get 55 per cent of the gross receipts.

FRANK GOTCH GETS BEST OF JIM PARR

New York, Feb. 24.—Frank Gotch, of Humboldt, Ia., champion catch-as-can wrestler of America, bested Jim Parr, of Wigan, Eng., here tonight at the Harlem River Casino in a match, the conditions of which were that he must win two falls within an hour. Gotch secured the first fall in 26 minutes, 58 seconds, and the second in 19 minutes 39 seconds, making the entire time spent in defeating his opponent 46 minutes 37 seconds. Gotch weighed 190 pounds and Parr 175. Several thousand persons saw the match.

THE GUN.

KOMOKO SHOOT.

The following scores were made at the Komoko Gun Club's shoot on Thursday:

F. J. Rooks	1101011116—7
James Harrison	0111111111—9
W. T. Oliver	1001011111—7
F. Harrison	1110000101—5
C. Smith	1100010106—4

STILL ANOTHER CASE

The New System Treatment, Anti-Pill, Continues to Work Wonderful Cures.

When Dr. Leonhardt, of Lincoln, Neb., gave Anti-Pill to the world he had undoubted faith in the treatment, but he did not forsee the world-wide and wonderful results it is now achieving in the cure of disease.

Here is the story of another Anti-Pill victory:

"For many months I have been troubled with dyspepsia, dizziness in my head, cold chills and suffered most of the time from constipation, and was unable to do my housework. I tried every kind of pill and medicine that either the doctors or myself could think of, and finally tried Anti-Pill. This treatment has practically made a new woman of me. I am able to do all my own work. The dizziness has all gone, my stomach feels much better, and I am no longer troubled with constipation. I cannot praise Anti-Pill too highly." — Mrs. Thos. Tabb, 287 Emerald street north, Hamilton Ont.

Mrs. Tabb's letter is only one of many.

Anti-Pill is sold by all druggists at 50c, or The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont. Sole agents for Canada.

O'BRIEN WANTS TO MEET TWO MEN IN ONE RING

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 24. — It was announced late this afternoon that efforts were being made to bring about a match between Tom Sharkey, the sailor pugilist, and Frank Gotch, the young wrestling giant, and that Philadelphia was to be the scene of the light. Such a match is not looked upon with favor by ring followers generally and Philadelphia Jack O'Brien in particular.

The famous middleweight said: "I can see now why Sharkey has frequently used my name in connection with his proposed re-entrance into the ring.

"Only a day ago he said he intended to take up boxing again, and the first thing he did was to make the bluff that he would like to meet me before any one else, just to get his hand in.

"Well, if Sharkey is sincere I will accommodate him. I have this proposition to make to the former sailor. If he is sincere in his talk about boxing again and is not using the newspapers to get free advertising for his New York saloon I will meet him, but it must be on these terms: I will meet Sharkey and Gotch in the one ring. First, I will agree to knock out the wrestler or any other wrestler who will meet me straight Marquis of Queensberry rules. After I have met Gotch I will take on Sharkey, and while I do not care to knock him out I will guarantee that he will feel so sore the next day that he cannot get out of bed. This talk of a match between Sharkey and Gotch is bosh. It would be the biggest kind of a burlesque, and I hope Philadelphia promoters will have sense enough to let it strictly alone."

THE RING.

HANLON SOFT FOR ATTELL.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24. — Abe Attell had much the better of the six-round fight with Eddie Hanlon tonight at Industrial Hall. Attell outpointed Hanlon at all stages of the bout, and at no time was he in a tight place. Although Hanlon slightly outweighed his opponent he could do no effective work except in the clinches. Attell was quick on his feet and was in and out before Hanlon knew what he was about. With the exception of the fourth and fifth rounds, in which most of the work was done, the fight was a very ordinary affair. Neither man was punished to any extent. A small crowd saw the bout.

THE TURF.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.

At New Orleans—Frank Rice, Sanction, Tristan, Shandy, Tom Mankins, Whorler, Favonius.

THE OAR.

CHALLENGE FOR DURNAN.

Toronto, Feb. 23.—Ed. Durnan yesterday received a letter from George Towns, of Newcastle, N. S. W., champion sculler of the world, offering to row Durnan over the Thames course. If Durnan wants to row on Toronto Bay Towns will accommodate him for a stake of £500 a side. That proposition is agreeable to Durnan, who has a backer in P. E. Frank, of Buffalo, who will furnish the stake. With the Sullivan race in prospect this looks like a busy season for Durnan.

BASEBALL.

GANZEL GETS GRAND RAPIDS.

South Bend, Ind., Feb. 24.—It was announced today that Isador Moutner, owner of the Fort Wayne and the Grand Rapids Central Baseball League franchise, had agreed with John Ganzel on terms for the sale of the Grand Rapids team to Ganzel. Moutner went to Grand Rapids today to complete the deal. Phil W. Arnold, of Louisville, will be associated with Ganzel, it is said.

FRIENDS WRANGLE OVER BODY.

Denver, Col., Feb. 24.—The body of "Wild Bill" Egan, a ball player of national reputation, and one of the greatest characters the diamond has ever known, has been at Martin's undertaking parlors for nearly two weeks, and it is quite likely that it will be there as long more unless the indignant clamoring of friends in Denver softens the heart of Harry Martin.

"Bill" died in the county hospital about ten days ago, and the corpse was secured by Martin, who wanted to bury him as a county charge. Friends of Egan arranged a benefit game for March 19 to pay funeral expenses, but Undertaker Martin, it is said, refuses to give a paid funeral until he sees money, nor will he allow any other undertaker to have the body.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

Furnished by the Special and Occasional Correspondents of the Advertiser.

HYDE PARK.

Hyde Park, Feb. 25. — The Presbyterian Church was fairly well filled, despite the unpleasantness of the weather and dangerous state of the roads, on Tuesday evening, when the Rev. Dr. Nixon gave some of his experiences among the navvies on the C. P. R. in 1882. The close attention he received for an hour and a half proved it to be one of the most interesting addresses the people have listened to for some time. Solos by Miss Agnes McKenzie and Mr. Arthur Nixon, and choruses by the choir, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

Mr. Charles Fisher, formerly of Hyde Park, now of the Northwest, who is attending the Dominion Parliament, paid his old friends in this neighborhood a flying visit last week. We are always pleased to welcome the old boys back agan.

The Church of Hosannas intend holding a concert in the schoolroom on Thursday evening, March 2. Good talent has been secured.

The theme of Rev. Dr. Nixon's sermon on Sabbath morning will be "Heaven, and Shall We Know Each Other There." On Sabbath, March 5, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in the Presbyterain Church, and on the preceding Friday evening preparatory service will be held.

A pleasant time was spent at the Literary Society meeting last evening. Miss Sheppard gave an essay on the works of Tennyson; also a reading and explanation on several of his poems. The society will meet again on the evening of March 1.

AILSA CRAIG.

Ailsa Craig, Feb. 25. — Miss Rathwell, of St. Marys, has been a guest of Mrs. Bloodsworth at the rectory.

Percy Parker has returned from St. Marys, and is again working in White & May's store.

Miss Maggie McPherson, who spent a few days last week renewing acquaintances in the village, returned to Toronto on Thursday.

Dr. Medd, of Hensall, will give a lecture on "Wooing and Wedding" in the Methodist Church on Tuesday evening, Feb. 28. An enjoyable time is expected as the lecture is spoken of as being exceptionally good. Special music will be rendered by Miss Decker, of Arva, and Miss Darling, of Brinsley.

Mrs. D. Cobbledick and Miss A. Cobbledick attended the wholesale millinery openings in London on Monday and Tuesday this week.

An elaborate vaudeville carnival will be held in the Ailsa Craig skating rink next Tuesday evening, Feb. 28. A big time is expected, as the prizes are good. The carnival is under the auspices of the Ailsa Craig hockey team.

Water is getting scarce in some parts of the town and country. A great many cisterns are dry, while some of the wells are also at a very low ebb.

Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan were at Stratford this week attending the funeral of Mrs. Morgan's father, Mr. Bruce.

A couple of changes in real estate have taken place during the past week. Mr. William Jones has purchased the house and property of Mr. William Wright, on Queen street, Mr. Wright and family, it is understood, intend moving to Sarnia. Mrs. Powell has sold her house and property on William street to Mr. John McNaughton. Mrs. Powell will occupy one of Mr. J. Harrison's houses on Main street for the present.

Letters to the Editor.

THE STREET CAR DANGER.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

After reading your account of what might have been a very serious accident to a lady boarding a street car, I decided I would ask you if there is no remedy for this constant danger to which we are all exposed and whether some steps could not be taken to remedy the evil. My own experience is this: When you hail a car the conductor sizes you up, and if he thinks you are young and active enough he merely slackens up instead of stopping, thus compelling you to jump on the car while in motion, which is certainly most dangerous.

I think the press should agitate this matter, and while I know time is precious, I also know life is precious, and if this matter is not very soon remedied it will result in something more serious than the street car company imagine. Yours respectfully,

CHARLES G. MARTIN.

London, Feb. 24.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Misapprehensions it is often best to leave alone. Time and opportunity correct them. But although this is the rule I seek to obey, it seems to me wise to say a word of explanation in regard to a paragraph in your paper of Monday last from my sermon of the previous Sabbath evening. I have no fault to find with the paragraph. It was a fair enough statement, but disjointed from the body of the discourse was calculated to lead to a misinterpretation of my position in regard to the frequently discussed question of a Christian's attitude to certain customs and amusements.

I was presenting what seemed to me to be the essentials of Christian life, and claimed they were comprehended in faith in Christ and obedience to his law of life. This obedience must be applied to this complex life of thought, word and deed. It is not sufficient to say: "I am a total abstainer, I never dance or play cards or attend the theater." But obedience to Christ must bear upon the whole life in every detail, and its application in regard to such matters as these alluded to, must be made by the individual Christian. This is my position, put as briefly as possible, having regard to the space you may feel free to allow me. While I refuse to judge my fellow in the thing his conscience permits him to do, which it not in itself sinful, I urge upon him the responsibility from which none of us can escape, Christ's claim upon the whole life, in which amusements have their place. Thanking you for your courtesy, I am, very truly yours, W. J. CLARK.

DIED FROM A CHILL

How often we hear this when the sufferer is beyond earthly hope! Every home should have a bottle of Nerviline on hand, which prevents the evil effects of chills. Polson's Nerviline, given real hot, will break up any cold in one night. Good to rub on, splendid to take inside. You can't beat Nerviline's record in relieving cold, pains and aches of every kind. Worth its weight in gold but sold in 25c bottles everywhere.

FOURTEEN YEARS TEACHING MUSIC

Remarkable Showing of the London Conservatory of Music.

Fourteen years ago a musical institution was founded in London with one teacher, one piano and no pupils. Today it has a main building of fifteen rooms, fifteen pianos and eighteen teachers, and an average attendance of over 600 pupils. It has two city branches, one in the Janes block, South London, and the other cornor of Richmond and Oxford streets. This is a remarkable showing considering the size of London.

The education given is made as practicable as modern ideas can make it, beginning with that beautiful system (Fletcher method) of teaching young people—a system that has revolutionized the methods of teaching music, and which every pupil should study, and as will be ably exemplified by a lecture and demonstration to be given in Masonic Temple by Miss Moore shortly. Ask for invitation.

The system of teaching harmony is practically a revolution in the methods of studying musical theory. The objective has been shifted from harmony alone to that of harmony and melody simultaneously. Mr. O'Donnell, a graduate of the Royal Military School of Music, England, has for years held that harmony and counterpoint should be studied as one, and to that end applied himself for the last ten years to perfect a system by which this object might be accomplished. The splendid work done by the students is a proof that this theory is correct. Students are encouraged to work out ideas. The object of this course is to assist the student to form and cultivate habits of correct melodic thought. The prime object of all theoretical study in music is melody. If this is neglected all theoretical study is wasted.

Parents who so desire are sent reports of students' progress. Rehearsals are given each Saturday afternoon—the principal giving a stenographer his comments and percentage after hearing the work. Students are thus allowed to take one-half of a pass during the year. This encourages good work during the year. Many students attend who study music and elocution as an accomplishment. They need not take examinations or play at recitals unless they so desire, although they miss very much of the value of music by so doing. Not one graduate has left the institution and is engaged professionally, but is doing exceptionally well both pedagogically and financially, and if they are not doing well a place is made for them and a chance given. No graduate is lost sight of.

The system taught in all branches is entirely synthetic, where so many teachers are harmoniously engaged with the same high ideal, and who are not afraid to exchange ideas. The best methods are discussed for teaching and giving the pupils the greatest progress with the greatest economy of time.

The ideals for artistic work and examinations have ever been the chief desire; hence, examiners above reproach as musicians and gentlemen (not on the staff) have been engaged, for examinations and competitions. This is a very severe test, and insures to students not of the institution justice. Each student is given a number and is unknown to the examiner. The coming June, Mr. Palmer, F. C. O., Stratford, late of England, a musician of great repute, will examine the junior and intermediate, while Mr. Aibert Jonas, the great pianist and intimate friend of Paderewski, director of the Michigan Conservatory of Music, Detroit, will examine the graduates and post-graduates. Mr. Jonas comes at very great expense, but expense must not be spared to keep the examinations the highest in Canada. Such is a brief outline of the London Conservatory of Music (Limited).—W. CAVEN BARRON, Principal.

FRAUDULENT BOND ISSUE

Haytien Court of Appeal Upholds Decree of Lower Court.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Feb. 24. — The court of appeals in the case of the appeal of the National Bank of Hayti for a reversal of judgment in the matter of the fraudulent bonds issued in 1902 upholds the decision of the lower court, but annuls the damages against the state.

This case grew out of the act of the Haytian Congress of 1902 authorizing the consolidation of the national debt in a bond issue of about $6,000,000 and an additional $13,282 to be paid to the Bank of Hayti for financing the deal. Before the transaction was completed the Government of President Nord came into power.

The bank officials were imprisoned a year ago on charges of bribery and of conspiring with the secretary of the treasury in fraudulently issuing from $200,000 to $850,000 in bonds.

The trial began Nov. 28. Of the 33 persons accused, among whom was ex-President Sam, thirteen were present, the others having fled. The court rendered judgment in default, condemning Sam to imprisonment for life at hard labor. Mme. Sam was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment, and several members of Sam's ministry and other high functionaries were condemned to terms of imprisonment ranging from five to fifteen years.

EXHUMED AND REBURIED

Insurance Company Takes Peculiar Action, but Is Headed Off.

Montreal, Feb. 24. — Considerable excitement has been caused here in French-Canadian circles by the circumstances surrounding the disinterment and immediate reburial of the late C. O. Grothe's remains. Last September, Mrs. Grothe took out a policy of $5,000 for the benefit of non-relatives. In January he died, consumption being certified as the cause of death. The insurance company claimed that he had suffered from another chronic disease when he took out the policy, although representing himself as sound. They applied for an order for the exhumation of the remains and a post-mortem. The widow, since remarried, consented to this, and Judge Davidson, understanding there were no children, ordered the disinterment and autopsy. The body was taken up yesterday morning, and removed to the hospital, but four sons of the deceased appeared before Judge Davidson highy indignant at the course of events, and demanded instant return of their father's body. With an imposing array of counsel they accused the insurance company of representing that the deceased had no children.

Judge Davidson immediately rescinded his first order and issued a peremptory mandate ordering the return and reburial of the body and forbidding the autopsy.

You know when the collar of your coat fits right?

But you don't know the care, and work, and know-how that is back of making it fit right.

It stands to reason that the man who makes collars and fits them to coats—does that and nothing else, day in and day out, year after year—can make them better than the man who makes trousers one day, overcoats the next and a dress suit the next.

Semi-ready tailoring is done by specialists—each part of the construction is done by a man who does nothing else—he is an expert at it.

479

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON,

146 DUNDAS STREET,
also ST. THOMAS and STRATFORD.

An Attempted Assassination.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 24. — United States Minister Dawson, at San Domingo City, today cables the state department that an attempt was made there today to assassinate President Morales; that the attempt failed; that five of his assailants were captured, and that the remainder escaped. No further details are supplied, but the affair is supposed to have grown out of an attempt on the part of the revolutionary element in San Domingo to prevent the consummation of the financial agreement between that Government and the United States.

Emmanuel Congratulated.

Berne, Feb. 24.—President Duche sent congratulatory messages by telegraph to King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Giolitti today on the piercing of the Simplon Mountain, expressing the hope that the great work would further strengthen the friendship between Italy and Switzerland, and add to their prosperity.

Fire at Dundas.

Dundas, Ont., Feb. 24. — About 10 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the drying kiln of the Refrigerator Manufacturing Company, lately built by E. D. Pennington, of this town. Owing to the building being on the outskirts of the town it was some minutes before the firemen reached the scene. By this time the fire was beyond control, and completely destroyed the kiln and all its contents. The kiln contained about 75,000 feet of costly wood, valued at about $4,000. The main building was slightly damaged. Loss fully covered by insurance.

AS A SIMPLE, YET EFFECTIVE remedy for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, Brown's Bronchial Troches stand first in public favor and confidence. They are everywhere known as an old and reliable article. Sold only in boxes. xt

Niagara Falls Ice Bridge.

One of the wonders of the world is the ice bridge at Niagara Falls, when attired in its winter garb, and a sight you will not soon forget. Call on E. De la Hooke, city ticket agent of Grand Trunk, for tickets and full information. 47h

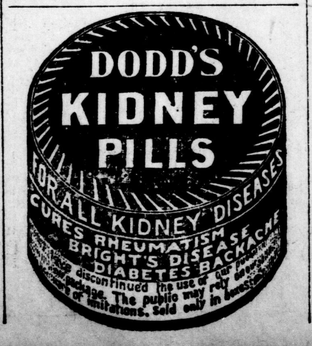
California.

The land of summer, sunshine, fruits and flowers. As a winter resort, California has much to offer. Excellent hotel accommodation. Best of equipment, and fast time when traveling south via the Grand Trunk. For illustrated literature and full information call on on E. De la Hooke, city ticket agent. 47h

Fast Route to New York.

Leave London 7 p.m. via Michigan Central and arrive New York 10 o'clock following morning via New York Central. Through sleeper from St. Thomas. This is the six-track trunk line, and for speed, comfort and reliability is unexcelled. 45bh

One of the queer rents paid to the English crown is by the well-known Foulis family. This family holds a forest, and the rental of the forest is the delivery of a snowball any day it is asked for. Always the Foulis family must have a snowball ready. It is no trouble to them, either, for Ben Wyvis, a mountain of great height, is in the forest, and the top is always covered with snow.



Big line of Coal Hods. **Woods' Fair** Splendid assortment of Brooms, Washboards, etc.

The Great Whitewear Sale Is Now On.

And now we want everybody to come. We have been working to make one of the finest of White Goods Sales ever shown in this city. All our Whitewear has been brought forward for special selling. We are going to give you the biggest money's worth that we can, and what rich things there are here for the early buyers. Come early.

25c Drawers, 19c.

Ladies' White English Cotton Drawers, with deep frill, full sizes, value 25c; sale price 19c

35c Drawers, 25c.

Ladies' Drawers in fine lonsdale, with deep frill, made with hemstitched tucks, yoke band, sizes 23 to 27, regular 35c; sale price 25c

Corset Waists, 25c.

Ladies' Corset Waists, full or fitted, made with two rows lace insertion and four rows cluster tucking, beading and lace trimmed neck and sleeves; sale price 25c

$1.50 Skirts, $1.00.

Ladies' Underskirts in six different styles, fine lonsdale, deep 18-inch flounce, made of lace insertion, cluster tucks and deep lace edging with dust frill, full gored skirt, taped waist band, regular $1 50; sale price $1 00

$1.00 Gowns, 75c.

Ladies' Gowns, made in four different styles, V, square or high neck, mother hubbard style, front yoke made of embroidery, lace or hemstitched tucks, full trimmed sleeves and full skirt, regular $1 00; sale price 75c

The New Game of Flinch, 50c each. **Woods' Fair** See our new line of Ladies' Belts.

Stops itching of the scalp instantly.

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NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

The Original Remedy that "kills the Dandruff Germ."

QUITE HOMELY---QUITE ATTRACTIVE

The woman with homely features will not lack atttractiveness if her head is crowned with an abundance of beautiful hair. But, on the other hand, the finest contour of female face loses much of its attractiveness if the hair is scanty or looks diseased. The dandruff microbe causes dull, brittle or lusterless hair, with later dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair. Newbro's Herpicide destroys this enemy of beauty and permits the hair to grow as nature intended. A delightful hair dressing. Gives wonderful results. No oil or dye.

Drug Stores, $1. Send 10c, stamps, to HERPICIDE CO., Dept. H, Detroit, Mich., for a sample

C. McCALLUM & CO., Special Agents. | Applications at Prominent Barber Shops.

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YOU CAN PAY WHEN CURED.

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STRICTURE AND KIDNEY DISEASE CURED.



G. E. WRIGHT.

"I had stricture for eleven years. It finally brought on Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. I had an uncomfortable shooting pain in the groin and feeling as though something was in the urethra. My back was weak and I could scarcely stoop over. Urine was full of sediment. Had a desire to urinate frequently Family doctors, so-called specialists, patent medicines, electric belts, all failed. I was discouraged. I had spent hundreds of dollars in vain. Finally I consulted Drs. Kennedy & Kergan as the last resort. I had heard a great deal about them and concluded from the fact that they had been established over 25 years that they understood their business. I am delighted with the results. In one week I felt better and in a few weeks was entirely cured. Have gained sixteen pounds in weight."
G. E. WRIGHT, Lansing.

ESTABLISHED 25 YEARS.
CURES GUARANTEED OR NO PAY.

HAS YOUR BLOOD BEEN DISEASED?

BLOOD POISONS are the most prevalent and most serious diseases. They sap the very life blood of the victim and unless entirely eradicated from the system will cause serious complications. Beware of Mercury. It only suppresses the symptoms—our NEW METHOD positively cures all blood diseases forever.

YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MEN.—Imprudent acts or later excesses have broken down your system. You feel the symptoms stealing over you. Mentally, physically and sexually you are not the man you used to be or should be.

READER Are you a victim? Have you lost hope? Are you intending to marry? Has your blood been diseased? Have you any weakness? Our New Method Treatment will cure you. What it has done for others it will do for you. CONSULTATION FREE. No matter who has treated you, write for an honest opinion Free of Charge. Charges reasonable. BOOKS FREE—"The Golden Monitor" (illustrated), on Diseases of Men. Sealed Book on "Diseases of Women" Free

NO NAMES USED WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT. Everything Confidential. Question List for Home Treatment Free

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN

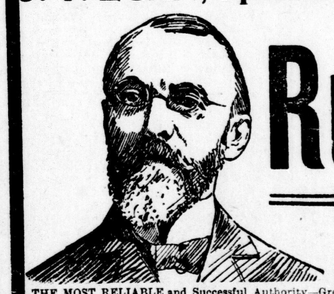
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192 West King St.

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Rupture

THE MOST RELIABLE and Successful Authority—Greatest success in the treatment of Hernia (Rupture) Varicocele (False Rupture) of all known agencies in modern times. He who makes a specialty of one department must certainly be more experienced and capable than those having "many irons in the fire." Don't put off your case, believing it to be simple—Remember neglect often proves fatal. Have your case attended to now, and thus avoid danger. Stop wasting time and money elsewhere but come to one whose life-long study has taught him what to do. Do not despond or be deterred from seeking further advice, or because of repeated failures consider your case incurable. Because others failed in your case you have become discouraged. This is the very time you should consult me as my reputation has been made in curing hopeless (so-called) cases.

LADIES suffering from Navel or any form of Rupture should not hesitate in having their case attended to at once. Everything strictly private and professional.

MOTHERS—Look to your children—Now is the time to have them cured, while young. Don't allow them to grow up handicapped in the race of life, with rupture.

MY CHARGES are within reach of all, the poor man as well as the rich. Terms can be satisfactorily arranged, no reason why you should not consult me at once, during this visit.

VARICOCELE, FALSE RUPTURE

MEN OF ALL AGES SUFFER from this terrible affliction in some way. There is no other affliction to which man is heir that so completely unfits him for the duties or pleasures of life as Varicocele.

The universal tendency of these conditions is to grow worse and more complicated—leading to impotency, nervous debility, wasting, stricture, lumbago, sexual exhaustion, etc. Do you intend to allow this insidious affliction to sap away your vitality? It is doing so now and if not checked will result in the above conditions. No matter how serious your case may be, time afflicted, or the failure you may have experienced in trying to be cured by medicine—free trials, or Electric belts—my Biotone system will cure you; the wormy veins return to their normal condition and hence the sexual organs receive proper nourishment, the parts become vitalized and manly powers return. No temporary benefit, but a PERMANENT one. NO OPERATION necessary. No detention from business. If you have had the usual experience you have no doubt spent large sums of money and still larger quantities of time searching for the remedy that I offer you here.

SPECIALIST WILL VISIT:

LONDON, Grigg House, SATURDAY, MARCH 4th

One day only, all day and evening. Consult specialist early. I visit London first Saturday in each month.

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a man must put his heart into his business. The principal of the

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has devoted his best energies to the work of the college, and the school has been fairly successful, but never more successful than now. Send for catalogue.

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192 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

$22 Scotch Tweed Suitings

CHOICEST GOODS.

O. LABELLE

Oddfellows' Block Corner.

When you order it is not sufficient to say "flour"—specify

DAISY FLOUR

At Your Grocer's.

R. K. COWAN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldgs., next Court House, London.

SCRANTON COAL.

Scranton is the best, but fresh mined is better. Just received, a large consignment in box cars of nut, stove and egg. Free from ice and snow. Prompt delivery.

W. H. Winnett, Horton and William Streets. 'Phone 431.
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Is a passport to the best positions. With this qualification no young person will fail. We train young people well in business methods and customs, teach them to write well, and place every graduate in a situation.

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Day and Evening Classes.

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Electric Lighting, Bells, Annunciators, Private 'Phones, any kind of Electric Work given the closest attention, and promptly done.

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600 Pupils

and over attended the Conservatory last year. Reports sent to parents if desired. You need not know a note of music to study with any teacher.

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DENTIST, DUFFIELD BLOCK.

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Snaps in books on our bargain tables.

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Merchant Tailor,

Removed to 212 Dundas Street

North Side, Opposite Old Premises.

Odd Things Not Found Elsewhere.

THE quality of anything selected here is always unquestionable—the design new and artistic, and in many instances absolutely exclusive with us. Innumerable suggestions for desirable wedding presents.

THOS. GILLEAN,

402 Richmond Street.

DON'T BOTHER WITH BAKING

When you can have Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread delivered every day. The most delicious bread that can be baked. 'Phone 818.

JOHNSTON BROS.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mrs. I. E. Bell, Chicago, is visiting friends in London and vicinity.

—Miss Gertie Baer, of Woodstock, had a pleasant visit with friends in this city.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Snell have been visiting the former's parents in Wingham.

—The Misses Baer, of Woodstock, are visiting Miss Quick, of Central avenue, city.

—Miss Whetter, South London, has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Lawrie, Forest.

—Rev. Father McKeon announces that the church fair in St. Mary's Hall will be open this evening.

—Miss May Westland, of Wyoming, has been visiting with the Misses Thompson, of South London.

—The contractors have begun work on the market house, and are now engaged in removing the old belfry.

—Reader.—A person sentenced to six months imprisonment on several charges, serves only six months if the terms run concurrently.

—Mr. Holtby, manager of the Merchants' Bank at Lucan and Granton, has been appointed to the agency of Crediton also, so that he now has three branches under his charge.

—Mr. T. L. Swift, of the firm of Swift Bros., drygoods merchants, Watford, has become a traveler with a London wholesale millinery firm.

—Mrs. J. C. Elliott, 368 King street, and her mother, Mrs. Lent, have been spending some time at the home of Mr. Fred Lent, Cobourg, and points east.

—Victor E. Kerrigan, of the Dominion Bank, this city, has been moved to the branch at Cobourg. He is succeeded by Mr. Geo. H. Mathewson as first teller of the branch here.

—Mr. Joseph Lawrence, of Clearwater, Man., has purchased the residence of the late Hon. David Mills on Ridout street south. He will take up his residence in London in June.

It is stated that Col. Tracy, of Vancouver, formerly of this city, may accept the position of city engineer of Nanaimo, B. C. He has been inspecting the waterworks there for the past two weeks.

—A very acceptable and generous contribution of clothing has been received at the Protestant Orphans' Home, from the members of the Mothers' Union of Memorial Church, for which the trustees wish to express their very sincere thanks.

—A rather severe attack of congestion of the lungs has confined Prof. James L. Barron for some weeks to his home on John street, but his condition is now showing marked improvement, and every hope is entertained that he will soon be around again.

—The London Rugby Football Club held the second of its series of successful hops in the Masonic Temple last evening. A large number were present and enjoyed the excellent floor and music until a late hour. All who were in attendance agreed in praising the club for originating the idea of "Rugby dances," and carrying it out so well.

—A much-loved and respected resident of North Oxford, Miss Margaret Hennessy, passed away recently at her home, con. 2, North Oxford, after a lingering illness, and the remains were laid to rest in Sacred Heart Cemetery, Ingersoll. Miss Hennessy is survived by her mother, Mrs. Lawrence Hennessy, of Ingersoll; a sister Mrs. James McCartney, of London, and five brothers—Patrick, of Montreal; Lawrence, of Simcoe; John, of London, and James and Joseph at home.

—Miss Katharine Forbes, of Port Huron, was married on Thursday evening to Mr. Ernest Beresford, of Chicago, formerly of this city. Rev. H. N. Dascomb officiated in the presence of a large number of guests. The bride, attired in white crepe de chine, and carrying a shower bouquet of white bridal roses, was attended by Miss Margaret Ross, who wore a gown of white embroidered muslin, and carried pink carnations. Mr. James Forbes was groomsman. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Beresford, and Miss Ethel Clarke, of London.

—To all patriote citizens Mr. John Cowper's lecture-recital on the Imperialist Poetry of Rudyard Kipling at the First Congregational Church next Tuesday evening will be a rare treat. Mr. Cowper is an eminent English actor, elocutionist and orator. His lecture is delivered in a very interesting and popular style. Mr. Cowper is coming under the auspices of the "Whatsoever Circle."

K. O. T. M. BALL.

The uniform rank, K. O. T. M. and Ladies of the Maccabees will give a ball in the Masonic Temple on Wednesday evening. The knights and ladies of the order are making elaborate arrangements to entertain their guests. The grand march begins at 9 p.m., and Cortese's Orchestra will provide the music.

COLLEGE CONCERT.

Harding Hall opened wide its doors to a sister institution, the Forest City Business College, last evening, and entertained the students of the latter in a most enjoyable manner. Songs, recitations and instrumental music entered into a programme of great merit. The following were among those who took part: Misses Butterworth, Carrie Leitch, Alma Gillies, Mabel Reynolds, Stella Gregg, Jennie Woolverton, Alice Baker, Pearl Thompson and Mr. Arthur Baker.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH.

"Ireland and the Irish," the well-known lecture, which Canon Dann, the genial rector of St. Paul's Cathedral, knows how to deliver so well, attracted large crowds to All Saints' Church last evening. The lecture is most instructive and, besides, is full of numbers of very entertaining anecdotes, which the canon tells in the finest possible way. Rev. T. B. Clarke, the rector, was in the chair, and at the close a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the reverend lecturer.

SURPRISE AND SUPPER.

A very enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Mr. R. E. Howlett, on Thursday night, when two large sleighloads of young people, numbering about 50 from Kilworth and Delaware, took the family quite by surprise. The evening was spent in games, led by Mr. Clifton Bignell and Miss Elva Heatly, until about 12 o'clock, after which they all sat down to a choice repast of oysters. After tea a short time was spent in music, when they left for their homes, all feeling they had spent a very pleasant time.

FEBRUARY'S LAST STORM.

Rev. Irl Hicks: The last storm period for February runs from the 25th inst. to March. On and touching the 27th and 28th, growing change to falling barometer, warmer and cloudiness will merge into widespread rains, fringed on the west and northwest tangents by snow, high winds and much colder. In due time and order these conditions will reach most parts of the country, involving the first day or two or March.

CONCERT AT INCURABLE HOME.

An enjoyable musical evening was given at the Home for Incurables last night, by about 35 young people of the First Methodist Church. Mr. Robert Watson was chairman, and introduced a programme which was thoroughly enjoyed by the patients and attendants at the home. Afterwards the visitors produced a bountiful supply of fruit and candies, and treated the patients. Among those who took part in the programme were: A. J. Stone, song; Mrs. Elliott, song; a quartet; instrumental music; Miss McKee, reading; Misses Potts and Benson, instrumental solo; Miss Calermone, piano solo; Mr. Watson, a solo and an entertaining story.

WOODWARD—FEELEY.

Mr. Albert Avery Woodward, of Toronto, and Mrs. Kate Feeley, of this city, were married recently at St. Peter's Cathedral, Rev. Father Aylward officiating. Mr. William Waud assisted the groom, while Miss Nellie Tierney acted as bridesmaid. The wedding breakfast was served at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Edward Best, 14 Regina street. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward left on the afternoon train for their home, 273 Sherbourne street, Toronto.

THE TENTH "POP."

Pop goers will welcome the return of Eddie Pigott, the baritone comedian, to the tenth pop at the Auditorium tonight. Mr. Pigott greatly delighted his audience upon his last appearance here, and he comes today with a full line of new songs and jokes. Miss Gertrude L. Hart, reader, who appeared a few weeks ago, is also booked again for Saturday. The other talent, which make up an excellent programme, are Miss Myra Pickard, soprano; Mr. Wilfrid Blackie, baritone; Mr. Verne Hewer, baritone, and illustrated songs by Will Spence.

VISITED FINE MUSEUM.

Mr. John T. Stevenson, who with Mrs. Stevenson and daughter, has just returned from an extended tour, went through the new museum at Victoria, and says that it is one of the very finest in the world and capable of being compared with those of the old world. They also visited the buildings and grounds of the Lewis-Clarke Exposition which is to be opened in Portland Maine, in June.

One of the most interesting sights which he saw in England, Mr. Stevenson told the Advertiser, was a state procession from Buckingham Palace to St. James' Palace, in which the King, many members of the royal family and peerage, and the state officers took part, dressed in their gorgeous robes.

BLACK KNIGHTS' OFFICERS.

At the meeting of the county Royal Black Knights of Ireland, held at West Lorne, the following officers were chosen: Very worshipful preceptor, R. De Coursey, London; D. P., E. R. Land, Aylmer; chaplain, R. Graham, West Lorne; registrar, J. S. Fraser, St. Thomas; treasurer, William Doe, Aylmer; lecturers, George Sutton, West Lorne, and W. Axford, Aylmer; censors, A. W. Johnston, Aylmer, and W. Woulds, Guysboro; standard bearers, D. McPhail and J. R. Smith, West Lorne; pursuivant, W. R. Hare, Aylmer; committeemen, J. Aitken, St. Thomas; S. Clare, London; T. H. De Coursey, Lucan; G. Robinson, West Lorne; J. W. Seall, St. Thomas; W. Aitkens, London, and George Marshall, Guysboro. The officers were installed by Past County Preceptor T. O. Johnston, and a banquet closed the proceedings. The next meeting will be held in St. Thomas on the second Tuesday in February, 1906.

DEATH OF MRS. TAYLOR.

The death of Mrs. George W. Taylor, which occurred Thursday at the family residence, 63 High street, South London, removed another of London's old residents. Mrs. Taylor was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, and came to London with her mother and six sisters about half a century ago, and remained here continuously up to the time of her death. She is survived by her five sisters—Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Taliaferro, of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Hardin, of South London. She also leaves, besides her husband, a grown up family of six children—two daughters, Mrs. James H. Brown, of Detroit, and Mrs. N. D. White, of Evanston, Ill., and four sons, William L., Charles W. and Thomas E. (letter carrier), of this city, and George H., of Kansas City. Deceased was a lifelong and ardent worker of the B. M. E. Church, by whom she will be greatly missed. The funeral will be held from the family residence Sunday at 3 p.m. Services at 2:30 p.m. Burial at Mount Pleasant.

KOMOKA ACCIDENT RECALLED.

What is known as the Komoka accident was recalled to many of the older residents of the city by the explosion of a lamp which occurred a few days ago on a line in Eastern Ontario and set fire to a passenger car. The Komoka accident took place on Feb. 28, 1874. A mixed train was running on the old Great Western between Komoka and Hyde Park, when a lamp in the front end of the last passenger coach exploded, scattering the burning oil in all directions. There were in the neighborhood of 60 men, women and children in the car at the time, but they were unable to do anything to check the spread of the flames. The force of the explosion was so great that it blew the door at the front end of the car open, creating a draft that caused the fire to burn fiercely. The occupants of the car found it impossible to escape to the coach ahead, and to avoid being burned to death a number of them jumped through the windows, preferring death or injury that way to being roasted alive or smothered in the car. There was on bellcord in the car and the brakeman made an effort to go over the freight cars ahead to notify the engineer of what had happened and have him stop the train. He found an old car behind the engine and an obstruction on this prevented him from attaining his object. He notified the conductor, who finally succeeded in having the train stopped, but before the last of the passengers were removed from the car, nine were burned to death, and three were so severely injured that they died shortly afterward. A number were injured by jumping from the moving train, but none of them seriously.

All Gerhard Heintzman Pianos

Now being manufactured are equipped with the new BELL METAL TONE PULSATING BRIDGE. Patented by Mr. Gerhard Heintzman.

CALL AND HEAR THEM.

W. McPHILLIPS

189 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

New Ovens, New Machinery,

Must insure cleanliness in our bread factory.

Phone 929.

Parnell has a prompt delivery service.

HAMILTON'S Ale and Porter

are not excelled. They have been made for years, and have become superior to all others. Try from your dealer.

Kent Brewery LONDON, ONT.

Ladies' Watches.

Nearly every young woman of 18 or 20 has a watch—known as an admirer—but we have a timepiece for every young woman in London. Our prices are moderate.

WARD THE JEWELER, 374 RICHMOND ST.

BANK YOUR MONEY

Where it will be safe, where your account will be appreciated.

Bank with

The Canadian

Savings and Loan Co.

M. H. Rowland, Manager.
420, 422 Richmond Street.

INTERSWITCHING IN SPRING, SAYS THE GENERAL MANAGER

Mr. Hays' Gratifying Assurance to Hon. Mr. Hyman.

WEATHER STOPPED COMPLETION

At an Earlier Date—Correspondence in the Matter Read at Board of Trade.

The Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, in the absence of a quorum, merely read the correspondence in connection with interswitching between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk in London. Only three members were present—President J. R. Minhinnick, P. W. D. Brodrick and J. L. Richmond.

At the last meeting the board decided to have the London Rolling Mills Company make a demand on the C. P. R. for a car in order that the latter's written statement of inability to do so might be used as evidence, when the case was brought before the railway commissioner. Yesterday this letter was read, as were also letters from General Manager Hays, of the G. T. R.; Hon. Charles S. Hyman, acting minister of public works; and A. D. Cartwright, of the railway commission.

Hon. Mr. Hyman assured the board that he is doing all in his power to have the connection in the east end completed without delay and he inclosed a letter which he received from Mr. Hays on the subject, the general manager of the Grand Trunk stating that the connecting line will be completed as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

The first letter read was that of the manager of the London Rolling Mills Company, stating that he had made a demand on the C. P. R. for a car on his siding on the Pere Marquette, and had been refused. He inclosed the following communication of the C. P. R. freight agent on the subject:

"Feb. 2, 1905.

"The London Rolling Mills Company, city:

"Gentlemen,—I have your favor of the 1st inst., and regret to say that I will be unable to switch one of our 60,000 capacity cars to the London Rolling Mills on Friday next. In explanation, I might state that although track connection was made between our line and that of the Grand Trunk about three months ago, yet the Grand Trunk up to the present time have not completed ballasting, or put in a diamond where the track crosses the street railway on Dundas street. Interswitching is therefore not yet in operation. Yours truly,

"J. HOUSTON, Agent."

The Board of Trade then laid the matter before the railway commission and the following letter was received:

"Ottawa, Feb. 4, 1905.

"Mr. J. A. Nelles, secretary London Board of Trade:

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., in which you state that you are instructed to lay before the board of railway commissioners the present position of the interchange of switching question between the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at London.

"I beg to state that an application was made some time ago by the C. P. R. to have the charges fixed as between themselves and the Grand Trunk, but was enlarged until tomorrow, owing to the illness of Commissioner Mills.

"In the meantime I will submit your letter to the board in conjunction with the application pending.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"A. D. CARTWRIGHT."

Secretary Nelles was also in communication with Hon. C. S. Hyman, and he read the following letter from the acting minister of public works:

"Feb. 7, 1905.

"J. A. Nelles, Secretary London Board of Trade:

"Dear Sir,—Upon receipt of your letter of Jan. 28, I communicated with Mr. Hays, urging upon him the immediate completion of the connection with the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. I am now in receipt of a reply, a copy of which I inclose, which explains the state of affairs. I am most anxious that this improvement should be finished, and that the citizens should have the benefit of the connection, and will lose no opportunity of pressing upon Mr. Hays the necessity for expedition. Yours, very truly,

"C. S. HYMAN,
"Acting Minister."

The letter of General Manager Hays to Hon. Mr. Hyman was as follows:

"Montreal, Feb. 3, 1905.

"Hon. C. S. Hyman, Acting Minister of Public Works, Ottawa:

"My Dear Sir, — Replying to your favor of the 30th ult., with reference to the completion of the connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, at London, I beg to say that the conecting track has been laid since last November, but it has now been found necessary to haul in a considerable quantity of material to raise the track, to grade especially adjacent to the intersection of our St. Marys branch. The weather, however, has been so severe that it has not been found feasible to work the steam shovels, and we will not be able to resume the work until the frost is out of the ground in the spring, when the matter will be given prompt attention. Yours truly,

"CHARLES M. HAYS,
"Second Vice-President and General Manager, G. T. R."

When the correspondence was read, President Minhinnick remarked that interswitching looked to as far away as ever.

"The Grand Trunk rushed work on the connecting line until the night of the election—the 3rd of November," he said, "and then stopped."

"The whole trouble appears to be that the G. T. R., which has a vast majority of local shippers located on its sidings, does not wish to allow the C. P. R. access to those shippers unless it gets something in return from the C. P. R. in other places," said Mr. Brodrick.

"According to the law the Grand Trunk has until 1906 to complete the connection," said President Minhinnick, and I do not think we will enjoy interswitching till then. The Grand Trunk will do nothing until it is compelled to act. The C. P. R. has informed me that the G. T. R. had some time ago accepted a proposal regarding interswitching with the Canadian Pacific,

FAILING EYESIGHT

Caused by Improper Food.

Writers who live sedentary lives and who use coffee are apt to be troubled by faulty vision, which they usually attribute to overwork. That they are sometimes mistaken is proved by the following statement from an old newspaper man:

"For nearly 40 years I have earned my living with the pen. A few years ago I began to suffer from occasional 'blind spells.' My vision frequently became obscured by what may be called kaleidoscopic blurs, in which constantly changing figures like wheels, stars, etc., floated before my eyes, making it impossible for me to work while they lasted. They were usually followed by dull, heavy headaches.

"My physicians, two of them, advised me that my eyes had become weakened by overwork. I consulted an oculist, but he could not discover the cause of the trouble. I bought stronger glasses but they did not help me.

"Last summer, while living temporarily in a boarding house, I found the very weak coffee a thing to complain of, till suddenly I discovered that my 'blind spells' were becoming less frequent. I then satisfied myself by experiments that it was coffee that was deranging my optic nerves.

"A friend advised me to try Postum coffee, and although I had no faith in it, I began to use it. In three days time the 'blind spells' completely ceased. Going back to the old coffee the 'blind spells' returned. I am entirely satisfied that coffee was the cause of the ailment, and that Postum was its cure." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Coffee is a narcotic that breaks down the cells in the nerve centers and unless nature succeeds in repairing the damage each day, disease and distress follows in some one or more organs. It may be eyes in one, stomach and bowels in another, heart or kidneys in another and yet each affected from the same cause, coffee. The sure way to certainly know is to quit coffee ten days and use Postum. If the disease begins to disappear you have the key to your puzzle.

LAST WEEK OF THE Big Fire Sale at Mara's,

DUNDAS STREET, OPP. MARKET LANE, SCREATON'S OLD STAND.

ALMOST FOR NOTHING.

Everything in the Big Fire Salvage Stock must be cleared out at once. During this last week goods will go for ALMOST NOTHING.

Mr. Roselle Pococke

Received his first musical instruction from Mr. Hyttenrauch. After studying violin under Joseph Baumann, of Hamilton, he spent two years in Leipzig Conservatory. Hans Sitt and Frederick Herman were his violin masters. He studied piano and theory under Paul Klengel. A number of the great oratories have been given here under Mr. Pococke's direction. His success as a teacher has been marked. He has numbered some brilliant young artists among his pupils. Mr. Pococke is now on the staff, a member of the board of directors and conductor of the orchestra in the

Central Conservatory of Music, London.

BIG CHURCH FAIR CLOSES TONIGHT

Drawings for Valuable Prizes to Take Place—The Fair a Big Success.

Tonight the church fair in St. Mary's Hall ends, and that it has been a great success is patent to all who have visited the neat assembly-room under the church the past few nights. Though the sales have been extraordinary, there is still a vast amount of goods to be disposed of, and tonight a grand clearing-out sale will be conducted.

The drawings last night resulted as follows:

At the consolers' table—Mrs. Collins, scrim cushion; Mr. J. Hunger, pin cushion; Miss Mamie Toohey, tea set; Miss Johnson, set of chocolate spoons; Mrs. G. Loughrey, pillow shams.

Parish table—Miss M. Tierney, centerpiece; Mr. George La France, spoonholder; Wm. McGuire, chocolate cup; Katie O'Flaherty, fancy shawl; Wm. Anderson, Sarnia, cushion; D. O'Connell, silver sugar spoon.

St. Anne's table—Miss Kate Foley, footstool.

Tonight the drawings for the gold watch, the leather couch and other valuable articles will take place.

INVITED PASTOR FOR SECOND YEAR

Quarterly Board Shows Its Appreciation of Rev. Dr. Daniel.

The quarterly board of the Colborne Street Methodist Church gave a pleasing testimonial to the pastor, Rev. Dr. Daniel, at its regular meeting last night. An invitation was unaninously extended to him to remain another year, and was accepted in the same cordial spirit in which it was given.

A hearty resolution of thanks was also tendered the pastor, expressing appreciation of his "instructive reading of the scriptures and his practical, helpful and spiritual preaching of the Word."

"To God's blessing upon our pastor's untiring labors," said the resolution, in part, "is due the large numerical and financial increase which the church has witnessed during the past year."

Dr. Daniel made a suitable reply of thanks.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Persia has no distilleries, breweries or saloons, only home-made wine, and it is hard to get drunk there.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

CANADIAN HAD PROSPEROUS YEAR

A Satisfactory Statement Presented at Loan and Savings Company's Meeting.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a report of the annual meeting of the Canadian Savings and Loan Company, held recently in the offices of the company, on Richmond street.

A perusal of the report will show that the Canadian enjoyed a good year's business in 1904, and that it occupies a foremost position among the financial institutions of London. After paying interest on deposits and debentures, together with expenses of management, and also making ample provision for possible losses, there remained a profit of $65,815 32. This was partly applied in the payment of half-yearly dividends at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Fifteen thousand dollars was also added to the reserve fund, leaving $5,815 32 to be carried forward. The reserve fund of the company now totals $315,000, or 42 per cent of the capital of the company.

The report states further that during the year payments on the company's investments were fairly well met, the failure of the crops in some sections preventing as large payments on principal as in some previous years.

The assets of the company now amount to $2,410,530 18.

Hueston's Star and Bon Ton Liveries.

Real Estate Changes.

The Western Real Estate Exchange, Limited, reports the sale of the following properties during the past two weeks:

100 acres, being north quarter lot 15, concession 13, township of London; owned by James Armstrong; sold to Joshua Morgan, jun.

House and lot in the town of Essex; owned by W. H. Naylor.

25 acres, north half lot 24, concession 15, township of Hay, county of Huron; owned by D. Steinbach; sold to Mr. McKenzie.

100 acres lot 22, concession N. B., township of Hay, county of Huron; owned by R. N. Douglas.

98 acres, south half lot 18, concession 5, township of Moore, County of Lambton; owned by Benj. Boothe; sold to John Andrews.

125 acres, south parts lot 16 and 17, concession "C," township of Carling, District of Parry Sound; owned by E. Dent.

147 acres, being the south half lot 3 and west part lot "A," township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex; owned by Charles Wood; sold to Mr. William Adams and Mr. William Butcher.

50 acres, lot 8, concession 3, township of Blandford, county of Oxford; owned by Martin Miller; sold to David Borland.

55 acres, lot 3, concession 5, township of Camden, county of Kent; owned by Arch Phillips.

50 acres, being northwest quarter lot 26, concession 7, township of Chatham, county of Kent; sold to Mr. James W. Campbell.

50 acres, being center part lot 38, Lake Road, township of Bosanquet, county of Lambton; owned by Lincoln R. Weber.

50 acres, being east half of west half lot 17, concession 1 N. E. R., township of Warwick; exchanged for house and lot in Tillsonburg.

House and lot on Hackett street, city of London; sold.

100 acres, being south part lot 69, E. T. R., township of Westminster; owned by G. F. Thornicroft; sold to Ed Arnold.

Livery business in the town of Kingsville; owned by F. Dunbar.

House and lot No. 40, Pipe Line road, city of London; owned by Robert Smith.

86 acres, being lot 21, Range South S. L. R., township of Mosa; owned by M. C. Lilley.

Carriages for balls and parties. 'Phone 441 or 423.

THERE IS NO MEDICINE on the market that can compare with Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup in expelling from the system the irritating germs that colds engender in the air passages. It is suicide to neglect your cold. Try the cheap experiment of ridding yourself of it by using Bickle's Syrup, which is a simple remedy, easily taken, and once used it will always be prized as a sovereign medicine.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

Bow Legs, Knock Knees

Or other accidental defects disguised by our Pneumatic Rubber Forms. Impossible to detect, easy as a garter, light, practical, inexpensive. Illustrated book mailed free, sealed.

The Allsop Co., Dept. 31, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUPPLEMENT

London Advertiser

SECTION TWO

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1905. PRICE TWO CENTS.

BATTLE ALONG SHAKHE; RESULT STILL IN DOUBT

Kuropatkin Is Hanging Grimly to Positions Despite Desperate Jap Attack—Warships Go to Siege of Vladivostock—Russians Blow Up a Bridge.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 25, 3 a.m.—Official dispatches given out today dispose of the rumor of Gen. Kuropatkin's retirement from the Shakhe River, but taken in connection with a press Tsinkhecthen dispatch, show that operations of an important nature are in progress in the mountain region to the eastward. The movement was precipitated by the Russians, who last week sent out two divisions and occupied well-advanced positions. The Japanese attacked these positions in force. The Russians retired slowly, fighting, and Thursday evening were driven within their fortified line. The latest dispatches prophesied heavy fighting Friday. The war office attaches considerable importance to the blowing up of the bridge south of Hai Cheng, and hopes it will interrupt the transportation north of the Port Arthur munitions for some time at this critical stage of affairs.

The Tsinkhecthen dispatch says: There was fighting along the whole line in this district today (24th). The Japanese continuing their persistent and systematic advance, drove in the Russian vanguard posts and came in touch with Russian fortified positions. A stubborn combat is expected tomorrow, the Japanese apparently intending to attempt to drive out the Russians and capture their redoubts. The Japanese are circling eastward.

A dispatch from Sachetun, dated Feb. 24, says: The Japanese in superior numbers forced the Russian detachment at Tsinkhecthen to abandon their base at the Beresneff Hill. The battle has been desperate on both sides. The result is not yet known.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—Gen. Kuropatkin, in a dispatch dated Feb. 23, sends a report that twenty Japanese torpedo boats and a large warship are on their way to Vladivostock.

Shen King, Manchuria, Feb. 24, via Mukden.—Reports of activity at Vladivostock in anticipation of an attack on that place by the Japanese are confirmed, but the town continues in its accustomed gaiety, in which the civil and military elements participate. The channels of business continue there, and their normal state, notwithstanding the fact that the stringent patrol by the Japanese of the straits between the Island of Sakhalien and the coast of Japan has completely interrupted the movements of shipping. Supplies at Vladivostock, it is reported, are plentiful, though prices are high. The naval attaches of foreign governments are leaving Vladivostock by request of the Russian authorities.

The number of refugees at Mukden has been greatly reduced because of the transfer of them to the Government reservation of Laauchengtzu. The considerable number remaining at Mukden, however, are now in receipt of adequate care, being rendered possible by the free import for their use of grain from the north.

Tokio, Feb. 24. — The Diet has been investigating alleged frauds in connection with contracts signed in May last for the construction of barracks to be used as a depot for the seventh division at Hokkaido (the northernmost island of Japan). In an address to the throne, Chief Quartermaster Tomatsu takes the responsibility for the contracts, although his predecessor awarded them privately and with out tenders.

The Russian prisoners in Japan number 44,000, of whom 616 are officers.

In Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—A telegram from Huan Mountain, Manchuria, dated today, says: "The Russian reconnaissance in force in the Tsinkhetchen district compelled the Japanese to bring nine battalions and twelve guns into action. The gradual advance of the Japanese in that district continues, causing our outposts to withdraw, fighting, to their main positions. On Feb. 22 we had two officers and 62 men wounded. All is quiet elsewhere at the front, with the exception of the usual exchange of shots."

Shen King, Manchuria, Feb. 24, via Mukden.—It is reported here that the Japanese are closing in on the Russian east flank. As a result of this movement it is possible that there will be either a general engagement or at least a counter movement by the Russians along some part of the line, especially if, as is thought, the Japanese have returned to their original tactics of making flanking movements from the mountains. The early advent of spring now makes possible operations in and from the mountainous districts. For the past three weeks the Russians have suffered no material disturbance, with the exception of comparatively unimportant damage to the railway and to a bridge near Tanchia Pass, as the result of Japanese raids, aided, it is alleged, by Chinese bandits. Since the receipt of the news of the movement of an unidentified force of unknown numbers behind the Russian right wing, the Russians have taken measures for the purpose of minimizing the opportunities for brigands, in the belief that Chinese bandits are to some extent being organized by the Japanese cavalry.

Mukden, Feb. 24.—A daring Russian raiding party, under the command of Col. Slensmidt, completely destroyed with explosives the bridge south of Haicheng, about ten miles east of New Chwang, on Feb. 21, blowing up 70 feet of it.

ENGLISH AGRICULTURE

Matter Brought Up in an Amendment to Throne Speech.

London, Feb. 24. — The House of Commons during a short session today debated the amendment of Mr. Channing (Liberal) to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, calling attention to the depopulation of the rural districts and the necessity for promoting the cultivation of land and encouraging the agricultural industry generally. The amendment was defeated by 241 to 165 votes. The House then adjourned.

Francis Allston Channing, member for East Northamptonshire, referred to above, was formerly president of the Land Law Reform Association, and is in favor of a national system of education, shorter hours of labor, etc.

KENNEDY CHOOSES JURY

Examined at Brantford in Connection With Irene Cole's Death.

Brantford, Feb. 24. — The case of Joseph Kennedy, who is charged with carnal knowledge in connection with the death of Irene Cole, Sept. 30, 1903, was called in police court today. The magistrate gave Kennedy his choice of trial, and after a few minutes consideration the prisoner elected to be tried by jury. Kennedy had not secured a lawyer, but Lawyer Charlton was called in, and the case proceeded with. The witnesses called were the same as at Kennedy's murder trial, a year ago, and the evidence given followed the same line. About 20 witnesses were called, when the prosecuting attorney announced that he would not produce any more evidence for the prosecution. The magistrate asked Kennedy if he had anything to say, to which he responded, "No, sir; I have nothing to say." Kennedy was then sent to a higher court for trial. The court room was crowded with spectators, and there was a large gathering on the street surrounding the court house during the trial.

STANDARD OIL PLANS ITS FIGHT

Lobbyists Are Called to Save the Big Monopoly.

TRUST DRIVEN TO THE LIMIT

Heads of Enterprise Gathering to Meet the Extreme Crisis in Its History.

New York, Feb. 25.—Standard Oil will soon hold the most momentous meeting in its history. John D. Rockefeller and his associates will gather in Standard Oil headquarters, No. 26 Broadway, to take up grave affairs that just now are causing them keenest anxiety.

It is the annual meeting and election of the great corporation. The scope of its transactions will be wide-spread, and its influence will be felt in all the marts of the world.

These are the matters of immediate moment that confront the oil magnates: The battle against Standard Oil in Kansas; the bills in Congress; the Lawson attacks, which, no matter how the corporation may affect to ignore them, have a hurtful influence, and the fights the corporation is having in other States.

Aside from these affairs, of course, there will be the financial transactions and other routine of the corporation. Standard Oil, as a security, has fallen from 840 to approximately 600—on paper a loss of a couple of hundred million dollars—and all around these are anxious days in the corporation.

The election of officers will be perfunctory. The directorate will not be changed, nor will the officers. There is no internal warfare in Rockefeller's camp. The board as it stands is as follows: John D. Archbold, Frank J. Bristow, E. T. Bedford, H. M. Flagler, C. W. Harkness, Walter Jennings, J. A. Moffat, O. H. Payne, C. M. Pratt, J. D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers, W. H. Tilford and J. D. Rockefeller, jun.

All of these men were in New York last night. Some of them have residences remote from this city, but they have been here for two days past, summoned by the exigencies of the most remarkable occasion that ever directed a body's gathering.

The greatest legal lights that this country possesses, those who contribute to statutory laws, will be present to lend their combined influences to the deliberations of the board of directors' meeting. These men have been busily engaged for weeks in interpreting contemplated legislative acts, in anticipating measures inimical to the interests of this mammoth corporation, in evolving schemes to beat the many legal measures demanded by the public, indorsed by the real friends of this Government, and inspired by those who at last have come to a realization of the offenses committed by this corporation.

In Washington at this moment, and while it is generally known and understood that there will be no legislation affecting the Rockefeller interests, there is maintained an army of lobbyists, who make daily reports to this wonderful corporation at No. 26 Broadway every day of their salaried lives. These agents will be heard also at this meeting.

The representatives of the Rockefellers in Chicago, in Kansas City, St. Louis, from the West and the South, have submitted their reports on the situations as they exist in their respective localities. No general about to engage in battle ever was so well informed of the enemy's lines as the Rockefellers will be informed of the enmity that their grasping greed has aroused throughout this nation. They have never yet been whipped; in no locality has their flag ever been lowered.

They have gone into conflicts unawed by popular clamor, uninfluenced by demands of state, and have emerged free and clean from contamination by the public. They have been, as they are today, a world within themselves. They do not receive dictations; they make them.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

BY FANNIE M. LOTHROP



Photo. by Lafayette, London.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA

The Sweetness and Charity of England's Queen

Queen Alexandra, whom Dean Stanley termed "the angel in the palace," has for over forty years endeared herself to the hearts of the British people since 1863, when a girl of nineteen in her quaint, little, old-fashioned poplin frock and shawl, she landed at Gravesend as the bride of the Prince of Wales.

Her early life was passed in extreme plainness and simplicity, because of the smallness of the family income. When she was born, her father, then Prince Christian, had no hope of ever being King of Denmark, for his relation to the reigning king was so distant. He had nothing but his military pay and his wife's modest dowry. The life in their home, the Yellow Palace at Copenhagen, was pretentious only in name. The daughters, Alexandra and Dagma, who became Empress of Russia, wore garments of cheap material cut in the plainest style.

When Alexandra was seventeen, the Prince of Wales, while speaking to one of his friends, jestingly asked to see the portrait of his sweetheart. Inadvertently the wrong picture was handed to the Prince, and instead of the face of his friend's fiancée, he saw the likeness of "the most beautiful woman in Europe." The future king of England promptly fell in love with the portrait which led to his marriage two years later.

The simplicity of her early years has ever clung to the Queen; though *in* the court she has not been *of* it, and for society she has cared little. Her home circle has been her throne, where she has reigned with sweetness and love. Her kindness, gentleness, tact and generosity have been always at the call of need, and since she went to England has been instrumental in raising or causing to be raised over $250,000,000 for charity.

In one of King Christian's weekly letters to her, he wrote that an elderly lady-in-waiting to the late Queen of Denmark was dying, and that her one wish was to speak again to her dear "Princess Alex." At that time it was impossible for Alexandra to leave England, but a long tender message of love and hope spoken by her into a phonograph, was sent by special courier to Copenhagen. Its arrival a short time before the aged lady's death made her last hours serenely happy.

At Sandringham she led the life of a country lady, finding her pleasure in her children, the house, the grounds, her pets, and in ministering acts of mercy. Serene, gracious and beautiful, her life has been quiet, though with a thread of sorrow running through days of seemingly golden happiness.

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1904, by W. C. Mack, at the Department of Agriculture.

WHEN HERO DOLLARD DIED TO SAVE OLD MONTREAL

Vicinity of the Canadian Metropolis Scene of Many Bloody Combats With the Iroquois—Where Once Was Forest Trail Now Speeds the Trolley, Says Cy Warman.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

Montreal, Feb. 24.—We are educated to count it joy to live in this enlightened age. We are reminded that our forefathers used to fetch their fuel from the forest, and read their Bible by a tallow dip, while we burn an electric light. Where they trudged on foot, we encircle Mount Royal and ride to its hightest point on a trolley. The toilsome journeys they undertook, long pilgrimages that consumed weary weeks, we do in a day by the "International Limited," electric lighted, steam heated, with a push button and a smart servant ever at our elbow, and with a cafe car, library and reading room next door. While they were content with the dog sled and an occasional frosted foot, we have the Pullman and appendicitis.

And yet, despite this alleged luxury and enlightenment, most of us would gladly surrender a day of it for an hour such as Jacques Cartier knew on that fair October morning in 1535, when he and his small band of voyageurs hovered about Hochelaga, wondering how the inhabitants of the island would receive him.

The few pictures that are preserved of this early Indian life convey at least but a faint idea of the charm and beauty of the Island of Montreal, as Hochelaga is known to us now. The wooded island washed by the beautiful St. Lawrence and lapped by the lisping waves of the quiet lake, upon whose calm levason the shell-like barques of the brown-skinned natives of the north rocked gaily in the morning breeze; the fir-clad island hills, the long, low line of the Laurentian Mountains moored in the wilderness to them unknown, made a picture that appealed to the artistic explorers and adventurous voyageurs from the Old World.

And that is why Cartier called it Hochelaga, went away, came back and called again; why Champlain came and others came to cast their lot in this new land, to build and barter, to trap and traffic, to live and loiter on the great St. Lawrence, and some of them to woo and win the wild Juanitas of this fair New France.

And that is why the Honorable Company of Adventurers was conceived, how the Hudson's Bay Company was born, and how the white man came to covet this continent, then owned and operated by the Almighty, the sun, the chinook wind and the Indian.

The Charm of Montreal.

But, now, after nearly 400 years, Canada is coming, and Montreal, the metropolis of the Dominion, is more or less known to the traveled American and European.

Montreal is one of the oldest as well as one of the most interesting cities in America.

When Cartier saw the camp for the first time it held some fifty lodges, thrice ringed with pointed palisades, its one port piked and guarded to shut out other savages and civilization. Five years later Cartier called again, but the landing of Samuel de Champlain in 1611, marked the real beginning of Montreal.

There may be little or nothing in a name, but there is much in the geographical location of a camp, town or city. The shrewd Champlain was quick to recognize in the royal island the gateway to the wilderness, of whose wealth he had already some hints from the Indians.

The travel in those days was almost entirely by canoes, and here at the confluence of the Ottawa, with the St. Lawrence, he could hail the trappers as they dropped down stream and trade with them.

But the white man was suspicious, the Indian treacherous and traded with a bow at his back, a hatchet at his hip and the white man's bayonet at his breast, mutely urging him to be good.

The Heroism of Dollard.

Only the faintest hint of what happened in the conquest of the Iroquois country can be given here, but one tragedy stands out in the history of Montreal that is well worth writing down.

In 1661 Governor Maisonneuve, having learned that the Iroquois contemplated a concerted attack for the purpose of wiping out the white settlement, organized a military fraternity known as "Soldiers of the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary and Joseph," who were charged with the defense of the island.

Adam Dollard, a young French officer, eager for an opportunity to distinguish himself and make his people forget a certain scandal he had left as a legacy, took sixteen equally adventurous companions and stationed his little company in an old abandoned fort on the banks of the Ottawa, down which the enemy was expected to descend to the slaughter.

The first canoe party was surprised and slain by the seventeen soldiers in the frail fort. Then came an avalanche of Indians, the whole fighting force of the Iroquois. Panting for revenge and thirsting for the blood of the pale face foe, they fought furiously, but the besieged soldiers, seeing only death in the end, fought as doggedly, defending the fort against the entire army of Indians.

Fighting, the loss of blood, the smell of powder, together with the consuming excitement of the slaughter, makes men thirsty, and soon the defenders found themselves face to face with famine.

Now the Iroquois sent couriers to the Mohawks at the mouth of the Richelieu River and these came down, half a thousand strong. Some forty or fifty friendly Indians who had entered the palisades with Dollard deserted him now. And still the French fought on, singing and praying, against an odds of fifty to one.

The sun rose and sent its pitiless rays through the roofless fort, burning the fighters who were already famished. The Indians would rush, but always the fire from the fort drove them back. At night the fighting ceased, but there was no rest for the besieged. They knew too well now they would be made to pay for their negligence if the irate Iroquois caught them napping, and so stood on guard through the long night. At dawn the Indians would take up the battle again.

Occasionally a blood-mad Mohawk would leap up, and endeavor to climb in through a rent in the wall, only to meet instant death at the hands of the soldiers, who were now veritable madmen, selling their lives as dearly as might be.

A creative genius, on the last day of the battle, set to work making a rude bomb. Dollard, half-dazed himself, thought the soldier was insane, but he was not. For hours he worked, and late in the afternoon declared the bomb completed. When all was ready for the bomb with the hastily-prepared fuse, they waited. They ceased firing, and the Indians grew daring. There was a pow-wow, and then they rushed the fort, yelling like maniacs. Just when they were ready to enter the fuse was lighted, and lo! it exploded in the very hands of its creator, killing or wounding a majority of the soldiers yet alive.

For a moment the red men wavered, but seeing no sign of life, or of fight in the fort, entered, putting the entire band to the hatchet, saving a few of the strongest for the fiendish festivities that always followed a fight with the Iroquois.

And so they died, Dollard and his companions, but they saved the settlement. Even the fearless Iroquois were not over-anxious to meet a colony, a handful of whose men had slain scores of their bravest warriors.

And so they sleep, Dollard and his dead comrades, with only a side street in a Canadian city to commemorate his name.

The waters of the Ottawa gurgle by the graves of the dead braves, whose red souls screeched out to eternity in that fierce fight. A reaper is reaping in a field that holds the crumbling ruins of the ancient fortress, in whose shadows bright-faced children are playing, over whose wasting walls the vines have climbed—and the river flows on to the sea.

CY WARMAN.

LOOKS LIKE A MURDER CASE

Aged Brant County Woman Found Dead in Home.

GAPING WOUNDS IN THE HEAD

Son Tells of Finding Her in Woodshed Dying, but Can Give No Clue to Murderers.

Brantford, Feb. 24.—What was probably murder occurred near the village of Burford, in Brant County, at an early hour on Thursday morning, but owing to the blocked state of the roads, intimation of the crime did not reach this city until last night. The victim is Mrs. Margaret Monohan. She was 84 years of age, and had been twice married, her first husband's name being Doyle. Both husbands are dead.

With her son, Felix Doyle, an unmarried man of 40, she resided on a farm 3 miles north of Burford village, and about 15 miles from Brantford. The homestead is a humble affair, consisting of six rooms. The sleeping apartments of mother and son are at the extreme east and west sections. A woodshed is in the rear but adjacent to the house, and is separated from Mrs. Monohan's room only by the kitchen.

The aged lady was found about 4 o'clock in the morning by her son. She was lying in the woodshed, moaning and bleeding from two deep gashes in the head. It is the supposition that the wounds were inflicted with an axe, which was subsequently found in the shed with bloodstains on it.

There are theories of accident, but these are improbable. The chief one is that the victim went to the woodshed and fell on an iron pot. It is not explained why she should go to the shed at 3 o'clock in the morning, nor how a slight fall could produce two gaping head wounds that not only tore the scalp, but fractured the skull as well. Again, there is no semblance of blood on the pot, while the axe, on which it would be impossible to fall so as to be cut twice on the head, bears blood clots.

On the other hand there is a complete absence of motive for the crime, if murder it was. The woman was not wealthy, but it was known that a recent sale of cattle had brought her $150. The son believes robbers attempted to enter the house when they were interrupted by his mother.

Interviewed today, the son, Felix Doyle, said: "About 3 or 4 o'clock I was awakened by a noise which seemed to be outside of the house, but thinking it was the horses moving in the stable, I did not get up. A few minutes later I again heard a noise, and this time I got out of bed, lit the lamp, intending to go to the barn. I supposed that one of my horses had fallen and caused the noise. After lighting the lamp I noticed the door leading out to the woodshed open, as well as the woodshed door leading into the yard. Lying on her back in the woodshed, with her head slightly turned, I found my mother, lying in almost a pool of blood, with two heavy wounds on the back of her head."

"Was she dead then?"

"No, she was not dead, but she did not know me. She was unconscious, I quickly picked her up and carried her into her bedroom, placing her on the bed."

"Why didn't you go for help?"

"I tried to do the best I could myself. I thought perhaps she had just fallen, as she was very feeble, and that she would likely be all right in a few minutes. I washed her head, which was bleeding terribly, but she got no better. About 8 o'clock I went over to Mr. Elvidge's house to get help, but could awaken no one, and when I returned she was dead."

While the son says he found the body in the shed and carried it into the bedroom, it is peculiar that, while there is a lot of blood in both shed and bedroom, there are no traces along the intervening points. The coroner, Dr. Johnson, who has possession of the axe, opened an inquest at Burford this morning, but an adjournment was made until Monday.

A STRIKE EPIDEMIC

Trouble With Russian Workmen Not Due to Revolutionists.

Warsaw, Feb. 24.—Imperial Councilor Mienkin, who, on account of the illness of Governor-General Tchertkoff, is virtually acting as Governor-General of Poland, said to a press correspondent today that with the exception of Warsaw, the condition of affairs throughout Poland was improving, the strikers were returning to work and disturbances were decreasing. Regarding Warsaw he said the situation was very unsatisfactory. The strikers returned to work one day and walked out the next. The most serious matter was the strike on the Vienna and Vistula railroads, which both belong to the Government, through the former is leased to a corporation. Therefore it is necessary to obtain permission from St. Petersburg before the demands of the workmen for a ten-hour day and higher wages can be guaranteed. A favorable answer, however, is expected immediately and the strike may be ended tonight.

Speaking generally, he said: "The whole strike movement is in the nature of an epidemic. Starting from St. Petersburg, it has ravaged other parts of the empire. A strike in Russia is a very different matter from a similar movement in Great Britain or Germany, where the workmen are intelligent and educated, while in Russia only a few are able to read or understand what they are demanding. Such a condition renders a settlement much more difficult." He further asserted that the agitation was undoubtedly entirely socialistic, and that there was no traces of its being of a revolutionary character.

A police patrol in Alexandrovast was suddenly attacked by a mob, two policemen were wounded by revolver shots. The town is threatened with darkness after tonight, because of the inability of the company to supply sufficient gas. Soldiers have replaced strikers, aided by a few skilled men, but the force is insufficient.

DR. OSLER'S AGE LIMIT

London Press Disagrees With "Chloroform at Sixty" Cause.

London, Feb. 24.—The Globe, commenting on Dr. Osler's suggested use of chloroform for men over 60, says that apart from its inhumanity the proposal is condemned by the patent fact that a very large proportion of men are doing the best work in the world today at over 60 years of age. Dr. Osler presumably has read Trollope's "The Fixed Period," but evidently has not appreciated the novelist's crushing exposure of those ideas.

The Pall Mall Gazette says Dr. Osler will doubtless find at Oxford among "those noblest of their species called pre-eminently men," plenty of people to agree with him that though "nobody is infallible, not even the youngest of us," yet the younger you are the wiser you are bound to be, and that there is no fool like an old fool.

The St. James Gazette says: "We know several men over 60 who will refuse to discuss it, yet in five years will offer such an opportunity for argument that Dr. Osler may be able in 1910 to die a martyr to his own cause."

That Hamilton Shooting.

Hamilton, Feb. 24.—Fred McAllister, the man who is accused of firing a loaded shotgun at Roy Isbister last night in the billiard-room of the Waldorf, was arrested this morning at his home. He will be charged with shooting with intent to murder, and will be arraigned in the police court tomorrow morning. Isbister fortunately was not hurt. Isbister refused to lay a charge against McAllister, but the police took up the case.

Mrs. Chadwick's Mansion.

Cleveland, O., Feb. 24. — The work of dismantling the famous Chadwick mansion in Euclid avenue was begun today preparatory to the sale by the trustee in bankruptcy. Dr. Chadwick is still living in the house, but is preparing to move. He stated today that he was practically homeless, and had not as yet decided where he would find shelter.

As the Price of Peace Japs Ask $350,000,000

Paris, Feb. 24.—The authorities here were not at all surprised at the intimation recently that Russia was prepared to take up the question of peace.

The precipitate announcement of the set terms was the only surprise, for it had been known for some days that the peace party in Russia had been steadily growing and that some of the most influential personages in St. Petersburg had boldly advocated a cessation of hostilities and had urged responsible officials to accept the present time as the best for definite action.

The only obstacle feared was the question of indemnity.

The Mikado in his tentative proposals set down the indemnity as the expenses of the war, and the Japanese war budget figures the campaign expenditures at $350,000,000.

This is a heavy figure, but the Japanese officials here unhesitatingly declare that their Government's position is quite definite against any terms which would permit Russia to rehabilitate herself.

Japan does not want to cripple Russia, but she considers it indispensable that the terms must insure peace in the far east for many years to come.

TURNED TARTARS ON ARMENIANS

Three Hundred Were Butchered in the Streets of Baku, Russia.

New York, Feb. 24. — A Paris dispatch to the Times says: Information reaches here that after the riots at Baku 300 corpses were counted in the streets. The Tartars were let loose on the Armenians and the authorities refrained from interferences on the old plea that they were without instructions.

It appears as if the ill-fated Christians of the east were no better off under Russian than under Turkish misrule.

THE DEADLOCK BROKEN

All Differences Between Leaders of Quebec Liberals Settled.

Quebec, Feb. 24. — The difficulty in Quebec politics is now nearly settled, but the terms of agreement are confidential, notwithstanding that they are said to be satisfactory to all persons immediately concerned. The settlement was finally effected last evening at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Turgeon arrived back from Montreal, where he went to confer upon the conditions, and on his arrival home conferred with Mr. Girard, member for Rouville, who has been acting as intermediary. A short time after Mr. Girard reported the matter to Premier Parent, who was found in the city hall and seemed pleased that the deadlock was broken. The terms of settlement are absolutely confidential for the time being.

Premier Parent left for Montreal this morning to consult his physician about his throat, which is causing him considerable anxiety.

Sick and Friendless.

Kingston, Ont., Feb. 24. — George D. Lewis, a Welshman, who served through the Boer war with the Kaffir Rifles, tried to suicide here today by swallowing laudanum. The police found him unconscious in the street. He came to Kingston sick and friendless. The magistrate sent him to jail for a week to recover.

WARSAW POLICE THREATEN STRIKE

One of Them Killed by Students While Attempting to Handle Rioting Strikers.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 24.—The strike has broken out afresh at the Putiloff iron works. All the men walked out today. The minority at first objected to a renewal of the strike, whereupon a conflict occurred between the two factions, which required a strong force of police to quell. Troops have again been requisitioned to patrol the Putiliff strike zone.

Police May Strike.

Warsaw, Feb. 24.—The police of this city threaten to strike for higher pay. They constitute an independent force, paid by the city, and at present receive $6 per monh and their uniforms. The police subsist chiefly on money obtained from other sources. They will present formal demands for an increase of pay to the chief of police tomorrow.

The operating departments of the Warsaw division of the St. Petersburg Railway have struck, but train service is maintained with the aid of the army railway corps. The strike on the Vienna and Vistula railways continues.

The military occupy the gas works, the employes of which threaten to strike tonight.

Killed a Policeman.

Warsaw, Feb. 24.—A policeman was shot and killed by a student in a disturbance at the Vienna railroad station today. The police attempted to disperse great crowds which had gathered there, and arrested a student. A mob tried to rescue him and a policeman drew his sword, whereupon a student killed him and disappeared in the crowd.

Cossacks and infantry are guarding the telegraph lines of the Warsaw-St. Petersburg Railroad, fearing that the strikers will cut off communication between the two cities. The mails from Warsaw to Lodz, a distance of 60 miles, are being delivered in carts.

Russian Jew Immigrants.

London, Feb. 24. — It is understood that despite the continued warnings by the Canadian immigration officer, the passenger agents persist in booking Russian Jews for Canada direct, as well as via the United States ports.

Irving Battles Bravely To Fight Off Collapse

Will Rest On the South Coast as Soon as He Is Able To Be Moved.

Wolverhampton, Feb. 24.—Sir Henry Irving's condition tonight is practically unchanged from the morning. The patient himself is brave and hopeful. The attending physician said that Sir Henry is completely run down, and that it is impossible at present to make any safe prediction concerning the prospects of his reappearance on the stage. Sir Henry Irving is occupying a suite in the old-fashioned Star and Garter Hotel, where he stopped half a century ago when he was beginning his professional career. Two trained nurses and physicians are in constant attendance upon him. It was hoped that the improvement in his condition will enable him to travel to London on Sunday next, but tonight this is not thought to be possible. As soon as he is able to leave his bed he will go to the south coast. Sympathy and interest in Sir Henry's condition is worldwide, as is shown by the number of telegrams and cable dispatches which he has received, while groups of sympathetic local admirers and visitors are gathered all day long in the narrow street in front of the hotel. One of the doctors said tonight that Sir Henry's condition is the result of overwork at his age, combined with a continuous round of entertainment at every place he has visited during this, his last provincial tour. At each town the municipality has entertained him and made presentations to him, necessitating many speeches. In addition to this, Sir Henry everywhere has been lavishly entertained at private houses. All this, coupled with eight performances each week and continued traveling, has naturally resulted in a breakdown. The doctor says he hopes that his patient will be able to leave his bed before the end of next week. At midnight Sir Henry was resting well. His company returned to London today, only the manager remaining.

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HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

ALL FOR HER

The woman suddered as she watched him go up the stairs.

"No, it's a fate!" she gasped. "Oh, I'm afraid to tell, afraid, afraid!" and she seemed unable to remove her eyes from his receding figure.

Bessie almost shook her in her agony of suspense.

"You must!" she said. "You have gone too far."

"If I must!" panted the woman. "Yes, he does know. Don't let him go! Do you hear? Stop him! Follow him —"

In her uncertainty and excitement, Bessie took half a dozen steps towards the station platform.

Then she turned, and with a start found a man standing between her and the woman, who was cowering against the wall, as if she had just received a blow.

"What, you, Liz!" he said, addressing the woman, but keeping his eyes on Bessie. "You're drunk again, are yer? What plant have you been a-puttin' on this young lady? You ought to be ashamed of yourself. What's she been a-saying', miss?" And he turned to Bessie with a half-threatening, half-whining air. "Something about this yer murder, wasn't it? Blessed if this yer murder haven't gone and turned my missis's head. Don't pay any attention to her, miss! I 'umbly begs pardon for her. She ought to know better than to stop a lady with her rubbidge!" and seizing the woman's arm, he hurried her to the steps.

"Stop!" said Bessie, "stop! She is not drunk, and you know it! She shall speak!"

The man glanced hurriedly up at the platform at which the up-train was just arriving, and tightening his hold on the woman's arm, swung her round. She was crying covertly.

"Now, then, you fool, just tell the lady you was only a-playin' it low down on her, on the chance o' gettin' a copper or two," he said. "Yah! I'm ashamed of you! Come on, speak up. There ain't no time."

"Time! Time, Seth!" the woman sobbed.

"Yes!" he snarled. "You know we're a-goin' by the train, as well as I do."

She shrank back, but he pulled her forward.

"Now, then, tell the lady."

She turned her eyes upon Bessie, then let them drop.

"It—it wasn't true, miss, as I was going to tell you," she said.

"There you are!" exclaimed Seth, triumphantly. "Now come along!" and he hurried the woman up the steps.

Poor Bessie sprang after them in such haste that she trod upon her dress and fell. As she got up and raced up the steps, she heard the slamming of the carriage doors, and found the station gate locked. There was only one porter, and he did not hear her until the train had started; and she leaned against the gate, trembling and almost fainting, as the train bore Bartley Bradstone and the two gipsies towards London.

She got back to the carriage, and was driven to the Grange, and flew to Olivia's room.

Olivia met her at the door. "Well!" she exclaimed, seizing her by the hand and drawing her in, and Bessie told her all that had happened.

Olivia paced up and down.

"Oh, Bessie! Bessie! Fate is working against us. That he should have come up at that moment! Oh, if I had but listened to her that night by the lodge! What does it all mean? But we will find them." She snatched up her hat. "Help me! No, you poor thing, you are tired and worn out. Stay there and rest."

"Where are you going, miss?" exclaimed Bessie; but Olivia was out of the room before she could stop her.

She came back in a little over an hour, pale, but with a resolute look in her eyes.

"What have you done, miss?" she asked, tremulously.

"I have telegraphed to the London terminus to stop the gipsy and the woman!" she said. "I"—her color rose for an instant—"I let them think they had robbed me."

Bessie uttered a cry of satisfaction.

"Oh, Miss Olivia, we shall have them, we will make that woman speak out, and we shall save him!"

And the two girls, mistress and maid cried together.

Alas! It did not occur to them that Seth the gipsy would, being as cunning as a gipsy, give them full credit for the telegraphing idea, and get out at some intermediate station.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

The days wore on. To Olivia they appeared sometimes to drag with leaden weight, at others to fly by on wings. No news had reached her of Bertie, no tidings of Bartley Bradstone or Seth the gipsy and Liz Lee. It seemed as if, indeed, Fate were fighting against her, and that the mystery which surrounded the murder in the woods grew deeper and darker as the hour of the trial drew near.

And it was very near now. For on the twenty-ninth Harold Faradeane was to be tried, and it was now the night of the twenty-eighth.

Since she had sent the telegram to stop Seth, Olivia had not left the house; and though she had regained her strength, there was a look on her face, an expression of indefinable suspense and terror and sadness which almost drove the poor squire distracted.

But in his mind, as in others, the thoughts of all that the morrow night might mean to Harold Faradeane blotted out all else, even the remembrance of his darling's situation; married to a man to whom she had not spoken since her wedding day, and who had gone off, left the country on "important business," as he had written, with no intimation of his return.

But the finishing stroke to his anxiety was dealt him by Olivia herself, when, on the eve of the eventful day, she announced her intention of being present at the trial.

"You!" exclaimed the poor squire, aghast.

"My—dear—Olivia!" gasped Aunt Amelia.

But Olivia glided round to where her father sat, and stole her arms round his neck.

"Papa, you will not try and prevent me?" she said in a strange voice, at once pleading and resolute.

"But—but you have been so ill, are still so weak and unfit for the slightest excitement. How will you bear to see that poor fellow standing there, and being tried for his life? My dear, my dear, think!" and he stroked her hair with a trembling hand.

"I have thought, dear," she said, quietly, laying her pale face against his. "I must go! I should die if I stayed at home to wait, wait, wait! Besides'—and her eyes flashed—"will not all his enemies be there—people who believe that he committed this wicked crime—and are only his friends to be absent?"

The squire kissed her and sighed.

"Have your own way, my dear. But I wish—I wish that Bartley were here," he added with a troubled frown. "I have heard nothing from him."

She drew away from him suddenly, and without a word left the room.

All that night she lay awake, looking at the silent stars with hot, tearless eyes, thinking of Harold Faradeane in his narrow cell awaiting the verdict of life or death; and going over and over all points of the strange mystery, which grew darker and more impenetrable the more she struggled to pierce it.

The morning broke with all the mature splendor of late summer; and as Bessie dressed her, she still thought of the man awaiting his fate, the man whose faith and honor she would have answered for with her life.

The trial was to begin at ten; but long before that time the court was crowded and all the avenues were blocked with eager and curious people, who were wildly discussing the incidents of the murder and the chances of the prisoner. Not a few of them had been present at the entertainment and heard him recite the tragic poem of "Eugene Aram," and the sensation he had produced was recalled, and put in evidence against him.

No wonder he had made them all shudder and tremble; he who was capable of committing a murder himself, they said.

The story of his mysterious purchase of the Dell and the strangely secluded life he had led, of the man who was always on the watch to keep people from seeing his master, and the dog kept to attack all visitors; what could it mean, but that there was some dark mystery conected with him, of which this crime in the woods was the logical outcome.

At ten o'clock the streets were crowded, and the buzz of excitement grew into something like a roar, as the Grange carriage was seen to pull up at the town hall, and the squire, with Olivia and Bessie, alighted. The curiosity to see the beautiful girl who had been stricken down on her wedding day, and had not seen her husband since, overmastered the respect they feit for her, and there was a rush towards the door; but half a dozen policemen drove the crowd back, and made a lane, and the three passed through it to the hall.

Olivia wore a veil, and her arm trembled for a moment as it rested upon her father's, but it was only for a moment, and she walked, and compelled him to walk, slowly.

They entered the court, and the crowd made way for them. The judge was making his way to the bench at the moment, and, as he looked round with his calm, serene eyes, he saw the worn, pale face of the squire, and he stopped to shake hands with him, and motioned him to seats just below him.

Olivia sat with clenched hands trying to still the throbbing of her heart; then she looked round. The well of the court was filled with barristers, and among them the great London counsel, Mr. Sewell, the man whose acuteness and eloquence had sent many a man to the scaffold. Beside him she saw—and her heart throbbed again—the terrible London solicitor whose proud boast it was that no malefactor upon whom his legal claws had fixed had ever slipped through them! She looked for Mr. McAndrew, but he was nowhere to be seen. Then she looked towards the dock, and as she did so there was a stir and a murmur of excitement, and Harold Faradeane entered.

Pale and haggard, worn thin by the confinement of his cell and his sleepless nights though he was, there was still the look in his dark eyes which, when she had first seen it, had drawn her heart irresistibly towards him; and it drew her now.

He raised his eyes and looked round at the judge and the jury and the counsel, and then he saw her. She, if no one else, saw the light that flashed for a moment in his grave eyes and the color taht passed swiftly over his face.

Obeying an impulse she did not try to resist, she raised her veil, and looking at him steadily, bowed her head with the deep respect which only a woman can convey in a bow.

Every eye in court saw it and a thrill ran through the crowd.

Faradeane's lip quivered, and his hand grasped the front of the dock; but he did not acknowledge her salutation in any other way.

"By heaven, she'll believe in him if they bring him in guilty twice over!" muttered Colonel Summerford to the solicitor.

That gentleman merely shrugged his shoulders.

Then the usher cried, "Silence!" a deep hush fell upon the court, and the clerk rose to read the indictment. "Prisoner at the bar, do you plead 'Guilty' or 'Not guilty'?" he demanded.

One could have heard a pin drop, so intense was the silence, as all breathlessly awaited the answer. It came:

"Guilty."

A murmur arose, a dull sound of amazement.

"Silence!"

The judge leaned forward and regarded the calm, set face with grave attention.

"Do you plead guilty, prisoner?" he asked in the slow, judicial tone, impartial, almost insentient. "Where is the counsel for the defense?"

"I desire no counsel, my lord," said Faradeane in a voice that, though low, was distinct enough to reach the remotest corner of the court.

The judge looked at him thoughtfully for the space of a moment.

"Do you say that you are undefended?"

"I have no defense, my lord," came the response, almost apathetic in its calm weariness.

Olivia's heart seemed to stand still. She clutched her father's arm.

"Father! Father!"

"Hush!" he said, and looked towards the judge.

"Prisoner, are you sensible of the awful position in which you stand? I fear not. But it is my duty to see that you have a fair trial, without fear or favor. With the sense of my responsibility upon me, I take upon myself to advise you to withdraw that plea and to permit a counsel to defend you. Mr. Edgar"—and he leaned forward and addressed a young barrister —"will you defend the prisoner?"

The young counsel sprang to his feet at once and bowed to the judge.

"I will, my lord."

He made his way to the front of the dock and looked up at Faradeane.

"You are mad!" he said in too low a voice for those around to hear. "We plead 'Not guilty,' my lord," he added firmly.

Faradeane made a slight gesture of weary resignation; and Mr. Sewell, the famous London counsel, arose, hitched his robe on to his shoulder, and commenced his address. The judge leaned back; the deep hush once more settled upon the court.

"My Lord and Gentlemen of the Jury: I shall not have to detain you long with the recital of this tragic story. I shall, in the fewest and plainest words consistent with my painful duty, recount so much of the history of this case as can be sworn to by trustworthy witnesses, who, if they did not actually see the crime committed—and how seldom are there any witnesses present at the precise moment the blow is struck, the shot fired!—who, if they were not actually present at the fatal moment, arrived almost before the breath had left the body of the victim."

Then in well-balanced sentences and in a grave, solemn voice, he told the story of the finding of the dead woman, and the prisoner's presence near the body, together with the discovery of the revolver bearing his name.

The judge glanced now and again at the pale, composed face of the prisoner, and the crowd marked that though he kept his eyes fixed on the ground, his face showed no sign of fear or emotion.

"I shall call witnesses who will prove these facts, as I submit, irrefutably. And now, my lord, I come to the point which doubtless you and the gentlemen of the jury have been waiting for — the question of the motive. Why should the prisoner, a man of evident refinement, a gentleman on behalf of whose character my learned friend, his counsel, will no doubt bring a cloud of witnesses, commit this awful crime? Why should he shoot this woman? My answer is, because she was his wife——"

A thrill ran through the court, and as the crowd seemed to stir and sway with astonished excitement, a faint cry rose from Olivia's lips.

Faradeane heard it and for a moment he raised his eyes and looked at her—a look that pleaded for forgiveness, for mercy. White as a ghost, she clung to her father's hand.

"It—it—is not true," she breathed.

"His wife; the woman, who, in a moment of passion, as unreasoning as that in which he slew her, he had secretly married. It does not become any man to speak ill of the dead; but, gentlemen of the jury, it will be my painful duty to produce evidence to prove that the tie which the prisoner had in a rash moment contracted with the deceased, was of so galling, so unendurable a nature, that he was compelled to fly from her. Most men would have severed the bond. The prisoner could have sought and obtained a release in the divorce court, for she had given him cause; but there were reasons why such a step should be unacceptable to him. My lord, gentlemen of the jury, up to the present we see in the prisoner only an ordinary, private gentleman, living in a quiet country spot, secluded from the eyes of the world. But such was not always his position. The prisoner has not always borne the name of Harold Faradeane; and it is my painful task to ask you to recognize in him the person of the Earl of Clydesfold."

A murmur quite audible, and not to be suppressed, rose from the crowd. The barristers put their heads together, the judge leaned forward and looked at the prisoner.

"The Earl of Clydesfold!" went from lip to lip.

Olivia uttered no cry, but sat white and statuesque.

"His wife! His wife!" rang in her ears.

She understood that scene in the wood, when he had held her in his arms and called her his love, and then drawn back, like a man stepping from the edge of a precipice. His wife!

"The Earl of Clydesfold!" continued the counsel. "Witnesses will be called who will tell you the story of this unfortunate, his ill-mated marriage; will show you how a man, gifted by nature, favored by fortune, of ancient and noble birth, possessed of enormous wealth, was induced by a mad passion to forget all that was due to his rank, to the honor of an ancient name, and to marry a young gypsy girl whom, blinded by that passion, he believed to be all that was innocent and pure; but who, before the honeymoon had passed, proved herself utterly unworthy to bear the name of an honest man!"

He paused and arranged his papers.

"Consider his position. Consider the nature of the prisoner. He had, all unwittingly married this woman; was it possible for him, having discovered her true character, to drag the story of his shame, to drag the honor of his name through the mud of a divorce case? As many a man in his position had done before, he elected to hide his misery and dishonor from the eyes of the world, in which he had held so lofty a place. He put aside the name rendered famous by a long line of distinguished ancestors, and, leaving the woman who had ruined his life, he came and hid himself in this retired spot. For a time he succeeded in concealing himself. The woman—his wife—was free to live in riotous splendor upon his money, and he may have laid the flattering unction to his soul that she would be content to leave him in peace. But, gentlemen, the consequences of such a folly as the prisoner committed are not to be avoided or escaped. The woman to whom he had given his name, in an evil and ill-fated moment, resolved that she would compel him to own her before the world or lay bare the story of his shame. She succeeded in tracking him to the place of his concealment. She had an interview with him on the night before her death. The incidents—some of the words that passed at that interview—I shall place before you. An appointment was made for the morrow. On that morrow she was found lying dead at his feet, the weapon by which she was slain beside her, bearing his name. Such evidence, so conclusive, so convincing, so damning, cannot, I fear, but lead you to the painful decision that the deceased came by her death at the hands of the prisoner."

The spectators drew a long breath, as he concluded, and all eyes turned to the prisoner.

He had scarcely moved; but the weary expression on his face had deepened, and he looked as if the crowded court had slipped from his consciousness, and he was going back, mentally, to the terrible folly of his life.

A thrill of pity stirred the hearts of the crowd, and one or two women put their handkercheifs to their eyes and sobbed audibly.

The excitement was intense. Mr. Sewell conferred for a moment with the solicitor for the prosecution, and the counsel called:

"Viscount Bortoun."

A young man, the son of a well-known statesman, stepped into the box, and with a sad look at Faradeane repeated the words of the oath.

"Do you know the prisoner?"

"Yes, indeed, I do," was the low and mournful reply. "He is the Earl of Clydesfold," and he looked at Faradeane as if imploring his pardon for appearing against him. "I came here because I was obliged," he faltered.

"That will do, my lord; we can understand how painful it must be for you," said Mr. Sewell, gently; and the viscount stepped from the box.

"I shall now call witnesses to the marriage."

Mr. Edgar sprang to his feet.

"But I submit, my lord, that my learned friend has not sufficiently proved my client's"—he did not use the word "prisoner," it was noticed—"identity. The motive—the motive for this crime is all-important. One witness is not sufficient!"

The judge nodded.

Mr. Sewell bent down and whispered to the solicitor; he shrugged his shoulders. There was a pause. Then a strange coincidence happened. There was a movement in the crowd. It parted, and a young man forced his way to the dock, and with a cry of "Clydesfold!" seized the prisoner's hand!

The spectators shouted, the usher yelled "Order!" the judge leaned forward and first looked amazed and then frowned.

"Bertie!" sprang from Olivia's white lips.

He turned, still holding Faradeane's hand, and looked at her. Ah, such a look! No pen can describe it; no poet, no painter could convey it.

"Order!" cried the usher sternly.

McAndrew tugged Sewell's arm, and "I call Viscount Granville," he said instantly.

Faradeane smiled down at him sadly, and drew his hand away; and, with a wild, angry look on his handsome face, Bertie was led by the arm to the box.

"You are Lord Granville?"

"I am," he answered in a low voice. "You know the prisoner at the bar?"

"I know Lord Clydesfold," he responded. "He honors me with his friendship."

[To be Continued.]

You Have Catarrh!

Here Are the Symptoms—If Catarrh is in Your System Cure It!

Can't you see that every year your case gets worse, that you sniffle and hawk more? This winter you'll have more discharge, a worse headache, and a harder case to cure. Better get Catarrhozone, use it, and be cured. The following symptoms quickly indicate whether it's catarrh you have—

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.

Bad Taste.	Stuffed Nostrils,
Rank Breath.	Difficult Breathing.
Droppings.	Wheezy Chest.
Hawking.	Bad Cough.
Spit Mucous.	Blinding Headache.

THE ONE TRUE CURE THAT NEVER FAILS IS CATARRHOZONE.

Catarrhozone is different from all other remedies. You breathe it—inhale its soothing vapor to the places that are affected by the poisons of the disease. It searches out the germs, heals the inflamed mucous membranes, and thus restores you to good, vigorous health. Two months' treatment costs $1, and is guaranteed. The trial size costs 25 cents. All dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

Red Rose Tea

"IS GOOD TEA"

It is good tea because it is made of the young, tender, juicy leaves of the tea plants of Northern India and Ceylon.

These leaves contain a large percentage of Theine, which is a mild stimulant and an aid to digestion.

This is why Red Rose Tea is good, not only while you are drinking it, but is good after you drink it.

SOCIAL GLEANINGS

The Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hyman entertained at a very smart dinner party on Tuesday evening last, complimentary to their London guests. The charming hostess looked very sweet and dainty as she presided with her customary grace and kindliness at the splendidly-appointed buffet, arranged with covers for the gallant host, the member for London, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson (formerly of the Bank of Montreal, this city), Mrs. Christie, Miss Marjorie and Mr. Berkeley Powell, Mr. Charles Hunt and Dr. George Wilson.

Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hyman's temporary home at the capital has been the center of much gayety, their bright debutante visitor, Miss Marjorie Gibbons, being the inspiration for several smart entertainments. On Friday of last week Mrs. Hyman, always a charming and gracious hostess, gave a pretty luncheon party for young girls. The lunch table was beautiful with a center of apple green chiffon, on which rested a fine white China bowl of lovely rose carnations, flanked with smaller vases of the same flowers and graceful feather fern. Covers were laid for Miss Gibbons, Miss Geraldine Beddome, Miss Galt (Winnipeg), Miss Gwendoline Anderson (a former Londoner), Miss Elleen Clemow, Miss Edith Fielding, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Vera Toller, Miss Maud Borden, Miss Marjorie Powell, Miss Paterson, Miss Muriel Jordan, Miss MacIntosh and Miss Kirchhoffer.

Mrs. Charles S. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacDonald, of Toronto, sail for England on March 24.

Mrs. Fred Harper left yesterday to visit Mrs. Charles Hyman, in Ottawa.

Mr. T. H. Smallman, Mr. and Mrs. John Smallman, Mr. J. B. Smallman, and the Misses Smallman, leave for Boston about the 10th of March.

Mrs. Lionel Eliot, Goderich, comes to London on Monday, to spend a visit with Mrs. Hyman, in Kent street.

Mrs. Counsell, of Hamilton, spent a short visit with Mrs. Herbert Gates this week.

Mrs. Gibbons, Lornhurst, entertains at dinner on Monday evening, in honor of Mrs. Counsell, of Hamilton.

Miss Peters, as the guest of Miss Yvonne Nordheimer, in Toronto, during the past ten days, has been much feted at luches,teas and little dances. Miss Peters is expected home early next week.

Captain Magee, A. D. C., returned to Toronto early this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Blackburn have taken one of Mr. Willis Cox's houses in Waterloo street. Mrs. Blackburn will not hold her post-nuptial reception for a few weeks yet.

Mrs. Robert McBurney and Miss Helen Harris were the hostesses who arranged for the "toboggan" tea at the Barracks this afternoon.

Mrs. (Dr.) Cl. T. Campbell will entertain a few friends informally at cards on Tuesday evening.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Alexander, in South London, was the hostess of a euchre party.

Mrs. (Colonel) Young postponed her home-coming from Toronto for another week.

Miss Kate Belton returned to Buffalo on Tuesday, having enjoyed a very happy visit with Mrs. Belton, in Hyman street.

Mrs. John Ferguson, 27 Askin street, will be the hostess of an afternoon tea from 4 to 7 o'clock on Wednesday next.

Mr. Ronald Harris, of this city, was among the Canadian visitors recently registered at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17 Victoria street, London, England.

Miss Isabel Macbeth, of Sydenham street, is spending a long visit in the home of her brother, Mr. Charles Macbeth, in Somerset street, Ottawa. Last Saturday Mrs. Macbeth entertained at a small bridge afternoon for the younger folk. The guests included Miss Mary Fitzpatrick, Miss Marion Lindsay, Miss Beatrice Burbidge, Miss Beatrice Riley, Miss Annie McDougall, Miss Louise Hogg and among others the Misses Lee, Mrs. Alex. McDougall, Mrs. Wm. Brophy and Mrs. Chambers.

Mr. and Mrs. Curry, Mr. and Miss Gordon and Mr. McKee, all of Windsor, are the guests of Hon. R. F. Sutherland and Mrs. Sutherland, in Ottawa.

No perceptible improvement in the health of her excellency the Countess Grey has taken place so far. Lady Sybil's illness has not yet reached the turning point, but Lady Evelyn Grey is able to be out again.

Miss Jessie Hale returned on Monday last from a very happy visit in Ottawa with Mrs. Arthur Khol.

Miss Margery Powell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berkley Powell, Ottawa, was the charming young hostess of a merry tea on Thursday afternoon of last week, the guest list of men and maids including the names of Miss Marjorie Gibbons and Miss Geraldine Beddome, of this city; Miss Bartlette and Miss Gordon, of Windsor; Mr. Gordon MacKenzie, Toronto; Captain Eton, Mr. Philip Toller and Mr. Gordon Carling.

Miss Toller, of Ottawa, came to London from Toronto on Tuesday evening to spend a visit with Mrs. Beddome, of the Bank of Montreal.

Miss Shaw-Wood has returned from a ten days' trip to New York.

Mrs. Burgess, of Huron College, is spending a long visit with her daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Kinnear, in Sault Ste. Marie.

Mrs. Edward Manigault was the gracious hostess of a most enjoyable six-hand euchre of four tables on Saturday last. The guests included Mesdames Edwin Seaborn, Bayly, Anderson, McBurney, Middleton and the Misses Fisher, Dixie Cox, Edna Elliott, Nellie Emery, Bethune, Zimmerman, Pope, Georgie Burgess, Helen Harris, Eleanor Pennington and others.

Mr. Harry Angus has been spending a week's visit with his parents here, prior to leaving for Johnstown, Penn., where he has accepted a position.

Mr. Cameron, of the Bank of Commerce, received the sad intelligence of the death of his father in Scotland on Monday, and will sail for Scotland from New York on Tuesday next. Mr. Cameron is a great favorite in London, and much sympathy is extended to him in his sad bereavement.

Dr. George Wilson and Mr. Charlie Hunt arrived in Ottawa on Saturday afternoon last, and were entertained by Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hyman. Dr. Wilson returned home on Wednesday morning and Mr. Hunt on Thursday morning.

A week-end supper party was given by Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hyman in honor of their London guests, which was a very smart function enjoyed by Miss Marjorie Gibbons, Miss Clemow, Miss Marjorie Powell, Mr. Berkeley Powell, Dr. Wilson, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Dyment (M.P., of Barrie), Mr. Logan and Mr. Hunter.

Miss May Brunton left on Monday for Chatham, where she will visit before returning to her home in Newmarket.

Miss Mary Harrington, of Port Huron, comes to London on Saturday next to visit Miss Jap Moore.

Miss Douglas Young returned home Honorable Mr. Justice and Mrs. Magee and their family in the sad death of their son, Dr. Arthur Bastedo Magee.

Sincerest sympathy goes forth to the to Hamilton on Thursday afternoon of last week, after a very pleasant visit with Mrs. (Dr.) Drake, in Wellington street.

Miss Loretta Caine, of Haliburton, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Williams, of Spruce Villa.

Mrs. B. C. McCann entertained delightfully at fourteen tables of progressive euchre on Friday evening of last week.

Miss Robertson, of Newmarket, is spending a visit with Mrs. Anderson, Walmington House.

Miss Eva McMahon has returned home from a short visit in Florence, Ont.

Miss Drake, of Chatham, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Landon, in Talbot street.

Miss Mary Meredith is visiting in the home of Sir William Meredith, Toronto.

Mrs. Anderson, Walmington House, Ridout street, entertained at a bridge evening early this week, in honor of her guest, Miss Robertson.

Dr. Alfred Peel has returned from South Africa to his native city.

Softly-shadded lights, a profusion of loveliest spring blossoms and above all the genuinely gracious welcome which awaited those who responded to the invitations for afternoon tea on Thursday as guests of Mrs. and Miss Harris, in Colborne street, combined to make it one of the prettiest and most pleasant events of the season. Mrs. Harris and Miss Harris received and Miss Bullen and Miss Bethune escorted the guests to the dining-room, where Mrs. John Hunt and Miss Annie Elliot (Dufferin avenue) presided at an exceptionally pretty table arranged with a venetian lace cloth and waves of white chiffon, on which rested a basket of bright-hued tulips, while jonquils and hyacinths in small crystal vases lent exquisite fragrance. Miss Edna Kent, Miss Ada Somerville, Miss Mary Macfie, and Miss Madge Smith were the tea room assistants, and among the half hundred who enjoyed the afternoon were Mrs. Andrew Cleghorn, Mrs. Jack Smallman, Mrs. R. Grant Fisher, Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. McBurney, Mrs. Walter Hungerford, Miss Helen Gibbons, Miss Freida Puddicombe, Miss Beddome, Miss Toller, the Misses MacLaren, Miss Gladys Michie, Miss Boucher, Miss Maud Somerville, the Misses Mackenzie, Miss Mary Puddicombe, Miss Macbeth, Miss Jessie Hunt, Miss Shaw-Wood, Miss Helen Richardson, the Misses Nelles, Miss Marian McCallum, Miss Gerrard, Miss Alice Brown, Misses Pavey, Miss Nita Hunt and several others.

SOCIAL—TWO cmfwy 6 ..6....

Mrs. Becher, Thornwood, was the honor guest of a luncheon, given by Mrs. Sutherland Macklem, Toronto, on Thursday. The table was lovely with tulips of a deep old gold shade with crimson centers, arranged in quaint ornaments of glass and silver.

Lady Evelyn Grey was out for the first time after her severe illness on Wednesday.

Miss Laura Hyman, Kent street, leaves for New York on Wednesday next, where she will study in the New York hospital. Miss Hyman is of a bright and charming personality, a great favorite in the drawing-room and an enthusiastic golfer, who carries with her the sincere affections and best wishes for success of a whole host of friends, by whom she will be very much missed.

Miss Vera Karn a very bright and charming young lady from Woodstock, spent a few days with Mrs. (Dr.) English, in Dundas street, this week, and on Wednesday her soprano voice of ringing, bell-like sweetness was heard with greatest delight by the Woman's Music Club. Miss Karn sang "Were I a Star," by Hawley, and in response to an encore sang "The River and the Sea."

Mrs. (Dr.) S. J. Campbell entertained a few of her girl friends at four tables of euchre on Thursday. The event was very much enjoyed.

Mrs. J. W. Winnett is entertaining this afternoon, in honor of her guest, Miss Eugenie Milkins, of Leamington.

The London girls are never more charming than when clad in short skirt, knitted jersey and jaunty toque, they glide over the ice on skates. In this delightful pastime some have excelled so far as to play hockey with a skill which on last Friday afternoon was marveled at by seven of the local bankers who played them in the Westminster Rink an exciting game, which only a favored few were privileged to watch. Mrs. Willie Hyman chaperoned and the players were the Misses Anne Scatchard, Grace Murphy, Allie and Laura Hyman, Ethel McKillop, Louise Culver, Ashplant and the Messrs. Cosby Janes, Harmon, Hartley Green, Wilson, Arthur Bayly and Alfred Dann. This picked team of girls have become proficient playing against the Misses Mary Macfie, Ada Somerville, Mary Hague, Mary Love, Pauline Ivey, Dorothy Betts and Edna McNab. After next week Miss Dorothy Betts will probably play in Miss Laura Hyman's stead. Yesterday afternoon seven of the young lady hockeyists accepted the challenge of Miss Gilbert to play the St. Thomas girls, who are experts at the game. All of the London players went to St. Thomas yesterday morning and after luncheon, played early in the afternoon, returning home at 6 o'clock.

In speaking of the valentine ball in Toronto last week Saturday Night says: "Quite the loveliest woman at the dance was Mrs. Adam Beck, of London, who came as "Folly" in palest pink crepe paper relieved with white and silver and a lofty Folly cap and bells. Her sweet and perfect face and soft loosely falling brown hair made a picture of which none could see enough."

Captain and Mrs. Kaye are en pension at 159 Bloor street, Toronto.

Mrs. Mahoney, of Toronto, will spend a few days next week with Mrs. (Dr.) Cl. T. Campbell, in Queen's avenue. Mrs. Campbell has asked some friends for a card matinee on Wednesday.

The Western University presented itself in gala attire last Monday evening, the occasion being the annual conversazione given by the students. The reception rooms were artistically decorated with scarfs of pale yellow and white, while in the other apartments crimson draperies and various colored flags and ensigns festooned the walls, giving a very smart and pleasing effect. The two concert programmes were excellent, the Italian orchestra discoursed music for those who wandered about viewing the different interesting exhibits of curios, etc., and during the promenade the cosy corners were found very attractive. The refreshments were served by several of the students, who in cap and gown bestowed sweetest smiles upon each and every one. Some of those noted were the Misses Phyllis Henderson, Madge Dearness, Rowat, Frances Screaton, Tessie McMachan, Eva MacPherson, Althea Hotson, Clarice Sage, Florence Mitchell, Gertrude Hodge, Messrs. Shore, Hamilton, Washburn, Westgate and McAndrew. In receiving Mrs. Waller wore black velvet, with touches of white lace and satin on the bodice; Mrs. Becher had on a handsome toilette of black silk with cut jet garniture, and lace fichu; Mrs. Moorehouse was in champagne voile with empiecements and yoke of deep cream lace; Mrs. Adam Beck wore an exquisite gown of cream sun-pleated raw silk, the skirt having panel of cream lace, the decolletage with deep cream lace berthe and angel sleeves, and Miss Jean Dearness, who received with the patroness, was most becomingly gowned in white. Mr. D. J. Cornish, the president of the Literary Society, and Mr. F. E. Powell, the secretary-treasurer, are to be congratulated upon the success of the function.

Miss Freida Puddicombe and Miss Gladys Michie are spending the week-end in Toronto.

Miss Marjorie Gibbons is expected home from Ottawa early next week.

Miss Edna Kent returned home from Toronto on Monday last.

Mrs. Mara is entertaining informally at the tea hour on Monday afternoon in order to give a few friends a pleasant opportunity of meeting her sister, Miss Long, of St. Marys.

Mrs. Becher, Thornwood, who has been spending a short visit with Mrs. Becher, Sylvan Towers, in Toronto, was expected home this evening.

Mrs. Becher was among the guests at the marriage in St. Luke's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, of Miss Mary Kathleen Cassels, daughter of Mr. Walter Cassels, K.C., and Mr. Harry Duncan L. Gordon, and the brilliant reception and dejeuner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cassels, in Grosvenor street.

Monday next should be marked with feelings of greatest patriotism, to commemorate the glorious victory of our Canadian heroes at Paarderberg. All who possibly can should esteem it a privilege and a duty to accept the general invitation of Mesdames Leonard, Ernest Smith and Beddome on behalf of the London Chapters of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire to be present at their Paarderberg musicale in the Y. W. C. A. (Wellington street) on Monday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The entertainment will be very informal and afternoon tea will be served. Some of those who will contribute to the musical numbers are Mrs. Adam Beck, Mrs. Walter Hungerford, Miss Patti MacLaren, Miss Elsie Green, Miss Wilson, Miss Raymond, Miss Hodge, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Dwight-Edwards, and Mr. Cosby James. It is expected that Miss Gibbons will give a violin solo, and that Mrs. Beck and Mr. Edwards will sing a duet. It is hoped that a large number of the sterner sex will be present to evidence their interest in the highly commendable work of the local order. The collection will be in aid of purchasing a rifle, to be competed for by the L. C. I. cadets. Much patriotic sentiment has been aroused among the school children over the prize essay "A Tour Through Canada."

On Tuesday evening last Mrs. Beck, Headley, entertained at a ver recherche little dinner party in honor of Mrs. Counsell, of Hamilton. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Gates, Mrs. Counsell, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery Hale, Mr. George Harris and Mr. John Labatt.

Mrs. Masuret, Queen's avenue, entertained very happily at cards on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Gerrard, Miss Kitty Gerrard (Canso), Mrs. Edwin Seaborn, Mrs. Robert Ellis, Mrs. Middleton, Miss Laura Hyman, Miss Beddome, Miss Hunt, Miss Frances Macbeth, Miss MacCallum, Miss Maud Somerville, Miss Ada Somerville, Miss Bullen, Misses Maud and Madeline Pavey, and Miss Edith Scatcherd were those who enjoyed euchre, guests of Mrs. Masuret, in Queen's avenue, on Monday afternoon last. Miss Marian MacLaren very charmingly assisted by keeping score, the dainty prizes of small gilt clocks being won by Mrs. Gerrard and Miss Ada Somerville. Miss Beddome was the receipient of a pretty silver souvenir spoon for a consolation prize.

Mrs. Richard Bayly, in Albert street, entertained at a most enjoyable at home on Monday afternoon last, and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Anderson. The tea room, beautiful by a profusion of fragrant pink carnations and pink-shaded gasolier, was in charge of Mesdames Ben. Bayly and Robert McBurney, who were charmingly assisted by the Misses. Bayly, Miss Jeffery, Miss MacWhinney and Miss Robertson, of Newmarket.

The mild weather of the past week necessitated the postponment of engagements for tobogganing and snowshoeing.

The officers and members of the London Rugby Football Club were the hosts of a very jolly dance last evening in the Masonic Temple. The honorary patrons were Hon. C. S. Hyman, Mr. George C. Gibbons, Hon. Adam Beck, Senator Coffey and Rev. D. S. Hamilton. The officers of the club are: Dr. Palmer Smith and Messrs. W. J. Clark, W. McK. Millman, George C. Gibbons, J. C. Regan, Gordon Butler and Wm. McGregor, and the committee in charge were Mr. Frank Reid, Mr. P. Thompson, Mr. Archie McMahen and Mr. E. S. Field.

Katrinka

FOR DELICATE STOMACHS.

Most people have trouble in selecting a medicine that will relieve without upsetting the stomach. Angler's Emulsion is a known stomach medicine that cures without causing bad after-results. It restores health by strengthening the stomach, promoting nutrition, building up the life and blood tissues.

Of Interest to Women

The Allowance Question.

Yesterday I heard a woman advising her daughter, who is to be married very shortly, on some of the points of married life, and she said with a sort of "finally and lastly" air, "And whatever you do, Gladys, be sure you have George give you an allowance. More married people split on the money rock than on anything else in the world."

"Know just exactly how much he is making always, and portion it out together, so much for the table, so much for light, heat and possible breakages; so much for your clothes, and so much for his, and finally, have a little put away in the bank for the children.

"So many young people are swamped by the advent of the baby. They have lived beyond their means; have made absolutely no preparation for the coming of children, and when one does arrive they are overwhelmed in debt, from which it often takes them a long time to recover."

I could not help but think how perfectly just and true her remarks were. Certain it is that half the quarrels of married people are on the money question.

So few women know their husband's exact position in financial matters, and so few women apparently realize the importance of having an allowance, which they can use as they please.

A woman would much prefer not having to go to her husband for money. No matter how generous he is, most women dislike the thought of going to him and carefully explaining how much they want, why they want it, and all about it.

If he is not generous, so much the worse. There are men who object to giving their wives allowances, or even to giving them the money to pay their bills.

Such a one, I know, allows his wife 50 cents a week. He pays her bills for her. She may order all the gowns she wishes; may have anything she wants for house or table, if the bill is sent to him; but 50 cents a week is all the ready money she can have.

Insist on an accurate statement of your husband's affairs and then have an allowance that is adequate to your needs and in proportion to his income.

Nan



"AT ONE FELL SWOOP."

Wife—Well, did ye find th' puddin' I left for you in the saucepan?
Collier (whose favorite dish is boiled puddings).—Oh, ay; I found it right enough. It were a stunner!
Wife—Did you take the cloth off?
Collier (after a pause).—Were there a cloth on?

The Many-Sided Wife.

Why should a woman want to hold more offices than she already holds? Why should she desire to engage in other business than that of a woman?

The woman who is a true wife holds more offices and transacts more business than any dozen men.

She is a financier. No statesman studies his budget closer than she. She knows to a cent the revenues and the expenditures of her household. When she brings in a bill for an appropriation, it usually passes the house. Her expenditures require no auditing.

She is a judge who sits impartially and whose findings are seldom reversed. She is sometimes judge and jury, and is judge of both the law and the facts. And she is her own officer of court to carry out her decrees.

She is a capable designer. Given a fashion plate and a few suggestions from a neighbor woman, she designs, if, indeed, she does not build, her own clothes and those of her children, keeping an eye betime to the architecture of the husband's garments.

Viewed commercially, the average wife is credit-woman, correspondent, buyer, bookkeeper and clerk. In some instances she occasionally does the work of porter and roustabout.

In a parliamentary sense, she is chairman of the days and means committee. Her committee sits constantly, and frequently constitutes itself a committee of the whole to carry out its own report.

She is doctor, lawyer, preacher, and—what is more important—teacher of her brood. Her course of instruction comprises both morals and manners. Her curriculum is a practical one, adapted to the needs of the occasion.

But the greatest office, perhaps, is that of queen, or helpmeet. She co-operates with mind and heart in all the hopes and plans of her king. She shares his fears, divides his responsibilities and multiplies his joys.

Why should she desire more? Is not the mere enumeration of some of her many offices and business sufficient to cause her to inquire:

"Who is sufficient for these things?"—Exchange.

Why Your Back Bothers

Pain above the hips, brick dust, frequent calls, urinary disorders, are sure indications of diseased or decaying kidneys.

Stomach Disorders, Urinary Disorders, Rheumatic or Neuralgic Symptoms Are Sure Signs.

These are the most common indications of sick kidneys. You should know they are dangerous; they call for aid for your overstrained kidneys—help them now before life is imperiled.

The one sure cure is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, which are guaranteed in all cases where the kidneys are affected.

These pills assist the kidneys to do their work, give the kidneys new vitality and gradually but surely nourish them back to permanent, good health.

In one night Dr. Hamilton's Pills invigorate the liver and bowels and free the system of all morbid and unhealthy accumulations. Backaches cease, other disorders disappear, buoyant good health is established, just because the proper medicine has been used.

Proof is not lacking. Thousands have testified that no medicine is so beneficial as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. The following letter is self-explanatory. If your case is similar to Mrs. Kenney's your cure is as certain as hers.

The treatment of sick kidneys has been reduced to an exact science by Dr. Hamilton.

His pills relieve from the first dose and promptly effect a cure that is permanent and satisfactory in every particular.

HEALTH RESTORED!

The Experience of Mrs. M. P. Kenney, Well Known in Souris, P. E. I.

"Last summer I became weak and nervous and seemed to lose my grip. My health ran down steadily. I became morose and languid and had no ambition to do even the slightest housework. It was very fortunate I found out that weak kidneys were at the bottom of my trouble. I took Dr. Hamilton's Pills. In a few days I felt better and used them steadily for some time. They effected a complete cure and made me well after many doctors had failed."

No one can over-estimate the true worth of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Their enormous curative power makes one marvel. You soon have richer blood, better appetite, clearer complexion, freedom from weakness and ill-health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills are sold everywhere, 25c per box, or five boxes for $1. By mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

DR. HAMILTON'S PILLS THE ONE SURE CURE

ONEROUS HOME DUTIES BREAK WOMEN DOWN

ETHEL COLSON TELLS HOW MANY LIVES ARE WRECKED.

To say that a woman's intrinsic love of home frequently causes her to break down may sound startling, but the statement is nevertheless true. Numbers of clever, industrious, sensible business and professional women all over the country break down, quit work, and go into sanatoriums or amateur rest cures every year for this reason alone.

The connection between the natural womanly love of a home and nervous breakdown may not seem clear to the masculine understanding, but every workingwoman not fortunate enough to "live at home" with her parents or relatives knows just how the connection is established. It begins in the dreary, cheap hotel or boardinghouse period, with uncomfortable quarters and no place to receive friends but the crowded general parlor, it is augmented during the bed lounge, window box, wardrobe, pickup breakfast, and chafing dish era that marks the tradition of the inevitable "boardinghouse revolt" into the equally inevitable time of semi-independent "rooming." The comparative freedom yet inescapable restrictions of this mode of life but strengthen the longing for a home.

And then comes the flat, the blessed, blessed flat that the happy renter really cannot afford to rent unaided, but that offers such delightful posibilities in the way of real bedrooms and parlors, a real kitchen, and a bathroom unshared and unhampered. But, alas! furniture is expensive, and rent days seem to roll around far more rapidly than pay days. The "renting-one-or-two-rooms-to-help-pay-the-rent" process inevitably follows, and after that the victim's friends should either prepare dainty sacks and shawls and cushions for her convalescence or apply for an administrator upon her estate.

It's hard enough to rent rooms to the right people. Such people simply do not exist, when the renter "works downtown" and cannot be at home in the daytime to see that things go smoothly. Once rented, the rooms, however desirable, have a trick of refusing to stay so — for the reason just suggested. And neither the gentle task of showing advertisement-seekers the fine, large closet, while they persist in inspecting the worn places in the carpet the rather, the alluring occupation of casting out the debris left by the retiring renter and making things spick and span for the new one, or listening to the griefs and complaints of the one who can never decide whether to go or stay is particularly soothing to the worn nerves wearied by a long day of toil.

The engaging of a housekeeper means simply the care of looking after another person, and is, besides, expensive. An ordinary maid is not to be thought of with the mistress away all day. The "clubbing together" of two or three girls usually results in one doing all the work and the others all the complaining. In the end the unhappy flat-owner usually rents every available corner of the flat in order to pay the rent and the housekeeper and still retain carfare and lunch money, or else discharges the housekeeper, reserves a whole room for herself instead of sleeping on a lounge in the back parlor, and spends her evenings sweeping, dusting, and scrubbing the bathroom floor. In either case she breaks down—sooner or later—a helpless victim to her inborn love of a home.

In the woman's club, managed just as the best men's clubs are managed, with few rules or restrictions, competent housekeepers, good service, and low financial charges lies the only way out of this particular Slough of Despond, according to careful students of the problem. Of course the best and freest club will still be a club, not the real home after which all natural, normal women long and hanker; the best of service will not make up to the ordinary daughter of Eve for the alluring liberties of pressing out stocks and lace scarfs on the kitchen table, of drying embroidered handkerchiefs on the back bedroom window.

But the establishment of such clubs, the enjoyment of small suites of rooms in which friends may be received, occasional parties given, and life generally enjoyed without the chilling intrusion of dish-washing futurities or the mournful recollection that the entire place must be "tidied up" before the hour of work in the morning would do much to save from complete breakdown many women now hovering on the brink.

"The whole situation is perplexing," says one Chicago business woman of unruly nerves but well-proven professional ability. "The woman who strives hard all day at work that demands all her nervous strength and energy is, of course, the woman who, above all others, needs the rest and quiet and comfort of a home. But she is the last woman who should attempt to make one for herself in any of the ways suggested.

"A woman naturally has many small matters of dress, personal care, and so on to occupy much of her spare time, matters with which her brother doing similar work is quite untroubled. The business or professional woman really needs a skilled maid, though she can seldom afford one. For such a woman to add to her already overtaxed load the new task of caring for home, either personally or by superintending the work of another, is worse than foolish.

"The well-kept, well-managed, independent women's club would provide physical and nervous salvation for hosts of overtired, home-longing women, and the vapable house and home keeper who would make of such a club a refuge even distantly approaching a real home in peace, pleasantness, and comfort would not only make money but would render high service to her sex."—Chicago Tribune.

The White Gifts.

These are thy gifts, O Love:
A white frost on the hair,
And a witry whiteness on the cheek
That once was red and fair.

These are thy gifts, O Love:
A white frost on the veins,
And a deep-snow silence on the soul,
Where once were freezing pains.

And thy great gifts, O Death,
Are in the frost-bound frame.
The ice-locked lips, the white, white peace
That is too deep for name.
—Ethelwyn Wetherald.

Kindness is the world's hate-microbe destroyer.

Cordiality is the open door route to one's heart home.

Fame is the uniform—merit is the man.

The girl who doesn't love fashion is blind.

Hard work will cure any love sickness that ever happened.

The girl who keeps herself neat in her everyday life is worth a world of worry to win.

Club For Servant Girls.

A Boston idea is the club for servant girls which has recently been opened in the heart of the prosperous Back Bay district. The announced object is "to promote mutual respect between employers and employes, to impress on the master and mistress that the servant has certain rights and must be treated with due respect, also reminding the girls of the rights and interests of their employers." One thousand servants have already been enrolled as members, and eight hundred families have promised their support and pledged themselves in the future to engage only members of the club for service in their homes. While the primary object of the club is to establish more friendly relations between servant and employer, it is also intended to provide the girls with a pleasant place of meeting where they can entertain their friends, develop their moral and social status and find agreeable and harmless recreations.

As a philanthropic institution, designed to make happier one of the most useful classes of workers in the community, the servants girls' club, wisely conducted, appears an admirable idea. Workers in factories and other great establishments are often provided by their employers with similar means for improvement and recreation, but servant girls have not enjoyed such advantages. No fault can be found with the club when organized for such purposes. But as a means of solving the "servant problem" we have little faith in it. The question is one that must be settled by the individual employer. Mutual concessions and a desire on each side to do the right thing will help in its solution. Practicing the principle of the Golden Rule would settle the question tomorrow.—The Housekeeper.

Londoners Lungs Sooty.

Mrs. Ernest Hart tells in the latest number of the House Beautiful that the first time she was present at a post-mortem on a patient of a hospital in Paris she exclaimed, on the chest being opened, 'Why, the lungs are not black!" "Ah," remarked the surgeon, "you are accustomed to see the soot-begrimed lungs of Londoners." This, she says, was true, for as registrar in her hospital in London, it was her duty to examine the lungs of the bodies of patients that came into the post-mortem room. No object lesson could be more striking and no demonstration more conclusive of the vile atmospheric conditions under which we live in London and other great smoky cities than this comparison of the lungs of Londoners with those of the inhabitants of Paris.—Westminster Gazette.

RRR

TWENTY DROPS IN HALF A CUP



Was recommended to us by one of TORONTO'S JUDGES as a valuable household remedy. Thus writes a prominent citizen of that place.

Radway's Ready Relief

For External and Internal Use

CURES

Sore Muscles	Toothache	Neuralgia	Sore Throat
Sprains, Strains	Headache	Coughs	Colds
Bruises	Backache	Grip	Pneumonia
Good for Athletes	Pain in the Chest	Lumbago	Neuralgia
	Pain in the Kidneys	Sciatica	Rheumatism

For over FIFTY YEARS this wonderful Remedy has proved itself the best safest and surest antidote for pain in the world.

In every family this invaluable Specific Remedy for all inflammatory diseases should be constantly kept on hand. The expense is a mere trifle, and saves more than twenty times the amount in doctors' or druggists' bills.

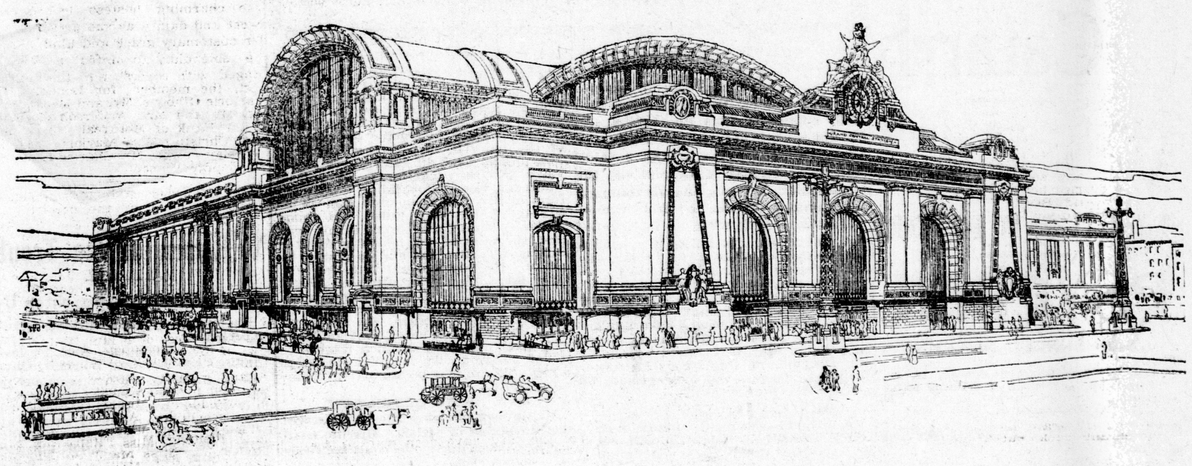
Dear Sirs: R. R. R. has had a place in our home for the past twenty years and would not be without it for five times its cost. Yours very truly,
Feb. 8, 1904. R. B. O'FLYNN, Trenton, Ont.

Dr. Radway: Having been an old patron of your R. R. R. and other medicines in raising a family of 7 children to manhood and womanhood, I am pleased to recommend it to others, as I do now, and have always done. Respectfully, MRS. LUCY BINNS,
Feb. 6, 1904. 66 East Kinney St., Newark, N.J.

Radway Square, New York RADWAY & CO. Jacques Cartier Square, Montreal

New York's Proposed New Railway Station.

Apropos of the talk concerning a new Union Station for Toronto, it is interesting to note that a new building of the same kind it to be erected in New York, but on such a scale as will make the proposed plans for the joint terminal of the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and James' Bay Railways look very small in comparison. They speak of the expenditure of a million dollars for a Toronto Union Station in awed whispers. What would they think of a building such as the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad proposes to erect for the accommodation of its passengers at New York? It must be remembered, too, that the magnificent building here illustrated is being erected by, and at the expense of, one individual company—a railroad which already has a fine large station and is, moreover, not compelled by any competition to meet the requirements of the public—for it is the only railway entering New York that has a terminal within the city. The other railroads have to connect with the city proper by ferry.



THE GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL STATION OF NEW YORK CITY FOR THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO

The plans for the new terminal in New York City involve the use of an area of more than nineteen city blocks between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, Madison and Lexington avenues.

The station proper, together with the postoffice and express buildings, will cover the blocks between Vanderbilt and Lexington avenues from Forty-fifth to Forty-third streets inclusive, and the block fronting on Forty-second street between Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place.

The buildings will be set back from Forty-second street a distance of about 40 feet, and back from Vanderbilt avenue a distance of about 70 feet, so as to afford a generous approach to the station and give the effect of 140 feet open space on the Forty-second street frontage and 130 feet open space on the Vanderbilt avenue frontage.

The frontage of these buildings will be 680 feet on Vanderbilt avenue, 625 feet on Forty-fifth street, 460 feet on Forty-fourth street, 260 feet on Depew place, and 300 feet on Forty-second street.

In addition to the public streets, there will be connections by ample private roadways and walks to Madison avenue on the west and Lexington avenue on the east, thus giving the traveling public facilities for entering the station not only from Forty-second street on the south, Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place, but from Madison avenue on the west and Lexington avenue on the east.

The suburban trains will be on a lower level than the express trains, thus separating the commuter from the express passenger and affording better facilities for both. The suburban concourse will provide for nine tracks. The express concourse will be slightly depressed below the street level and will provide for 22 passenger train tracks, two baggage tracks, two mail tracks and eight express tracks, making 42 tracks in all, with platforms so connected by subway and elevators that baggage, mail and express may be quickly transferred without crossing the tracks.

The main entrance to the station is on Forty-second street. Its architectural composition is three massive arches, each arch being 33 feet wide and 60 high. Beyond these arches one enters an enormous ticket lobby, 90 feet by 300 feet. This ticket lobby is on the level with the street. On the right of this lobby, and practically a part thereof, is the outgoing baggage room. After purchasing one's ticket and checking one's baggage, one proceeds to the express train by entering a gallery overlooking the grand concourse and thence to this concourse, which is on the level of the express tracks. This concourse is approached by four grand staircases, each 25 feet in width. This concourse is the largest in the world, being 160 feet by 470 feet, and 150 feet high, with wide entrances at each and extending to Madison and Lexington avenues. Adjoining this concourse are the usual waiting-rooms, retiring-rooms, cafes, telephone and telegraph facilities, etc. The waiting-rooms contain twice the area of the waiting-rooms in the Grand Central Station, as it is at present. Through this concourse pass the departing and arriving passengers, thus avoiding the usual confusion in a railroad station caused by the meeting of incoming and outgoing passengers. From the concourse one goes to the trains in the train room. The platforms are of ample width, averaging from 15 to 18 feet wide, whereas the narrowest platform of the present station is but eight feet wide and the widest is but twelve feet. This liberal width of platform affords ample facilities for quickly leaving the train and avoids the usual crowding. The suburban train room has a splendid feature for quickly emptying the trains and avoiding crowding, by having platforms on either side of the train. These platforms are even wider than the express platforms, ranging from 17 to 29 feet in width. The concourse ends of all express platforms have the additional advantages of being free from the handling of baggage.

The exit from the station is along Vanderbilt avenue, approached by ample staircases. To the north and along Vanderbilt avenue is the incoming baggage, conveniently placed for arriving passengers. The company's cab stand is on the level of the concourse, and the express tracks. In the provisions for this cab stand the railroad company has been more than generous, allowing more space than would be contained in Fifth avenue between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets if the avenue were twice as wide as it is at this point. The cab stand may be reached with equal facility by the suburban and the express passengers.

Besides the main entrances and exits before described there are additional entrances and exits for the suburban passengers, so that the commuter need not enter the main part of the station but can go directly from the street to the train, or from the train to the street by an easy incline, avoiding all staircases. There is provided at the express level a connection with the subway. There is also a splendid entrance and exit to the station by way of an incline from Madison avenue, enabling the cab or foot passengers to approach or leave the station at the west end of the grand concourse. At the subway level there is provided a subordinate concourse with ample waiting and retiring rooms. At this level there is provided a loop for quickly dispatching the suburban trains and provision has also been made for a possible connection with the rapid transit system. There has been a further provision for pipe-galleries in Forty-second street, Vanderbilt avenue and Depew place, with means of easy access thereto, without disturbing the public highways.

The baggage room adjoins Depew place, Forty-fifth street and Vanderbilt avenue, with 1,300 feet of street frontage and 47,000 square feet of floor space, sufficient to care for baggage in rush seasons without the delay in delivery now experienced in all large stations.

It has been the intention in preparing these plans to sacrifice everything to the convenience of the traveling public and to the proper administration of a terminal railway station. The architects, Warren & Wetmore, associated with Reed & Stem, have admirably accomplished the following results:

They have provided the best possible facilities for getting to and getting away from the station.

The cab-stand is situated in the most convenient place for arriving passengers.

The outgoing baggage is convenient to the ticket offices, and the incoming baggage is convenient to the exits.

They have separated the incoming and the outgoing passengers, thus avoiding the usual confusion.

They have provided ample waiting-rooms and a grand concourse, sufficiently large to accommodate the largest possible excursion or holiday crowd.

The suburban passengers are separated from the express passengers, but with the entrances and the exits so arranged that there is perfect facility for getting from one to the other.

Ample space is provided for the incoming crowd, and there is a waiting vestibule for those desiring to meet arriving passengers.

The express concourse and waiting-rooms are so situated that suburban passengers can use them if desirable, and these accommodations are so placed that from the standpoint of facility in handling the passengers, either tier of tracks may be used interchangeably.

There is ample space for the handling of incoming and outgoing baggage.

The approaches and departures from the station are on the company's own property.

To the north of the concourse and carrying the cornice line of this monumental part of the building, around the entire building, are placed the company's offices, containing about 250,000 square feet in area, exclusive of corridors, elevators, etc., with entrances at the two corners of the building at Forty-fifth street and Park avenue, and with ample elevator facilities leading to the concourse itself. These offices are built around a magnificent court, thus providing beautiful light for each office and providing for splendid natural light in the higher part of the train-room.

Provision is made for doubling the capacity of the station without in any way interfering with the architectural features or general plan of the station. The facade presents an effect which appeals to one at once as presenting a magnificent station, and one which will be an ornament to the city, and one of which citizens may well be proud.

No Difference.

No distinction is made as to the kind of Piles that Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid cures.

The names Internal, External, Bleeding, Blind, Itching, Suppuratin, etc., are simply names of the different stages through which every case will pass if it continues long enough.

Piles are caused by congestion or stagnation of blood in the lower bowel, and it takes an internal remedy to remove the cause.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid is a tablet taken internally.

It is a permanent cure and no case of Piles has ever been found it failed to cure. Money back if it does.

A guarantee with every package. Price $1 at any druggist's, or The Wilson-Fyle Company, Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

COLD CURE

Price 25c



Relieves the head, throat, and lungs almost immediately.

I WILL REFUND YOUR MONEY IF IT FAILS.
MUNYON, Philadelphia.

The soul *of* a piano is its tone. There is the test.



A Piano That Has Been in the Lead for Fifty Years.



The

Heintzman & Co Piano

Excels in tone, as it does in touch, power and singing quality. Perfection in all parts has been the unswerving policy of the manufacturers throughout more than a half-century history. There is only one Heintzman & Co. Piano—"Excels all other pianos," says Albani.

PIANO SALON:
217 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.



TWO WAYS OF DISPOSING OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Chronic Catarrh

Always Catching Cold.

NO RETURN IN 14 YEARS

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Mrs. William Garratt, Sussex, N. B., writes, May 24, 1904, an interesting letter regarding the cure of her daughter, 14 years ago, of Catarrh of the Throat:

"My daughter, when she was 5 years old, was troubled with a very bad cold for over six months.

She was short of breath and seemed to be choked up all the time.

"The doctor said it was catarrh of the head and throat, and gave her medicine for it, but it gave no relief. Seeing Psychine advertised, I decided to try it, and before she had finished the first bottle she was as well as ever. The catarrh never returned, although 14 years have passed away since then, and she is now grown to young womanhood."—Mrs. Wm. Garratt.

The first stages of catarrh are commonly called catching cold. It may begin in the head, nose, throat, lungs or stomach. In the majority of cases no attention is paid to a cold until serious complications set in. Neglect is a sin against yourself, your friends and loved ones. Symptoms of catarrh, coughs or colds are often cured with only one bottle of Psychine.

PSYCHINE is for sale at all druggists at $1 per bottle. For further advice and information, or trial bottle, write or call Dr. Slocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

A Starry Hypothesis.

One objection that has been raised to the theory that the stars are infinite in number is that if this were the case they would completely fill the heavens, so that there would be no space unlighted by them. We have not seen attention called to the bearing upon the subject of another fact, now commonly accepted—that the dark stars are exceedingly numerous. Trowbridge says such stars far outnumber the visible stars. If this be so then it follows that these dark stars might eclipse innumerable bright stars, and give us the impression we now have of the visible heavens crowded with stars shining out of a background of darkness. Why may it not be that these chasms which the astronomer observes, through which with awe and wonder he looks out into the blackness of unlighted space beyond our universe, are simply places where by the aggregation of dark stars all the light of the shining ones is cut off?—Christian Register.

TOLSTOI THE ENIGMA

BY T. P. O'CONNOR.

Few people since Rousseau have revealed more about the secrets of their soul than Count Lyof Tolstoi, and yet few figures have remained more essentially enigmatic. Like Rousseau again, Tolstoi speaks not to this country or that, but to the world; and I think that he is listened to for precisely the same reason. It was a difficult thing for the ex-valet to win the franchise of Europe at a time when its intelligence was embodied in Voltaire. It is a difficult thing for Count Lyof Tolstoi, the aristocrat in the mujik blouse, to repeat to a generation inoculated with the theories of Darwin the old lesson of the sermon on the mount. Mere sincerity in neither case would have availed anything. Mere fanaticism in either case would have been found only tedious. Tolstoi, no less than Rousseau, conquered because he had power to interest the human heart.

BORN WITH CLEAR VISION.

One would naturally imagine that under a despotism such as the Russian, a despotism which holds out unique advantages for individual energy, provided the necessary formulas are accepted, such a form of self-development would be almost inevitable. Count Lyof Tolstoi's life is an utter contradiction to this thesis. He was born with that rare gift, the power to see men and things in perspective and at first hand for one's self. As a child he seems to have been singularly clear-eyed with that hard, pagan vision that his enemy, Merezhkovsky, attributes to him as the essence of his character. He could see his father just as he was, and could record the changes of inflection in his voice as he argued with the old steward over the acubus. He noticed every little mincing affectation about his sister's French governess. Years afterward he was able to reproduce by a few touches the picture of the old servant, in whom his tutor used so anxiously to confide. I do not think that there is in any other writer of narrative quite the same grip of the actual that Tolstoi gives us. You will find it in the recollections of the nursery; it will crop up again in the defense of Sevastopol. You will meet with it in the fetid atmosphere of a mujik's hovel, and you will find it amid the historic traditons of palaces.

ABLE TO SEE ALL.

Let me take one little example of this merciless gift, this pagan hardness, which allows no film to arise between the eye and the object. You remember that incomparable little sketch of Alphonse Daudet, "The Last Lesson," in which the French schoolmaster writes upon the blackboard for the last time in the loved language of his country "Vive la France!" It seems to me that in this little story there is preserved, like some forgotten fragrance, all the tenderness and charm of early associations that have been completely severed. Now, in the recollections of his childhood, with no attempt at pathos, without the magnetism of appeal which lies in a national disaster, Tolstoi produces an illusion similar to that of the great French novelist. It is the illusion of life. The children are to be taken to Moscow, and their tutor, old Karl Ivanovich, has to go away. That is absolutely all. Can any situation be more trite and commonplace? There had been no extraordinary devotion to their instructor on the part of the children. He is not at all a Tom Pinch, cast off after years of devoted service. There is no appeal whatever to sentimentality, and yet forever you will remember him as he sits there, the poor faded old man, saying, with a futile sweep of his arm, that the lady of the house is devoted to him, but that she has no power, no power. He must go out into the cold. Once more life had caught him up and torn him away from a quiet anchorage. De Maupassant might have given us much the same picture, but he would have ended with a sneer, just as Dickens, after achieving a much more amplified portrait, would have ended with a sob. Tolstoi, the pagan artist, makes no comment.

SAW AS NO OTHER SAW.

All through his after life he preserved this directness of vision. His life itself was a romance because he could see clearly. The university days, his entry into society, the inevitable relapses into dissipation—these things he puts before us as though no one had written on such topics before. Perhaps, indeed, no one had, for these things are written with something other than ink. But there was another side to Tolstoi. The man who could see clearly soon ceased to take everything for granted. He began to question; above all, he began to question his own heart.

With these two things, the power to face reality with unflinching eyes and the habit of self-questioning, Tolstoi is fully equipped for the work of a novelist; is, in fact, a novelist before he has written a single book. They come out at once in the "Recollections of Sevastopol," and with them an incomparable honesty. Tolstoi is not merely honest to the outside world, he is honest to himself. In the retreat from Sevastopol how did the common soldier really feel? First of all, a sense of loss at the abandonment of familiar places; finally, the fear of pursuit. That is in the rough.

Later on, in "War and Peace," he was to get at the thought that vibrates through great masses of men, and, at the same time, disclose the secret tortures of the individual. Above all, he was to avoid the formula, the banal adjective, the prearranged method of presentation. He was to apply to the field of battle the same inquisitive scrutiny that ne had applied to the nursery in his old home. But, as I have said before, almost from the beginning, he questioned. Just as you will find the germ of "War and Peace" in the little sketch of "Sevastopol," so you will find the germ of "Anna Karenina" in that wonderful open air story, "The Cossacks." With this pagan vision of his, that drank in so greedily the endless varieties of the real world, it was impossible that introspection should ever completely master him. He is too near to the elemental forces of nature, too much in sympathy with the good black earth, and the men who till it, ever to become morbid and detached from the common life.

Far from concentrating his strength upon a goal of personal ambition, Tolstoi searched in every direction for what was best in life. A soldier and a sportsman, he turned hungrily to art, to literature, to philosophy, to science. He dissipated his immense energies, but his question remained eternally unanswered. In Pierre and Levin, the two central figures of his great works, "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," we find Tolstoi searching with steadfast eyes for the answer to the enigma of life. One must recollect always that it was no hermit who was brooding over this ancient question, but a man who had the entree into the most exclsive society, a man who had been steeped to satiety in the best or the worst of what life had to offer. Both these embodiments of Count Tolstoi, or at least of Count Tolstoi's gospel of life, Pierre and Levin, practically gave up the search for new wisdom and fall back upon the old simplicity. Each of them is content to learn from the humble peasant who, because he has never been bewildered by a futile search, can see the eternal verities with undimmed eyes.

It has been said that there are two Tolstois—Tolstoi the artist and Tolstoi the religious fanatic. I do not think that any candid reader of "Resurrection," for example, would draw any such academic line of demarcation. No, no; there has been only one Tolstoi, and it is after all the Tolstoi who watched old Karl Ivanovitch so closely years and years ago.

THE TOLSTOI OF TODAY.

In his particularly interesting book, "The Downfall of Russia," Hugo Ganz, the well-known Vienna correspondent, tells us of a recent visit to Tolstoi. He approached this enigmatic figure who has renounced so many ideals and has narrowed his life down to such Spartan simplicity, with a fear of approaching disillusion. Would the man ring true beneath the phraseology of the propagandist? Was Tolstoi a vast make-believe, who has evaded analysis merely by adroitness? This is the picture that he draws of the old man of 75 as he is today:

"Thick, bushy gray eyebrows shade the deepset eyes and sharply define an angular, self-willed forehead. The nose is strong, slender above, broad and finely modeled in the nostrils. The long gray mustache completely covers the mobile mouth. A waving white beard, parted in the middle, flows from the hoary cheeks to the shoulders. The head is not broad—it might be called narrow—wholly unslavonic, and is well poised. The broad, strongly-built shoulders have a military erectness. A narrow foot is hidden in the high Russian boot, and moves elastically. The step and carriage are youthful. An irony of fate will have it that the bitterest foe of militarism betrays in his whole appearance the former officer. The man in the peasant's dress is in every movement the grand seigneur."

There was no disillusion. The master of Yasnaya Polyana was indeed the reality whose genius had arrested the attention of a Europe languidly skeptical as to nearly all other voices. "The man whose hand I had just grasped," writes Mr. Ganz, "embodies the moral consciousness of our century."

"KNOW WHERE TO FIND ME."

Nobody need ask what Tolstoi stands for when one glances at the various forces that interpret modern thought. He has discarded as vain and illusive shadows everything except the whisper of the inner consciousness which says "This is right and that is wrong." He who all his life has been able to appreciate so well the pagan gladness of life, has abandoned forever the pagan gospel of beauty. He who absorbed, as perhaps no other novelist has absorbed, the passion and romance of war has survived to maintain the duty of non-resistance. He who for years has been a diligent student of philosophy and science, has accepted humbly the mujik's blouse as the symbol of his faith. Alone he survives, unequivocal, unsentimental, doing the thing that he believes to be right, and contemptuously indifferent to the terrors of the machine that has done so much to bring his country to final ruin. "They know where to find me," he said once in superb defiance of the authorities, who have been powerless to suppress this one voice. Tyranny dares much in that land of immense silence, but tyranny itself is abashed before the isolated nobility of Count Lyof Tolstoi.



"CANADIAN" RUBBERS

They look as if in making them looks had been the only consideration—they wear as if nothing but wear had ever been thought of.

Cured Her Drunken Father.



This young lady says:—"My father often promised to stop drinking but returned to it worse than ever. After a terrible spree, he said, 'It's no use, I can't stop drinking.' I decided to give him the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, and did so in his coffee, tea and food entirely without his knowledge. One package removed all his desire for liquor. It is now 18 months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure the cure will last."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet, giving full particulars, testimonials, and price, sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence secredly confidential. Enclose stamp for reply. Address—THE SAMARIA REMEDY CO. 23 Jordan Street, TORONTO, Ont.

Also for sale by W. T. Strong & Co.



No Return of the Trouble

Could Scarcely Straighten Up.

Harry Cudney, of Shelburne, tells his experience:

Shelburne, Aug. 20, 1904.

Claflin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont.:

Gentlemen—When I commenced taking "Bu-Ju" last winter I was troubled so with my back and kidneys that when I was stooping over at any kind of work I could scarcely straighten myself up, but before I had taken one box I could feel a difference, and after taking two boxes I have had no return of my trouble since.

Yours truly,

HARRY CUDNEY.

Mr. Cudney is only one of thousands who have been cured of kidney troubles, backache, rheumatism and all maladies arising from disordered kidneys, by the use of Bu-Ju Pills. They are almost infallible when taken as directed. For sale by druggists generally. If you do not find them readily write the Claflin Chemical Co., Windsor, Ont., and they will tell you where you may obtain them. 47u-t-x

Korean girls over 7 are all taught at home by tutors.

The packhorses of Nagasaki, Japan, wear shoes of straw.

IN FIELDS FAR OFF.—Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is known in Australia, South and Central America, as well as in Canada and the United States, and its consumption increases each year. It has made its way, and all that needs to be done is to keep its name before the public. Everyone knows that it is to be had at any store, for all merchants keep it.

Telegraphing in Abyssinia is done under difficulties. The monkeys swing on the wires and the elephants use the poles for scratching posts.

SOME OF THE SECRETS OF PRODUCING SOAP

HOW THE FATS, ROSIN, SODA OR LYE ARE MIXED.

How many people, as they handle daily the finished article, know the process through which it has gone before it reaches them and the ingredients that compose soap, this very necessary article of our daily life? The common yellow brand, or, as it is termed in the trade, "family soap," depends for its success in the market on its "color;" that is, the lighter and clearer the shade of yellow the finished article has the more ready its sale. To attain this color the makers each have a method of their own of boiling, and, if that fails, of bleaching to bring out this "color" scheme. Toilet soap goes through a much different process in its manufacture, and to show the different process each grades goes through I will give the evolution of each from the raw material to the finished product.

In and about Greater New York are several of the largest soap works in the world, a few of them catering to both the family and toilet trade. In the making of family soap these factories use immense kettles or tanks, open at one end and holding from 75,000 to 150,000 pounds of the liquid soap. Into these kettles is first dumped the grease or stock, as it is called. steam is then turned on the mass through a system of coils of two-inch pipe in the bottom of the kettles. Some of these coils are called "open" coils on account of their surface being punctured to allow the live steam to percolate through the soap to facilitate rapid boiling. As soon as the stock has reached the boiling point the caustic soda or lye is then added, the mass being allowed to boil thoroughly for five or six hours, after which the rosin is added; the proportion of the stock in the kettle now being 50 per cent grease, 30 per cent rosin and 20 per cent soda or lye.

New comes the real boiling, which goes on without interruption for three or four days, by which time the mass has thoroughly saponified; salt is now added, steam shut off and the mass allowed to settle for about three days, after which it is pumped into a sort of a mixing machine resembling a large drum, with a shaft running through its center, on which are rapidly revolving blades. This is called the "crutcher." The sediment that remains in the bottom of the kettle after the soap has been drawn off, was until a few years ago run off into a sewer as waste, but now it is run into tanks and used in the manufacture of glycerine. It is at the "crutcher" the real doctoring of the soap takes place. If the rosin the soapmaker has been using was of an inferior dark grade, or his stock was extra rancid, he gets to work on this churning mass in the "crutcher" and produces a bleach that many an old maid would give a fortune to know the secret of. It is here the perfume is added, and, if the market price is low, he can and does swell and weigh his stuff while at this "crutcher" by simply adding silicate of soda, soda ash, silex or whatever pet preparation he may have.

After being "doctored" and stiffened by the "crutcher" the soap is run off into adjustable iron or wooden frames, and allowed to cool and harden preparatory to being taken to the cutting tables, where the frames are run through gauges set to cut the different sizes of bars or cakes the trade may demand. From these tables the bars and cakes are placed in drying rooms, where they are subjected to a high temperature, which puts a gloss on the finished article and enables the pressman, to whom it goes after leaving the drying room, to stamp clearly the various designs and trade marks upon its now even, smooth surface. It is then wrapped in cleverly worded circulars and gay wrappers and dumped upon the gullible public. The toilet brand of goods goes through a much different process of manufacture. It is not boiled.

The tallow and, in high-grade goods, the cocoanut oil used as stock are heated sufficiently to mix well with soda or lye, and then poured into frames, where it is "crutched" by hand, a wooden dasher, the same as those used in the making of buttermilk, being used in this operation. After being "crutched" it is allowed to cool and harden, and when it has grown firm enough to handle, the frame or mold is stripped away and then it resembles a block of dirty marble. This block is then taken to a chipping machine, by which it is chipped, the same as a mill planer would chip a board. These chips are placed on trays and left in the drying rooms until they are thoroughly dry and crisp.

A small box trunk, carrying about 150 pounds of the now dry, crisp chips, conveys these to a mill where are running three heavy granite rollers. The coloring liquid and perfume are now added to the chips, and the whole is passed backward and forward through these rollers until the color has thoroughly permeated every particle of the now long, silky ribbons into which the chips have been rolled. Pink, green, yellow and heliotrope are the standard colors used in toilet soap.

Let us suppose that the batch just passed through the mill has been colored green and is now a beautiful shade of emerald. It is then placed in a machine called a "platter," in which it is heated and worked up until it is a soft mass, about the consistency of putty; the end of the platter is then opened and this soft mass is pressed out through a small, circular hole, after which it is cut into small sections to be pressed and stamped with the required name.—Exchange.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought
Chas. H. Fletcher

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CASTORIA.
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Chas. H. Fletcher

Henry James Cove, who for a great many years was in charge of the House of Commons cloakroom, died recently in London. He left $210,000, all of which he bequeathed to hospitals, excepting $500 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Constipation

Fruit is nature's laxative. Plenty of fruit will prevent Constipation, but won't cure it. Why? Because the laxative principles of fruit are held in peculiar combination and are very mild.

After years of labor, an Ottawa physician accidently discovered the secret process by which

Fruit-a-tives

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are made. He used fruit juices, but by combining them in a peculiar way, their action on the liver, kidneys, stomach and skin is increased many times.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" TABLETS contain all the medical properties of fruit—are a mild and gentle laxative—and the only permanent cure for Constipation, Torpid Liver, Sick Headaches, Bad Stomach and Kidney Troubles.

All druggists have them.

50 cents a box.

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BE SURE TO SEE THAT THE

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TUBS, PAILS, ETC.,

YOU BUY BEAR THE NAME

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1851



They are manufactured by NEW PROCESSES and are SUPERIOR to any other makes on the market.

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Shirt collars ironed straight, so as not to hurt the neck. Stand-up collars ironed without being broken in the wing. Ties done to look like new. Give me a call. If you are not satisfied, no pay. Washing returned in 24 hours. All hand work. Best in the city. Parcels called for and returned.

No fat cadet at West Point has any chance of getting into the cavalry service. Gen. Burton, the inspector, says that excessive weight is "ruinous to a horse, cumbersome to a rider, and weakens the endurance of the individual."

THEY ARE CAREFULLY PREPARED.—Pills which dissipate themselves in the stomach cannot be expected to have much effect upon the intestines, and to overcome costiveness the medicine administered must influence the action of these canals. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so made, under the supervision of experts, that the substance in them intended to operate on the intestines is retarded in action until they pass through the stomach to the bowels.

One of the largest gold nuggets ever found in Colorado was picked up at Snowstorm placer, in Park county, between Alma and Fairplay. It weighs 120 ounces and has a market value of $2,000.

Lever's Y-Z(Wise Head)Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

America is to manufacture typewriters for Syria, the machines being fitted with a new alphabet of 50 characters, which was arranged recently by Selim Haddad, a Syrian artist and inventor. The actual Syrian alphabet contains 630 characters.

Paralysis Foretold By Bodily Weakness

Not Weakness of the Arms and Legs Merely, But Also Weakness of Such Vital Organs as the Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

Every movement of every muscle in the body is accomplished by the expenditure of nerve force.

The breathing of air into the lungs, the throb of the heart as it pumps the blood through the body, the churning motion of the stomach, and, in short, the whole working of the human system, is the result of muscular contraction, which is only possible by the influence of nerve force.

Once the nerve force runs low and is consumed by overwork, worry or disease more rapidly than it is being created, there comes weakness and ultimately paralysis of some part or of the whole body.

Paralysis can usually be cured, and it can always be prevented, by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which restores health and strength by actually forming new, rich blood and creating new nerve force.

In women weakness of the nerves frequently takes the form of derangements of the peculiarly feminine organs. In men nervous exhaustion is often manifested by headache, brain fag and indigestion.

Symptoms:

- Brain Fag or Headache
- Irregular Sleep
- Unnecessary Anxiety
- Twitching of the Nerves or Muscles
- Sparks Before the Eyes
- Irritability
- Noises in the Ears
- Sudden Starting from Sleep
- Pains described as Rheumatic, Sciatic, Neuralgic
- Restlessness of Movement
- Numbness of Any Part
- Loss of Memory
- Inability to Concentrate the Mind
- Weakness of Bodily Organs

The time to begin the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is when the symptoms mentioned here are first noticed. Then only can you be sure of preventing paralysis.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is composed of the most powerful nerve and blood restoratives that are to be found in nature, and, acting as it does according to nature's laws, cannot fail to be of benefit to you.

By this treatment the depleted and shrivelled nerve cells are filled with the vital nerve force which runs the machinery of the body, and strength and vigor take the place of weakness and disease.

Through the medium of the blood and nerves Dr. Chase's Nerve Food reaches every nook and corner of the human body, and strengthens and invigorates every organ of the human system.

You can feel yourself getting strong and healthy when the new nerve force is seen tingling along the delicate nerve fibres by this great food cure, and by noting your increase in weight you can prove that new flesh and tissue are being added.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine prevents pneumonia and consumption by curing coughs and colds.



THE GRAND.

Today (Matinee) .....“Tom Sawyer”
Tonight ....
....“The James Boys in Missouri”
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday..
.....Pritchard’s Moving Pictures
Friday ..... “The Cingalee”
Saturday, Matinee and Night .....
..... “The Cingalee”

THE LONDON.

All Week .....First-Class Vaudeville

Merritt & Pritchard’s Moving Pictures and Illustrated Songs, which will be the attraction at the Grand for three nights and Wednesday matinee, commencing Monday, promises to be the best attraction of its kind ever seen here. The following are some of the pictures which will be shown: “The Iroquois Theater Fire, Chicago,” “The Baltimore Conflagration,” “The Eruption of Mount Pelee,” Tracked by Bloodhounds,” “The General Slocum Disaster,” “A Lynching at Cripple Creek,” “The Great Train Robbery,” “A Massacre by Indians,” etc. There are also scenes from the Russo-Japanese war and a number of humorous pictures. The whole interspersed with beautiful illustrated songs. This attraction comes here highly indorsed by the press wherever it has been produced.

There is hardly a playgoer in this city who does not remember the success that the Augustin Daly Musical Company scored here when they produced “A Country Girl” about a year ago, and all that is necessary is to mention the date when they are coming again and hundreds will flock to the box office to secure seats. They are now producing “Cingalee,” the latest London musical comedy success, which, it is claimed, surpasses “A Country Girl” in beauty and splendor. Two 60-foot baggage care are required to transport the two sets of scenry used in the piece, the mounting of which will present stage pictures which for artistic elegance have not been equaled in any previous production ever seen here. The story of “The Cingalee” concerns Nanoya, a sweet little dusky maiden, married by proxy at four to a native potentate, Boobhamba, but in love with her master, Harry Vereker, a teaplanter, with whom she has taken service to escape her fate as one of many wives. But the story and its capital working out is centered in a Banoo lawyer, Chambhuddy Ram. As this wholly delightful scamp, intensely diverting and possessed with a vivacity which never flags for an instant, he is no mere feature of an amusing piece.

His description of himself and his attainments in England (whither he has been sent to recover a certain black pearl held in veneration by the natives) as of “London, Temple Barat-law,” gives the keynote to the special humor which is to pervade the entire impersonation. He mixes up his English in a fresh way. It is no mere hashup either of “The Geisha” or “San Toy” material. It is the Banoo who has acquired a superficial ’Varsity polish to the life. And the best of it all is that he and his fun are an integral part in the story.

The little bride of four is lost. The great black pearl is missing. The great Kandy noble invokes the aid of the British representative who decrees that both shall be found and restored in 24 hours. Chambhuddy Ram, the lawyer, does both, only to transfer eventually the disappointed little Cingalee to her English lover, and incidentally to provide both himself and his arch enemy Boobhamba with an English wife. Such in brief is the excellent and plausible story worked out with rare skill and magnificent stagecraft by Mr. James T. Tanner. The sale of seats opens Tuesday morning.

Manager Bennett announces the following bill at the London Vaudeville Theater next week:

PROF. STEVEN’S ORCHESTRA.
(a) Medley, Overture Introduction, “My Martha Jane.”
(b) The Trobadour, Two Step.

WOOD AND RAY,
In “A Funny Bunch of Nonsense.”

HUBERT DEVEAU,
The Celebrated Lightning Crayon Artist.

BARR AND EVANS,
Rural Comedy Sketch.

JUNDT AND IVORA,
Comedy Novelty Entertainers.

LE ROY BENSON,
America’s Greatest Instrumentalist.

OVERTURE,
Circus Parade; Descriptive.

TRASK AND GLADDEN,
The Male Fashion Plates of Up-to-Date Vaudeville.

JENKS AND CLIFFORD,
Comedy Acrobats.

CAVANA,
World Famous Contortion Act.

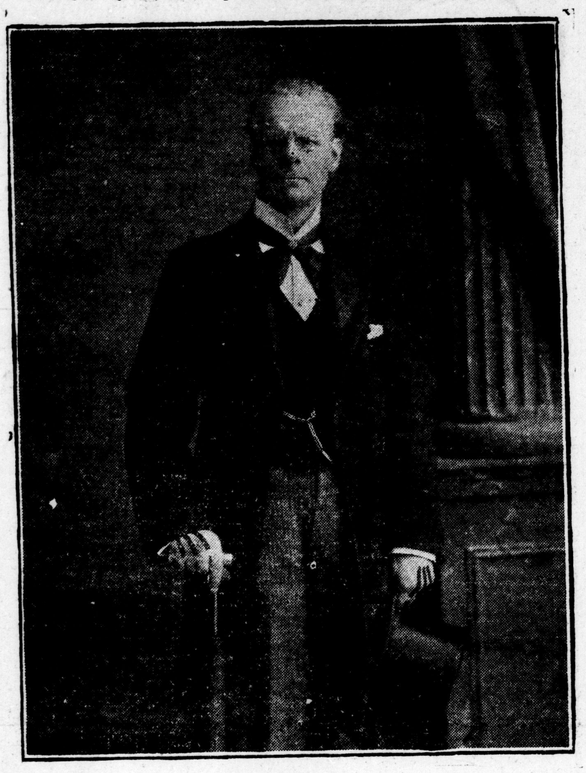
GRACIE LYON,
Up-to-Date Coon Shouter.

KINETOGRAPH.

Direct from London and New York. Mr. Edward Terry, one of England’s great actors, and his company from Terry’s Theater, will appear here at the Grand on March 6. Mr. Terry will present “Sweet Lavender,” the touching original play by Arthur Wing Pinero, which Mr. Terry has presented over 4,000 times throughout England and the colonies. In England Mr. Terry is esteemed highly, as proof of the fact that the modern actor of the best type is as far removed from the rogue and vagabond of the discourteous English statute book as the stage of today is from the remote and objectionable theater of the Restoration.

Mr. Terry’s home life at Priory Lodge is just that of any other prosperous professional man of domestic as well as artistic tastes. Four or five acres of delightful gardens, a tennis court, an orchard, a tiny poultry farm, hot house, long tall walls famous for their peach trees, and a quaintly picturesque old smoking den, hidden away in a quiet shrubbery and paneled with curious old Dutch tiles—are some of the attractions outside of the house; and within its pleasant walls there is the same air of home, made a little piquant and fascinating by the host of interesting relics of the stage and spoils of travel—for Mr. Terry is quite a globe-trotter in a modest way—gathered together during years of energetic life.

Souvenirs of the stage and of other lands divide the honors of the house in which Mr. Terry loves to pass with his wife and son and daughter the too few hours which the claims of his professional, parochial and Masonic duties permit him to call his own, and cases of books chiefly conected with the stage are found cheek by jowl with portraits of great players of the past and present; strange weapons and curiosities collected by the actor during his wanderings through Western Europe, Lapland, Poland, Russia and the Norwegian fjords, and a prominent position is given to a bill of the play of a benefit performance at the Theater Royal, Belfast, for Gustavus B. Brooke, the brave actor who went down in the London after doing his utmost to rescue the women and children on board the ill-fated ship. Mr. Terry’s name figures in the bill as the Lord Mayor of London in “Richard III.”



EDWIN TERRY,
Who Will Be Seen at the Grand on March 6.

Mr. Terry’s company from Terry’s Theater, London, includes the following: Miss Nellie Mortyne, Miss Nellie Malcolm, Miss Olive Wilton, Miss Beatrice Terry, Mr. George Howard, Mr. A. Hylton Allen, Mr. A. Cornell, Mr. Tom Lovell, Mr. Johnson, Mr. George Peoria.

IN VAUDEVILLE.

The following “pome” is respectfully dedicated to Manager Bennett, of the London Vaudeville Theater:

The monkey cuts up monkeyshines,
The kittie mews, the doggie whines,
The prima donna sings her lines,
In vaudeville, dear vaudeville;
The horse does lots of noble tricks,
A pig will count as far as six,
And everything is in a mix,
In vaudeville, dear vaudeville.

The actor acts in acts of worth,
The minstrel man makes lots of mirth,
Of coons and coon songs there’s no dearth,
In vaudeville, dear vaudeville;
The acrobat flies through the air,
The strong man hangs by one lone hair,
And art and animals are there,
In vaudeville, dear vaudeville.

There’s something doing all the time,
The tragic stunts are great, sublime,
Performers come from every clime,
In vaudeville, dear vaudeville;
And singers sing and dancers dance,
And jugglers jug and horses prance,
And everybody takes a chance,
In vaudeville, dear vaudeville.

The Washington Star says: Ezra Kendall is meting with the stony face which always confronts the man with a funny reputation when he attempts to be serious. It takes a season or two to let the public know of a change in purposes; to have the audience realize as a mass, that it is not expected to constantly gurgle and whoop in unrestrained hilarity. Once the public is educated in the matter, the chances are that it will be plain sailing for Mr. Kendall as it has been for other comedians who were at first condemned for their unbecoming seriousness. Mr. Kendall in “Weather Beaten Benson” still displays a fondness for the pun in its most distressing and virulent form. He will have to reform this before he can be taken seriously, as the poor but kind-hearted personage whose greatest joy is to take care of orphans. Some of Mr. Kendall’s admirers have been unsparing in their complaints as to his present play. They say that last season he was the “Vinegar Buyer,” and that he is now distributing the goods. But those who remember how Sol Smith Russell once sang and punned, just as Mr. Kendall has been doing, and how gently but securely he made his way into the affections of the country will hardly feel secure in regarding Mr. Kendall’s ambition as misplaced.

“A Clean Slate,” which served to introduce Miss Jessie Millward as a star in Madison Square Theater, New York, two seasons ago and incidentally to advance Drina de Wolfe toward the top of the ladder of fame, is to be revived next month. Manager Bernard Thornton has obtained the rights to the comedy and the original production and will present it with Alberta Gallatin as the star.

A movement has been started to place a memorial tablet to the late Mrs. G. H. Gilbert in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at New York.

Mrs. Gilbert was a member of this church, and the rector, Rev. Dr. W. C. Stinson, and Daniel Frohman have the matter in charge. It is planned to allow the congregation of the church and the actors of the country to subscribe toward the expense of the tablet.

“The Girl and the Moon,” a big musical comedy, will start out next month with Gertrude Vance in the title role. It is expected that this piece will run all summer at Atlantic City.

Anna Fitzhugh, seen here with the “Baroness Fiddlesticks,” has been engaged to appear in the company which will support Frank Daniels in “Sergeant Brue.” Rehearsals of this new musical comedy will begin in two weeks.

Lillian Russell underwent an operation in New York last Monday by which several slight foreign growths were removed from her throat. She has fully recovered from the operation.

Henry Irving is to be banqueted in the old English city of Bath, where he is to unveil a memorial to the old actor, James Quin, who is buried in Bath Abbey.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell, having fully recovered from her accident in Philadelphia, where she broke her kneecap, will resume her tour in “The Sorceress” on March 6, in Chicago.

When “The Squaw Man” is produced with William Faversham in the title role, Bijou Fernandez will be drafted from the cast of “Two Orphans” and assigned to a leading position in the new play.

Harry Bulger, who was injured about three weeks ago on the “Woodland” toboggan, rejoins the company in New York next week. Mr. Bulger’s right arm was broken and he was otherwise seriously injured.

Paul Arthur, seen here with Mrs. Langtry, has been engaged for one of the principal parts in “Lady Madcap,” the comic opera now running at the Prince of Wales Theater in London.

Frederick Lewis, in George C. Hazelton’s play of Edgar Allan Poe called “The Raven,” is scheduled for a New York production beginning Easter Monday.

Two hundred men and women named Temple attended the performance of “Mrs. Temple’s Telegram” at the Madison Square Theater in New York last Tuesday night.

A brace of pistols reputed to have been used by Mr. Blanchard when he acted Bob Acres, in “The Rivals” at Covent Garden Theater, London, in 1824, has been offered Tim Murphy for his forthcoming revival of the comedy. The comedian does not feel quite secure about the authenticity of the shooting irons. If the facts as claimed can be proved he will take them and consider them a lucky find, for Mr. Blanchard was one of the great Bob Acres.

Harry B. Smith has been engaged by Florenz Ziegfeld to rewrite the book of “Papa’s Wife,” a musical comedy adapted from the French, in which Anna Held starred several seasons back, and which will be used as a vehicle for that actress’ road tour which starts in New York next month. The piece will be known as “Papa’s Duchess,” a change in title having been suggested by the proposed addition of many of the best features introduced into “The Little Duchess.”

It is not generally known that William Gillette is the inventor of the theatrical device known as the “horse effect,” which is now in use in scores of different productions. In staging “Held by the Enemy,” several years ago, Mr. Gillette tried several devices to secure the effect of a galloping horse, heard first in the distance and approaching rapidly nearer. After experimenting with several devices then in use, the distinguished author-actor solved the problem in his own way by using a marble slab upon which the operator strikes with cocoanut shells. For his other plays Mr. Gillette invented many other devices of a technical nature, but patented none of them.

James Carew is this year playing the role of Sam Coast, the western villain in Maxine Elliott’s play, “Her Own Way.” He is the fifth actor to play the part, which seems to be a hoodoo role, inasmuch as every actor who preceded him resigned to accept a part in another play, which failed. But while there have been five Sam Coasts since the play was produced all the other roles are still played by the players who created them in the original production.

Throat trouble may compell Edna May to give up musical comedy entirely for straight comedy. An operation will be performed shortly.

David Belasco has obtained the dramatic rights of the novel, “The Garden of Allah,” and from this story will write a play, probably for Blanche Bates’ use next season. The novel is from the pen of Robert Hitchins, who wrote “Business is Business” and “Felix,” and tells of the adventures of an English woman in Algiers.

In New York Theaters; Forbes-Robertson There

Special Letter to The London Advertiser.

Leander Richardson Says “Love and Man” Will Not Create Sensation.

New York, Feb. 25.—Forbes Robertson’s new play by Henry V. Esmond, called “Love and the Man,” will attract some attention during its stay at the Knickerbocker Theater, although it will scarcely awaken intense enthusiasm. It may be lightly described as a “nearly” drama, in which there is something lacking that prevents it from hitting the mark squarely and fairly. Or perhaps the deficiency is in the actor, for Mr. Robertson, although a fine artist in the technical sense, does not possess the power to stir his audience emotionally. He is a superior machine, highly polished and running with the utmost smoothness, but he does not convey the impression of blood and warmth. Men and women may admire him for the perfection of his technique, but he cannot make them cry or cause their pulsation to quicken responsively to his acting. “Love and the Man” tells the story of a young fellow who at first sympathizes and then falls in love with the wife of an English nobleman. She is an American girl, ill-treated by her husband, and the affection which springs up between her and her illicit suitor leads to serious but wholly natural results. The theme is not new, but it is handled with some effectiveness by Mr Esmond, who is too experienced a dramatic constructionist to make grave errors in putting a story together for stage uses. Mr. Robertson’s present tour is under the direction of Klaw & Erlanger and he is supported by a generally excellent company of English players.

Miss Grace George, whose charming personality is quite familiar to New Yorkers by reason of her numerous appearances upon the stage in this city, has achieved a striking and unmixed success at the Savoy Theater in “Abigail,” a comedy-drama of strong and varied interests, written by Kellett Chalmers, an author hitherto unknown here. It may be said at the outset that Mr. Chalmers shows surprising ability, and that his first work indicates his fitness for an important place in the profession of play writing. The heroine of “Abigail” is a young miss from New England, who comes to New York to seek her fortune and finds herself in a boarding house in the Bohemian quarter of the town, where she becomes acquainted with numerous persons typical of the free and easy life of that section. There is much that is merry and diverting and much more that appeals to the sentimental side of human nature, and several of the characters introduced are both new and refreshing additions to the theater. The role assumed by Miss George runs the gamut from light-hearted frivolity to pathos and tenderness of the truest sort, and all this is interpreted with rare artistic touch. Miss George’s fragile beauty lends itself admirably to the requirements of her part and she plays her part with a naturalness that is very convincing. She is assisted by one of the most evenly balanced and capable companies ever put together for such a purpose, embracing such players as Joseph Wheelock, jun., Arthur Forrest, Annie Wood, Mrs. Hone, Selene Johnson and others widely known. Miss George’s engagement will probably last until late in the spring.

Augustus Thomas’ dramatization of the Gibson Pictures under the title “The Education of Mr. Pipp,” has been placed on view at the Liberty Theater, with results that are apparently satisfactory in all particulars. The author has shown considerable ingenuity in evolving an interesting and humorous story from the mere suggestions provided by the artist. Indeed, his work is at times really brilliant, and there is no point at which it actually becomes dull. The “Mr. Pipp” piece will undoubtedly serve its purpose of providing amusement of the healthful and desirable kind and it will, in all likelihood, prove a profitable investment for its owners, the Messrs. D. V. Arthur and Kirke LaShelle. The leading character affords excellent opportunities for the best abilities of an excellent actor, Digby Bell, who has not been seen in New York for a long time and who is welcomed back with an earnestness amply proving the favor in which he is regarded. Others worthy of mention are Kate Denin Wilson and the Misses Marian Draughn and Janet Beecher.

“Who Goes There?” a new farce evidently culled from the French by H. A. DuSouchet, is on view at the Princess Theater, with Walter E. Perkins in the foremost character. Perkins made a name here some years ago in DuSouchet’s first piece, called “My Friend from India,” so that there is a logical reason for his reuniting with this author. But DuSouchet is not a repeater and the work he accomplished in the framing of “My Friend from India” is not apparent in “Who Goes There?” which is of the lightweight variety. The plot has a military background, which is not at all of interest in this country, and relates to a triple elopement of young lieutenants and their sweethearts. It is lacking in novelty, its movement is forced, and its dialogue is stolid. All in all, there doesn’t seem much of a future for “Who Goes There?” in spite of the excellent acting of Mr. Perkins, a clever and resourceful comedian.

Arnold Daly has abandoned for the time being all thought of making a new production at the Garrick Theater. This course has been rendered necessary by the ever-advancing prosperity of Bernard Shaw’s “You Never Can Tell,” which is pretty nearly, if not quite, the comedy hit of the season. It is extremely doubtful if a change of bill at this house will be even remotely considered between now and the end of the amusement term.

Lew Dockstader came to town on Sunday morning and left again at night to rejoin his minstrel company. “I am exceedingly well pleased,” he said, “with the result of my present tour. At Denver for eleven performances the orchestra remained on the stage, and in Texas, where we played six one-night stands to enormous attendance, it required five special trains to make the ‘jumps’ on time. In Memphis and New Orleans we had colossal receipts and in ten one-night towns from New Orleans to Norfolk we turned people away everywhere in spite of the unparalleled cold spell. It cost us $1,500 in railroad fares for our run from Norfolk to Boston, but even that didn’t make a dent in he week’s profits. After we play in Baltimore we shall return to New York for several weeks in and around this city.”

E. S. Williard does not believe in making speeches before the curtain during the progress of any of his performances. Last Monday night, and again on Thursday evening, upon which occasion he revived “The Middleman” and “The Professor’s Love Story,” the audiences applauded him with extraordinary fervor for at least a quarter of an hour at a stretch, with the manifest desire of inducing him to address them, but he did not respond. This was not intended as a discourtesy upon Mr. Willard’s part, but was simply the desre of an artst to do nothing that might dispel the illusion of his impersonation.

“The ticket speculators,” said one of that fraternity yesterday “are making more money out of David Warfield’s engagement in ‘The Music Master’ at the Bijou, than out of any other entertainment in town. Mrs. Carter is almost equally profitable to us, and, in fact, is turning people away from the Belasco Theater.” Some managers like to have the speculators in front of their doors, for their presence indicates the largest measure of success.

The forthcoming engagement of Miss Ellis Jeffreys at the New Amsterdam Theater will be confined to a fortnight, owing to the fact that the time of this establishment is fully booked for the rest of the season. There is widespread interest in Miss Jefirey’s appearance by reason of the commendatory reports which have preceded her from London. The advance sale is already very large.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.



A Pretty Oriental Scene in the First Act of “The Cingalee,” at the Grand Friday and Saturday Next.

Chas. Hawtrey’s Opinion of Famous David Garrick

Thinks Him the Greatest English Comedian and Tragedian—An Interesting Story.

The following interesting story of the life of David Garrick, the famous English actor, is from the pen of Chas. Hawtrey, the well known actor:

“I am aware that some student of dramatic history will claim that David Garrick was surpassed in tragedy by at least Betterton and Edmund Kean, but we read of none that has equaled him in his wide range as comedian and tragedian. Undoubtedly this was the thought of that great artist, Sir Joshua Reynolds, when he painted Garrick between the figures of Thalia and Melpomene. It is noteworthy that this breadth of talent was exemplified in his giving two farewell performances on successive nights, the first in “King Lear,” the second as Don Felix in “The Wonder.” No other English actor ever received such homage from French players, who as a rule affected to despise English plays and actors and to regard Shakespeare as coarse, brutal and inartistic. In his brief memoirs Austin Dobson wrote: “Garrick was welcomed in Paris by all the world and the flower of the French stage. Preville copied him; Clairon took lessons from him; he captivated Marmontel; he appeased even the captious and cynical Grimm. From France he passed to Italy, and at Naples received fresh ovations.”

David Garrick was born at Lichfield in 1716. His father was an officer in the English army and his mother a daughter of a clergyman. He was educated first at the local grammar school and later at Edil by no less famous an instructor than Samuel Johnson. The friendship between master and scholar lasted as long as their joint lives, and though Johnson is known to have at times accused Garrick of meanness and ingratitude, he would never allow anyone else to decry Garrick’s abilities or character. Garrick showed his feeling for Johnson by producing his tragedy, “Irene,” and running it for nine nights, although it was seen from the first to be hopeless and uninteresting. It is recorded that Garrick and Johnson tramped to London, and arrived, as Johnson said: “I, with twopence halfpenny in my pocket, and thou, Davy, with three half-pence in thine.” But this was probably one of those exaggerations which the ponderous lexicographer affected. Garrick’s parents seem to have been comfortably off, and at the death of an uncle he inherited £1,000, which he invested in a wine business. This did not prove successful, and we learn of the appearance on Oct. 19, 1741, at an obscure theater called Goodman’s Fields of “a gentleman who has never appeared on any stage.” The gentleman was David Garrick—and the play selected was “Richard III.”

It was not true that this was his first appearance. He had played for some months under an assumed name, with a small traveling company, and as a boy of 11 had organized a company of his playmates that attempted standard plays. Garrick’s success was instantaneous, the most marked characteristic of his acting being its absolute naturalness as opposed to the almost chanting delivery of tragic lines that had become a stage tradition. In a week all fashionable London was flocking to the little theater, and the great patent houses, Drury Lane and Covent Garden, were deserted. Garrick remained only one season at Goodman’s Fields, and on May 11, 1742, made his initial bow to a Drury Lane audience. Success followed success, and the salary of the actor who had begun at £1 a night rose to such figures that he was soon able to buy an interest in the management, which he retained until his retirement in June, 1776. He died Jan. 20, 1779, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, with a duke and earls for his pallbearers, and this at a time when there was so much prejudice against the poor player!

David Garrick, like Barton Booth, Edmund Kean and Edwin Booth, had to contend when playing tragedy with the fact that his stature was small. His grace of figure and movement—he excelled in fencing and dancing—is said to have been so great as to render this deficiency scarcely noticeable. His voice is reported to have been almost marvelously beautiful, and most of us are familiar with one or other of the numerous copies of his many portraits. Besides the Reynolds painting there are others by Hogarth, Gainsborough, Angelica Kauffman, Zoppany and Pine. That by the last named is in the British national gallery. All contrive to show the wonderfully brillant dark eyes, the mobile features and the look of alert and eager intellect that his contemporaries have described. When the poet Pope saw Garrick during his first season at Goodman’s Fields he said prophetically: “That man never had an equal and will never have a rival.”

As a companion Garrick is said to have been delightful, and he drew about him the best and cleverest of London society. The famous Horace Walpole, who was a somewhat captious critic of Garrick’s acting, wrote: “I dined today at Garrick’s. There was the Duke of Grafton. Lord and Lady Rochford, Lady Holdernesse, the crooked Mostyn and Dalrew, the Spanish minister—two regents of which one is lord chambelain, the other groom of the stole, and the wife of a secretary of state—this being sur un assez bon ton for a player.”

Garrick spoke French fluently and Italian and Spanish fairly well, and under Johnson he was thoroughly grounded in the classics. He wrote and adapted several comedies, and was extremely felicitous in the composition of prologues, epilogues and occasional poems. He mangled many of Shakespeare’s plays, but it is also to his credit that he cut away many of the excrescences and perversions that had grown up around the text of “Macbeth” and “Lear.” He was generous to his rivals, and wrote the following epitaph for one of these, Quinn. Although the first line is often quoted few people know its source:

“That tongue which set the table in a roar,
And charmed the public ear, is heard no more,
Closed are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,
Which spake, before the tongue, what Shakespeare writ,
Cold is that hand, that living was stretched forth,
At friendship’s call, to succor modest worth,
Here lies James Quinn. Deign reader to be taught,
Whate’er thy force of body, strength of thought,
In Nature’s happy mold however cast,
To this complexion thou must come at last!”

In the earlier years of his Drury Lane successes Garrick maintained an open liaison with the famous Peg Woffington, but in 1729 he married a dancer named Eva Maria Violette, and the union was particularly happy. She survived him many years, living till 1822. She is said to have taken a great fancy to Edmund Kean and to have greatly encouraged him in his work, although she was an outspoken critic. It is related that she said to him after a performance: “Edmund, you can’t play Abel Drugger.” To which he replied: “Madam, I know it.”

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Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Not a single member of the historic house of de Rohan attended the funeral of Princess Benjamin de Rohan, who died the other day at Paris. This was thoroughly in keeping with the treatment which she received at the hands of her husband's relatives during her lifetime. It was only a few months before his death, after having been married to him for years, that she secured mention of her union to him in the Almanac de Gotha. Her husband, Prince Benjamin de Rohan, an enormous, fat man, who by reason of his bulk used to be known at Vienna by the name of "Baby" Rohan, spent some time in America, after being forced to leave Austria and to expatriate himself on account of financial irregularities. He soon exhausted the money which he had on his arrival there and drifted down lower and lower, until, in a state of utter destitution, he finally found employment in New York as waiter in a Second avenue restaurant.

There he was fortunate enough to discover among his fellow-waiters a peasant lad, born on the great Bohemian estates of the de Rohan family, and who considered it a privilege to be permitted to act as a henchman to a scion of his seignorial house. "Baby" Rohan, in fact, lived for a time on this poor fellow's earnings after having been dismissed from his employment as waiter for laziness and incompetency, and it was only when he was finally recognized in New York by some former Austrian friends, who notified his family of his condition, that money was sent to him and an allowance assured to him as long as he undertook to make no attempt to return to Austria. He thereupon made his way to Paris and married the lady who has just gone to her grave so unmourned.

She was very much his senior, is understood to have been a foundling, and to have obtained her great wealth partly by marriage to the millionaire manufacturer of a fertilizer, who left her a widow, and partly from a Count de Moncombele, who, according to her story, had adopted her as a young girl. At any rate, there was a considerable mystery about the source of her wealth and concerning her origin, and it was owing to this that she was received nowhere and played no role whatsoever in society.

When she married Prince Rohan she knew what she was about, settled on him $10,000 a year, and gave him to understand that under no circumstances whatsoever would he be permitted to exceed that amount. The result was that he got into debt, became involved in financial straits almost as unsavory as those which had forced him to leave Austria, and on one occasion was arrested on a charge of defrauding a picture dealer by obtaining two paintings under the pretense of showing them to a rich friend and, having sold them, pocketing the money. It was not until prison stared him in the face that his wife came to his rescue and settled the matter by paying the picture dealer, and it was only then, and not until then, that she obtained the mention of her name as Prince Benjamin's wife in the Almanac de Gotha.

That Andrew Graham Murray should be willing to resign his seat in the cabinet as secretary for Scotland for a seat on the bench is due to the fact that whereas his cabinet office carries with it a salary of $10,000 a year and is merely temporary, since it ceases with the existence of the present Balfour Administration, the judgeship is for life, with emoluments amounting to $30,000 a year. It is an office which is the Scotch equivalent of that of lord chief justice of England, and bears the title of Lord Justice-General and Lord President of the whole court of session of Scotland. And it usually carries with it a peerage, as in the present instance, King Edward having already notified Andrew Graham Murray of his intentions of raising him to a seat in the House of Lords.

Andrew Graham Murray is married to a sister of Mrs. George Keppel, and is a son of the late Thomas Graham Murray, who is senior partner of the great Edinburgh firm of lawyers known as Tods, Murray & Jamieson. The family hails from Perthshire, and the new peer was educated at Harrow and Cambridge, was the champion racquet player at Harrow, and played in his college eleven at the university. He has been engaged in almost every case of importance in the Scotch courts during the last twenty years, has sat in parliament, stands particularly high in the favor of the Prince of Wales, and has a beautiful place in Perthshire known as Stenton, near Dunkeld, on the most picturesque portions of the Tay, and nearly opposite Murthly castle. His eldest son is married to the handsome daughter of Sir David Baird, of Newbyth.

The new Earl of Kenmare, having married the Hon. Elizabeth Baring, is brother-in-law of the Hon. Hugo Baring, representative in America of the famous English banking house that bears his name, and makes his home in New York. Another sister of the new Countess of Kenmare is the daughter of the late Pierre Lorillard, who, after the dissolution of her marriage with T. Suffern Tailer, of New York, became the wife of Cecil Baring, next heir to the earldom of his eldest brother, Lord Revelstoke. Lady Kenmare is tall and graceful, perhaps more pleasant looking than beautiful. She cares more for the country than for London, and has until now made her home at her Killarney house in Ireland. Her great interest in life seems to be the furtherance of Irish industry, and she has established a furniture factory in Kerry, which is successful, and where beautiful and artistic articles are designed and executed.

Her husband, Lord Kenmare, until now has filled the office of master of the horse to the Viceroy of Ireland, and distinguished himself at the time of the collapse of the house of Baring, some ten or fifteen years ago, by coming forward voluntarily and surrendering to the liquidators the entire amount of his wife's large dowry, an action all the more creditable in view of the fact that he was not a rich man. As everyone knows, the liquidation, though it took a number of years, eventually resulted in the payment of all the obligations of the firm with the assets, so that Lord and Lady Kenmare eventually received their money back, which does not, however, in any way diminish the merit of the sacrifice which they had offered to make for the sake of the name of Baring.

Killarney House is a singularly beautiful place of relatively modern construction, looking on to the exquisite Lake of Killarney, and being the reproduction in red brick of an old Elizabethan mansion. Its feature perhaps is the private chapel of the late Lord Kenmare's wife, a convert to the Roman Catholic Church. She had determined that this chapel should be perfect of its kind, and of exquisite proportions, with an altar of transparent onyx, the walls inlaid with Italian paintings, its silver candlesticks incrusted with coral, and its rare old vestments, it is certainly a gem of ecclesiastical art. Another feature of the house is the beauty of the door handles, the majority of which are formed of richly chased and wonderfully enameled watch cases, while the great dining-room is tapestried with old Spanish embossed leather. In fact, the late Lord Kenmare seriously crippled his resources in building Killarney House. Although the latter is modern, yet the gardens are old, the grand yew hedge surrounding the old bowling green being the finest in Ireland or Great Britain, and having been often vaunted by poets. Indeed, the lands have been in the possession of the Browne family, of which Lord Kenmare is the head, since the days of Queen Elizabeth. Under her father, HenryVIII., the Brownes had their seat at Totteridge in Herefordshire, and at Croft, in Lincolnshire. But in 1583 Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir Valentine Browne surveyor of escheated lands in Ireland. Five years later he purchased from Donald, Earl of Glencare, lands and manors in the Counties of Kerry and Cork, and obtained from Queen Elizabeth, who was fond of him, a grant of all the estates of Lord Glencare, on the latter dying without issue. For a time all these great landed possessions of the Brownes were confiscated, owing to their loyalty to King James II. and to the Stuart, that is to say, the Jacobite cause, and it was not until the end of the eighteenth century that the peerages which they now hold—namely, the Earldom and the Barony of Kenmare and the Viscounty of Castlerosse—were confirmed to them by King George III.

The late Lord Kenmare was a handsome and stately man, who, as lord chamberlain, assisted in the presentation of many American women to the late Queen Victoria, and of many American men to King Edward, when Prince of Wales, at the St. James' Palace levees. His son and heir has inherited his good looks, though, according to all accounts, these have been impaired by a bad accident with which he met while out hunting the other day, when he was not only thrown but kicked in the face.

Lloyd's, the underwriters in London, are the authority for the assertion that the life of Emperor Nicholas was insured not long ago for a period of twelve months at ten times the usual rate. This was some weeks after the appointment of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky to the post of minister of the interior, and when a widespread impression prevailed in Russia and abroad that the inauguration of liberal reforms and of a more popular form of government were at hand. Lloyd's likewise are the authority for the statement that a large number underwriters, indeed the majority of them, declined to insure the Czar's life, and in their remarks about the matter convey the impression that the recent attempt upon the Czar's life on the occasion of the blessing of the waters of the Neva and the disturbances at St. Petersburg and throughout the empire render any further insurance of Nicholas out of the question. The Russian Emperor is not the only person who insures his life. Risks on the latter are likewise taken out as a matter of speculation by people who have never set eyes on him and who have no connection with him, official or otherwise. This can be done in England, not in the form of ordinary life insurance, but by treating the Emperor as if he were, say, for instance, a ship. It was done extensively in the case of King Edward's life for the few months preceding and following his coronation by business people who had contracted for the construction of stands, etc., to view the coronation ceremonies, and who were anxious to insure themselves against the loss that would have resulted from the death of the monarch. In that instance the King's life was underwritten at a rate calculated on the basis of an ordinary insurance policy, with an additional premium to cover the special risk. The wisdom of the precautions in question became apparent when two days before the date fixed for the coronation the King became so ill that his life was despaired of. Had he succumbed to the operation which he then underwent at the hands of Sir Frederick Treves, large sums would have changed hands, and those who had taken out risks on his life, either for the purpose of protecting their business ventures or merely as a matter of speculation, would have benefited largely. But his recovery not only proved a disappointment to the latter, but a loss to the former, as no one had thought of securing insurance against his illness.

Three notable names appear as directors on the prospectus of a new South African gold mine company, which has just been launched in London, and in which a considerable amount of French capital is embarked. One of the names is that of Gen. Sir Stanley Clarke, the senior equerry of King Edward, and one of the oldest and most trusted members of his household, who for many years filled the office of private secretary to Queen Alexandra. Another is "Count" Jacques de Warn, whose title was conferred upon him the other day not by any reigning sovereign, but by the French pretender, the Duke of Orleans, in recognition of the services of his wife, the former Marquise Hervey de St. Denis, to the royalist cause, into which she has brought many of the new rich. She is a daughter of the late Baron Ward, who started life as a Yorkshire stable boy, and rose to be a baron and prime minister of the Duchy of Lucca.

The president of the company is the Duc de Luynes, who is honorary chief of the household of the Duke of Orleans, and who lost his father on the battlefield of Patay in the war of 1870. The origin of the De Luynes family is Florentine, and his house owns no less than four ducal titles, while he became by his marriage a brother-in-law of the Duc d'Uzes, who, if there were a court and a peerage, would be premier peer of France. Duke Duc de Luynes, though he owns the magnificent Chateau of Dampierre, is not reputed rich.

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What to eat and when to eat it probably occupies more general attention now than at any previous time in the history of the world. The reason is that owing to bad teeth and disordered digestive apparatus nearly everybody has some stage of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. People generally will therefore be interested to know that there are thousands of people in Canada who once faced a hearty dinner with fear and trembling, who now eat what they like, when they like, and enjoy it too. They have used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

One of those is Mr. R. A. Barton, of 22 Tyndall avenue, Toronto, well known in Queen City business circles. "Yes," Mr. Barton says, "there was a time when I was afraid to eat many things that would have suited my taste. Now I can eat whatever is set before me, asking no questions. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets did it after all the doctors I consulted had failed. It took perhaps a dozen boxes to fix up my stomach, but it's all right now. If you're troubled that way try Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets."

CHARACTER CLEARLY SEEN IN THE HAND

A MORE RELIABLE INDEX THAN THE COUNTENANCE.

The handshake of some people makes you think of accident and sudden death. Contrast this ill-boding hand with the quick, skillful, quiet hand of a nurse whom I remember with affection because she took the best care of my teacher. I have clasped the hands of some rich people that spin not and toil not, and yet are not beautiful. Beneath their soft, smooth roundness what a chaos of undeveloped character!

All this is my private science of palmistry, and when I tell your fortune it is by no mysterious intuition or gypsy witchcraft, but by natural, explicable recognition of the embossed character in your hand. Not only is the hand as easy to recognize as the face, but it reveals its secrets more openly and unconsciously. People control their countenances, but the hand is under no such restraint. It relaxes and becomes listless when the spirit is low and dejected; the muscles tighten when the mind is excited or the heart glad, and permanent qualities stand written on it all the time.

As there are many beauties of the face, so the beauties of the hand are many. Touch has its ecstasies. The hands of people of strong individuality and sensitiveness are wonderfully mobile. In a glance of their finger tips they express many shades of thought. Now and again I touch a fine, graceful, supple-wristed hand which spells with the same beauty and distinction that you must see in the handwriting of some highly-educated people. I wish you could see how prettily little children spell in my hand. They are will flowers of humanity, and their finger motions wild flowers of speech.

In all my experiences and thoughts I am conscious of a hand. Whatever touches me, whatever thrills me, is as a hand that touches me in the dark, and that touch is my reality. You might as well say that a sight which makes you glad, or a blow which brings the stinging tears to your eyes, is unreal as to say that those impressions are unreal which I have accumulated by means of touch. The delicate tremble of a butterfly's wings in my hand, the soft petals of violets curling in the cool folds of their leaves or lifting sweetly out of the meadow grass, the clear, firm outline of face and limb, the smooth arch of a horse's neck and the velvety touch of his nose—all these, and a thousand resultant combinations, which take shape in my mind, constitute my world.

Look where we will, we find the hand in time and history, working, building, inventing, bringing civilization out of barbarism. The hand symbolizes power and the excellence of work. The mechanic's hand, that minister of elemental forces, the hand that hews, saws, cuts, builds, is useful in the world equally with the delicate hand that paints the wild flower or molds a Grecian urn, or the hand of a statesman that writes a law. The eye cannot say to the hand, "I have no need of thee." Blessed be the hand! Thrice blessed be the hands that work!—The Century.

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NUMBER OF HEBREWS ENGAGED IN FARMING

THOUGH THE NATION LOST ITS AGRICULTURAL LIFE.

Although many centuries have passed since the Jews, as a nation, lost Palestine, and with it their agricultural life, still the lapse of so many years has not entirely eradicated from the Jewish mind the desire for tilling the soil. To that large majority of people who are accustomed to consider the industrial trades and mercantile pursuits as the only activities for the Hebrews of this country, it may come as a surprise to learn that there are at present in the United States over 2,000 Jewish farmers, men with families, representing more than 10,000 persons, who are profitably engaged in tilling the soil.

This fact was brought out by Cyrus L. Sulzberger, president of the Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society, in a recent lecture before the students of the Jewish Theological Seminary on "Agricultural and Removal Work." This lecture was the third in a course on practical philanthropy arranged for the students in order to acquaint them with the various kinds of communal work, which will come within their province when they have been graduated as rabbis and have become leaders in congregational life.

Prior to the formation of the Jewish Agricultural and Aid Society five years ago the work it is now doing was done by the trustees of the Baron de Hirsch Fund. The object of the society is to relieve the congestion in the Jewish quarters of large cities, particularly New York and Chicago, toward which cities Jewish immigration is mainly directed.

Two methods are being tried by the organization to accomplish its object; one is, to encourage, by means of subsidies, various industries in country towns; and the other is to get the immigrants to take up farming for their livelihood. The second has thus far proved the more successful of the two. Loans are made to farmers and to prospective farmers. The matter is a purely business proposition, and the society requires the amounts loaned to be repaid in installments together with interest at 4 per cent—a low rate in comparision to the 12 per cent charged to farmers in the northwestern part of the country. There is no hint of charity, nor is there any pauperization of the society's beneficiaries. In the vast majority of cases money is loaned only to those who have already saved a few hundred dollars, which, together with the sum loaned by the society, they will spend in buying a farm. Once having acquired the farm, they will stick to it and make it profitable, particularly since they feel that their own savings are bound up in the project.

Three hundred and thirty-four Jewish farmers, representing 1,963 persons all told, have taken up some of the "abandoned" farms of New England, and through sheer pluck, persistence, and industry have made them profitable. Naturally, these farms are at some distance from each other; nevertheless, the religious life is not neglected, and neighboring farmers regularly meet at the house of one of their number to hold services.

The society has helped very many families to settle on farms in small towns all over the country, and during the few years of its existence it has made loans to the amount of $267,000, the average single loan being $500. Thus far there has been paid back $58,000, and $18,000 interest. During the last year 150 loans were made.

The new project of the Agricultural and Aid Society is the establishing of so-called "farming factories." The organization has bought a large farm in Long Island, where houses are being erected, and men who desire to do farm work will be taught the practical side of the work and paid days' wages for their labor. When they have learned enough to be able to handle all the necessary implements and to be good practical farmers, the society will loan them money enough, on the usual condition, to buy farms of their own. A similar plan has been begun in Wisconsin by the Milwaukee Agricultural and Aid Society there.

The work that is being done by the Industrial Removal Society is similar. It sends newly-arrived Jewish immigrants to one of the cities where there is a Jewish community. Here the salaried agent of the committee proceeds to find employment for the new arrivals in any one of a number of industries. In the short time of the society's existence it has sent 16,000 Jews from New York, distributing them to every state in the Union, with the exception of Nevada, and very few of them have ever returned.—New York Post.

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"We find the instrument well made, the action good, with the latest improvements in bracing, and everything suggestive of durability. It is well strung and has a clear, clean tone which is very pleasing. You are at liberty to send us two more instruments at your earliest convenience."

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CANADA'S DEFENCE.

John Bull—H'i thought the "Pup" would be true to his breeding. 'E's made a good start!—Toronto News.

A School for Spiders.

"This is my spiders' school," said the young woman, and with a little stick she brushed a few webs from the wall. "Not much to look at it, is it. Only a dozen rows of wine bottles, a great many spiders and a great many webs. I make, nevertheless, a little money out of the school.

"Spiders' webs are in demand among surgeons and among the makers of certain astronomical instruments, the surgeons using them to stop hemorrhages with, and the instrument makers using them on certain very delicate instruments — instruments wherein, strange to say, a human hair would not take their place, because a hair is neither fine enough nor durable enough to serve the required purpose.

"Besides selling the webs, I also sell the spiders. A corrupt class of wine dealers buy the spiders. These men put them among bottles of new wine. I train the spiders to weave on bottles only—I tear down webs woven on anywhere else—and it is amazing how quickly these well-schooled pupils of mine will cover a case of port or claret with cobwebs, giving to the wine an appearance of great age.

"Six spiders in a week will add two years to the aspect of a dozen bottles of wine. Hence you will readily see how valuable the ugly little creatures are to wine merchants of a certain type."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Animal Pyschology.

We so habitually impute thought to animals that we come unconsciously to look upon them as possessing this power. Thus the dog seems to think about his dinner when prompted by hunger, or about his home and his master when separated from them. The bird seems to think about its mate, its nest, its young, its enemies. The fox seems to think about the hound that it hears baying upon its track and tries to elude it; the beaver seems to think about its dam, the muskrat about its house in the fall, the woodpecker about the cell in the cozy limb which it will need as a lodgingplace in the winter. That is, all these creatures act as if they thought. We know that under similar conditions we think, and therefore we impute thought to them. But of mental images, concepts, processes like our own, they probably have none. Innate or inherited impulse, which we call instinct, and outward stimuli, explain most of the actions of the animals.—Harper's Magazine.

MUCH DISTRESS and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and be convinced.

The Japanese began the study of modern warfare forty years ago. Ten Samurai, detailed for the purpose by the Government, got instruction from the officers of a British regiment then stationed at Yokohama, and proceeded to work out tactical problems with litspread out on the floor.

SUCCESS IN LIFE DEPENDS ON BRAIN AND NERVE ENERGY!

Nothing Assists a Man to "Win Out" Like Keeping Up the Vigor of Mind and Body with Ferrozone.

The brain and nerves as much as any tissues of the body require daily recruiting. The hurry and worry of modern life means a tremendous expenditure of brain matter which often is not made good. Hasty meals, no period of rest for digestion, society engagements or renewed business activity at night soon drain away that reserve of nerve force that distinguishes between health and debility.

What are you doing to preserve your nerve vitality? A little assistance with Ferrozone will prove an enormous benefit because the component parts of this great tonic supply just what the exhausted nerve cells lack. Ferrozone not only stimulates the nerves, but builds them up by furnishing an ample supply of nutrition. The ideal medicine for nervous, over-strained, hard-working people is Ferrozone. By its use hosts of well-known people have been restored to health like Mrs. E. D. Emmerson, of Centerville, who says:

"I am glad to think that there is at least one honest remedy for nervous people. No one can imagine what I suffered with my nerves, and I sometimes wonder at the number of useless prescriptions and medicines I took. But Ferrozone acted differently from all the rest. It built up my system and gradually the irritability left my nerves and I got well. Ferrozone cured me by removing the cause of my troubles by giving me enough additional strength to overthrow the attack of nervousness. I can recommend Ferrozone strongly."

Try Ferrozone. It completely rebuilds the nervous system and establishes a healthy condition throughout the entire body.

Don't let any greedy dealer make you think there is anything so good as Ferrozone. It alone can cure permanently. Insist on having nothing but Ferrozone. Price 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2 50, at all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., or Kingston, Ont.

FLESH BUILDER

The liver of the cod fish produces oil that is a wonderful flesh builder. No fat or oil can compare with it in that respect. To get the best out of it, it must be emulsified and made like cream. In Scott's Emulsion it is prepared in the best possible form to produce the best possible results. Thirty years have proven this.

We'll send you a sample free.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ont



"'The Millionaire Baby' is more fascinating than any of Anna Katharine Green's former productions. It stamps her the greatest detective story writer of America."
—*Buffalo Times*

"'The Millionaire Baby' is so purely feminine that it will make a strong appeal to every mother's heart."—*New York Press*

"We shall have our opinion of the reader if he is not very much obliged to Anna Katharine Green for 'The Millionaire Baby.'"—*New York Sun*

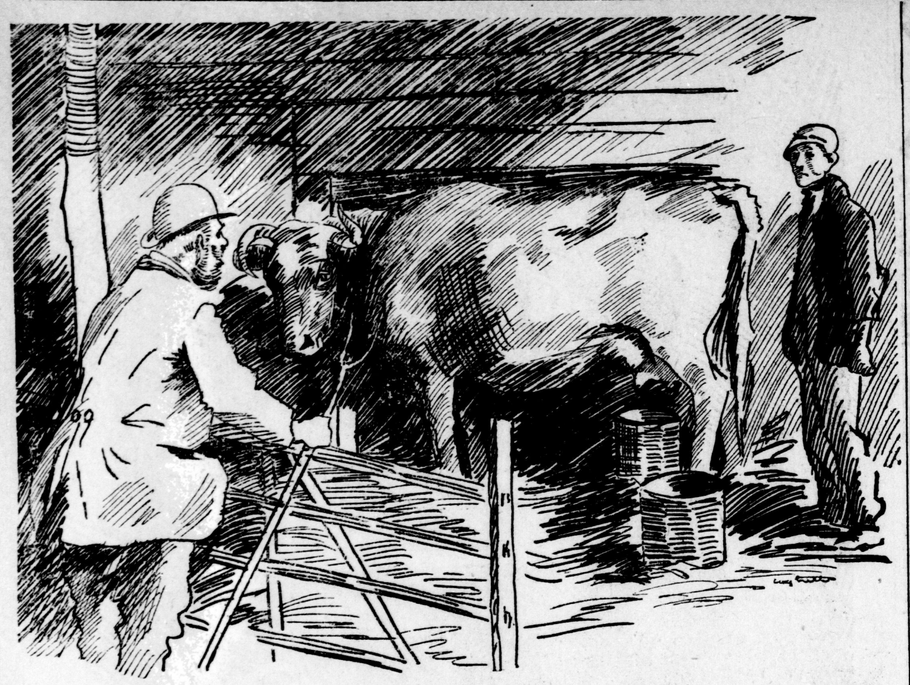
"In 'The Millionaire Baby' Anna Katharine Green again proves herself queen of her particular field; it is truly marvelous."—*Philadelphia Item*

The MILLIONAIRE BABY

By ANNA KATHARINE GREEN, Author of "The Filigree Ball"

At All Booksellers — THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY, Publishers

McLEOD & ALLEN, Toronto. | Canadian Prices: Cloth, $1.25; Paper, 75c



"BACK TO THE LAND."

Old Farmer Worsell (who is experimenting with unemployed from London).—Now then, young feller, 'ow long are you goin' to be with that 'ere milk?

Young Feller—I caun't 'elp it, guv'nor. I bin watchin' 'er 'arf an hour, and she ain't laid any yit!

Worry wont cure a cough. When you find a cough holding on—when everything else has failed—try

Shiloh's Consumption Cure The Lung Tonic

It is guaranteed to cure. If it doesn't, we'll refund your money.

Prices: 25c. 50c. $1. S. C. WELLS & Co. LeRoy, N.Y., Toronto, Can.

Dyeing with Soap!

Maypole Soap is the Household Dye that washes and dyes with one operation. Used almost exclusively in England. Yields fast, brilliant colors. Dyes to any shade. No streaks. And above all—*CLEANLY, SAFE, SURE.*

Maypole Soap Made in England Sold Everywhere

10c. for Colors—15c. for Black.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

will positively cure deep-seated COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP.

A 25c. Bottle for a Simple Cold.
A 50c. Bottle for a Heavy Cold.
A $1.00 Bottle for a Deep-seated Cough.
Sold by all Druggists.

Japanese Self-Restraint.

One of the characteristics of the Japanese is their self-restraint in times of national difficulty or trouble. At the present time, for instance, there is little to show visitors to Japan that it is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with a strong western power. Occasionally there are bursts of restrained national jubilation, when the Japanese army and navy obtain any signal victory; but affairs are carried on very quietly and systematically. For instance, the publication of official reports on the different departments of administration is not interrupted; in fact, more complete information than ever is given with regard to all that is being done. The official reports of the Japanese Government are models of arrangement and completeness, and amid all the publications which are appearing about Japan they contain the most trustworthy information about the most trustworthy information about the national progress.—Engineering, London, England.

TO A MAN FOR WHOM EVENTS HAVE GONE WRONG.

By Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

THOUGH THE EARTH BE REMOVED AND THOUGH THE MOUNTAINS BE CARRIED INTO THE MIDST OF THE SEA, YET WILL I NOT FEAR.

HOPE THOU IN GOD FOR HE SHALL YET SAVE THEE.

Our city holds a few people who seem chosen to good fortune. Health, money, a troop of friends, offices, position, all are theirs. One misfortune alone happens to them—when Christmas comes they know of nothing that they do not already possess. Others there are chosen to adversity and trouble. Their health is insecure, they are poor, obscure, neglected, and all the storms of life beat in upon them. In an unfriendly mood Fate seems to have emptied upon them a quiver full of arrows and each barb is tipped in fire or poison. One of these men, over whom troubles have swept in sheeted storms, has just written me. At the hour when he expected success and ease everything has been swept away. "At the beginning of old age I find myself where I stood in my youth—at the foot of the ladder. Then $500 a year was enough, but not now, after these years of affluence. I cannot adjust myself to the change from the position of employer to that of clerk, from a mansion to a flat, from the club and many friends to being a nobody. Is not suicide justifiable in certain cases? I never asked to be born. If I had been asked I think I would have refused the gift of life. Why may I not lay down a burden, that I never took up for myself?"

This is the letter of an honest man. These words ring true. Here is a man who is baffled and beaten—for the hour. For him things have gone as bad as heart could wish.

The problem my correspondent presents is most difficult, is many-sided, is immeasurable in its scope. Never having been in like position, it is not only probable but certain that I do not comprehend the vastness of the issue involved. Were I similarly situated perhaps the storms and sheeted troubles that bend this man to the earth would have beaten my spirit into the very ground. Nevertheless, I can but encourage the hope that I should be supported by my confidence in the ultimate triumph of right and the beneficence of God, who is surrounded with clouds and darkness often, but who stands within the shadow, keeping watch above his own. Because I have not suffered as much as my friend who writes me, I have great hesitancy in trying to fulfill his request. But since he has urged his need I answer that for the present he has taken my eyes away from the battlefields in the East, the strikes in Russia, the events of Washington and New York, and focalized my thoughts on a man of 60, gray, furrowed with care, standing with his back to the wall, and I am asking myself the question, Will this man show his generation how to meet and defy events while he flings out this challenge to poverty, ill health, sorrow, loneliness, heartbreak: "Here I stand, with soul unconquerable. Do your worst! But remember that though all things fail I will not fear."

What if God and events have chosen you for an example? What if Paul's greatest opportunity came in the chance to be victorious over mobs, stones, hunger, dungeon, the headsman's axe? What if the martyrdom was Abraham Lincoln's greatest good fortune? When the Japanese commander wanted a hundred men to make the death charge the whole regiment volunteered, counting it an honor and entering into competition for challenging death. 'The name of Paul is today a name to conjure with. What if, on fronting Nero's dungeon, he had considered the problem whether "suicide was not justifiable"? What if he had asked the question that you ask me: "May I not lay down those burdens that I never for myself took up?" What if he had gone into the presence of his Master bearing the stain of cowardice? No, a thousand times, no! You did not choose life for yourself, but God chose it for you. And for you perchance, as with your Master, you will forget the mount of transfiguration, where success dwelt in the joy of victory over your Calvary.

When long time has passed, perhaps you will be grateful for the extremes involved in going from mansion to flat and from position to the ranks. If men are here to gather gold, then you have failed. If men are here to build character, then your troubles may spring out of the loving kindness of the Creator. It may be that the world is a schoolhouse and a workshop, and events are teachers. If so, tomorrow you will be grateful for what today you exclaim against. In Minnesota the millers and farmers are in distress. They have no hard wheat that makes the perfect flour, and this year must buy it from Canada. What is the trouble? This—the skies have been too propitious, the clouds too generous, and so the wheat is too ran kand soft. And what is the hope of Minnesota after many summers of abundant rains? The only hope is in a long drought, a furnace-like summer, to expel all moisture from the soil, so that the sunbeams can revitalize the cells of the earth out of which spring these golden sheaves. For it is a strange fact that when the sun has lifted the waving grain that grain casts a heavy shadow over the soil and robs it of the sun it needs. And perhaps your prosperity had produced material things that stood between your soul and your God. If so, no matter what treasure your hands held, your life was poor.

You say you are now where you began in your youth, with $500 a year. Emerson did his best work on $500 a year when money would not go as far as it does today. So did John Bunyan and Milton and Dante. Not one of the apostles had a tenth as much. The men that have made liberty, wrought reforms, the old masters, the great poets, the martyrs would have counted themselves happy to have had half as much as $500. Poverty is a relative term. Wealth is in the soul. Your letter bears abundant proofs that you have full powef to assert your manhood and say: "I know how to be full and how to be hungry; how to be abased and how to abound: how to lead and how to follow. Everywhere and through all things I can conquer through Him who strengtheneth me."

Remember that the end is not far off. In going abroad I have noticed that in nearing the shore storms increase. On the voyage, books, games, conversation have their uses, but when the captain announces "Land ahead!" the voyager puts away his books and amusements. Perchance these duties, offices and games for the brief life voyage, are now to be folded up because you have outgrown them. What if the earth be removed? God still lives. Hope thou in Him. He shall yet save thee. For in God, not in things, is the strength of thy life.

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

ASTHMA

We Prove our Faith in Clarke's Kola Compound by Sending Sample Treatment Free.

We have unshaken confidence in Clarke's Kola Compound. We know of the apparently hopeless cases it has cured. We see thousands of bright, happy, robust people, who owe their release from suffering, to Clarke's Kola Compound. We have seen Clarke's Kola Compound overcome the prejudices of the medical profession. It is now used in the leading hospitals and sanitoriums. Won't you let us send you a free sample bottle?

"For ten years, my wife suffered with Asthma. For months, she could sleep only sitting up in a chair, and physicians constantly attended her, but she became no better. Four bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound have completely cured her, and for more than a year she has been entirely free of sickness."
C. H. WISKES, Toronto, Canada.

Write to-day for a free sample and get relief.
The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited.
Toronto, Canada.

Blood Poison

Brings Boils, Salt Rheum, Eczema and Scrofula,

WEAVER'S SYRUP

Cures them permanently.

Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal.

IT WAS NOT A FAITH CURE

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Adams' Bright's Disease.

She Did Not Believe in Them, But Today She Is Strong and Well.

Collingwood, Ont., Feb. 24.—Special.—Mrs. Thos. Adams, who moved here about two years ago from Burk's Falls, is one of the many Canadians who once had Bright's Disease and are now strong and well. Like all the others she was cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I was eight months an invalid," says Mrs. Adams, "and no one can tell what I suffered. My doctor said I had Bright's Disease and Sciatica, but I got no relief from anything he gave me. At last a friend of my husband induced me to give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I had no faith in them, for I thought I never would get better, but after taking three boxes of them I was able to do my work. I have had good health ever since I used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sarah and the Whale.

It was with a rather heavy heart that I left Boston for New Haven, and, to my great surprise, on arriving at the hotel at New Haven, I found Henry Smith there, the famous whale man.

"Oh, heavens!" I exclaimed, flinging myself into an armchair, "what does this man want now with me?"

I was not left in ignorance very long, for the most infernal noise of brass instruments, drums, trumpets and, I should think, saucepans, drew me to the window. I saw an immense carriage surrounded by an escort of negroes dressed as minstrels. On this carriage was an abominable, monstrous, colored advertisement representing me standing on the whale, tearing away its blade bone, while it struggled to defend itself.

Some sandwichmen following with posters on which were written the following words: "Come and see the enormous cetacean which Sarah Bernhardt killed by tearing out its whalebone for her corsets. These are made by Mme. Lily Noe, who lives," etc. Some of the other sandwichmen carried posters with these words:

"The whale is just as flourishing as it was when it was alive. It has $500 worth of salt in its stomach, and every day the ice upon which it was resting is renewed at a cost of $100!"

My face turned more livid than that of a corpse and my teeth chattered with fury on seeing this. Henry Smith advanced toward me, and I struck him in my anger and then rushed away to my room, where I sobbed with vexation, disgust and utter weariness.

I wanted to start back to Europe at once, but Jarrett showed me my contract. I then wanted to take steps to have this odious exhibition stopped, and in order to calm me I was promised that this should be done, but in reality nothing was done at all.

Two days later I was at Hartford, and the same whale was there. It continued its tour as I continued mine. They gave it more salt and renewed its ice, and it went on its way, so that I came across it everywhere. I took proceedings about it, but in every state I was obliged to begin all over again, as the law varied in the different states.—Sarah Bernhardt in the Strand.

The skins of toads and salamanders has been submitted to microscopical examination by Mr. Schulz, who finds that there are two kinds of glands present in the skin of these animals, viz., mucous and poisonous glands. The former are present all over the body; the latter are confined to the back of the body and limbs and the ear region behind the eyes; and in the salamander are present at an angle of the jaw.

TWO GIRLS AND THE BULLFROGS

THE STORY OF A FEMININE HUNTING PARTY IN MUSKOKA—ENJOYABLE ALL-DAY CRUISES.

Original Method for Aiming a Small Calibre Rifle—Dilemma of the Frog That Seemed To Be Dead.

"I must tell you one of my shooting experiences," said the girl. "I always go up to Muskoka about the middle of August to avoid hay-fever. Last summer I was there until the 27th of September. We sailed — the Canadian girls of our party had a fine boat, the 'Streak'—and we went for all-day cruises when the wind and weather favored. I had been given a little 22-caliber rifle, and one day we determined to try it. 'What shall we shoot?' said the girl who was to be my companion. 'I've never had a firearm in my hand, and it wouldn't be of the least use for me to try at a bird.' After weighing the matter well we resolved to go a-frogging. We had heard that this was very good sport.

"So at 4 o'clock one afternoon we went down to the boathouse, and pulling out our canoe stocked it with a 'billy,' or hot water pot, a basket of provisions, the rifle, and a box of cartridges; and then, much admired for our sportiness by the assembled concourse of young and old, we set off for a promising river a mile away. We paddled into every bay and inlet in a vain search for game. My hay-fever was forgotten as I breathed in the invigorating air of the 'Highlands of Canada,' and our souls were at peace as we gazed into the river and wondered where the shore ended and the shadows began. At last when we had progressed a mile and a half up the river and entered another little bay, my companion in the stern suddenly called out in an excited whisper: 'Isn't that a frog?—that dark spot among those lily-pads?"

"I looked where she pointed, and there sure enough were the flat head and goggle eyes of Rana Pip. Esq., looking at us with a lazy lack of suspicion.

"'Go on, shoot him! I will hold the canoe steady,' she said.

"'No,' said I firmly, 'you must have the first shot. Get a little nearer. Careful!'

"We got within a canoe length of the heedless reptile and then she put her paddle in the canoe, and reached out for the gun, her eyes dancing with excitement. I loaded it, and handed it back to her.

"Putt! the cartridge splashed in the water two feet from the target, who quietly dived and struck off in the opposite direction.

"'You must have a crooked eye,' said I, 'it was a very bad shot. Hold the rifle up again and aim at me, it isn't loaded. Then, perhaps, I can see what is the matter.'

"'Now, I'm aiming at the end of your nose,' she said. As I watched her I had to laugh. 'Why, you're sighting the rifle with the wrong eye!' I told her. 'The eye along the barrel is shut. No wonder you couldn't hit anything.'

"'Well, I can't shut my left eye, then; pull the trigger with your left hand.' After a few practice shots this seemed to be the best way, and she succeeded in getting somewhat nearer the mark.

"Under a long bridge we passed, and on half a mile into a very paradise for frogs, a semi-submerged forest, through which it was no easy matter to push even our light canoe, and I trembled to think of the scratches with which we must be decorating its bottom boards. I shot a large bullfrog, but had my companion not dashed the canoe immediately to the spot he must have sunk beyond our reach in the mass of weeds; but I plunged my bare arm in (not without a qualm), and pulled out the poor creature with a neat hole in the top of his head.

"The next turn was hers. A perfectly tremendous fellow was the victim, but whether she hit him at all or whether he was simply stunned by the impact we could not determine when she pulled him out, for there was not a mark on him. He might soon be kicking again.

"'What on earth shall we do with him?' she asked. 'We can't throw him back; we promised the whole crowd frogs' legs for breakfast, and we can't afford to waste one.' An idea suddenly struck her. 'If we had a piece of string we could tie his legs together and hang him over the paddle away from the canoe. Then we could make sure that he was dead by letting him hang, and watching him to see if he moved.

"'Is there any string in the basket?' I asked. There was none, but my companion produced a bit of blue ribbon. 'Hurrah!' she cried, and Mr. Froggy had his legs tied up daintily before I swung him over the paddle away from the canoe. He looked so ridiculous, and I suppose he was dead, for he did not move, but to make sure, we put a bullet between his fishy eyes. Wasn't that an original way of shooting? I was so sorry that I had not taken my camera along, for I might have taken her, and she me, and the results would have been most interest pictures to send to some really correct sporting paper.

"Well, in half an hour we had a bag of only eight frogs; for three or four before we could get them 'sank forever in the main,' like the ltle Revenge, of sacred memory. But we had to be satisfied, as it was growing dark, so we pushed our canoe firmly but warily homeward through the impeding tree trunks, and into the open river again.

"Our arrival within hearing of the house was the signal for loud cheers from the wharf, where all stood ready to greet our return derisively. In dignified mood we disembarked, and with modest pride exhibited our 'bag.'

"'You don't seem stunned!' I said, rather resentfully to one of the men, who peered at the eight limp reptiles in the basket.

"'No; Brown and I went out in a row-boat this afternoon with a bit of red flannel on a hook,' he said. 'Just look at our little killing!'

"And to our extreme discomfitaure he trotted to the boathouse, whence he emerged with a large pail, in which lay a pile of frogs three times as large as our vaunted haul. I was going to tell them about the frog on the end of the paddle, but something made me stop. Upon reflection I am glad of this, for somehow I realize that we weren't altogether what sportswomen should be."—S. M. Macdougall, in New York Post.

Moribund Maine Town.

The story of the average backwoods town in Maine is very much like the history of a star, as each begins its career in a nebulous condition, reaches a stage of heated activity and finally burns itself out.

This winter Representative Mullen, of Bangor, has introduced an act in the Maine Legislature permitting the town of Mattamiscontis, 44 miles northeast from Bangor, to surrender its town organization and lapse back into a plantation, so as to escape the support of its paupers and the payment of county and state taxes.

Mattamiscontis was incorporated as a town on March 8, 1889. At that time the valuation of the town was $60,000 and its population was 82. The residents had every prospect of getting rich rapidly.

On March 4, 1904, the entire population of Mattamiscontis was 28, of whom 11 were voters, and everyone in town was either a Sawyer or a Roberts. There was a Sawyer and two Robertsces on the board of assessors, two Sawyers and one Roberts were overseers of the poor, a Sawyer was collector of taxes and treasurer, three Sawyers were serving as selectmen, a Roberts was superintendent of schools, Miss Maud Sawyer and Miss Agnes Roberts taught the two schools, a Sawyer was justice of the peace, a Roberts was under contract to furnish wood for the schoolhouse and a Sawyer broke out the snowy highways and carried the children to and from school.—New York Sun.

An expert statistician figures that there are today some 5,000,000 of adult males (that is, one out of every three), in the United States who carry life insurance, outside of the fraternal orders and the like. There were, at the end of last year, nearly 19,000,000 policies in force. There are only a little more than twice as many adult males today as there were 40 years ago.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

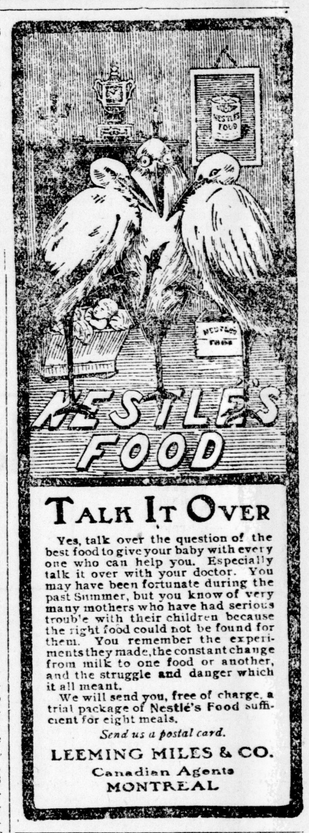
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
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The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

WE MAKE **BLOCK TIN PIPE** and SMALL TUBING, TO ORDER.

The Canada Metal Company, Toronto.



TALK IT OVER

Yes, talk over the question of the best food to give your baby with every one who can help you. Especially talk it over with your doctor. You may have been fortunate during the past Summer, but you know of very many mothers who have had serious trouble with their children because the right food could not be found for them. You remember the experiments they made, the constant change from milk to one food or another, and the struggle and danger which it all meant.

We will send you, free of charge, a trial package of Nestlé's Food sufficient for eight meals.

Send us a postal card.

LEEMING MILES & CO.
Canadian Agents
MONTREAL

1904.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR FOR

THE NORTHERN LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

		Gain over last year.
Insurance written	$1,231,580 00	15%
Insurance in force	4,144,881 00	15½%
Premium income	130,468 85	10½%
Interest income	21,460 69	60%
Total assets	486,949 15	19½%
Government reserves	311,326 00	29%
Management expenses	49,245 43 only	1½%

The policies issued by the Northern Life are so liberal that agents find no difficulty in writing up applicants.

Liberal contracts to good agents.

Write for booklet describing different kinds of policies.

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The Post brings you a Free Sample of

GIN PILLS

Simplest thing in the world. Use a postal, tell us you want a free sample of GIN PILLS, the great cure for kidney troubles, and sign your name and address. On receipt of this card, we will mail you the promised sample, free of any cost to you.

We are giving away 100,000 boxes of GIN PILLS to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. We know positively, that if you have any Kidney Disease, the sample which we send you free, will do you so much good that you will gladly buy enough to complete the cure, and make you a well, happy man or woman again.

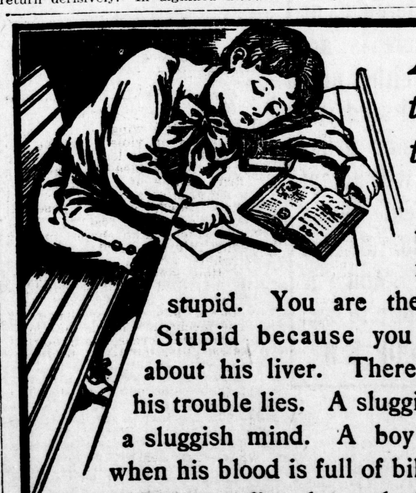
If you are suffering, or know of a friend who is, send your name and we will be pleased to mail you a generous sample of GIN PILLS.



Gin Pills Cure or you get your Money Back.

Sold by leading dealers everywhere, 50c a box, or 6 for $2.50.

BOLE DRUG CO.,
Dept. X, Winnipeg, Man.



Always at the foot of the class

Do not blame the boy for being dull and stupid. You are the stupid one! Stupid because you never thought about his liver. There is where all his trouble lies. A sluggish liver makes a sluggish mind. A boy cannot study when his blood is full of bile!

Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. They are all vegetable, sugar-coated. Dose, just one pill at bedtime. Sold for 60 years. Always keep a box of these pills in the house.

Made by the J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
AYER'S HAIR VIGOR—For the hair. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL—For coughs.
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA—For the blood. AYER'S AGUE CURE—For malaria and ague.

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100 Bee Hive Soap trade marks, or 25 trade marks and 25 cents.

THE LONDON SOAP CO

197 to 205 South Street.

THE MOST CHARITABLE NATION IN THE WORLD.

By James Davenport Whelpley, in Saturday Evening Post.

In the fog and piercing chill of a winter day a thousand men were gathered before the door of an office building on one of the great London docks. It was just before Christmas, but there was no holiday cheer in the unshaven faces drawn with suffering from hunger and cold, and the gaunt, ill-clad forms were huddled together, seeking some protection from the searching wind. Each man of the thousand eyed his neighbor distrustfully, almost savagely.

Within the building stood the foreman of the dock company. His face was grave and his manner irresolute. He has issued a call for 40 men for a few hours' work, and as he looked out of the window at the mob in the street even he, hardened as he was to scenes of this description, quailed before the task of selection. Finally, he took from a box 40 brass checks such as are current on the docks as passports to a job. Opening the window quickly, he flung them wide over the heads of the waiting crowd. There was an instant's hesitation, for the mind benumbed by cold and hunger is slow to act, then—the strongest got them. The forty men, clasping the precious talismans in their grimy hands, filed by the nearby gate to labor and then to eat. The others slowly shambled away, some cursing and some crying in their disappointment, not knowing in which direction to take up again their weary search for work. For England is in the grip of a severe winter, coming at a time when industry is at a low ebb and many breadearners are idle.

Thousands of men, the unemployed and the unemployable, are tramping the streets of English cities by day and by night. Thousands of women, many of them with children in their arms and clinging to their skirts, are begging from door to door, and of every passerby for money for food. Yet but few of these wretched beings will really die of exposure and starvation, for the English people are the most charitable in the world, not with a careless, free-handed generosity, but in a real English way, seriously, methodically and effectively.

Charity a Rule of Life.

Support of the deficient, the helpless, the unfortunate and even the vicious idle is part and parcel of the English law and life. This may have originated in the responsibility of the feudal lord for the welfare of his humbler retainers, or it may come from the economic necessity of those who have caring for those who have not, in order to reduce to a safe minimum the discontent and crime born of old world conditions. Whatever may be its origin, the charity of the English is one of the marvels of the present age, and in proportion to the population it becomes ever greater, more stupendous in its figures and far-reaching in its efficiency. It knows no class, no degree of wealth or intelligence. The lady of rank and position who contributes $50,000 each year to King Edward's Hospital Fund plays her part in this tremendous scheme no better or no worse than the Salvation Army lassie who walks the streets of London carrying a tin box in which to gather pennies to buy dinners for the prowlers of the East End.

The action of forty-one English men and women of wealth who died last year and willed $8,000,000 to charity, this being more than one-third of their estates, excited little comment, for to the English mind, all personal responsibilities being fully provided for, no more natural disposition of property could be made.

The British navy, the largest in the world, cost $150,000,000 last year, and yet far more than this sum is invested in charitable endowment and trust funds in England and Wales. To maintain the British army costs $160,000,000 annually, and yet this expenditure does not amount to the sum paid out in England and Wales during a single year for the relief of the poor and unfortunate. The population of England and Wales is but 32,600,000. Included in about 7,000,000 families. Necessarily, from only a comparatively small number of the households represented by these figures must come all of the millions in money for the support of the non-productive and dependent element in the population.

The rich give freely and enormously, but it is the people of moderate means who contribute most largely. There is a book published in England called "The Charitable Ten Thousand." It is the who who's of those who have and give. These ten thousand are merely the aristocracy of the givers, however, for half of the money expended for the relief of distress is raised by taxation, and the largest part of the other half is raised shilling by shilling, and even penny by penny, from the savings banks of the charitable and the slender incomes of the employed.

30,000 Charity Organizations.

"Supported by Voluntary Contributions," is the legend which runs across the front of the thousands of hospitals and refuge homes for unfortunates of all descriptions. Eight thousand or more associations for charity in London alone; 30,000, they say, in England and Wales. Twenty-four thousand of them are actually recorded by the charity commissioners, and many escape this notice, or, for some technical reason, are not placed upon the list. They are seen everywhere. In the fashionable West End of the metropolis they are fine and imposing, bear impressive names, and count royalty among their patrons; but no neighborhood is too lowly for their existence, and in the heart of the blackest slums of East London the somber brick wall, the worn doorstep and the patient, sad-faced men and women who come and go on their errands of mercy tell of the modest relief made to go as far as it will where so many are in need.

The basis of poor relief in England is $65,000,000 raised by taxation each year and expended in indoor and outdoor relief of paupers. During a single day, when the weather is bad and times are hard, nearly 1,000,000 people are helped from this fund, and thus make themselves paupers in the eye of the law. There are less than 100,000 indoor paupers in the United States among 80,000,000 people. There are nearly that many in the city of London alone. This taxation represents a per capita of $2 upon the entire population of England and Wales, and when the actual taxpayers are counted it amounts to a monthly wage for every able-bodied man. Fortunately, the great landed estates bear their proportionate share of this tax, or the average citizen would be crushed by the weight of his enforced contribution to aid his dependent brother. It is in this direction that the evils of great wars visit themselves upon nations for during the periods following the great English conflicts pauperism has increased enormously. The effects of the South African war are still apparent and add to the terrors of a hard winter and no work. A large number of those now seeking employment are discharged soldiers.

The sum raised by taxation ostensibly for poor relief is really double that stated as expended in the direct maintenance of paupers, for the figures show the enormous total of $125,000,000. From this fund, however, contributions are made to police and other like government expenses considered as akin to the care of the poor, so closely allied are crime and poverty. In the great unions, or poorhouses, of the cities and in the cottage unions of the villages are found the indoor paupers. To the offices of the overseers of the poor come the outdoor mendicants for their daily relief. Men, women and children form this sad procession, for poverty, hunger and cold know no age or sex. The vicious and the slothful elbow the worthy and the energetic for whom circumstances have proved too much, for the law of the poor relief does not discriminate. The money is to remedy want, and want is the sole qualification to share in its benefits.

Next in importance to the distribution of the poor relief fund raised by taxation is the work of the charity commissioners, who are the official trustees of charitable endowments and bequests. Not a dollar of the original sums received is given away. The money is invested in standard securities and only the income is dispensed. The capital now controlled by these commissioners amounts to $130,000,000, the income from which last year was nearly $3,500,000. This income is necessarily small in proportion to the capital invested, for money brings a low rate of interest in England, and such investments are limited to absolutely safe securities. It is interesting to note that among the securities held by these commissioners are several thousand dollars in American railway shares.

London's Great Heart.

From this official field, large enough in itself, we enter the still vaster field of voluntary charities which are not endowed, though they may have some money invested, and which rely mainly or entirely upon voluntary contributions for their support—that is to say, to pay their running expenses. This feature of English charity is tremendous and marvelously varied in its purpose, for it includes purveying to every known want of the human family, from actual food to free amusement or even aid to emigration. The amount so expended is indeterminable, indefinite in its character and impossible to trace to its sources. It ranges from the great sums collected by such charities—as King Edward's Hospital Fund, which amounted to $3,000,000 last year—to the chance penny dropped in the box by a passerby whose eye has been caught by an appeal upon the door. When it is realized that nearly thirty thousand charitable institutions are so maintained, some of them expending hundreds of thousands of dollars each for annual expenses, some idea can be gained of the amount of money poured forth by the English people in response to the call to give. Whatever the sum may be—$50,000,000, or perhaps even $100,000,000—it represents, together with official expenditures, the support or partial relief of at least one-half the entire population by the other half.

The great city companies give half a million of their income to charity, the churches pour a constant stream of money into the charitable till. The donation to the helpless is a feature of the annual financial report of every big corporation. Before the water companies of London were bought by the municipality their contributions to charity were a large and regular item in the reports made to the stockholders. In special periods of distress, such as are occurring frequently this winter, the businessmen of all the large English cities meet often with the local authorities to devise ways and means to find employment for hungry men and help for helpless women and children. Large sums are subscribed for special purposes, public works of no pressing necessity are undertaken, and committees of the well-to-do devote days of their time to arrangements necessary to care for the unfortunate. At such times as this the Salvation Army feeds, clothes and shelters over night thousands of those in need, asking no questions, requiring no references, and only limiting the aid given by the amount of available supplies. Soup-kitchens are opened in all parts of London by all kinds of charitable organizations, and a hot dinner can be bought for a penny at a score of stations.

It is at these times that the terrible evil of drink, the curse of Great Britain, comes prominently to the fore. There are 11,000 dram shops in London, and in the city proper that is one to ever 43 of the population. The liquor bill of England and Wales amounts to about $22 per capita. It is all incurred, however, by about one-half of the population, and over two-thirds of the amount by people whose incomes are less than $750 a year. In a single English village with a total population of a little over 6,000, more than 1,500 gallons of beer are consumed each week.

Smart society plays its part in this great scheme of "support your neighbor." Sales and bazars, concerts and plays, garden parties and receptions, command the presence of royalty and its following. With jest, quip and gossip the time is spent, but the money constantly pours into the laps of those who are there to receive it. There are no salaries or commissions to be deducted here, and, in time, the golden shower is converted into pennies and spreads itself among the needy. Many a struggling charitable institution has been saved from extinction in this apparently light-hearted way. But the purpose is serious and fully realized, for the English are a serious and purposeful people.

To recall the satires on English charity of a generation ago would be unjust. There are no longer organizations for supplying woolen blankets to the natives of the tropics, for they have been laughed or reasoned out of existence. There may be a few where the expense of the annual dinner to the subscribers is greater than the sum given to the needy. There are undoubtedly some where a shrewd and hardworking secretary maintains himself in a position by keeping his society in a more or less flourishing condition. The expense of administering this charitable fund of so many millions is great, but, on the other hand, many people of all classes, professional and otherwise, are kept employed thereby, and much of the money passes directly to the beneficiaries without the smallest toll being taken therefrom by those who handle it.

For years a single bread-line has been a constant source of interest in New York as a unique feature of life in that great city. There are hundreds of bread-lines in London, for the small shops and cafes, as well as the big caterers, give away their surplus food every night. But a short square from Piccadilly Circus, the heart of night London, is a small, dark street upon which open the rear doors of some of the great cafes which face the electric glare of the theater district, and through the front doors of which enters the rout of fashion for its dinners and its theater suppers. Just before midnight—when the great rush of the carriages of the pleasure-seekers adds to the roar and rumble of city traffic, until it drums on the ears in a never-to-be-forgotten sound—a long line of men, women and children files through the narrow back street and each takes his or her toll of the crumbs that fall.

In sharp contrast to this sordid poverty and the blunt charity which saves life are the pleasanter and more graceful forms of benefaction which are a credit to the instinct of the givers and do not wound the pride of the recipient. Funds for the relief of "decayed gentlewomen," distressed gentlefolk," and many others in reduced circumstances are dispensed with care and consideration. Every form of employment has its benefit association, and many English men and women of great title and commanding financial position lend their names and give of their means to the humblest efforts to provide relief.

That there is controversy as to the wisdom of certain forms of giving is to be expected. The charity organizations oppose the methods of the Salvation Army, and in turn the Salvation Army goes on enthusiastically, even joyously, with its scheme of indiscriminate relief.

To be the lady of the manor is no sinecure. For miles about the cottage tenants and dependents look to the great house on the hill for help in times of stress and illness. Milady's carriage goes from house to house, the occupant dispensing advice and tea, making notes of things to be done, and listening to tales of trouble which must fall at times upon weary and impatient ears. From the rear entrance of the manor house a score of heavily-laden baskets go weekly to neighborhood families in need, and clothing is scarcely worn but a suggestion is made that John or Tammas or some other faithful but grumbling retainer stands in greater need thereof than the master.

The rich American, charmed by the possibilities of life in rural England, who leases a manor house and an estate takes over to himself a bundle of such responsibilities little dreamed of in his philosophy and certainly not included in his first estimate of running expenses. The first few weeks of his occupancy he spends getting acquainted with "his people." New faces constantly appear, and it is explained to the bewildered foreigner that So-and-So has lived on the estate for fifty years, "man and boy, and his father and grandfather before him"—and he finds they indeed are "his people," presenting themselves to be fed, clothed, doctored and generally looked after with a childlike confidence.

It has lately been borne in upon the English mind that there must come a limit to the power of one-half of the people to support the other half, a limit to the power of giving. They are now watching anxiously for the signs of the future, and radical changes in English policies have been proposed in hopes of checking the tendency of the unfortunate to lay their burdens upon the shoulders of others. In the meantime the work of relief goes on, more tremendous in its financial significance than support of the military arm of the Government. Beside it other details of national expense sink into unimportance. English charity is magnificent in the sum contributed, but still more magnificent is the spirit in which these hundreds of millions are given away.

Danger next door



Perhaps its diphtheria or scarlet fever. Keep your own home free from the germs of these diseases. Prevent your children from having them. You can do it with our Vapo-Cresolene. Put some Cresolene in our vaporizer, light the lamp beneath, and let the vapor fill the sleeping room. Have the children sleep in the room every night, for it's perfectly safe, yet not a single disease germ can live in this vapor. Ask your doctor about it. 55

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists, or sent express prepaid on receipt of price. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including a bottle of Cresolene complete, $1.50. Send for free illustrated booklet. LEEMING, MILES Co., Ltd., Agents, 382 St James St., Montreal.

First Aid in the Home

For the home there is no other "first aid" so sure as Pond's Extract—*the old family doctor.* Emergency hospitals use it to stop bleeding in deep cuts and value it for its efficacy to allay inflammation and banish pain. Every family medicine chest should contain its bottle of Pond's Extract.

Sold only in sealed bottles under buff wrapper.

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.



The Sands Running Out.

Stomach Heart Kidneys

Slaves of the Inside Nerves

Our lives, from moment to moment, depend on a set of tiny, delicate nerves which are so small that fifteen hundred of them could lie side by side in an inch. Ten times more tender and sensitive than the pupil of the eye.

Yet, night and day, unguided and unseen, these little nerves must keep the stomach, the heart, the kidneys, in healthy action. For these organs have no power—no self control. The power is in the nerves. The nerves are the Masters. The organs are their slaves.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk, or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

It is the INSIDE nerves that manage and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the kidneys and the liver and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start—nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed whether you are awake or asleep—whether you want them to or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depends. So long as these nerves perform there proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles.

Thus, we find that most forms of illness are, after all, only symptoms of the REAL trouble — INSIDE nerve trouble.

For instance, indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia and all stomach troubles—diabetes, Bright's disease and other kidney disorders—heart troubles, liver troubles, bowel troubles, nervousness, fretfulness, sleeplessness, irritability—all of these ailments are due to a single cause. Painful, disagreeable and dangerous, though they be, they are not separate diseases—and they are not to be treated as such. They are merely OUTWARD signs of INWARD trouble.

There are different centers and branches of this INSIDE nerve system (frequently called the Sympathetic Nervous System). But each branch is so closely connected with the others that breakdown ANYWHERE usually means breakdown EVERYWHERE.

This explains why stomach trouble develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

For, despite the discoveries of science, the common remedies of the day are designed to treat the organ, not the nerve—the SYMPTOM instead of the cause.

Don't you, though you may not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork?

That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine?

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

"If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life governing power nerves—these inside nerves.

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from one cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs, but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all.

For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative; the results do not last. A cure can never come in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done, Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy—now known by druggists everywhere, as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain.

In more than a million homes my remedy is now known, and relied upon. Yet you may not have heard of it. So I make this offer to you, a stranger, that every possible excuse for doubt may be removed. Send no money—make no promise—take no risk. Simply write and ask. If you have never tried my remedy, I will send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle—not a sample, but the regular standard bottle he keeps constantly on his shelves. The druggist will require no conditions. He will accept my order as cheerfully as though your dollar lay before him. He will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely, how to be rid forever of all forms of stomach, heart, kidney ailments—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write today.

MY FREE DOLLAR OFFER

Any sick one who has not tried my remedy =Dr. Shoop's Restorative= may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard-size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.

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For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 41, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

WAR AS A ROMANTIC OCCUPATION DOOMED

ELECTRICIANS AND MAKERS OF EXPLOSIVES THE HEROES.

In spite of all that the military critics may say, war as a romantic occupation is doomed. The killing of men on the field of glory in days long past is still pictured as a "pretty pastime," as Napoleon said. But the favorite old figures of tradition are fast disappearing before the steady advance of science.

Today Browning's boy rider who was shot in two while bearing news of the capture of Ratisbon to the emperor would be a matter-of-fact telegrapher sitting quietly at his instrument, and Beranger's grizzled veteran of the guard returning to die with the colors would be barred at the recriting office because he could not tell blue from green without glasses.

Gen. Greely grew enthusiastic the other day while describing before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island how the Japanese had "wired" a whole army spread out before the enemy. He quoted approvingly a war correspondent who said that the clicking of the telegraph instruments at his headquarters meant more to Kuroki than the sound of the guns. What room will be left for romance when the general commanding the army can telephone to the commander-in-chief's office, 40 miles away, to have ten regiments and four batteries expressed to him by special train? He might as well be ordering drygoods or hardware, for all the sentiment to be got out of such a situation.

Kuropatkin's headquarters railway cars, and touring cars for side trips are only indications of what may be done when his methods are perfected. When that time comes the dashing cavalry leader breveted for gallantry on the field of action, will have nothing to boast of except that he burst seven tires while charging across the tack mines of an enemy two counties away. There will be no more Sheridan's rides.

When a lookout officer stationed in an impregnable bomb-proof with an automatic range-finder shall direct by wireless telegraphy the firing of smokeless guns of hidden batteries against an invisible enemy, war will degenerate into a mere scientific contest between lens-makers and electric concerns. The last step will be a heroless war and a pensionless retired list.—New York World.

One of the recently discovered wonders of China is a mountain of alum which is ten miles in circumference at its base. It is 1,900 feet high, and the Chinese quarry the alum in large blocks.

CAN YOU TELL WHAT AILS THIS MAN.

He Is Only One in Hundreds of Thousands. Watch Well Your Own Individual Self.

He has a tremendous appetite, yet has no desire to exert himself in the least. He seems lazy and indolent. His sleep is fitful and troubled. He has pains under his shoulder blades and a bitter taste remains in his mouth. His tongue is often furred and coated. He is dizzy when he gets up to walk or arises from stooping over. One day his bowels may move, but the next day he is constipated. The natural sewers of the body become clogged up, the bile in the stomach not being able to pass out through the natural channels is absorbed into the blood. If you said "he is a bilious man," you would be exactly right, but how few there are who know what to do for such a condition. See here! Read carefully and you will find out what to do. If you have similar feelings, take as directed Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills, which are an infallible remedy for biliousness and all other forms of liver trouble. Their effects are quickly seen in a complete change of spirits, regular daily movements of the bowels, refreshing sleep and a rapid return of healthy appetite and digestion. Smith's Pineapple and Butternut Pills are purely vegetable. Nature's true laxative. They always cure sick headache, constipation and biliousness in one night. 25 cents at all dealers.

All genuine signed W. F. Smith.

SMITH'S BUCHU LITHIA PILLS

A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS.

AT ALL DEALERS—25 CENTS.
A CURE AT THE PEOPLES PRICE

THREE NIGHTS SPENT IN ALPINE CREVASSE

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF THREE GERMAN CLIMBERS.

The adventures of three young Germans on the Jungfrau have been the topic of much discussion, and the cause of great anxiety at Grindelwald. A few days ago the three young men, two of whom have had considerable Alpine experience, while the third, an Alsacian, is a novice, started without a guide to make one more of those foolish attempts at a big climb unaided which have been so common and so fatal this season. Leaving Lauterbrunnen in the afternoon, they passed the night at the Rottal cabin. A storm, however, overtook them on the way up, a signal of danger which no prudent Alpinist would have failed to profit by. At 2 o'clock the next morning, though bad weather was threatening, they resumed their march. The Alsacian was already showing signs of distress, but refused to go back or to listen to the advice of his more experienced companions. Three hours afterward a blinding snowstorm broke over them, rendering progress both dangerous and difficult, and blotting out all signs of the track and landmarks. Plodding doggedly on, however, the trio managed to reach the Silberhorn slopes, a little below the summit, where they were compelled to pass the night.

Shelter was difficult to find and their position appeared desperate, when one of the party noticed that a crevasse near at hand appeared to terminate at a depth of some 20 feet. Carefully roping himself one of the party was lowered over the edge, and found that there was sufficient space and excellent shelter at the bottom. By firmly wedging their ice axes into the ice, his companions were able to lower themselves also, and in this confined space, walled in by solid ice and in imminent danger from falling ice above, the night was spent. Fortunately, a small stove and a good supply of eatables formed part of the climbers' equipment, and the hot coffee which they were enabled to brew probably was the means of saving their lives. Huddled together and almost frozen, the three waited for dawn. The snow, however, still fell pitilessly all next day and the day following; progress or retreat was impossible, and a second night, and then a third, had to be faced in the icy shelter.

The Alsacian, unable to stand the bitter cold, began to complain of severe pains in his feet, a well-known sign of evil omen among snow climbers. Next morning his two companions emerged from their refuge to find the weather still and clear, and completed the ascent, returning to find their companion evidently in great pain and quite unable to move. The two others thereupon set off for the Concordia hut, half leading and half carrying their unfortunate comrade. There the half-frozen man was left while one of his friends hastened down to the Eggisborn Hotel. A relief party was at once sent out, and with great difficulty the sufferer was borne down to the hotel. Both his feet were frozen and his condition for some time caused the greatest anxiety. Meantime, from the Lauterbrunnen side search parties were at work hunting for the missing men, who, it was believed, could not have lived through three days of such weather on the icy heights of the Jungfrau. It is said to be the first time that a climbing party has ever emerged safely from so prolonged a stay below the surface of the glacier ice.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The memorial card the Kaiser sent to the relatives of soldiers who have fallen in German Southwest Africa is decorated with a representation of St. George, bearing in his left hand a laurel wreath resting on flags, drums and the accountrements and helmet of a cuirassier, and is inscribed: "In memory of ——. He died for Emperor and Empire. Honor to his memory." Underneath a space for a photograph are the words: "Sketched by His Majesty the Emperor and King William II."

About sixty thousand waterwheels are used for manufacturing in the United States, yielding 1,300,000 horse power or one-quarter to one-third of the whole power used. Of this total 250,000 horse power is used by the 2,000 mills in New England.

DIAMOND DYES

Have No Equals for Home Dyeing.

DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS SAY THAT



DR. MACKAY'S SPECIFIC

For the Treatment of

ALCOHOLISM

Used in Connection With the Province of Quebec Probation System With Unvarying Success.

The city council of Montreal has indorsed this marvelous discovery. The finance committee of Montreal recently voted $500 to defray the expense of placing the medicine in each of the city police stations, as prompt application of the treatment to bad cases will prevent the fatalities continually occurring in the cells.

No Sanitarium is required. The treatment can be taken at home. No special diet required. The desire to reform is simply necessary and spirits avoided for a few days.

This medicine is now within the reach of all, the price having been reduced. The wonderful results obtained with the worst class of drunkards coming before the judges of the recorders' courts in Quebec and Montreal warrants the statement that the disease of Drunkenness can be cured—readily and surely—under ordinary circumstances and with the reasonable desire upon the part of an inebriate.

This treatment is simply the medicine of the medical profession—the only secret is as to its administration.

Dr. Mackay's discovery is the result of 25 years of practice as a specialist and expert. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec.

The Government of Quebec through the judges ordered over 500 boxes of the medicine for prisoners appearing in the courts in 1904—Official reports establish 80 per cent of cures with these cases.

With the public and official indorsation and the record of results published it is unnecessary to waste money experimenting further. All communications private.

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MONTREAL.

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SANTAL-MIDY

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