LAST EDITION

London Advertiser

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"KEYMAN" ENTERS HOUSES MANY HOMES WERE RIFLED

Local Police Are on Hunt for a Slick Thief.

ENGLISH STREET HOME ROBBED

Other Residences Entered in the Most Daring Fashion.

Local detectives are on the trail of the most daring crook who has worked in London for some time.

He is what is known as a "Keyman," and is one of the most dangerous and slippery of the many types of burglars.

Up to the present time, the detectives have learned of three places where he entered, and in two of these he made good hauls, and was probably only prevented in the third instance by the timely arrival of the lady of the house.

Entered English Street House.

The first house entered was that of Mrs. Austin, of 443 English street. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Austin and her daughter went out for a short time, and a few minutes after they had left the house a neighbor saw a man walk up to the front door and take a key from his pocket, and calmly walk in.

The affair was so cool and deliberate, that the party at the time never thought of such a daring broad daylight robbery.

The man went into the house, and ransacked the place thoroughly, and before he left succeeded in accumulating a lady's gold watch, carved with stars, 2 gold pieces, one a five-dollar Kruger South African coin, and the other a rare American five-dollar piece with the wings upturned, a small diamond ring, a wedding ring, a lady's gold watch enamelled in red, and a locket and chain, set with white stones in the form of a fleur-de lis.

A Professional.

The man is apparently a professional, and of the most skilful kind, as his work in going through the house was of a clever variety. He went through everything where there was a chance of finding valuables, which is apparently all he was after.

After leaving Mrs. Austin's house he went on up the street to the home of Mrs. Ward, at 485 English street. He entered the place by the front door, and after a thorough search of the house left, taking with him a lady's gold watch.

He then went to the house of Mrs. Irwin, next door, at number 482.

Found Man in House.

Mrs. Irwin happened to be upstairs, and she heard the key, which was on the inside of the front door, fall to the floor. She at once went down, and was surprised to find a man in the house. She asked him what he wanted, and he apologized for coming in, but said he was looking for Mrs. Bell, and thought it was her house. He left at once. The robberies were not discovered until some time later, and the detectives were at once notified.

A Keyman.

"The man is what is known as a 'keyman,'" said Detective Thomas Nickle today. "One of the most daring types of house thieves that there is. Across the line they are quite common, and work with unusual daring, generally in the afternoon."

"In the case of Mrs. Ward he had no trouble getting in, as the front door key hung on a nail just by the door.

"At Mrs. Irwin's he apparently used a pair of nippers to turn the key around and force it clear so that it would fall out. I cannot warn people too strongly about having proper locks on their doors. The ordinary old locks are absolutely useless.

A Safe Lock.

"A man such as this fellow could open any of them in a few seconds. The only safe lock is the catch lock, such as the Yale or some similar variety. It is surprising how careless people are about their locks and keys. They leave keys about or leave doors unlocked, and often thieves have little or no trouble doing their work."

COLONEL TISDALE DEAD WAS IN TUPPER'S GOVT.

Ex-M. P. For South Simcoe Passes Away in His 78th Year.

Simcoe, March 31.—Colonel the Hon. David Tisdale, K. C., ex-M. P. for South Norfolk, died tonight aged 78. He had suffered for two years with rheumatism.

As a contractor he took a leading part in the building of the Grand Trunk Railway. He served as a private in the Trent affair in 1861, and as a captain in the Fenian raid.

He was minister of militia for two months in Sir Charles Tupper's cabinet prior to the election of 1896.

F. B. HIGGINBOTTOM GOES TO TORONTO

Popular G. T. R. Man Will Be City Ticket Agent For the Canadian Northern.

Mr. Fred B. Higginbottom, assistant ticket agent at the G. T. R. up-town office, is leaving for Toronto tomorrow to become city passenger and ticket agent at the main office of the Canadian Northern Railway. This position is an important one, and Mr. Higginbottom's host of friends here are congratulating him upon obtaining it. He is well qualified for his work, as for ten years he has been connected with the Grand Trunk in London, having been at both the depot office and latterly at the town office with Mr. E. Ruse.

LONDON MAN MAKES MILLION

Chicago Dispatch Tells of the Success of Arthur Cutten.

WINS IN WHEAT POT

Millionaire Is Said to Have Been Worth Only $3,000 Five Years Ago in the Windy City.

Chicago, March 31.—Five years ago a clerk who had saved something like $3,000; today rated a millionaire.

This in a sentence, sums up the spectacular career on the Chicago Board of Trade of Arthur Cutten, the latest Napoleon of the wheat pit, who has cleared about $750,000 by his deals in May wheat. He is a native of London, Ontario.

Five years ago, Arthur Cutten who had lived carefully and saved money from his sales, announced to Stamford White, his employer here, that he was going to [illegible] business for himself, and [illegible] a million.

Cutten came to Chicago a dozen years ago.

DR. H. G. ABBOTT EXPLAINS POSITION

Old Boys Must Run Affairs on Strict Business Lines.

MEETING ON WEDNESDAY

City Treasurer Bell and Auditor Jewell Are Preparing a Scheme for the Handling of All the Accounts.

Dr. Harry G. Abbott will accept the presidency of the home guard of the Old Boys' Association, provided the celebration is conducted along business lines. There was a conference Friday night between Dr. Abbott, Jas. O. Weldon, secretary, and James S. Bell, treasurer, to discuss the question.

It was decided that the finances should be handled properly, and that nothing should be paid out without a voucher.

Mr. Bell and City Auditor Jewell will formulate a scheme which will be submitted to a meeting of the general committee on Wednesday evening next.

The Conditions.

"I will act as president of the association, provided that everything is conducted on business principles," said Dr. Abbott. "I will not consent to act if business is to be conducted along the old slip-shod lines. We want vouchers for everything, so that any members of the association will know exactly where we stand, and where all the money went to. We want to run it businesslike. Mr. Bell and Mr. Jewell are working out a proper scheme of accounting, and we are calling a meeting of the general committee on Wednesday night to consider this question. If the committee feel like accepting it, all well and good. I will act as their president. If not, I will have nothing to do with it.

A Success.

"If the people want this demonstration let us get together, and make it a success. It is not my desire to force a reunion upon them. I will do what I can, but the citizens should stand behind us, and make it go. Much depends on our reception at the city council on Monday night. If it appears from their atttitude that a reunion is desired, we will go ahead and make all the necessary arrangements."

"Every member of the committee must join the association. I have paid over my fee in order to qualify for any office whatever. Every man connected with it should have a financial interest in the association. We want to run it as a business proposition."

Fires in March.

During the month of March the fire department responded to nine alarms. Of these seven were for fires, and two were false alarms. Seven were telephone alarms and two were verbal. The largest fire was that at the Beck box factory on Saturday night last.

HUGE JUMP IN CUSTOMS

The Increase for Fiscal Year in London Is Shown To Be $78,586.03

MARCH A RECORD MONTH

Biggest Since July of 1907—The Figures for the Past Twelve Months.

The customs returns for the official year, which closed yesterday totalled $1,000,216 61, an increase of $78,586 03 over the figures for last year, when the returns amounted to $928,630 58. This is the first time the figures have exceeded the million-dollar mark, and they show that business has been steadily increasing, as, with the exception of December, every month is in excess of the corresponding month of the year previous.

The returns for the month, which closed yesterday, reached $96,145 98, the biggest total since July of 1907, which was the banner month of the city's history. In March of last year the figures were $95,900 15.

The returns for the year are as follows:

The Figures.

	1910.	1909.
April	$76,033 20	$62,822 74
May	81,807 75	66,860 05
June	82,951 90	71,220 61
July	85,054 67	74,688 18
August	91,210 63	80,946 13
September	85,429 40	80,978 54
October	76,510 14	74,469 53
November	78,210 60	78,036 14
December	72,086 18	79,569 82
January	89,762 20	82,384 01
February	91,867 36	80,754 70
March	96,145 98	95,900 70
Total	$1,007,216 61	$928,630 58

WORKS DEPARTMENT GOES TO WINDSOR

Major Lamb, Resident Engineer, Receives Orders to Go to Make Arrangements.

IN LONDON SEVEN YEARS

Owing to the Approach of the Busy Season the Transfers Will Not Be Completed Till Autumn.

The local branch of the Department of Public Works of Canada will be removed to Windsor. Major Lamb, district engineer in charge, has received [illegible] the necessary [illegible] the change, and [illegible] to Windsor to secure [illegible] command then [illegible] the [illegible] immediate transfer is [illegible] work of removal [illegible] by next fall.

"I have received [illegible] Ottawa to make the [illegible] rangements for the [illegible] ters to Windsor," Major [illegible] in an interview with [illegible] today. "It will be impossible, owing to the advent of the busy season to make the change now, so we will not move until autumn. The increasing importance and number of the works in the district, together with the necessity of keeping in close touch with international waters, makes it advisable to have the offices located on the water front, and about midway on the division. Windsor will fill these requirements, and affords continuous connection by water to the different harbors and navigable rivers in the division."

Important Changes.

The changes are very important, and much regret is expressed at the removal of the offices. In addition to Major Lamb there are three engineers, a draughtsman and clerk permanently employed. During the summer and spring months the staff is largely augmented.

The offices were established here in the fall of 1904 during the time when Hon. C. S. Hyman was minister of public works. It was largely due to his efforts that they were brought to this city.

Since that time the importance of the district has grown. Public works at many places has been necessitated by the growth of trade, until at the present time, the department has no less than forty-four works under supervisement.

The Public Works.

Some of them are the harbor improvements at Port Stanley, Goderich, Port Burwell, Kincardine, Wallaceburg, together with smaller works at Windsor, Sarnia, Port Elgin, and a score of other places make plenty of work for the engineering staff.

"There are many works under contemplation at the present time," said Major Lamb. "The work at the various harbors together with dredging and other improvements, will keep us busy enough."

Work will be commenced on these contracts at an early date, or as soon as the ice in the lakes goes out.

The departure of Major Lamb from the city will be regretted by the citizens generally. During his seven years' residence in London he has become extremely popular, and has today a very wide circle of friends. He will be particularly missed in military circles. Major Lamb took a deep interest in the Scout movement, and has in other ways been very active in military matters.

Sunday Appointments.

Following are the preaching appointments of Huron College for Sunday, April 2: Byron and Hyde Park, Rev. Prof. Jeakins; Morpeth, A. S. H. Cree; Walkerton, W. H. Roberts; Sutorville, F. J. Jarvis; Kelvin, C. Langford; Belmont, F. V. Vair; Galt, P. J. Law; Church of the Redeemer, N. L. Ward; Lambeth and Chelsea Green, G. B. Campion; St. Mark's, H. C. Light; St. David's, A. A. Trumper; London Township, F. C. Ryott; Aged People's Home, R. Buchanan.

500 ACRES OF LAND NECESSARY FOR PURPOSES OF THE CAMP!

Major Beattie, M. P., Stated Last Night to the Board of Trade That the Government Will Not Buy Land This Year in Either London or Goderich.

The militia department will not purchase a permanent camp site this year either at London or Goderich.

This announcement was made by Major Beattie, M. P., to members of the board of trade at their meeting last night.

It was further stated that it would be necessary to have camp grounds at least 500 acres in extent, in order to carry out the manoeuvres forming part of the annual drill.

The Government has not yet decided, however, where they will hold the camp this year.

That matter will come up for settlement very soon, but the question of permanent grounds will not be disposed of until later in the year, possibly some tme this coming autumn.

Notification Expected.

It is understood that the city will be notified shortly as to what the department really requires in the way of camp grounds, and the claims of this city will be considered.

"We are not going to allow the matter to drop," said President Reason. "The camp is an important asset, and as loyal citizens we will do the best we possibly can. According to the information we received, 500 acres of land will be necessary for the camp. However, nothing will be done for a time at least, and we will have an opportunity to look around."

MRS. MAY R. THORNLEY SPEAKS OF IMMORALITY IN SCHOOLS

Explains the Remarks Made Before the Ministerial Association —Says There Have Been Shocking Discoveries Made in London.

Mrs. May R. Thornley, whose address before the Ministerial Association recently on the immorality alleged to be prevalent in clubs and in the schools of the city, writes The Advertiser giving her position on the whole question. This latest statement was brought about by the [illegible]ems of the public schools contained in La Presse of Montreal. She reiterates that conditions are not as they should be, and calls upon the parents to look most carefully into the matter.

The letter is as follows:

"It is but fair to myself and the other members of the deputation that waited on the Ministerial Association to say that we disclaim all responsibility for the publicity given the remarks concerning school children. The press was asked to take no notice of this part of the address.

"In addition to this, the report was misleading, in that it laid the blame for the moral conditions in the clubs complained of upon the schools, while I most [illegible]ly stated that the real onus of responsibility was with the homes. Now that the question is before the people it must be further pursued.

Reference to Schools.

"The schools were mentioned in this connection:

"Referring to the impurity that is often rampant in youths' clubs, I said that back of these organizations were the schools where the children were [illegible] them in masses, and where [illegible] to some direct teaching [illegible] Facts for I could tell of [illegible]ks that had occurred in Ontario schools, yes, and even in our own city schools. That was the only reference made to the schols of London. The illustration given did not come from London, and it was so stated.

"But let us consider the question on its merits. And before doing so allow me to say that what is termed 'the honor of London,' is a matter of trifling consideration in comparison with the moral welfare of its youth. To burk this question in order to make it appear that our schools are devoid of the virus of impurity that seems to have gone like a very pestilence over this continent; and that is now engaging so much earnest attention on the part of school authorities, Mothers Clubs, Moral Reform Leagues and public-spirited journals and citizens, in the law, to the south of us, is the worst kind of folly. We have not escaped the contagion and it is better we should realize we have not.

In the Homes.

"Where does the evil begin?

"In the homes.

"If these are unchaste—' the life, or even the ideal, is low, no amount of good counsel will remedy so fundamental an ill. The X-rays of truth will penetrate the veneer of decency and the children will follow parental example and not parental advice.

"But leaving out of count these unclean families and turning to the bulk of our homes we find the danger point, not in what the parents do, but in what they fail to do. I venture to state without fear of contradiction, that nine out of every ten children enter the public school without the least preparation to resist the temptations that they are as sure to encounter as reading, writing, and arithmetic. Ignorance is supposed to be innocence and so the children are pushed out into the school world and left to their fate.

Evil Conversation.

"Let us see how it works:

"Since this controversy appeared in the press a mother paid me a social call in the course of which she told me the following: One of her boys, a lad of 12, is in the highest room of the public school in the section of the city where they live. A few weeks before this call, the mother was having her "bedtime talk" with her little boy, when he inquired the meaning of a word that for two or three generations has signified amongst school children a violation of the seventh commandment. Much startled, the mother asked where the child had heard it. Then out came this story: Last fall sofe of the boys and girls of that school had gone to the woods together on different occasions. Recently, the teachers, having heard serious rumors with regard to these expeditions, had been trying to [illegible]ret out the truth. Boys and girls h[illegible] been taken out of their classes in school hours; amongst this particular group of children consternation reigned, and the school was fairly humming with speculation. This twelve-year-old lad — a very incurious boy—had finally inquired of a young friend of what the delinquents were accused and this low word had told the story.

The School Investigation.

"In how many of the houses represented in that school, do you think, the children came to their parents with the question propounded by my friend's little son? And if they did not, and merely turned over and over in their minds the information gleaned from school companions, to many of whom the whole affair was a joke, could it be otherwise than weaken the natural defences against this kind of vice?

"What the school authorities found out my visitor did not know. The children at least had arrived at their verdict. But because that mother had by many personal sacrifices, retained her child's confidence, she saved him from the lowered ideals that must, through that incident, have resulted to many other children in that school.

"The day before this call a mother phoned the following: Two years ago her son, coming out of the Collegiate, passed a group of boys about thirteen and fourteen years of age, gathered about one of their number who was reading aloud some printed stuff. Catching a few words that indicated the vile character of the composition, the older lad went up to the reader and confiscated the paper with the remark: 'If this is all right, I'll give it back.' As it was all wrong, those lads never saw it again, but his mother, to whom he handed it, said to me, 'I did not think Satan himself could have written anything so horrible.'

"How many of the children, who were greedily drinking in that moral poison, have been lovingly warned and wisely informed of what they ought to know, by their parents? Almost certainly, not one of them.

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BURGLARS CAUGHT AT ST. KITTS MAY HAVE OPERATED HERE

Believed to Belong to Gang From United States That Recently Blew Safe of Keenleyside Works.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

St. Catharines, April 1.—Police here are convinced that in John C. Turner and James H. Chadwick, two young men they have under arrest, are burglars, and that they are probably responsible for many burglaries in different towns and cities in Ontario lately.

The two men pleaded guilty before Magistrate Campbell to burglarizing E. C. Potter's and James Hawkins's residences here, no doubt hoping that they would be sentenced right off the reel, but the police called their hand by asking for a remand for a week in order to look up their record. Turner answers the description of a man wanted in London, Ontario, for stealing a valise last week in a hotel, and it is believed the two men are wanted in Port Huron, Mich., Toronto, Syracuse, N. Y., and Hamilton. It is believed they work from Buffalo, where their headquarters are. Both are slick looking and well dressed.

The local detectives, while they do not know at all definitely, are inclined to believe that the entire trio who recently blew the safe at the Keenleyside works, and later tried to enter a safe at Hyatt Bros.' on Egerton street, are now in custody. They are confident that Brady, the man who was arrested here by Detective Nickle while trying to purchase fuse and dynamite caps, and who next day was sent down for six months, is one of the three, and he thinks it most probable that the men under arrest in St. Kitts are the other two. At the time of the robberies here three men were seen in the vicinity of the Keenleyside factory, and fairly accurate descriptions were given of them. They tally with those of the men who have since been arrested.

MAYOR DISCUSSES CHARGES MADE BY MRS. MAY THORNLEY

MRS. MAY R. THORNLEY.

Says They Should Be Proved Or an Apology Tendered.

VARIOUS DENIALS

School Authorities Say the Allegations Are Unfounded.

"It is up to Mrs. Thornley to either prove her charges or apologize."—Mayor Beattie.

"At the next meeting of the board of education on Tuesday a resolution will be passed refuting all the charges made, declaring them to be calumnies and reprobating the calumniator."—G. N. Weekes, chairman of the board of education.

"Such statements as made by Mrs. Thornley are simply outrageous. They have no foundation in fact."—Inspector Edwards.

"It is absolutely untrue of the Separate schools, and I do not believe it of the public schools."—Monsignor Aylward, rector of St. Peter's Cathedral.

"I have never heard of any such things existing as stated by Mrs. Thornley. I have been very careful aud so have the teachers, and I do not think any charges against the morality of the Collegiate Institute could exist."—Principal McCutcheon.

The above statements by those in authority in the public and separate worship the mayor were made today in answer to statements credited to Mrs. May R. Thornley as to the alleged immorality prevalent in the schools of the city.

The Mayor's Opinion.

"I think it a grave mistake to send such statements broadcast," said his worship. "The citizens of London as a whole are as moral, if not more so, than in any city on the continent. Religious instruction is given everywhere, and I do not know of any city where there is less immorality. To publish the fact to the world that our schools are hotbeds of immorality is an outrage. Mrs. Thornley should either prove her charges or apologize. We should either prove that such conditions do really exist, or she should publicly acknowledge that she is merely rehearsing what she has heard on the streets or elsewhere. I do not believe any such thing. I cannot conceive of such things, and I cannot see how any other human being could imagine such evils. The whole situation is strange and uncanny. I cannot understand it at all. In my own opinion, the whole business is manufactured by some person, with little to do."

Inspector Edwards.

"The schools of London are as moral as any schools in Canada or anywhere else," said Inspector Edwards. "We have a much larger percentage of male teachers than the average city, and they are very careful to look after the interests of the scholar, both from an educational as well as moral, standpoint. The playgrounds are always supervised and looked after. The children are never left to work out their own devices under any circumstances. The greatest possible care is exercised over them, and in my long experience here, nothing has been reported to be that would lend the least color to such stories. I feel that our schools have been most unjustly dealt with. I do not think it at all fair to this city.

"For instance, Mrs. Thornley gave an incident about some boys in a barn, to prove her charges. The inference was that this occurred in the city of London. That is not the case. It happened in the country, not here at all. And that was one of the great charges brought against our schools. I do not think such criticism is deserved in any particular, and it should be refuted. Such advertising is not at all conducive to the benefit of the city."

Mgr. Aylward's Opinion.

"It is scandal-mongering of the worst sort," said Monsignor Aylward. "No such conditions exist in the separate schools of this city, and I cannot believe it of the public schools. If certain children are of that type, Mrs. Thornley certainly should not judge others by that standard. It is absolutely unbelievable and unthinkable.

Chairman Weekes.

"Such stories are absolutely untrue," said Mr. Geo. N. Weekes, chairman of the board of education. "We are going to bring the matter to the attention of the board, and a suitable resolution will be passed at the meeting on Tuesday afternoon. I have not worked out the details of that resolution as yet, but it will contain a refutation of all such charges. We will characterize them as calumnies, and reprobate the calumniator. From my personal observation, they are untrue."

"I have been connected with the board of education for many years, and this is the first time I ever heard anything of this nature," said Mr. W. W. Gammage, a former chairman of the board. "I have made a thorough inquiry—I have sought for evidence wherever I could possibly obtain it, and I must say that after as close an observation as I could make, there is not a word of truth in the stories circulated."

Truant Officer Weir.

"I will venture to say that not a single charge can be proved," said Truant Officer Weir. "I have been around the schools a lot. I deal with the truants and the worst of the scholars, and I must say that such statements as were made about the schools are untrue in every particular. It is simply outrageous to hear such things."

"What is the use of spending a lot of money to circulate 2,000 booklets advertising the city of London," said an alderman. "Why not engage Mrs. Thornley? She has given us some advertising that we would rather be without. I never heard of such things. I have had children going to the schools for years, and they are certainly no discredit. Some

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CONGREGATION ASK RECTOR TO RESIGN

Statement Issued to the Press After a Meeting Held Last Night.

REV. MR. HILL BLAMED

It Is Alleged That Jealousy Was the Cause of the Dismissal of Rev. Prof. Jeakins Some Time Ago.

At a meeting of the members of the congregation of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, held in the lodge rooms above McKenzie's grocery store, at the corner of Piccadilly and Colborne streets, last night, a resolution signed by all present, asks Rev. W. T. Hill to resign.

The resolution was sent to Mr. Hill this morning by mail, and a copy was also sent to Bishop Williams.

The resolution was signed by a number of [illegible] members of the congregation [illegible]ere unable for various reasons to be present at last night's meeting. Every man present pledged himself to be at the Easter vestry meeting.

Rev. W. T. Hill, when seen by The Advertiser today, stated that he had no statement whatever to make for publication yet. He declined to intimate what course he would take in regard to the request for his resignation.

The Members.

Those who attended the gathering last evening were: Col. C. E. Fisher, C. B. Edwards, James B. McKillop, Henry Macklin, Oliver Ellwood, C. H. Beard, George H. Davis, Frank Barnard, M. Lynch, Joseph T. McDougall, Thomas H. Kingsmill, James C. Butler, Harry S. Blackburn, H. B. Archer, G. Teobald, David C. Wilson, Thomas H. Baker, William Boug, George Bowman, Samuel Harding, Claude Brown, Claude A. Blewett, J. E. Johnson, Ed Chalcraft, Ross C. Clark, Frank Sharman, W. A. Young, A. E. Ferle, Harold Ellis, William Ellis, S. Loughrey, Robert Mercer, R.

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PRESSURE 107 POUNDS AT HORTON ST. STATION

Wells Showed On Friday What They Can Do On Short Orders.

The success of the Horton street wells scheme was again demonstrated yesterday during the fire at the plant of the Ontario Spring Bed and Mattress Company when, on a few minutes' notice, the pressure at the station on Horton street was run up to 107 pounds.

The gauge also showed a high pressure during the fire at Beck's Box Factory, but the mark reached yesterday was the highest in the history of the city, and is considered sufficient to bring the underwriters to point where they will talk business.

When the engineers at the city light and water station were notified of the fire, the pumps were placed in operation and brought the pressure up from 80 pounds, the average now, to 107 in a few minutes.

This is sufficient for general use in London, and has already made the operation of the steam fire engine unnecessary on a couple of occasions.

THE WEATHER.

Tomorrow—Fine and Cold.

Toronto, April 1—8 a.m.

Moderate to fresh northwest to north winds; fine and cold today and on Sunday.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	Max.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	32	26	Cloudy
Winnipeg	18	4	Clear
Port Arthur	24	— 2	Clear
Parry Sound	26	6	Clear
Toronto	28	22	Fair
Ottawa	26	12	Fair
Montreal	28	16	Clear
Quebec	30	10	Cloudy
Father Point	36	16	Cloudy

Minus (—) means below zero.

WEATHER NOTES.

Unseasonably cold weather prevails in nearly all sections of the Dominion, attended by local snowfalls in Alberta and Saskatchewan, and local snow flurries in Ontario and Quebec.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: London, 21—32; Dawson, 4—22; Atlin, 16—28; Prince Rupert, 32—36; Victoria, 38—52; Kamloops, 42—58; Edmonton, 30—40; Battleford, 28—40; Prince Albert, 16—34; Calgary, 24—32; Moosejaw, 24—30; Qu'Appelle, 18—24; Winnipeg, 2—18; Port Arthur, 12—24; Parry Sound, 16—26; Toronto, 26—35; Ottawa, 18—26; Montreal, 22—28; Quebec, 22—30; St. John, 34—40, Halifax, 36—46.

Knott & Sangster

REAL ESTATE BROKERS, VALUATORS, ARBITRATORS. OPTIONS OBTAINED, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PROPERTIES RENTED AND RENTS COLLECTED.

ROOM 101, MASONIC TEMPLE. PHONE 650.

BELLEVUE AVENUE—THIS SURVEY WAS ONLY OPENED OUT LAST YEAR, AND THERE ARE NOW FIVE RED PRESSED BRICK HOUSES ON THE PROPERTY. THERE ARE A FEW LOTS STILL LEFT FOR SALE AT $12 PER FOOT. CALL AND GET PARTICULARS BEFORE THEY ARE ALL GONE.

CARFRAE CRESCENT, JUST OVER THE TRACTION COMPANY'S BRIDGE—THERE ARE NOW EIGHT HOUSES ON THIS STREET. THERE ARE A FEW LOTS LEFT AT FROM $8 TO $15 PR FOOT. THIS PROPERTY IS ONLY TWELVE MINUTES' WALK TO THE MARKET. ALL LOTS WILL BE SOLD THIS SPRING. CALL AND SEE PLAN AND GET PARTICULARS IF YOU WANT A LOT CONVENIENT TO THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

McKENZIE ESTATE, EAST OF RIDOUT STREET—THIS SURVEY IS NOW REAL FOR SALE. LOTS CAN BE PURCHASED ON EASY TERMS.

TALBOT STREET — 2½-story brick, stone foundation, 6 bedrooms, all modern conveniences, kitchen cupboards, large verandah, lot 134x161 feet. A lovely home. Call for particulars.

MAITLAND STREET—2½-story brick, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, hot water heated, laundry tubs, large verandah. Price, $5,750.

RICHMOND STREET — Two-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 32x191 feet. Price, $4,500.

CENTRAL AVENUE—2½-story brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, lot 25x120 feet. Price, $4,500.

HELLMUTH AVENUE — Two-story brick-veneer, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, laundry, lot 25 feet frontage. Price, $3,900.

COLBORNE STREET—1½-story brick, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 32x80 feet. Price, $3,200.

PRINCESS AVENUE—1½-story brick-veneer, cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Price, $3,400.

DUCHESS AVENUE—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 2 bedrooms, electric light and gas, barn, sewer connections, lot 34 8x114 feet. Price, $1,550.

ADELAIDE STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, with lot 66x150 feet, $1,450; with lot 33x150 feet, $800.

STANLEY STREET—Two-story brick, 6 bedrooms, modern conveniences, verandah, lot 23x135 feet. Price, $3,800.

FIRST CLASS MILK ROUTE for sale in city, 165 quarts. Will sell cheap for quick sale. Call for particulars.

FOUR ACRES—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, barn, chicken house, small fruits. Price, $2,200.

FORTY-TWO ACRES, just outside city limits—Two-story brick house, good bank barn and other outbuildings. Price, $4,500. Will exchange for city property.

FIVE OR TEN ACRES, just outside city limits—Soil gravelly loam, splendid market garden land $200 per acre. Will exchange for city property.

TWENTY-FIVE ACRES, with frame two-story house, between 200 and 300 apple and plum trees. Would make a first-class fruit farm. Near Wardsville. Will exchange for city property.

ONTARIO STREET—2½-story semi-detached red brick, slate roof, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, fireplace. Call for particulars.

COLBORNE STREET—Brick cottage, 2 bedrooms, gas and fixtures, sink and water in house, cellar, pantry, clothes closets, lot 70x149 feet. Price, $2,300.

WATERLOO STREET—Brick cottage, 3 bedrooms, brick stable, lot 25x111. Price, $2,500.

GREY STREET—Two-story brick, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, large verandah. Price, $3,750.

HORTON STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms. Price, $1,600.

DUCHESS AVENUE—1½-story brick veneer, 4 bedrooms, pantry, cellar, water and sink in house, large porch, workshop, lot 34x99 feet. $1,900.

ELIAS STREET—1½-story brick-veneer, 5 bedrooms, lot 49.6x132.10. Price, $2,900.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD—Frame cottage, 2 bedrooms, verandah, cellar. Price, $1,600.

OXFORD PARK—Three lots, $80. Also two lots, $85.

LAMBETH—Two-story brick, slate roof, 4 bedrooms, verandah, good well and pump, small fruit, lot 99x186 feet. Price, $2,300.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—1½-story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, room for bath piped, gas and fixtures, lot 28x132 feet. Price, $2,000.

SOUTH LONDON—Grocery store and dwelling, two-story frame, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, lot 25x124 feet. Only $1,200.

EVERGREEN AVENUE—Brick cottage, 4 bedrooms, room for bath. Lot 132x180 feet. Price, $2,100.

REDAN STREET — 1½-story brick veneer, cement and block foundation, 3 bedrooms, bath and w.c., piped for furnace, piped for gas, cellar under all of house. Lot 22.6 feet frontage. Price, $2,050.

PRINCESS AVENUE—2-story brick, semi-detached, stone foundation, 4 bedrooms, modern conveniences, laundry rooms, modern conveniences, 4 tubs. Lot 50x210 feet. Call for particulars.

QUEEN'S AVENUE—2½-story brick, stone foundation, 5 bedrooms and finished attic, all modern conveniences, hot water heated, brick bath. A lovely home in one of the best localities. Call for particulars.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—2-story red pressed brick veneer, cement block foundation, modern conveniences, hardwood finish, mantel and coal grate, verandah. Lot 40x115 feet. Price, $2,750.

RIDOUT STREET — 2-story brick veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, cellar. Lot 23x102 feet. Price, $1,950.

50 ACRES, WESTMINSTER TOWNSHIP—First-class pasture land, not far from city. Price, $3,000. Easy terms.

LORNE AVENUE — 1½-story brick-veneer, 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences, china closet, cellar, lot 20x120 feet. Price, $2,600.

WYATT STREET—Frame cottage, 3 bedrooms, barn, chicken coop, lot 26x125 feet. Price, $900.

GOOD VACANT LOT, Piccadilly street, 50x122 feet. Call for particulars.

ELEANOR STREET—Frame cottage, cement foundation, 3 bedrooms, lot 24x125 feet. Price, $1,200. Easy terms.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—Frame cottage, brick foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, and summer kitchen, a first-class locality, lot 49x320 feet. Call and get particulars.

FIVE ACRES, near city, east, with good brick story and a half house. $5,500.

KENSINGTON AVENUE—Story brick-cement block foundation, 3 bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, cellar under all, furnace, wired for electric light gas for cooking. Call for price.

BEST CORNER LOT in South London, 58x98 feet. Only $1,500. Must be sold. Call for particulars.

VACANT LOT—Surrey avenue, 25x105 feet. Price, $200.

SOUTH LONDON — Two-story frame brick foundation, four bedrooms, modern conveniences. Lot 32.4x120 feet. Price $2,300. Easy terms, $20 down and $20 per month.

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

VACANT LOT—Becher street, 30x135 feet $700.

THE RIDGEWAY—2-story brick, all modern, fine residence, low price.

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

FINE LOT on Elmwood avenue, near the Normal School.

VACANT LOT on Mount Pleasant avenue. Call for particulars.

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

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

Farming in Ontario

Farming in Ontario is one of the best paying industries there is, and it brings to those engaged in it better health, greater comfort and more enjoyment than can be obtained in any other occupation. Buy a farm now, while they are cheap. The following are short descriptions of a few of the farms we have for sale:

No. 649—100 acres in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton; soil clay loam, 40 acres timber, 1½-story frame house, stable; 1½ miles to Edy's Mills market; half mile to Cuthbert P. O.

No. 6487—53½ acres in the Township of London, County of Middlesex; soil black loam and gravelly bottom, 2 acres of orchard, fences wire, 1½-story brick house, a number of outbuildings; one mile to London market, quarter mile to electric railway. Will exchange for city property or smaller farm.

No. 6484—97 acres in Township of Colchester South, County of Essex; soil clay loam, 1 acre of orchard, frame house, a number of outbuildings, 2½ miles to Harrow, six miles to Kingsville railroad station. Will exchange for larger farm or city property.

No. 6477—100 acres in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex; soil sandy and clay loam, 2 acres of orchard, fences wire and 5-ft. in good condition, 1½-story frame house, outbuildings in fair repair.

For further list of property which we have for sale see today's Free Press, or send for our catalogue.

REAL ESTATE SALES

The following properties have been sold off our list during the month of March, 1911:

George Headon's 150-acre farm, in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton.

C. A. Bennett's 22-acre farm, in the Township of Nelson, County of Halton.

John J. Sinclair's 50-acre farm, in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.

Henry Thurlow's house and four lots, in the City of London, County of Middlesex.

George Morden's 50-acre farm, in the Township of Camden Gore, County of Kent.

Harmon P. Kitchen's 50-acre farm, in the Township of Colchester South, County of Essex.

Alexander Stuart's 100-acre farm, in the Township of Sombra, County of Lambton.

Mrs. Jean N. Laughton's 50-acre farm, in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.

Samuel Harper's 100-acre farm, in the Township of Plympton, County of Lambton.

D. H. Tennent's 50-acre farm, in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.

Francis Hutchinson's 100-acre farm in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex.

Henry Brimson's 95-acre farm in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex.

S. H. Cummings' 50-acre farm, in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton.

W. D. McMullins' 50-acre farm, in the Township of Mersea, County of Essex.

Miss Mary Cunningham's 60-acre farm, in the Township of Moore, County of Lambton.

Chas. Robinson's 100-acre farm, in the Township of Dawn, County of Lambton.

Mrs. Hovey Blinn's 50-acre farm, in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex.

William Brien's 232-acre farm, in the Township of Howard, County of Kent.

A. Monteith's 33-acre farm, in the Township of Zone, County of Kent.

John & Fred Eaw's 250-acre farm, in the Township of Glenelg, County of Grey.

Philip Harding's 52-acre farm, in the Township of London, County of Middlesex.

Thomas W. Crow's 104-acre farm, in the Township of Camden, County of Kent.

William J. Bissett's 100-acre farm, in the Township of Euphemia, County of Lambeth.

Francis Hutchinson's 95-acre farm, in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex.

Alpha Morrison's 98-acre farm, in the Township of Mosa, County of Middlesex.

Ralls White's 190-acre farm, in the Township of Elma, County of Perth.

William Gulin's 60-acre farm, in the Township of Colchester North, County of Essex.

Mrs. A. C. Milligan's house and lot, in the City of London, County of Middlesex.

Robert A. Tate's 100-acre farm, in the Township of Westminster, County of Middlesex.

William Love's 50-acre farm, in the Township of East Williams, County of Middlesex.

Wilson O'Neill's 100-acre farm, in the Township of East Williams, County of Middlesex.

THE WESTERN REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, LTD.

TELEPHONE 696. 78 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL BUILD YOU A FIVE-ROOM cottage for $500. Address Box 37, Advertiser office.

FOR SALE—STORY AND HALF BRICK, St. James street; nine rooms, all modern conveniences; $2,900. Box 1, Advertiser. 37tf

FOREST CITY MOVING VAN—LARGEST in city. W. Broughton, 312 Piccadilly. Phone 1444. 53n

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

45 ACRES CHOICE LAND, IN FIRST-CLASS state of cultivation; young orchard, berry bushes, 4 acres fall wheat, 1½-story frame house, barn, chicken house, hogpen; 2½ miles from market; must be sold. Knott & Sangster. 52k

LARGE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE on Elmwood avenue; lot 84 feet frontage. Apply N. Mills, 1 Masonic Temple 53n

P. WALSH'S BULLETIN

IF YOU WANT A LOT in South London, look at those high elevated lots in the Baker survey, on the east side of Ridout street; sewer, water and gas connection. Now is your time to get a cheap lot. Several lots in the North End—no better can be had. We have lots all over; also factory sites.

HILL STREET—A new 1½-story brick, 10 rooms, good lot. Price, $2,200.

ALEXANDER STREET—New frame cottage, 7 rooms, lot 40x112 feet. Price, $1,100.

WILLIAM STREET — New 1½-story brick, 7 rooms, modern improvements, lot 33x120 feet. Price, $3,200.

WATERLOO STREET, CENTRAL—A large brick cottage, 7 rooms, in good order, new barn, corner lot. Inspection invited.

HAMILTON ROAD—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 3 rooms, lot 36x125 feet. Price, $1,050.

TECUMSEH AVENUE—A new two-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 40x119 feet. Price, $2,750.

PICCADILLY STREET—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, lot 72x196 feet. Price, $1,700.

RIDOUT STREET—Two-story brick house, 8 rooms, cement block foundation, modern improvements, lot 33x198 feet. Price, $1,900.

WHARNCLIFFE ROAD, South London—A new brick cottage, 7 rooms, all modern improvements, lot 45x125 feet. Price, $2,100.

QUEEN'S AVENUE — 2-story brick house, stone foundation, slate roof, nine rooms, all modern improvements. Corner lot. Price, $6,500.

BROUGHDALE—New 1½-story brick house, 7 rooms, bathroom, frame barn; 1½ acres of ground, full fruit trees; Wellington street electric cars pass this property; county taxes.

COLBORNE STREET—Frame cottage, on cement foundation, 6 rooms lot 25x200 feet. Price, $1,200.

ELMWOOD AVENUE, near Ridout street—New two-story red pressed brick house, 8 rooms, modern improvements, lot 40x120 feet. Price, $4,400; owner going west. Inspect at once.

RICHMOND STREET NORTH—Grand two-story red pressed brick residence, 10 rooms, oak floors, hot water heating, finished in style, good lot. Call for price.

A NEW red pressed brick cottage, six rooms, gas and water in the house, lot 24x157 feet. Price, $1,400.

WELLINGTON STREET (near Victoria park)—A new 1½-story brick house, 9 rooms, hot water in kitchen and bathroom, with all other modern improvements. Price, $3,400.

LORNE AVENUE—A new 2-story brick house, 8 rooms, all modern improvements. Price, $2,800.

GROSVENOR STREET—New 1½-story brick house, cement block foundation, 7 rooms, large cellar, furnace, gas, wired for electric light, lot 50x150 feet. Price, $2,850.

WATERLOO STREET—New 1½-story brick, stone foundation, 10 rooms, large verandah, all modern improvements, lot 44x150 feet. Only $3,500.

If you want to purchase an up-to-date residence, we have got them.

OTTAWAY AVENUE—New 1½-story brick, 8 rooms, furnace, bathroom, lot 35x149. Price, $2,300 for a quick sale.

P. WALSH

PHONE 1021. 425 RICHMOND ST.

Anderson & Hatch

ROOM 22.
BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS.
PHONE 2322.

For partial list of city property see Free Press.

70 acres—2½-story frame house, barn 70x80, drive shed 16x20, twelve miles from London. Price, $2,100.

101 acres—4 acres timber, soil a nice loam, 1½-story frame house, barn with basement fitted for stabling 38x50, granary 15x20, henhouse, drive-shed; ten miles from London. Price, $4,600. Terms, $1,000 cash, balance secured by mortgage at 5 per cent.

50 acres, London Township—Frame house, frame barn. Terms, $500 cash, balance secured by mortgage at 5 per cent. Price, $2,500.

100 acres, London Township—Barn 30x50, barn 30x60, cement henhouse and hogpen, 1½-story brick residence, two miles to railroad station. $6,000.

100 acres, Biddulph Township—1½-story frame house, bank barn 30x54. Price, $5,500.

101 acres, East Williams—Drained by tile—1½-story frame house, barn 25x50 and 35x40. Price, $5,000.

100 acres, Westminster Township—1½-story frame house, barn 30x50, stable 18x50. Price, $6,000.

125 acres, Lobo Township—119 acres cleared, 6 acres beech and maple, soil clay loam, two-story brick house, with bath and furnace, bank barn 30x36, barn No. 2, 24x40, drive house, close to church and school. $7,500.

150 acres—All cleared, 1½-story frame house, horse stable 25x44, double silo 21x24, granary 20x44, barn 60x102, implement shed 22x42, hogpen 18x24; half mile to school; eight miles to London. One of the best farms in the county.

150 acres—1½-story frame house, barn 40x80 and 20x50, granary 20x30. Price, $11,000.

3 acres—Brick cottage, close to city. $4,200.

10 acres—Two-story brick house, cut stone foundation, slate roof, good orchard, first-class soil; within a few minutes' walk of the city car.

24 acres—Frame cottage, good barn; close to the railroad station. $2,500.

50 acres, Lobo Township—Brick cottage, 1 acre orchard, barn 32x52, stable 28x52. Price, $3,400.

3 acres—Frame cottage, on cut stone foundation, 3 bedrooms, furnace, chicken coops, on the River Thames, one mile from the city limits. Would exchange for a house in the city. Price, $2,300.

MONEY TO LOAN—
b INSURANCE EFFECTED.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

NINE-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, UP-TO-DATE, first-class condition, convenient to C. P. R. 437 Pall Mall street. 51n

COTTAGE AND LOT ON MONTHLY installments; good barn on premises; must be sold. Apply Winnett & Greenless, barristers, Talbot street. ywt

100 OR 200 ACRE FARM, CLAY LOAM, good water, orchard, buildings, at a bargain. Apply D. Waide, London. 47tf-wty

EIGHT-ROOM STORY AND HALF modern house—Must sell; owner leaving city. Apply 263 Talbot. 45n-ywt

BRICK COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, good garden; two blocks from White's works. 57 Oak street. 49n-tyw

JOHN DIPROSE WISHES TO SELL HIS residence, No. 12 The Ridgeway, or will trade for other property with stable; solid brick, two stories and attic, full size basement, with cement floor, and hot and cold water, good furnace, reception hall, double parlors, dining-room, breakfast-room, kitchen, four bedrooms, bathroom, smoking-room, back and front stairs; this property is beautifully situated on north side of The Ridgeway, overlooking the London Bowling Club's grounds. Phone for appointment. 49k-tywt

FOR SALE—SPLENDID EIGHT-ROOMED house, with two lavatories and bath, with hot and cold soft water; newly hot water heated, gas for grate and cooking, electric lighted, modern throughout, lot 260 feet deep, with large lawn, garden and fruit trees, beautifully situated; must be sold before April 1, as party is leaving city. Apply Box 28, or phone 2099 for appointment. 44tf

FARM FOR SALE—150 ACRES ON Proof Line Road, London Township, three miles from London market; ten minutes' walk from street car line; good dairy farm. For particulars apply Hugh Young, Masonville P. O. 46n

Property For Sale and to Rent

For Sale—1½-story brick house, Frances street.

For Sale—Five acres, with good building.

For Sale—Modern brick house, Hill street.

For Sale—Almost new brick house, Regina street.

For Sale—New modern house, Lorne avenue.

For Sale—Frame cottage and good lot, Princess avenue.

For Sale—Good lot on Princess avenue.

For Sale—Three good lots, Elias street.

For Sale—Frame cottage and frame stable, with large lot, on Chester street.

For Sale—Frame cottage, Alexander street.

For Sale on Easy Terms—Five acres and good house and stable, in Westminster.

For Sale—Beautiful house, West London.

For Sale—Good lot, Tecumseh avenue.

For Sale—Frame cottage and large garden, Tecumseh avenue.

For Sale—Two good lots, Egerton street.

For Sale—Three good lots, Oak street.

For Sale — Two-story brick house, Broughdale.

For Sale—Three good lots on Cronyn Park.

For Sale—Two-story brick house, Horton street.

For Sale—Frame cottage, good lot, Craig street.

For Sale—New brick house, Windsor avenue.

For Sale—Three beautiful lots on Emery street.

To Let—New brick cottage, Hamilton road.

To Let—Modern brick house, Central avenue.

To Let—Two-story frame house, Maitland street.

To Let—Brick cottage, Adelaide street.

To Let—Brick house, Hope street.

To Let—Brick house, Hamilton road.

To Let—Brick house, Smith street.

To Let—Frame house, Regina street.

To Let—Brick cottage, Hamilton road

Call, write or phone.

Samuel Wilson

Building Contractor.
Real Estate and Fire Assurance Agent.
OFFICE: 135 WELLINGTON STREET. Phone 2203. b

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Buyers of Real Estate will not be doing themselves justice if they do not get particulars of the choice selection of properties now being offered for sale. A few are mentioned hereunder:

BUILDING LOTS.

A few choice lots, Home-Hurst Survey, facing on Lovett street and Roberts avenue.

Two lots, Knollwood Park, facing on Linwood street. $150 for the two.

COTTAGES.

West avenue—Frame dwelling, three rooms, built in 1910. Lot 36x150 feet, garden. Price, $500.

Cavendish street—Frame dwelling, concrete foundation, also concrete foundation and cellar ready for erection of same part; outbuildings. Lot 44 feet frontage. A great snap. Don't miss it. Price, $475.

RESIDENCES.

Princess avenue—Large solid 2-story brick, modern improvements, choice locality, lot 50 feet frontage. Price, $4,000. Only a trifle more than the value of the land. Inquire at once.

English street—1¾-story brick, nine rooms, fitted up complete with modern improvements. Price, $3,000. Will take smaller house in part payment.

Central avenue—Large 2-story brick, stone foundation, slate roof, ten rooms. Corner lot, with 64 feet on Central avenue. Price, $3,850.

Cheapside street—Unique gentleman's residence, all modern, corner lot, coach house. Easy terms. Price on application.

If you want to buy, sell, exchange or lease any class of real estate, you are invited to call.

Our 24 years' experience on the local real estate market is at your command.

A. A. CAMPBELL

Real Estate, Loans and Investments,
428 RICHMOND ST., LONDON, ONT.

1½-STORY SOLID BRICK HOUSE, nearly new, seven rooms, central, modern conveniences. 91 Becher street. 55tf-tw

THIRTY ACRES, WESTMINSTER Township, just outside city; good land, new buildings. Apply T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street. 75tf-tyw

ON EASY PAYMENTS — 1½-STORY frame house, small fruits, large lot, north end. For particulars apply 194 Wharncliffe road, West London. b

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, modern, on Hellmuth avenue; price, $3,600. Address Box 32, Advertiser office. 54tf

FOR SALE—THREE CHOICE LOTS ON Thornton avenue, $475 each. Apply 775 Colborne street. 53c

200 ACRES, WITH BUILDINGS, SIX miles from Wingham; has changed hands for $10,000; will be sold at a great reduction. For best bargain in Canada apply to McKillop & Murphy, 156 Dundas street, London. 46bb-xtz

SEVENTY ACRES, LOBO TOWNSHIP—Story and half frame house, barn 30x40, driveshed 16x20; price, $2,100; twelve miles from London. Anderson & Hatch. 53c

1½-STORY BRICK-VENEER — HARD and soft water, furnace, bath, w.c., lot 66x180. Apply 364 Hill. 52n

FOR SALE—TWO ACRES, OPPOSITE Springbank; brick house, new, eleven room, furnace; small barn, fruit and ornamental trees. Apply Box 68, Byron P. O. 33h-yt

FOR SALE—ESTATE OF PIRNEY Flint, of Byron, near London, comprising about 55 acres, with modern brick house, barn and orchard of about 600 apple trees. Property is directly opposite Springbank Park and close to London and Springbank trolley line. Apply to Fraser & Moore, solicitors, London. 49tf-t

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY FRAME house, to be removed from 439 Maitland. Apply 135 Clarence. Phone 2190. 51tf

104 ACRES—FOUR ACRES TIMBER, soil a loam, 1½-story house, frame barn with basement fitted for stabling, 34x50, granary 15x20, henhouse, drive-shed, 15 acres wheat; ten miles from London; price, $4,600; terms, $1,600 cash, balance secured by mortgage at 5%. Anderson & Hatch. 53c

MODERN NINE-ROOM STORY AND half house, hot water heating; cheap for cash. Apply on premises, 236 Piccadilly street. 61c-tyw

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY HOUSE, South London; must be sold; any reasonable offer considered. Address Box 41, Advertiser. 47n-wty

FOR SALE — TWO-STORY SOLID brick, modern conveniences, Princess avenue, near Victoria Park; cheap, easy terms. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas. 65tf-tyw

FOR SALE OR WILL RENT TO DESIRABLE tenant — Two-story brick, solid, Wortley road, opposite Normal School; parlor, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, woodshed, modern conveniences, lot 35x150, furnace, electric light and gas, hard and soft water. Sale on easy terms if desired. Apply 86 King street. 47n-wty

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARKWOOD, GRAND AVENUE, RESIDENCE of the late J. R. Middlemick. Apply on premises. 49a-tyw

$1,000 WILL BUY TEN ACRES OF LAND with small house and barn, two miles and a half from the city, suitable for market garden, one-fourth down, balance to suit purchaser. Apply Macpherson & Perrin, Robinson Hall Chambers, London. 47n-wt

100 ACRES FOR SALE, LOT 18, CON. 13, London Township. Apply John X. Logan, 472 Oxford street. 47bu-wt

BRAND NEW HOUSE AND LOT, TWO-STORY and attic, slate roof, modern; a snap. Phone 2561. 35c-wt

FOR SALE, CASH OR EASY TERMS—Pretty cottage, Grosvenor street; large lot, fruit trees, poultry house, berries; owner leaving city. Call 86 King street. 63n-wty-wtz

CHINESE LAUNDRIES.

LEE HING LAUNDRY COMPANY, 488 Richmond. Phone 1344. Goods called for and delivered. Our prices are very lowest that we can do first-class work for. Try first-class laundry. xt

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAS. L. STAPLETON, 405 DUNDAS —Phone 2712. Hours, 2-4, 7-8.

DR. ERNEST WILLIAMS— PHYSICIAN.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE, EAR, NOSE, throat. Hours, 10 to 4, 8 to 7:30. Sunday by appointment only. 564 Richmond.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., AND M.R.C.S. (England), 297 King. Phone 829.

DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, 216 QUEEN'S avenue, London. Electrical treatment. Diseases of women a specialty.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, CORNER Park and Dufferin. Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. ECCLES, QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 till 2.

DR. G. L. CLARKE—EYE, EAR, NOSE and throat. 394 Dundas street.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.A., M.D.—SPECIALTY, diseases stomach. Hours, 2-4, 7-8, and appointment.

DR. NELSON GEORGE, 232 DUNDAS street, northwest corner Waterloo. Phone 909.

DR. THOMAS R. PHIPPS — OFFICE, corner Wellington and Grey streets. Phone 3310.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE — Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 to 2.

D. HITCHEON HOGG, M.D., C.M.—Surgical diseases. Corner York and Talbot streets.

DR. ALICE JAMIESON—REMOVED TO 393 Queen's avenue. Phone 1525 for appointments.

F. L. BURDON, M.D., L.R.C.P. AND S. (Edinburgh)—Special attention diseases women, children. Office and residence, 461 Waterloo street. Phone 258.

DR. SEPTIMUS THOMPSON, 448 PARK avenue, corner Queen's — Eye, ear, nose, throat.

DR. E. PARDEE BUCKE, 207 QUEEN'S avenue—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

LEGAL CARDS.

J. M. McEVOY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC.—Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. H. A. BEATTIE, BARRISTER, ETC., 87½ Dundas street. Money to loan on real estate.

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

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

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

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

CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, barristers, etc., Huron and Erie building.

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

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 89 Dundas street.

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ATLANTIC CITY HOTELS.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Ave. and Beach, Ocean view; greatly improved and refurnished; cap. 350; private baths, running water in rooms; elevator, sun parlor, etc.; music. Special, $12.50 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. B'k'l't. Samuel Ellis. Ap122

ATLANTIC CITY OFFICIAL GUIDE 96 pages, 225 illustrations. All attractions and the leading hotels described, with rates, city maps, etc. Send 2c. stamp for mailing free copy. A. C. FREE LITHO. MAYOR BUREAU, Box 605, Atlantic City, N.J. 17un-wty

HOTEL JACKSON—BUILT OF BRICK. Beach front at Virginia ave. Every modern appointment, including elevator to street; private baths, orchestra, etc. American and European plans. Booklet. J. H. Gormley. 17un-wty

Most modern and leading moderate-rate hotel. ALBEMARLE, Virginia Ave. and Beach. Capacity 350. Here winter and spring guests have the same comforts, conveniences and appointments to be found in the most luxurious hotels without extravagant cost. White service. Special early rates, $8, $10, $12.50 up weekly. Am. plan. Booklet. J. P. COPE. Ap. 27-ywt

Grand Atlantic Hotel Virginia avenue, near Beach and Steel Pier. Capacity 500. Hot and cold sea water baths; large rooms, southern exposure; elevator to street level, sun parlors, etc. Special $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. Coaches meet trains. COOPER & LEEDS 17un-wty

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BUTLER'S, 235 DUNDAS—HAIR GOODS, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superfluous hair removed.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatological School, Chicago—Superfluous hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chiropody and manicuring. Room 214, Masonic Temple.

CITY GAS CO *10* INSPECTOR

Warned By the Police

Further Warning By the City Gas Co.

The accompanying illustration is a fac-simile of the badge worn by the authorized agents of the City Gas Company. The numbers run from 1 to 25, none higher; they are nickel-plated, with black letters.

The meter readers who are at present going their rounds are furnished with these badges.

If you are in doubt, compel them to display their badge.

Our regular inspectors who adjust your burners for lighting, cooking and heating, all have these badges. Do not let anyone in who is supposed to represent the CITY GAS COMPANY unless he can show you this badge; and, if any supposed representative does not treat you courteously, get the number of his badge and report him immediately to the

City Gas Company

Corner Dundas and Clarence Streets or Phone 364 or 922.

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RAILROAD FARES REFUNDED

QUEEN QUALITY extends to you a cordial invitation to wear Her 1911 Spring Styles. She will help pay your Return Railroad Fare.

Queen Quality SHOE

Announcement

STYLES better than ever. Factory equipped with new machinery throughout. All methods of manufacturing improved 50%—style in direct proportion—value too. Smart—Stylish and Flexible to the last degree. The new models on display today. You're cordially invited to inspect them.

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MR. BERT WEIR HAS RESUMED teaching at his studio, 493 Adelaide street. t

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JAS. CRESSWELL, MUSICAL DIRECTOR Grand Opera House—Violin, band and orchestral instruments. 493 King. zxt

KENWICK MALE QUARTETTE OPEN for engagements; concerts, banquets specialty. A. Bowman, 103 Dundas street. tzx

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES —Knott & Sangster, Room 101, Masonic Temple, London.

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TWICE TODAY, Matinee and Night

HARRY D. CAREY, in his Romance of the Western Plains.

Indians, Scouts, Powerful Lessons of True Manliness. **Montana** Cowboys, Horses. A picture of the West as it really is.

PRICES—Night, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee, 15c and 25c.

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WILLIAM FAVERSHAM

In the most unique, original and mirth-provoking comedy of our time. "Scintillates with crackling bright speeches."—New York Herald.

"A constant joy." —N. Y. Mail. **THE FAUN** "A rare treat." —N. Y. World.

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PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. SEATS SELLING.

Tuesday Night, April 4 IT'S DIFFERENT FROM ALL OTHERS.

Frederic Thompson's Greatest Dramatic Sensation,

POLLY OF THE CIRCUS

A REAL CIRCUS ON THE STAGE. "Little Hip," World's Greatest Performing Baby Elephant and 5 Big Circus Acts. Horses, Ponies, Dogs, Clowns, Acrobats, Bareback Riders, Aerial and Trapeze Artists. Company Well-Known Players. WATCH FOR THE BIG STREET PARADE.

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ONE NIGHT ONLY **THURSDAY, APRIL 6**

CHAS. FROHMAN PRESENTS

Miss Billie Burke

IN HER LATEST COMEDY HIT. **SUZANNE**

The performance will begin with The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard, Anthony Hope's Playlet.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Boxes, $2.50.

SEATS TUESDAY. MAIL ORDERS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8 **MATINEE AND NIGHT**

THE STAR COMEDIANS,

Ward and Vokes

and their Big Company of 50 PEOPLE, including Lucy Daly and Her Pony Ballet, in the New Musical Comedy,

"TROUBLE MAKERS"

Full of Fun, Laughs, New Music, Pretty Girls. The Show You Know is Always Good.

PRICES—Night, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00; Mat., 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.

SEATS THURSDAY.

SHEFFIELD CHOIR

200 VOICES, ACCOMPANIED BY

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra

OF 50 PIECES.

Armories Good Friday

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Prices, $1.50, $1, 50c

MAIL ORDERS—Plan opens Wednesday, April 5. Orders should be addressed to John Pringle, Bank of Toronto, and self-addressed stamped envelope should be inclosed.

PLAN open at rotunda of Masonic Temple Saturday, April 8. Be sure and state if seats are for afternoon or evening. b

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Woman's Music Club

EVENING CONCERT

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 5,

at 8. Victoria Auditorium. Tickets 50c.

Non reserved seats. b

Come and Hear "NEW NEIGHBORS."

THOMAS A. DALY, Poet Humorist,

St. Peter's Parish Hall,

Thursday evening, April 6. Plan opens at W. McPhillips, 189 Dundas street, April 4. Tickets 75c and 50c. 55n-tx

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

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DUTCH SUPPER, MONDAY EVENING, April 3, Y. M. C. A. Each article 2 cents. b

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BUSY BEES' ENTERTAINMENT AT Wesley Hall, Tuesday evening, April 4, at 7:30. Protestant Home children will assist in the programme. Admission, 10 cents. b

WESTMINSTER RINK—CADET BAND tonight. Ice in perfect condition. b

MUSICAL SKATING PARTY, UNDER auspices of Rambler Pleasure Club, Tuesday evening, April 4, 1911, Jubilee Roller Rink. Skating until 10:30. b

PRINCESS—MUSICAL SKATING MATINEE this afternoon, and Seventh Band tonight. b

SIMCOE ROLLER RINK—SKATING with music, until 11 o'clock tonight. Band Monday night. Ladies admitted free. Noisy Carnival Wednesday night. b

APRIL DANCES — EVERY MONDAY evening during month. Invitations must be presented. For extra cards phone. Private and class lessons as usual. Information phone Deyton & McCormick.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

BUCHANAN — LEGG — On Saturday, March 25, 1911, by Rev. P. E. Nicholl, Ethel May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Legg, Oxford street, to Hugh W. Buchanan, of this city.

DEATHS.

DANN—At con. 15, London Township, on Thursday, March 30, 1911, Ann, beloved wife of Robert Dann, aged 70 years, 1 month and 12 days.

Funeral from the above address on Sunday, April 2, at 2 p.m.; service at 1:30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

MEETINGS.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST Church—Sunday, April 9, highly interesting services will be held. Three of the former pastors will be there—Rev. E. B. Ryckman, D.D., Rev. J. R. Gundy, D.D., and Rev. A. L. Russell, M.A. On Monday, April 10, a banquet will be held, at which all the former pastors still living will be present. Besides these above named are: Rev. J. B. Smith, D.D., Rev. George W. Henderson, Rev. R. D. Hamilton, Rev. James Livingston. A most interesting item of the evening will be the burning of the mortgage. The former members of the congregation are cordially invited. Banquet, 6:30 till 8. Programme following. Admission, 25c. 55k-tywt

THE CIVIC EFFICIENCY LEAGUE, AT St. George's Hall, Wednesday, 5th, 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Workingmen Get What They Produce." Visitors welcome. b

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Home Mission Presbyterial will be held in King Street Presbyterian Church on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 4 and 5. 55n

SITUATIONS WANTED.

YOUNG LADY WISHES POSITION AS telephone operator; four years' experience. Box 55, Advertiser. 52k

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CAPABLE OLD COUNTRY DOMESTICS, carefully selected — Parties arriving March 13, 20 and April 2. Apply now, The Guild, 71 Drummond street, Montreal, or 14 Grenville street, Toronto. Ap11

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST — LEFT HAND UNDRESSED glove, near corner King and Wellington. Reward at Advertiser. 52c

LOST—PAIR OF EYEGLASSES, IN case, on Maitland, Dundas, Burwell or King street. Return to Advertiser, or phone 2253. b

LOST—DARK BRINDLE BULLTERRIER; answers to "Buster"; white on chest, face, front feet, tip of tail and half-way around neck. Reward at 472 Dufferin avenue. Any person harboring him after this will be prosecuted. b

LOST—PAIR PERSIAN LAMB GAUNTLETS. Return to 925 Dundas street. Reward. 54u

LOST, WEDNESDAY — LAP ROBE. Finder please leave at J. C. Duffield's, 518 Queen's avenue. 53c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

PRIVATE SALE OF FURNITURE. APPLY in mornings, at 763 Colborne street. 55c

NEW TYPEWRITER, VERY LITTLE used, at a bargain. Box 78, Advertiser. 55c

FOR SALE—GOOD LIVE WOOD, $2 PER load; good hard coal, $6.50 a ton. Dominion Coal and Wood Company. Phone 1789.

FOR SALE—DRIVER, COMING FIVE years old, by Sir Tatton. Apply 9 Caroline street, West London. 55u

LATHE FOR SALE—IN GOOD CONDITION. Apply 829 Queen's avenue. 55tf-tx

FOR SALE—EGGS FOR HATCHING, from thoroughbred imported Blue-Barred Rocks, also thoroughbred imported White Wyandottes: $1 a setting. H. Fitzsimons, third street east of Poltersburg. b

FOR SALE—THOROUGHBRED WHITE Wyandotte eggs, $1, $2 and $3 a setting; incubator lots a specialty. Apply F. H. Smoothy, 168 Wreay street. 53tf-t

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN BULL, RISING 2 years. Apply D. Beggood, McWilliam P. O., Governor's road. b

ONE-HORSE BOLSTER WAGON, WITH box, nearly new, in good repair. Archibald Campbell, Box 35, Komoka. 53c-wtx

CASE OF CANADIAN STUFFED birds, about 20 varieties; will sell cheap; also small lathe, $5. 33 Byron avenue, South London. b

AUTOMOBILE RUNABOUT, FOUR-Cylinder, fine condition; 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline; $450. Box 547, London. 41tf-wtx

CEMENT SILOS, CISTERNS, WATER tanks, etc. Walter Martyn & Garlick, Ealing P. O., London, Ont. 25bu-wtx

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS (MARTIN'S strain), No. 1 pen, $1.50; No. 2, $1 per 15. A. J. Cody, Box 189, London. Residence, Francis street, London Township. 49c-t

LARGE STOCK OF LUMBER, shingles, cedar posts, woven fence, coiled and barb wire, will offer at reduced prices for thirty days. Write or phone for prices. T. J. Clatworthy & Sons, Ederton, Granton, Ailsa Craig. 15-t

ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES, hard and soft maple, elm, walnut, butternut, Norway spruce, red cedar, blue spruce. Free stable lodgings, except horse feed. James Morrow, Strathroy. 43c-t

WALNUT SIDEBOARD, PARLOR suite, gasoline stove and all household furniture, immediately. 196 Maries place, behind Normal School. 54c-wtx

FOR SALE TWO CHOICE NEW MILCH cows. George Jackson, 87 Wellington street. 54c

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BUGGIES, SURRIES, WAGONS (SECOND-HAND), in first-class condition; a bargain for cash, must be sold, owner leaving city. 159 Fullarton street. 55c

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FOR SALE 80 TO 100 QUARTS MILK daily. Apply L. J. Nichols, Glendale, Byron phone. 55c

CEMENT BLOCK MACHINE, CHEAP. George McMurray, Tumbler's Corners. 57c

FOR SALE—SINGER SEWING MACHINE, in good condition, cheap. 229 Dundas street. 55c

LADIES — WHEN DELAYED OR IRREGULAR, use Triumph Pills; always dependable; "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis. 49bu-t

MEN'S DONGOLA SHOES, $1.50; Men's Box Kip, $2; Men's Kid, $2.50; Men's Box Calf, $3; Men's Velour, $3.50. 255 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 1730. Three Doors West of Majestic.

Wm. Paxman, Manager

t

MAHOGANY GRANDFATHER'S clock, at Keene's Antique Store, 240 Talbot street. 52tf

GOOD PIANO, PARTLY PAID FOR, must be sold at once; buyer must agree to pay balance of monthly installments; owner leaving city. Address Box 58, Advertiser. 51n

EGGS — WHITE ORPINGTONS (Moore's strain), and prize-winning birds, $2 per dozen. W. R. Bishop, 367 Dundas street, London. 50n

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ONE XANDER BICYCLE, REFINISHED like new; detachable tires, coaster brake; $20. Gurd's, 185 Dundas street.

A FEW SETTINGS FROM GRAND PEN of Houdans; prize-winners and best of Winter egg-makers. Evenings, 578 Hellmuth avenue.

EASTER CARDS, 5 AND 10 CENTS—Red Star News Company, Market Lane.

FOR SALE—THREE-HORSE GAS OR gasoline engine, with magneto, in good repair. Percy Hodgins, 715 Richmond street.

CEDAR SHINGLES

Air dried, thick cuts. Good quality. Stocked at both yards. Come and see them. GEO. H. BELTON, two yards, corner Pall Mall and Richmond; Rectory street, corner York.

What About Your Bicycle?

Do you want a new one? Or does the old one need some repairs? If so, see

G. L. Watkins, 529 Richmond St.

ywt

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

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

PIANO SNAPS—GOOD SECOND-HAND pianos at $50, $75, $100, guaranteed five years, payable $2 and $3 per month. Fine organs at $10, $20 and $30, payable $1 per month. Heintzman Company, 242 Dundas street.

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

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

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We have removed to much larger premises, at 100 Dundas street, next to the London House. Everything for poultry, pet stock and the garden.

A. J. MORGAN. Phone 1428

THE JOSEPH F. CRUMMEY LEATHER Upholstering Company, 212 Dundas street. Phones 2105 and 2933.

MURRAY MINE

Anthracite Chestnut Coal $6.50 per ton

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495 York Street. Telephone 1391.

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FEATHER PILLOWS, MATTRESSES, cushions renovated. Hunt & Sons, Mattress Renovators, 593 Richmond street.

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SPRUCE TREES AND OTHER EVERGREENS from 6c up; flowering shrubs, ornamental trees, fruit trees, hedge plants, rose bushes, many kinds hardy plants, double buttercups and daisies, primroses, polyanthus, cowslips, pinks, 50 other varieties; 10c each, 3 for 25c. Baker's Nursery, phone 2222. 98tf

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$1.00 PER LOAD.

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Permanent cure from Eczema, Piles, Ulcers, Blood-Poisoning, Bad Legs, Running Sores 35c box. Sold at TAYLOR'S DRUG STORES, Talbot street (opp. Market), also corner Wharncliffe and Stanley streets. ywt

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And household supplies. Cash or credit. Prices most reasonable in city. Open evenings.

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Wood $2 Per Load

Good dry mixed, in 12 or 16 inch lengths.

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589 BATHURST ST. ywt PHONE 700

FISH OF ALL KINDS SUPPLIED fresh daily. F. S. Ons. Phone 1396.

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PERFECTION SLIDING FLY SCREENS keep out flies. Chamberlain's Weather Strips keep out dust. C. McDonald, 80 Wharncliffe. Phone. ywt

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FOR SALE — TWO-STORY BRICK house, eight rooms and bath, modern conveniences, 529 John street. b

BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE, 15 MARYBORO Place, 9 rooms and bath; basement, furnace, also lot for sale, adjoining. Apply on premises, or phone 2694. 55c-t-ywt

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DO YOU READ PAPERS? IF SO, YOU have learned of the great investment chances you are missing. Farm lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta have advanced ten to fifteen dollars in three weeks. We can still put you in right if you buy quickly. Payments on these farms may be extended over ten years. We are agents for Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railway lands. Fortunes await the wise investors who put their money in western real estate. Come in and look over our maps. Western Canada Realty Company, 169½ Dundas street, London. b

WE HAVE OPENINGS FOR GENERAL merchants, hardware men, blacksmiths, livery men, newspaper men, barbers, etc., in new Grand Trunk Pacific towns. See us about this quick. Western Canada Realty Company, 169½ Dundas street, London. b

EDSON HAS APPLIED FOR INCORPORATION. Rapid growth necessitated it. Only eight months old, and has over thirty established business houses. Twelve lots yet for sale in original townsite. Your last chance. Lots, in addition to Edson, on Peace River road, now offered at low prices and easy terms. There will prove mighty profitable to the purchasers. Western Canada Realty Company, 169½ Dundas street. Open evenings. b

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE

THREE EXPERIENCED INSIDE WIREMEN. HIGHEST WAGES.

London Electric Co.

359 RICHMOND ST. 54c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO CARE for horses and do market garden work. J. J. Davis, Byron. 55c

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE painting and decorating; also a first-class paperhanger; steady employment. Apply to G. A. Burdick & Son, 634 Dundas street. b

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 18, TO learn the business; references required. "The Brunswick." b

APPRENTICE WANTED FOR DRUG store; good opportunity for right boy. Guillemont's Drug Store. b

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN; STATE age, occupation; wages, $1.50 per day. Box 73, Advertiser. 55c

WANTED—YOUNG MAN ABOUT 18 OR 20, mechanically inclined; one used to running a cold pressed nut machine preferred. London Bolt and Hinge Works. 54c

BOYS WANTED. LONDON BOX COMPANY, Bathurst street. 230f-ywt

WANTED—DRIVER FOR DELIVERY wagon. Must be a good man with horses. Apply A. Mountjoy, 357 Richmond street. 54n

FREE SAMPLE—NO-SPLASH WATER Strainers are winners; daily profit, $ upward; let us prove it; send 2c (mailing cost). Seed Filter Company, New York. b

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4 daily at home in spare time, silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. Redmont, Dept. 336, Boston, Mass. b

AGENTS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new, which will interest you. Write at once for full particulars, free. Sydenham Supply Company, Box 537, London, Ont. 55c-t

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVE WANTED —No canvassing or soliciting required, good income assured. Address National Co-operative Realty Company, V-125, Marden building, Washington, D. C. 55-t-t

LEARN AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS—Home lessons; $25 weekly job; guaranteed $10 weekly while learning. Rochester Auto School, 109, Rochester, N. Y. b

CARPENTERS WANTED — APPLY John Hayman & Sons, St. George Apartments, Wellington street. 54c

GOOD CHANCE FOR APPRENTICE to learn barbering on easy terms; also one or two good swing chairs for sale, cheap. Box 69, Advertiser. 53c

STATION AGENTS' COURSE OUTLINED and illustrated. New booklet. Write for it. Central Telegraph and Railroad School, Yonge and Gerrard streets, Toronto. W. H. Shaw, president. 213b-ywt

WANTED YOUNG MEN TO PREPARE for positions as automobile repairmen, chauffeurs, salesmen. We make you expert in ten weeks by mail; assist you to good position. Pay big, demand great. Free inside of automobile trade. Complete lesson and particulars free. Write today; terms reasonable. Empire Automobile Institute, Box 906, Rochester, N. Y. 54c

SCARBOROUGH'S NEW ONTARIO map is meeting with splendid success. Wanted, three salesmen. Young men preferred. Address Scarborough Company, Hamilton. 54n

BOY WANTED AT ONCE. APPLY AT the Red Star News Company. 53c

TEAMSTER WANTED. APPLY HEAMAN & Son. 52c

BUTCHER AT ONCE; STATE WAGES and references; steady job to right man. W. Oliver, Arkona. 52c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL BLACKSMITH and horseshoer. Apply to B. Lipsit, Mount Brydges. 52n

WANTED CANVASSERS FOR A PERFECT Rule novelty. With the Patina Company, 662 College street, Toronto. 52bu

PRESS FEEDERS WANTED; EXPERIENCED in typesetting preferred. Apply Adam Beck. 50tf

YOUNG MAN WANTED, WHO CAN feed and adjust folding machine. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 49tf

GOOD ALL-ROUND JOB PRINTER wanted; steady situation to right man. Apply Advertiser Job Department. 35tf

WANTED.

WANTED—FAMILY WASHING, TO take home. Experienced laundress. Box 79, Advertiser. 55c

WANTED TO RENT BY MAY, A MODERN house, central; state rent. Apply to Box 74, Advertiser. b

WANTED: SETTING HENS. BOX 75, Advertiser. 55n

WANTED: GUINEA PIGS. APPLY BOX 76, Advertiser. b

PARTY WISHES TO RENT, BY JUNE 1, medium-sized house, with all modern conveniences, north of Dundas street preferred. Apply Box 70, Advertiser. 55c

WANTED TO PURCHASE OR TO RENT A building suitable to the needs of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union; must be central. Apply 405 King street. 55-wtx

I BUY ACCOUNTS AND NOTES OF any nature anywhere; let me know what you have. Box 845, Montreal, Que. 41n-wtx

WANTED TO RENT TWO ROOMS unfurnished preferred, with housekeeping privileges; two ladies. Apply, with terms, Box 66, Advertiser. 52c-wt

HORSE WANTED — GOOD DRIVER, state age, color and price. Box 74, Advertiser. 55c

WANTED — HIGH-GRADE UPRIGHT piano, cheap for cash. Address Box 76, Advertiser. 55c

WANTED SEVEN OR EIGHT ROOM house, with all modern conveniences, above Princess avenue preferred. Address Box 65, Advertiser. 52n

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 20, Adelaide; salary, $450 and upward, according to experience and qualifications; duties to commence after Easter. James Walker, secretary-treasurer, Strathroy P. O. 51c-ywt

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 5, Rosamund; good locality, fine brick school, rural mail delivery and excellent telephone service; duties to commence April 24. Apply, stating salary and qualifications, to J. Laird, secretary of board, Thedford P. O. 51c-ywt

AGENTS WANTED.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED—HUSTLERS to handle our attractive 1911 combination packages of soap and toilet articles, with valuable premiums; one Michigan agent made $65 in 47 hours, another $23 in 8 hours, another $22.50 in 10 hours. Write today, Davis Soap Works, 164 Davis building, 1435 Carroll avenue, Chicago. b

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR BEST premium proposition in Canada, appeals to everyone, apply Sellery, advertising department, 228 Albert, Ottawa. 100tf

SUNDAY SERVICES

ADELAIDE STREET BAPTIST Church—Services at 11 and 7. Rev. Jas. H. Boyd, the pastor, will preach. Sunday School at 3.

AN OPENING SERVICE— PASTOR HERBERT MACKENZIE (formerly pastor of King Street Christian Workers' Church), will conduct an opening service in THE GOSPEL TABERNACLE Ottawa avenue and Adelaide street, Sunday, April 2. Morning, 11 o'clock; afternoon, 3 o'clock; evening, 7 o'clock. And each evening during the week till Thursday; services at 8 p.m. b

ASKIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. A. K. Birks, pastor, will conduct both services. Sacrament after morning service. Strangers made welcome.

AUDITORIUM, FOUR O'CLOCK—MEN'S mass meeting. Thomas R. Gale, of St. Louis, the Railroad Man, will give "Tales of the Rail," being the true, thrilling life stories of men. Special music by the Music Makers, of New York. Association Orchestra, Jos. Cortese, leader. Sunday morning, 9:45, fellowship class. Open discussion. Theme, "Things That Matter." Discussion opened by Thomas R. Gale, of St. Louis. b

BAPTIST CHURCH, MAITLAND street—Rev. C. M. Carew, pastor. The pastor will preach. Reception of members and Communion in the morning. Regular service in the evening. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

BIBLE CLASS, 2:45, SUNDAY AFTERNOON—"Class Welcome," First Methodist Sunday School. Visitors always welcome. W. J. Underwood, leader.

BISHOP CRONYN MEMORIAL Church—The rector, Canon Hague, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., Hebrews ix., 13, 14; 7 p.m., II. Corinthians, v., 15.

CATHEDRAL ST. PAUL'S—HOLY COMMUNION, 8:30 a.m. and at noon. Morning Prayer, 11; preacher, the rector. Evening service, 7; preacher, Rev. G. F. B. Doherty. Collection for poor fund.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. G. N. Hazen, pastor. Rev. J. C. Reid, B.A., B.D., will preach tomorrow; the pastor will also take part in the services. Special music.

CHALMERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH —Rev. Walter Moffat, minister. Morning, "Service: Its Reward"; 3 p.m., Bible Class; evening, "An Eventful Voyage."

CHRIST CHURCH—REV. C. R. GUNNE, rector. Services at 11 and 7.

COLBORNE STREET METHODIST Church—Rev. F. E. Malott, pastor. Morning, "The Gospel and the Intellect"; evening, Rev. W. M. Rochester, B.A., Lord's Day Alliance secretary. Special music. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Rev. W. T. Hill, rector. Services as usual.

DUNDAS CENTRE METHODIST Church—Rev. Thomas Manning, D.D., pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor will preach; 7 p.m., special evangelistic service, conducted by Thomas R. Gale, of St. Louis. Music by large choir and quartette of soloists, under direction of J. Parnell Morris. Bible School at 2:45.

EGERTON STREET BAPTIST CHURCH —Rev. W. L. Steeves, pastor. Morning at 11, evening at 7.

EMPRESS AVENUE METHODIST Church—Rev. George W. Dewey, pastor. Morning, "The Spiritual Man"; evening, "A Fourfold Salvation." Classes at 10 a.m. Song service, 6:45 p.m.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH— Rev. C. S. Pedley, of Woodstock, will preach at both services. Communion at close of morning service.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH— "A NIGHT IN JAIL." Hear Rev. R. Whiting on this subject at 7 p.m. 6:30 o'clock—Subject, "Soul Growth." A. D. Jordan, Full Choir.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST), corner Richmond street, Princess and Park avenues—Sunday services at 11 a.m. Subject, "Unreality." Sunday School, 12:15. Wednesday, testimonial meeting, 8 p.m. Free reading rooms, open every Sunday from 2 to 4:30. Everybody welcome. Literature for sale and free distribution.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Rev. John Gibson Inkster, B.A., minister. Pastor will preach morning and evening. Sunday School and Bible Classes, 3 p.m.

GOSPEL HALL, HAMILTON ROAD, 3:45 p.m., Sunday School and Bible classes. 7 p.m., Gospel meeting. A hearty invitation to all.

HYATT AVENUE METHODIST Church—Pastor, Rev. J. W. Baird, Morning, "The History of our English Bible"; evening, "Excuses or Reasons."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDENTS' Oddfellows' Hall, 472 Richmond street, at 2:30; subject, "He Preached Jesus." All welcome.

KING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH ANNIVERSARY SERVICES. REV. W. R. McINTOSH, B.D., Moderator-elect, will occupy pulpit. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Special music. Evening Service, 7 o'clock; subject, "Heaven's Welcome." Male Quartette and Miss Lorne Chapman will assist the choir. Sabbath School and Bible class, 2:30 p.m., in the church. Everybody invited.

NEW ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. T. H. Mitchell, B.D., minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—REV. JAS. Ross, D.D., minister. Morning, "The Meaning and Purpose of a Christian Congregation"; evening, "Are You Ashamed of Christ?" Bible Class at 3, "Christ's Teaching About Man."

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, SOUTH LONDON—Rev. E. Davis, B.D., rector.

SOUTH LONDON BAPTIST CHURCH— Pastor, W. M. Walker. Morning, "Secret Principles of Guidance"; evening, "A Religious Certainty." Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. All welcome.

We attend promptly to all phone orders, and guarantee quick delivery. All goods are returnable if not satisfactory to you.

Taylor's Market Drug Store

399 Talbot Street, Opposite Market.

Phones 1194 and 1191. ywt

SUNDAY SERVICES.

TALBOT STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Bingham, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., pastor will preach; subject, "A Vision of Duty." Communion service at close. 2:45 p.m., Bible School and Men's Baraca Bible Class. 7 p.m., pastor will preach; subject, "Heaven: Shall We Know Our Loved Ones There?" Baptism at close. Seats free. All welcome.

WELLINGTON STREET METHODIST —Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., pastor. 10 a.m., men's meeting, and other classes; 11 a.m., Rev. Thomas R. Gale, B.D., of St. Louis, will preach; 2:45, Sunday School; 7 p.m., the pastor; subject, "Our Church and Its Work."

YORK STREET MISSION HALL— Morning, Christian Workers' service. Evening, Mr. Cohen, a converted Jew, will speak. A special invitation to Jews to attend. Mrs. J. S. Marshall and son will sing.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

GIRLS WANTED FOR THE CITY Hospital Training School. Apply at City Hospital, Jackson, Mich. 55c

NURSE WANTED FOR TWO-YEAR-OLD child; references required. Apply 513 Queen's avenue. 55tf

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at once, Mrs. A. T. McMahen, 609 Colborne street. 55tf

WANTED — CHAMBERMAID. APPLY Grigg House. 55c

A FIRST-CLASS SKIRT AND WAIST-MAKER wanted. A. M. Yealland, 546 William street. 55c

WANTED—AN ELDERLY WOMAN TO go to country to assist with housework. Box 80, Advertiser. b

CAPABLE MAID FOR GENERAL housework; references required. Apply in evening, Mrs. Moorhouse, 249 Queen's avenue. 55c

BENCH-BREAKERS, ROLLERS AND strippers wanted. Apply Havana Cigar Company, corner Talbot and Carling. 55c

MIDDLE-AGED HOUSEKEEPER, from country preferred, to work for old couple in small town; steady employment. Box 48, Advertiser. 49c-tyw

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL MAID; NO laundry work. Mrs. Fraser, 232 Central avenue. 51c-ywt

SMART YOUNG GIRL TO LEARN telephone operating; steady employment. Apply Box 59, Advertiser office. 52c-xtw

COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS WANTED —Apply 591 Richmond street. 54c

EXPERIENCED GENERAL SERVANT, small family. Apply to Mrs. Doherty, 484 Ridout street, Apartment 1. 54c

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER. APPLY George Jackson, 87 Wellington street. 53c

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED. APPLY Savoy Hotel. 54c

GIRL WANTED FOR BOTTLING, TO commence at $3.50. W. E. Saunders, 352 Clarence. 51u

LAUNDRESS WANTED. ALSO KITCHEN girl. Apply to Stewardess, Victoria Hospital. 48tf

WANTED—GIRL OR MIDDLE-AGED woman for light housework, with elderly couple. Apply 386 King. 53c

WANTED — EXPERIENCED DINING-ROOM girls; highest wages. Apply at City Hotel. 53c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED UPSTAIRS girl; highest wages. Apply at City Hotel. 53c

GIRL WANTED—NO WASHING OR ironing; housecleaning done. Mrs. A. B. Green, 50 York street. Phone 2705. 51tf

EXPERIENCED CORSET CLOSERS wanted. Canadian Lady Corset Company, 355 Clarence street. eow

WANTED—GIRLS FOR BISCUIT DEPARTMENT. Apply McCormick Manufacturing Company, Limited. 23tf

MAID FOR GENERAL WORK. APPLY Mrs. Jeffery, 506 Ridout. 49tf

EXPERIENCED GENERAL MAID wanted; family of three; no washing. Apply 781 Central avenue. 48tf

HELP WANTED.

WANTED MAN AND WIFE TO WORK on farm; must be good milker. Apply G. Hill, Evelyn. 55n-tyw

WANTED PERSONS TO GROW MUSHROOMS for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars; $15 to $30 per week; send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 50bu

MAN AND WIFE (NO OBJECTION TO one child), for light farm work, near city. Apply R. G. Fisher, 74 Dundas street. 50n

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED BRANCH OFFICE MANAGER for London, capable of handling force of agents on well-advertised canvassing proposition, $2,000 to $3,000 yearly; about $300 capital to cover necessary stock. C. J. Bushe, sales manager, 1427 Carroll avenue, Chicago. b

FOR SALE SPLENDID MILK ROUTE; a bargain if sold at once. Apply Box 72, Advertiser. 54n

FOR SALE—$3,000 GENERAL STOCK; postoffice in connection; property can be leased. Box 26, Advertiser. 48bk

PERSONAL.

FREE! LOVE, HEALTH AND WEALTH for 10c (or send three 2c stamps and birth date). I will surprise you. Mme. E. La Belle, Lima, O. b

HOME FOR WOMEN BEFORE AND during confinement; ad

London Advertiser

FOUNDED IN 1863.
NOON AND EVENING DAILY.
WESTERN ADVERTISER WEEKLY.
THE LONDON ADVERTISER CO.,
Limited, Publishers.
191-193 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 1.

A USEFUL LOCAL SOCIETY.

Of the making of societies, as of books, there is no end. Some of them, like books or periodicals, last for a brief season, then die quietly, and the world knows them not; while a few survive the blows of time and chance, growing greener and stronger with years, and serving always the real needs that called them into being. The city of London can show perhaps an unusually permanent array of serious and useful societies, of which the Historical is one of the most important.

This association, a member of the Provincial organization for the study of Canadian history and antiquities, has long been engaged in the work of preserving the records of life in this locality since the early settlement, over 100 years ago. Enrolled in its membership are a considerable number of students and broad-spirited women, and some of the most prominent men of the community. Its meetings once a month are well attended and should be even more enthusiastically supported. Frequently men of mark are brought from a distance to lecture on their original researches in Canadian history, but perhaps quite as important are the papers prepared by the members themselves on matters of local concern. Last month, for example, Dr. Ch. T. Campbell read an instructive and interesting account of conditions in this city some 50 years ago, a piece important as an original document. Such papers being preserved in the local archives throughout the Province, will be not only useful to Canadian historians, but they are the sort of stuff which a great novelist or great poet must always have at his disposal for a searching study of life and manners. Sir Walter Scott was the sort of man to whose mill these writings come as welcome grist.

English and Scottish counties have long possessed flourishing societies of antiquaries. Some of the greatest British writers and statesmen are proud of their membership in them, men like Lord Rosebery, for example. Large sums of money are frequently contributed for their purposes by wealthy enthusiasts. Handsome publications are issued, magnificent volumes on the history of the various counties. Museums are founded which assist very materially the written records.

Here also, in Canada, as the work faithfully and unselfishly pushed on by patriotic students becomes more adequately and generally recognized, it may be expected that more conspicuous results will be shown. We need historical museums. Our counties and towns demand their histories. The Historical Society is on the right track, stimulating the pursuit of the noble science of history by beginning the work right at home in the spirit of original research.

THE WOMEN'S CANADIAN CLUB.

Another notable society of London is the Women's Canadian Club, recently established. It should form, with the men's club, a very useful complement to the Historical Society. While the latter concerns itself in a scientific spirit with the past, the Canadian clubs give a stimulating attention to the present interests of our country. Long life seems assured to this new and comprehensive union of London women, as it falls in line with the need and the tendency of the time.

More and more the women throng the chair of civil power. Doubly strong will be the nation whose women equal the men in freedom of mind and body, in largeness of interest and sentiment. In the education of children, in industrial legislation, in municipal affairs, in physical exercise, in questions of art and religion, the women must take their places with the men, and help them with their keen wits and fine insight, if the best results are to be achieved.

Already, in its first season, the Women's Canadian Club has had a great success in every way. Addresses have been heard from Dr. MacMurchy on infant mortality, Mrs. Crane on municipal housecleaning, Hon. W. L. M. King on child labor, Prof. Earl Barnes on education, and from other competent speakers on practical questions. Stimulated by vital suggestions on such subjects, the members of the new organization will benefit like the men of the Canadian Club in a distinct broadening of mind and sympathies.

GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS.

The Dominion Government would have a great tactical superiority in a general election this year. It is in honor bound to submit the reciprocity agreement to Parliament, and take the consequences. But an attempt to prevent a vote in the House of Commons, by a policy of obstruction, would justify an appeal to the people and place on the Opposition the onus of depriving the West of its proper representation in the next House. In that case the Government would sweep the country. It would be in a position to force the fighting on the reciprocity question. If the election were postponed until next year, the Opposition would find a pretext for thrusting the agreement into the background, and would trump up other issues. Undoubtedly the Government would lose some of the advantage of the popularity of a measure which would no longer be under attack. To bring on the election this summer or autumn would put every opposition candidate on the defensive. Scarcely one in the prairie provinces could survive, with reciprocity as the dominating issue, and no Conservative member would be safe in any province if the farmers' vote were a considerable factor in his riding.

These are reasons why it is probable the Opposition will not establish a blockade which the Government might break by an appeal to the people. The reciprocity agreement in all likelihood will be on the statute book before the Imperial Conference calls Sir Wilfrid Laurier to England. As a summer at Washington is even more trying than one in Ottawa, Congress will have disposed of the question one way or the other before Parliament adjourns.

THE WONDERS OF ALFALFA.

The Port Huron Times says that in Lambton County, just a few miles out of Sarnia, a farmer last year raised three large crops of alfalfa. The Times adds that the farmers of Michigan cannot do what can be done in Western Ontario.

Alfalfa is the never ending wonder of the west. Originally brought from South America, it took kindly to the soil and climate of the west and quickly usurped first place among forage plants. In California it is cut from five to eight times a year, and even in the coldest parts of the Rocky Mountain and great plains regions makes two or three crops each season. It fattens cattle almost like corn, enables farmers to keep horses with little or no grain, delights the hearts of all sorts of poultry and makes a kind of hay that even hogs will eat.

But that is not the only wonder of alfalfa. They are now grinding it into flour and making alfalfa bread and cake for family use. Alfalfa, they say, makes a fine stock soup, and half a ton of the plant, it is claimed, will keep a family of six in this article of food for a year. The records of alfalfa give point to this advice by the Farmers' Advocate:

"Every time we travel over the Grand Trunk between Brantford and Hamilton, those steep, bald hills fairly shriek out the word 'alfalfa.' There is no shadow of a doubt but that it would do magnificently on the clay hillsides, protecting the soil from destructive erosion, obviating the gymnastic exercise of cultivating them, and furnishing an immense quantity of the best hay or pasture produced on our farms. There are a few moderate sized hills of this kind on the Farmers' Advocate Farm, and they will grow alfalfa as soon as they can be gotten into proper condition for seeding."

It is a dismal outlook for the Easter hat, but the Easter hat deserves no sympathy if it is anything like its immediate predecessor.

The opposition has ceased obstructing supply at Ottawa, and the decks are almost cleared for the reciprocity debate. The hint of a general election seems to have had a salutary effect.

Both in Great Britain and the United States movements are being organized to support the proposed peace treaty between the two countries. It is time that Canadians took similar action.

An element in this country is doing its best or worst to impede the new Anglo-American peace movement. It would not have a rhetorical leg to stand on unless it could make a bugaboo of the United States.

Mr. George H. Cowan, M.P., of Vancouver, tells a Sarnia audience that the reciprocity treaty of 1854-66 was a bad thing for this country. A public man who will make such an assertion forfeits the right to respectful consideration for any argument he may use.

The railroads that tried to shove Mr. Borden out of the leadership wish to shove him into the anti-reciprocity fight further than he cares to go. They want a flamboyant aggressiveness after the style of the Montreal Star or the Toronto News—the howling dervishes of the movement.

C. P. R. stock has reached 223. Union Pacific stock, which pays the same dividend, 10 per cent., is quoted at 175. Investors have greater faith in the future of the C. P. R. And their faith has grown, not lessened, since the introduction of the reciprocity pact, which politicians say will destroy east and west railway lines.

A RELIEF FROM LADY'S-MAID WORK.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"Waists are to button down the front this summer," says a fashion note. This being so, husbands ought to be able to grab off a little vacation this summer, also.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" WILL CURE RHEUMATISM

McMillan's Corner, Ont.,
Sept. 30, 1910.

"Your remedy, 'Fruit-a-tives,' is a perfect panacea for Rheumatism. For years I suffered distressing pain from Sciatic Rheumatism, being laid up several times a year and not being able to work at anything. I went to different doctors who told me there was no use doing anything, it would pass away.

"Fortunately about two years ago, I got 'Fruit-a-tives,' and they cured me.

"Since then I take them occasionally and keep free from pain. I am satisfied that 'Fruit-a-tives' cured me of Rheumatism, and they will cure anyone who takes them."

JOHN B. McDONALD.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest cure for Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago in the world.

"Fruit-a-tives" cures because, like fruit juice, it purifies the blood—regulates kidneys, bowels and skin—and thus keeps the whole system free of uric acid. Take "Fruit-a-tives" and you will find instant relief and a prompt cure.

Fifty cents a box, six for $2.50, trial size 25 cents. At all dealer or from Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECT OFFICERS

President, Vice-President and Secertary by Acclamation.

NOMINATIONS LAST NIGHT

Annual Elections Will Take Place Next Month—The Full List of Those Nominated.

At the annual nomination meeting of the board of trade, held last night in the board rooms, Dr. Harry T. Reason was again elected president of the board. No other name was mentioned and the election was made unanimous.

There were several committees chosen, practically all last year's officers being selected.

The only changes made were in the selection of representatives for the Western Fair Association, Messrs. A. B. Greer, Col. Gartshore, C. B. Hunt, A. W. White, Samuel Stevely and Dr. H. T. Reason were named.

The list of officers is as follows:
President—Dr. Harry T. Reason.
Vice-President—J. I. A. Hunt.
Secretary-Treasurer—J. A. Nelles.

Council and Committees.

Council of the Board—Messrs. A. B. Greer, E. E. Leonard, Col. W. M. Gartshore, C. B. Hunt, Samuel Stevely, A. W. White, George H. Bolton, F. G. Rumball, Philip Pocock, A. E. Silverwood, E. C. Mitchell, W. D. I. Wright.

Membership Committee—John M. Daly, Ben Noble, C. W. McGuire, H. E. Buttrey, E. Rechnitzer, J. A. Cottam, E. C. Mitchell, E. R. Dennis, W. D. I. Wright, Ald. F. G. Mitchell, Angus Elliott, A. E. Reason, A. H. Purdom, T. W. McFarland, P. R. Braddon, W. N. Cook, A. E. Silverwood, and T. C. Wright.

Industrial Committee—Philip Pocock, Col. W. M. Gartshore, George H. Bolton, Thomas P. Allen, Arthur W. White, H. E. Buttrey, T. B. Escott, T. W. McFarland, Ald. Hubert Ashplant, Ald. R. C. Eckert, Thomas McCormick, M. W. Rossie and H. F. Skey.

Railway and Municipal Committee—Sir John Carling, D. H. Howden, I. A. Richter, W. N. Manning, John McClary, A. W. White, Thomas Baker, E. Rechnitzer, W. Heaman, John M. Daly, John Forristal, C. W. Leonard, R. Arkell, Col. W. M. Gartshore, Col. J. W. Little, Hon. C. S. Hyman, Col. A. M. Smith, Hon. Adam Beck, J. P. Cook, R. Blandford, J. A. Campbell, F. G. Rumball, W. J. Reid, C. B. King, A. Talbot.

Shippers' Committee—H. E. Buttrey, W. J. Reid, J. P. Cook, Philip Pocock, John Garvey, John Marr, W. C. Allen, C. R. Somerville, T. W. McFarland, Wm. Turnbull, W. Buchanan and W. H. Braddon.

Board of Arbitration—W. C. Allen, W. N. Manning, J. H. Chapman, Jas. Gray, R. Arkell, J. A. Cottam, W. D. I. Wright, Frank Lawson, C. A. Whitwam, A. H. Beddome, W. W. Gamage, W. Heaman.

Western Fair Representatives — A. B. Greer, Col. W. M. Gartshore, C. B. Hunt, A. W. White, Samuel Stevely, Dr. H. T. Reason.

The annual election will take place next month.

For Preferential Trade.

A communication was read from the United Planters' Association of Bangalore, India, suggesting preferential tariff within the empire on tea, coffee, rubber, cinchona bark, quinine, cocoa, cotton, wheat, etc. Such an arrangement would be an imperial asset and bond of union. The communication was filed.

Hon. Sydney Fisher acknowledged the communication of the board relative to the disposal of bad eggs. He stated that his department had gone into the matter, but as yet had recommended no legislation. It was a difficult matter to say just when eggs were bad, and there were also other difficulties. However, the department would continue the investigation, and if a workable law could be enacted, it would be done. The letter was filed.

A group photo of the officers of the board of trade during the presidency of Mr. A. T. McMahen, was exhibited to members, and on motion of Mr. S. Stevely, Dr. Reason and Mr. J. I. A. Hunt were named a committee to present it to the family of their deceased president.

Bulk Sales Act.

A communication was received from the Dominion Mercantile Protective Association of Montreal, saying that they were also taking up the matter of a bulk sales act and would cooperate with the local board.

An effort will be made to organize a retail section of the board of trade. At the present time the retailers have an organization of their own, and it was thought that they could work to better advantage if they were part of the board of trade. The council of the board was empowered to communicate with the retailers and if possible make some arrangement. Part of the fees of the retailers will be devoted exclusively to the needs of the retail section.

Dr. Reason occupied the chair.

AMERICANS WANT THE BEST

And They Are Sure To Find It at the Hotel St. Regis.

Said a prominent New York hotel man recently in commenting on the difference between American and foreign hotels: "The American public always wants the best and is willing to pay a fair price for it, whether it concerns chefs, hotel service or operas. New York hotels pay well for a really first-class chef, and consider it economy to do so. It must be recognized, however, that Americans, while liberal in expenditure, are quick to resent extortion."

A result satisfactory to all guests is the aim of every proprietor of a first-class modern hotel. In the Hotel St. Regis, at Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, New York City, this result has been attained to a reasonable degree. It was reached by a definite effort that aimed at perfection in hotel design, supervision and service, and that began long before the architect's plans were drawn. The result is not perfection no human effort can be but it so nearly reaches that desideratum that it would be difficult to find a dissatisfied patron among its guests. The St. Regis restaurant has no superior in all the world in quality of food, skill in preparation and perfection of service; while the charges are no higher than those of other first-class hotels. Transient guests coming to New York and stopping at the Hotel St. Regis will find accommodations of the very highest grade in every particular, and at standard rates. Single rooms are $3 and $4 a day; the same with private bath for $5 a day (or $6 for two people); while for a parlor, bedroom and private bath the rates are $12 a day and up.

FREE TRIP TO LONDON

The members of the London Retailers' Association have arranged to refund railroad fares on all purchases of $20.00 or over within a distance of 65 miles of London during

Trade-in-London Week, April 3 to 8

How to Secure the Refund of Your Railroad Fare:

Ask each merchant from whom you buy for a receipt of your purchase. When the total of your purchases amounts to $20 or over, and you do not reside more than 65 miles from London (if you reside farther than this distance 65 miles of your railroad fare will be refunded), present all your receipts and the return half of your railroad ticket to the refund clerk in the Home Bank, Richmond street, opposite city hall, and he will refund in cash the full amount of your round-trip (two ways) railroad fare.

REFUND OFFICE OPEN DAILY (SATURDAY INCLUDED) 9 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Purchases May Be Made From Any One or All of the Merchants in the Following List:

ANDREWS' TOGGERY—Tailoring and furnishings.
HUBERT ASHPLANT & SONS—Shoe merchants, trunks, etc.
JOHN S. BARNARD—Jewelry, diamonds and watches.
BELTZ & CO.—Fine furs, hats and children's headwear.
BENSON-WILCOX ELECTRIC CO.—Electroliers, domes, reading lamps and all electrical appliances.
R. R. BLAND—Mantels, grates and tiles.
W. F. BOUGHNER—Men's furnishings, hats and clothing.
W. A. BROCK—Sporting goods.
BROWN BROS.—Boots and shoes.
BROWN OPTICAL CO.—Optometrists and opticians.
CASSELMAN BROS.—General shoe merchants.
COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC CO.—Electric wiring, fixtures, etc.
COLERICK BROS.—Wall papers, etc.
J. P. COOK, LTD.—Shoes, trunks and leather goods.
DIAMOND HALL STORES—Diamonds, watches, jewelry.
JOHN DIPROSE—Groceries.
FRANK FENECH—Merchant Tailoring.
J. GAMMAGE & SONS—Florists.
GRAFTON & CO.—Clothing manufacturers and haberdashers.
GRAHAM BROS.—Men's furnishings, hats and clothing.
O. B. GRAVES, LTD.—Wall paper, pictures and picture frames.
GRAY & PARKER—Drygoods, millinery, ladies' ready-to-wear garments.
W. GURD & CO.—Sporting goods.
ROWLAND HILL—Boots and shoes.
JOHNSTONE & JOHNSTONE—Millinery.
A. E. JOLLY & CO.—Wall paper, pictures and frames and art supplies.
KEENE BROS.—Furniture, rugs, linoleums, stoves.
T. F. KINGSMILL—Drygoods, millinery, carpets and ready-to-wear.
LONDON CROCKERY CO.—Crockery, china and glassware.
LONDON ENGINE SUPPLIES—Pulleys, belting, valves, pipes and fittings, rubber packing, etc.
MALLAGH BOOK SHOP—Books and stationery.
PROF. MICHEEL—Hair goods.
MORGAN'S SUPPLY HOUSE—Seeds and bulbs, bee, dairy, poultry and pet stock supplies, canaries and gold fish.
MORRISON SHOE CO.—Footwear, trunks, valises, handbags, purses, etc.
METROPOLITAN SKIRT AND SUIT MFG. CO.—Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear and Ordered Garments.
JAS. McCORMICK—Harness, trunks, bags, etc.
NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO.—Pianos, musical instruments and sheet music.
OAK HALL—Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings.
ONTARIO FURNITURE CO.—Furniture, rugs, curtains, stoves, etc.
PEOPLES OUTFITTING CO.—Furniture, carpets, linoleums, curtains, crockery, stoves, etc.
PURDOM HARDWARE CO.—Hardware, woodenware, fancy brassware, cutlery, cut glass and silverware.
GEO. PETERS—Cake, candies, ice cream, soda, tea room.
RAPHAEL & CO.—Ladies' and men's ready-to-wear clothing.
ROOME, CORBETT & CO.—Boots, shoes, travelling goods.
ROSS, LTD.—Ladies' ready-to-wear garments, manufacturing furriers.
THOS. ROWE—Men's furnishings and hats.
SCANDRETT BROS.—Groceries.
SEMI-READY—Men's clothing.
SIFTON & CO.—Books and stationery.
SMALLMAN & INGRAM, LTD.—Drygoods, millinery, ladies' ready-to-wear, men's clothing and furnishings, carpets, draperies, wall paper and furniture.
J. G. STEELE & CO.—Hardware, brassware and cutlery.
W. T. STRONG & CO.—Druggists.
A. TILLMANN—Merchant tailoring.
J. M. THOMSON—Ladies' and children's furnishings.
THORNE BROS.—Boots and shoes.
"THORO"—FRANK C. HOOPER, Men's furnishings and hats.
TRAFFORD FURNITURE CO.—Furniture, carpets, curtains, blinds.
WILBER R. VINING—Druggist.
BRUCE WALLACE—Druggist.
C. H. WARD & CO.—Diamond merchants and jewelers.
A. WESTMAN—Hardware, mechanics' tools, stoves and tinware.
WILLIAMS PIANO CO.—Pianos, organs, phonographs and records.
W. J. WRAY & CO.—Wholesale and retail jewelers and opticians.
WRIGHT LTD.—Millinery, flowers and trimmings.
T. C. WRIGHT—Pianos.
J. E. YOUNG & CO—Hardware, stoves and tinware.
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A Windsor Lady's Appeal

To All Women: I will send free with full instructions, my home treatment which positively cures Leucorrhea, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Painful or Irregular Periods, Uterine and Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also Hot Flushes, Nervousness, Melancholy, Pains in the Head, Back or Bowels, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. You can continue treatment at home at a cost of only about 12 cents a week. My book, "Woman's Own Medical Adviser," also sent free on request. Write today. Address Mrs. M. Summers, Box H12, Windsor, Ont.

SUPPLIES VOTED FOR TWO MONTHS

One-Sixth of Estimates Not Dealt With Appropriated.

Ottawa, March 31.—This being the last day of the fiscal year, the Minister of Finance asked for a vote on account, and moved that with respect to the estimates not dealt with they should appropriate one-sixth of the whole. This was agreed to, the supply so far passed by the Commons having been previously concurred in.

The interim supply bill, to which the Opposition took no objection, included $2,460,549 supplementary estimates for the current year and $45,115,912 for the fiscal year commencing tomorrow. The latter sum includes $13,113,283 to cover the expenses of Government for the next two months on items not yet voted.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York March 31.—Friedrich der Glasgow—Carthaginian.
Rotterdam—Volturno, Ryndam.
Halifax, N. S., March 31.—Arrived; Corsican, for St. John, N. B.
Cape Race, March 31.—Steamer Montreal, from London and Antwerp for Halifax and St. John, N.B., in wireless communication here when 220 miles south at 8:15 a.m.

Diarrhoea should be cured without loss of time, and by a medicine which like Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy not only cures promptly, but produces no unpleasant after effects. It never fails, and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by all dealers.

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HOTEL RALEIGH—St. Chas. Pl. and the Beach; 200 large, sunny, furnished, ocean view, private baths, running water, sun parlor. Elevator to all floors, electric lights. Cuisine and service guaranteed absolutely of the best. Special $12.50 up weekly. H. J. DYNES.

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All forms of nervous and chronic diseases respond to my treatment.
I use electricity and have a strictly modern equipment of same.
After a talk with me even the hardened cynic and skeptic are convinced.
Call or phone; appointments to suit you.

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Royal Vinolia Talcum Powder

IT'S A GREAT BIG BARGAIN!

The largest 25c. tin of the finest grade Talcum Powder, contains about double the quantity of powder in usual size packages. Exquisitely bland, cooling and soothing. Perfectly absorbent — easily brushed away, leaving the skin and pores clear. Delicately scented with the charming Royal Vinolia Perfume.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS

On Sale at all Good Druggists and Stores

The Steering Wheel

BY ROBERT ALEXANDER WASON.

Copyright 1910, The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

"No, I am perfectly familiar with everything I have," answered Dick, with equal seriousness.

"I mean, is there nothing which you lack which you wish?"

"Oh, many things, dear friend, many things, but from what I know of your question your ability to supply the demand."

"I should very much like some work," persisted Emil sadly.

"Have you committed to memory the names of the New York capitalists and the estimated size of their fortunes?"

"Yes, indeed. Shall I name them alphabetically, or according to the size of their fortunes?"

"If you do either in my presence I shall take your life with great violence." Dick studied a moment and then asked: "When was the dawn of civilization?"

"According to the Bible, six thousand years ago, because Adam was a civilized being to begin with, but if you really mean the dawn of civilization, it would be safe to put it back at least thirty thousand years. Morgan says——"

"That's close enough. Now, I want to know the value of one penny at six per cent compound interest from the dawn of Morgan's civilization. You need not carry the answer out further than units. Try to get this as soon as possible."

"Ah, that is something like a job!" exclaimed Emil, rubbing his hands together delightedly as he returned to the desk office. "Ah, Ivan, I now have a job which I do to my ability fitted."

"I care not," answered Ivan. "I have a new cook book, and I am going to learn how to construct a suet pudding."

Dick slowly filled and lighted a pipe. Mulligan, take it for granted, pretty soon, there is no use talking. They are trying to bluff me, and they certainly deserve credit, but long it, Mulligan, they have to give in. Sooner or later they have to give in. I always did like a pipe better than a cigar, but I wish I were as strong mentally as this pipe is colorferously."

He clasped his hands behind his head and leaned back in his chair, mechanically placing his feet on the desk. His brows were drawn together and the lines of preoccupied strain were faintly visible. The three pest mentis had trampled his face heavily, hardening it and molding it to a cast of grim determination. The old business was still there, but it no longer waited to curling forth; instead it appeared to come as an instructed object. After a time he took a photograph of Kate from a drawer, and shading his eyes with the palm of his left hand, he gazed at it steadily.

The honk of a motor was heard in the street below, and presently William Burton, very busy and very important, entered the outer office. Emil continued his figuring, and Ivan, whose look was hidden, appeared to be filling out checks to pay a heap of bills which lay on the desk before him.

Mr. Burton stamped his foot. "Well, when am I to be waited on?"

"Whom do you wish to see?" inquired Ivan softly.

"I want to see the senior Farrington."

"Have you an engagement with him?"

"Engagement? No! I am William Burton, of the National Steel Mills, and I don't have to have engagements."

"He is very busy this morning, and I doubt if he will see you, but I'll take in your card," said Ivan gently. He descended from his stool and opened the wicket door which separated them.

"I don't carry a card," snapped Burton. "My face is enough."

Ivan appeared as free from guile as a cold lizard. "I am sorry sir, but I can't take in your face, and we have strict orders——"

"You simply say that I am here," roared Burton, turning purple.

Ivan thrust to the door and knocked softly. After waiting a moment he knocked a trifle more loudly. At his third attempt he was admitted and announced Mr. Burton without offering the slightest excitement.

Dick rattled some papers in his hand for a moment and said with polite impatience: "Present Mr. Burton with my compliments and say that press of business compels me to ask him to call again."

Mr. Burton's face worked convulsively, and his rapid breathing was clearly audible. Many years had passed since he had been thrown against the granite of a modern business wall, and it was a shock which effectually loosened his habitual complacency. After one has been accustomed to talking freely with the lords of an industry, it is galling in the extreme to be stopped by the mere hands. One cannot argue with a hand, one cannot remonstrate with it, or revile it, or threaten it, or even stamp one's feet and swear before it without losing one's dignity, and the strain is something terrible, when one is not properly braced.

It would have been as nothing to one of the common people, who never under any consideration come into contact with the brain of an enterprise, but who transact all their affairs with mere hands, strong, unsympathetic, and having nothing whatever to do in deciding on the actions which they perform. This is really one of the most humiliating features of modern life, this constant dealing with the unseen and the immovable. All our traffic has some of the secretiveness of the "blind tiger." We rap on a door, a small wicket in it opens and a hand reaches forth, we put some money in the hand and presently a package is given to us. We open the package and curse bitterly because we have been indecently done, but what is the fun in complaining to a bare wall? One cannot even insult a bare wall.

And the wall between the brain of a corporation and the common people is just as real as though it were made of bronze. If you don't need credit, it is very soothing to ask it of the credit man, but if you are actually undergoing a severe financial depression, you will get more sympathy and nourishment from a frozen pump. The common people have been dealing with automatic fixtures so long that they also have lost their own identity. "The common people," as a term, no longer suggests the bone and sinew of the nation. It suggests a two-legged insect with large glasses and a worried look, and this appears to be the ideal up to which most of us are striving to live.

But Mr. Burton did not feel like an invertebrate; he felt like the National Steel Mills, and to be calmly lead from its purpose by so frail a barrier as a tall, foreign mystic, was to have his circulation increased to the danger point and fill him with an anarchy which was something more than theoretical. He wanted to lay hands on something, but it was not there. He had no quarrel with the creature before him, and the more expression he gave to his inner feelings, the more he would lower himself.

He coughed, he gurgled, and then he whirled on his heel and left the office, leaving the door standing wide, lest in his haste he smash it to pieces.

Ivan closed the door with deliberation and shook his head sorrowfully. "One has plenty of money," he said. "He does not even get in. The next one will probably be after money, and he will receive a royal welcome. I wish I knew what our business really was."

The door opened and Lorrimer entered. "Is Mr. Bannington in?" he asked deferentially.

"I shall see," answered Ivan distantly, as he noted the worried look on Lorrimer's face and instantly suspected a financial stringency lay behind it. "Give me your card, please."

Dick glanced at the card, placed the photograph back in the drawer, took out the perfecto, lighted it, ran his fingers through his hair, fixed his attention on a complicated blue print, and said: "Admit him at once, Ivan."

After Lorrimer had entered and closed the door after him, Dick glanced up, nodded, and said: "Ah, Mr. Lorrimer, my uncle's secretary, I believe."

"I am his secretary no longer. I was discharged this morning."

To Be Continued.

Advertiser Patterns

Beauty Pattern Company.

No. 8893—A Smart Shirtwaist Model.

Ladies' Shirtwaist with Gibson Hills. A type of shirtwaist that is easily made and becoming to most women is here shown. The pocket is a smart feature that may be omitted. The sleeve is the regulation shirt sleeve with straight cuff and lap. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2⅞ yards of 36-inch material for the 36-inch size.

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT OF THE ADVERTISER.

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

Name .....

Street Address .....

Town .....

Province .....

Measurement—Bust..... Waist .....

Age (If child's or misses' pattern) .....

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

PATTERN DEPARTMENT, LONDON ADVERTISER.

Of Interest To Women

Cynthia Grey's After-Supper Talks

CHRONIC UNHAPPINESS DOESN'T PAY.

The head of a large business firm dismissed one of the employees suddenly and apparently without reason; the young woman called for an explanation.

"I dismissed you because you were persistently and chronically unhappy," said her former employer.

"But I have never known anything more unjust," remonstrated the girl. "People cannot help being unhappy."

"They can," said the man. "Unhappiness is nothing but a bad habit. I do not say that you should be contented with your position in life; I think you are right to make every effort to improve your circumstances, but you will never improve them by taking up the time of those you come in contact with and drawing on their strength by appeals for pity and sympathy. The first thing for you to do is to learn that cheerfulness is a duty you owe yourself. When you go around with a long face you actually reduce the vitality of everybody around you; they feel sorry for you, and that depresses them. They consume time uselessly in pity that should be given to forwarding their own interests."

"But," said the girl, "things are all wrong in my life. I want them changed, and I want to arouse interest so my friends will help me to better things."

"You will never arouse interest by sadness and a long face. I believe it is an actual fact that no man ever helped another just because he was sorry for him. Many a man has helped another because the way he bore himself in sorrow aroused admiration; that is quite a different proposition.

"Take your own case for example. Since you have been here you have spent a large part of your time in tears. What have you ever gained by the tears? You have disturbed the minds of all the other girls and made them gloomy and less attractive to our customers. You have used your own strength in grief when you should have used it in improving your work. I am sorry, but we cannot use you until you learn that your first duty is to be brave and cheerful. When you have learned that come back."

AFTER-SUPPER GAME

Even the tots can play at the good game of "hold fast," while the older boys and girls will find it sufficiently puzzling to make a quarter hour pass blithely. The only requisite is a number of lengths of tape, all of the same number of inches. Or if the tape is not at hand, cut sheets of any cotton goods into narrow strips and use them. The person who leads the game holds the end of each of the tapes. The opposite end of each strip is held by some other player, and all players other than the leader form a small circle, while the leader himself must stand alone. When the leader says "Hold fast," all players must let go their tapes, and when he says "Let go," they must do the contrary. Hold them fast. Any one obeying the commands literally, as some are sure to do, must pay forfeits.

Some Hobbies of Popular Actresses

An interesting article by Margaret Bell is one in which she sketches various hobbies of several popular actresses with whom she has had a personal interview. As most of these stars have appeared before London audiences, a short review should not be amiss.

Mrs. Fisk has the interests of the dumb creatures at heart, and takes a great pleasure in presiding many days over cats and providing homes for them. It is owing to her efforts that watering troughs for the use of dogs and horses have been established in New York city. Maxine Elliott is also of a philanthropic turn of mind, but her special trend lies in helping newsboys. She is undertaking the collection of one and has given the "helping hand" to many another ragged little urchin.

Appeal of the Outdoor.

Outdoor life appeals strongly to many of those who spend a long and wearying season behind the footlights. Julia Marlowe is an enthusiastic pedestrian, and prefers to strike right out into the heart of the country for a good brisk walk. Ethel Barrymore is also a devotee to outdoor sports of all description, and enjoys equally, golf, tennis, riding and walking. Viola Allen owns a charming summer home in Greenwood, Conn., where she spends the summer months, "far from the madding crowd," in company with her boat and dog. Nazimova, the great Russian actress, has two fads widely different—the raising of chickens and collecting antique jewelry. The former has proved a profitable hobby, and in her collection of jewelry she has some rare stones and settings that would turn a connoisseur green with envy. Elsie Janis also has two particular pastimes, motoring and roller skating. She is an expert motorist and can drive through the busy thoroughfares of Columbus, Ohio, where her home is, as coolly as the most expert chauffeur. Maude Adams finds a very refined little pastime in the exercising of her fingers with the needle, in which she shows rare skill.

Correspondence

Edited by Cynthia Grey.

Dear Miss Grey: Is cabbage hard to digest? When is it hardest, when cooked long or just for a short time? Do you think pie eaten twice a day is very harmful? ELLEN.

A—Cabbage raw and well chewed is not hard to digest. Cooked, it is hard to digest. Pie once a day is plenty; too rich (fat or sweet) food is not so good for the body as plain food, well cooked and thoroughly chewed.

Dear Miss Grey: Please give me a reliable recipe for corn bread.

A FRIEND.

A—Two teaspoons cups cornmeal, 1 heaping cup flour, 2 eggs, beten separately, 2½ cups milk, 1 tablespoon butter or bacon fat, 1 tablespoon of sugar, 1 teaspoon each baking powder and salt, bake slowly in well-greased pan.

Dear Miss Grey: I have white lines under every finger-nail, and below that white line is a shading line of dark pink. What is the cause of it, and is there anything to do for it?

A READER.

A—This condition is due to general trouble, such as fevers or nervous disease, or local disturbance, as eczema of the hands, injuries or excessive manhandling of the nails. Try letting your nails go one month without cutting the skin beyond the nail, and probably the white spots will disappear, or at least no new ones come on.

Dear Miss Grey: Which is the more harmful to the system, tea or coffee? NEW SUBSCRIBER.

A—A cup of strong tea contains about one grain of theabromin, and a cup of strong coffee contains one grain of caffeine. These two alkaloids are much the same in the action on the body. There are tea tipplers and coffee crankfads. Persistent and excessive use of either is decidedly harmful.

A Splendid Homemade Piano Polish.

After the season of furnace dust, the piano case requires polishing. The process of cleaning is simply, only requiring pains and thoroughness. First clean, using cheesecloth, scoured and rinsed in clear water, then dry with another piece of the same goods. When thoroughly dried off use a mixture made from a half pint each sweet oil and turpentine, and the juice of a quarter lemon. Shake well and apply, using a piece of cheesecloth and polishing off with a piece of soft silk.

Furniture Polish.

Furniture polishes that can be made at home will be found a convenience to have on hand. Here are two excellent home recipes, either of which can be depended upon to leave delightfully clean, bright surfaces in their wake, if vigorously applied. The first is simply equal parts kerosene and vinegar, shaken together in a bottle and applied with one soft cloth and wiped off with another. The second, which is applied in the same way, calls for two tablespoonfuls sweet oil, one tablespoonful vinegar and half tablespoonful turpentine.

Hints For Spring House-Cleaning

Let jokesters have their fun (?) with the housecleaner and her spring fever. They're the ones who usually spend the rest of the year talking about "cleanliness being next to godliness." Houses DO need cleaning, and by all means do they need it in the spring. To be sure, there are lots of housekeepers who can devote enough of their own time or of somebody else's time to keeping their homes in spick and span order ALL the time but every housewife can't.

The three most important factors that enter into this housecleaning job are: Soap, water, and elbow-grease. With them and time one can work wonders.

Bedrooms First.

Bedrooms should be cleaned first of all; closets being emptied and thoroughly aired, while winter clothes can be stored away. If empty bureau and dresser draws are wiped out with a damp cloth and then with a linen cloth dipped in alcohol, contents may be put back immediately. Hang bedding outdoors; wipe the bedstead with cloth wrung out of soda water, then go over all the joints with the corrosive sublimate. Remove rugs and carpets before dusting walls.

Carpets and rugs may be better cleaned at home with long, limber switches than at the steam cleaner's, but it will take lots of arm work, good for Willie and Pa.

For window glass, glass doors, etc., make a lather of white soap powdered whitening, powdered washing soda and tepid water. Apply to the surface of the glass, remove with another cloth and then polish with crumpled newspaper.

In washing painted surfaces use borax soap or borax in powder, together with liquid ammonia for very dirty paint.

Use of Salt.

A handful of salt in a big pail of tepid water will bring out the color of a faded straw matting. Cover grease spots with prepared chalk wet with turpentine for two days, then brush off with a stiff brush.

Never mop a painted or stained floor. Never wet it all over at once.

Both stain and paint look and last better if rubbed when fully dry with a flannel barely moistened in kerosene.

To clean upholstered furniture, cover the stuffing with a towel, and whip with a rattan, shaking the towel whenever it gets dusty. Wash all visible woodwork with tepid soapsuds, dry quickly, then rub hard with flannel and a few drops of kerosene.

Make the House Cool.

Make the house as cool and light as possible for the summer months; wherever possible, discard heavy, dark draperies for light ones.

To wash molding that is close to the ceiling, without injuring the most delicate wallpaper, take a piece of cardboard about eighteen inches long, and eight inches wide, place it very close to the base of the molding, sliding it along until you have completed the entire room.

The same results can be obtained in cleaning mopboards of a room, only, of course, the cardboard must be placed above the mopboard.

If you have a very dirty-looking painted wall in your kitchen, don't try to clean it with soap. Wring a cloth out of warm water, then sprinkle with common baking soda. Wash the cloth often, dipping into the soda each time.

Suppose you have decided to be your own paperhanger and try your hand at decorating a room at small cost. Here is a tested formula for making a good paste: Buy a little powdered alum in a hardware store and dissolve a tistful of it in a little cold water. Mix 1½ pounds of pastry flour in the same pail, adding enough more water to make a smooth, thick paste. Have ready some boiling water and stir slowly into mixture, stirring all the time to prevent lumping. It will now be quite thick, but when ready to use thin out with a little cold water.

Nearly every housekeeper will find certain curtains that must be freshened, but which she knows will probably come home in bad shape if sent to the laundry, so worn are they. Yet she would like to make them serve just a little longer. Try this method of dry-cleaning them.

Pin a sheet on the carpet or floor of a room and scatter over it dry Indian meal or borax mixed in the proportion of a teaspoonful of the latter to a cup of meal. Over the sheet pin a curtain smoothly and upon this scatter the mixture, then lay another curtain, sprinkle with more of the mixture, and so on, until the curtains are all pinned down, each being well sprinkled with the meal and borax. Pull out the pins, roll up tightly, having the sheet outside so that it covers all, lay the roll away for about two weeks, then shake out the curtains, being sure to get all the mixture out of them, and they will turn out white and clean as possible.

Stern Man.

"Why should I," exclaimed Mr. Abscom, "just because a number of other people have determined to do things in a particular manner, be bound down to rules? I am a free men. I shall hereafter do as I please."

Unfortunately for Mr. Abscom, he was a married man—which possibly made it all the harder for him to carry out his individual programme, but he determined to keep at it.—Life

EASTER JEWELS

Novelties in jewelry are daily appearing, but the jewelers are making special efforts to bring out new ideas in the pretty trinkets that are now frequently added to the simple gift of flowers at Easter.

This year the Alabone pearl is expected to have a great vogue. It somewhat resembles mother of p—l, though darker in tone, and is made up into rings, brooches, and extremely pretty pendants, the mounting being of sterling silver in a dull finish.

Helen coral is another novelty. Sprigs of coral in various shades are made into brooches and other ornaments, the settings entirely invisible, consequently the effect is very light and pretty.

The long veil pins of coral are also lovely.

DAILY MENU

MENU FOR A DAY.

BREAKFAST.

Oranges.

Codfish Balls. Toast.

Coffee.

DINNER.

Clear Tomato Soup.

Hamburg Steak. Mashed Potatoes.

Cabbage Salad.

Fruit Jelly.

Coffee.

TEA.

Macaroni au Gratin.

Stewed Apricots. Cookies.

Tea.

Recipes.

For the macaroni at tea, break up a quarter of a pound of macaroni into short pieces, put them in a saucepan containing enough boiling water, slightly salted, to well cover the macaroni, and boil fast for forty minutes. Drain and cool. Boil one gill of stock with one gill of milk, one bay leaf and one slice of onion. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, add one tablespoonful of flour, and cook them for a few minutes, stir without browning. Now add the boiled milk and stock strained, stir till it boils, put in the macaroni, and add two tablespoonfuls of grated Canadian cheese; mix well and season with salt, pepper, and dust of paprika. Fill a well-buttered gratin dish or pudding dish with this preparation, sprinkle over with bread crumbs and grated cheese, put a few small pieces of butter here and there on the top and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes. Serve hot in the dish it was cooked in.

To Soften Old Paint Brush.

Brushes of all sorts and sizes should be on hand to further the work of spring renovation. If a paint brush has been put away without cleaning it can be made soft and pliable by immersing in boiling vinegar.

After simmering in this a few moments wash thoroughly in warm soapsuds, rinse and dry.

How I Made My Hair Grow

Woman With Marvellously Beautiful Hair Gives Simple Home Prescription Which She Used With Most Remarkable Results.

I was greatly troubled with dandruff and falling hair. I tried many advertised hair preparations and various prescriptions, but they all signally failed. Many of them made my hair greasy, so it was impossible to comb it or do it up properly. I think that many of the tonics I used were positively injurious, and from my own experience I cannot too strongly caution you against using preparations containing poisonous substances. I believe they injure the roots of the hair, after a few days of use. At last I found a simple prescription which I can unhesitatingly state is beyond doubt the most wonderful thing for the hair I have ever seen. Many of my friends have also used it, and obtained wonderful effects from it. It not only stops a powerful stimulation to the growth of the hair, but for restoring gray hair to its natural color, but it is equally good for removing dandruff, giving the hair life and brightness, as and for the purpose of thoroughly cleansing the scalp. It also makes the hair easy to dress and arrange in nice form. I have a friend who used it two months, and during that time it has not only stopped the falling of his hair and wonderful increase of growth, but it promptly removed all of his hair to its natural color. You can obtain the ingredients for making this wonderful preparation from almost any druggist. The prescription is as follows: Bay Rum, 6 ounces; Menthol Crystals, 20 grains; Lavoma de Composo, 2 ounces. If you like it perfumed add a few drops of Tre-Kalon Perfume; with mixes perfectly with the other ingredients. This, however, is not necessary. Apply night and morning with soft rubber sponge.

Go to your druggist and get the ingredients, which cost little, mix in a clean bottle (containing the contents of Bay Rum, also one-half dram of Menthol Crystals, and a two-ounce bottle of Lavoma de Composo). Mix the ingredients yourself at your own home. Add the Menthol Crystals to the Bay Rum, and then pour in the Lavoma de Composo, and add the Tre-Kalon Perfume; let it stand one-half hour and it is ready for use.

SANITOL is Life and Accident Insurance for your teeth. The germs that produce decay and discolor teeth cannot exist where Sanitol is used. Sanitol is a scientific germicidal preparation assuring white solid teeth, hard healthy gums and leaving a refreshing taste. Sanitol is pure white—no coloring matter to cover a deficiency.

SANITOL Tooth Powder & Paste

At your Druggists 25c. each.

Yes

ALL teas may look alike to you—but the difference in Red Rose Tea is in the taste and the smell. Another marked difference is the agreeable strength that puts real quality in the cup with less tea in the pot. Will you try it.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

NEVER SOLD IN BULK

Your Grocer Will Recommend It

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c. 191f-ty

Homeseekers' Excursions.

To Western Canada (via Chicago), including certain points on Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, April 4, 18, May 2, 16, 30, June 13, 27, July 11, 25, Aug. 8, 22 Sept. 5, 19. Winnipeg and return, $33; Edmonton and return, $41. Tickets good for 60 days. Proportionate rates to principal points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Homeseekers' excursion tickets will also be on sale on certain dates via Sarnia and the Northern Navigation Company. Secure tickets and illustrated literature from any Grand Trunk agent, or address, A. E. Duff, District Passenger Agent, Toronto, Ont. 44bu

Free to Thin Folks

Send Today for Free 50c Box

New Discovery Which Was Awarded Gold Medal at Brussels

The Mirror Shows Plainer Than Words What a Wonderful Improvement May Be Realized by a Gain of Even 10 or 12 Pounds.

Lean, lank, skinny, scrawny men and women should take advantage of this wonderful free offer before it expires.

Nothing is more embarrassing than extreme thinness.

It is the plump, well-developed man and woman that looks and has the health and ability.

Scrawny, skinny women are seldom popular. We all admire a fine figure. No dressmaker can hide a bony, skinny form.

Here is a chance to test free the one guaranteed reliable treatment which has made good for years in this country, which has taken England by storm and which has just been awarded a gold medal and diploma of honor at Brussels, Belgium.

Nothing in history has approached the marvelous success of this new treatment which has made more thin folks plump and put the roses in their cheeks, and prettified them for fifty years and more.

Tested a million times. Plump, well-formed men and women are familiar with the old Plan, scrawny ones do not.

The new discovery supplies the missing which thin folks lack, that is why it produces beautiful flesh.

It is a scientific treatment in tablet form. It will fit anybody's own way.

It is not a food to be taken between meals, but a concentrated tablet that produces splendid

You can discover just how much it will do for you at the rate of ten to fifty pounds a month in most cases.

Best of all, the flesh stays put. The treatment is furnished in concentrated tablet form. A week's supply can be carried in the vest pocket.

No one need know what you are doing until your extra weight causes compliment or comment.

Here is the special offer for the purpose of convincing thin people in this community that these tablets will do just exactly what is claimed for them. It has been arranged to distribute for the next ten days for the price below, a free treatment package.

This large 50-cent treatment package will be sent you in a private, non-perfectly plain wrapper, so that no one but yourself will know the contents. Accompanying this package will be full and complete data and directions, free of testimony and a special letter of expert advice that in itself is well worth your time to read.

If you want to add ten, twenty, or even forty pounds of good solid flesh to your bones, do not delay, get at once for a 50-cent package of Sargol.

All that you have to do is to cut out the coupon below and send it with your name, address and ten cents to pay for distribution expenses to the Sargol Co., 19 D Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

FREE COUPON.

The Sargol Company, 19 D Herald Bldg., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen: I inclose herewith a copy of the London Advertiser, and desire a free 50c package of Sargol in accordance with your generous offer. I inclose 10c to help defray expenses.

PIN THIS TO YOUR LETTER.

POTS & PANS

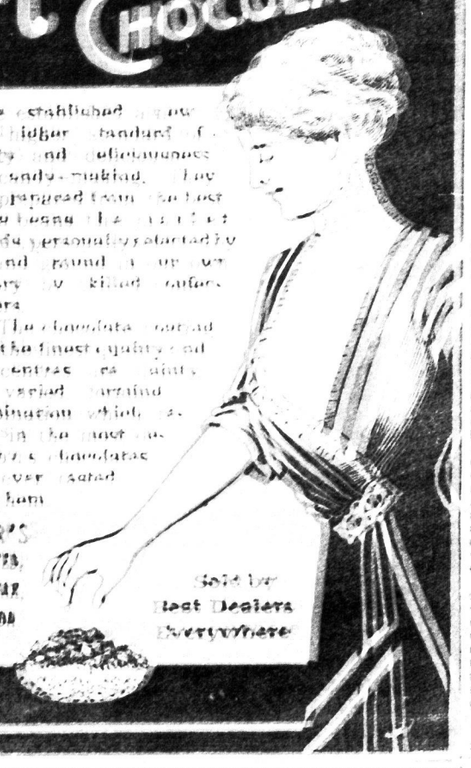
WITH

Old Dutch Cleanser

NEVER BE WITHOUT IT IN THE KITCHEN

Its many uses and Full directions on large Sifter-Can 10¢

MOIR'S CHOCOLATES



Sold by Best Dealers Everywhere

MOIR'S LIMITED, HALIFAX, CANADA

A CANADIAN LAGER FOR CANADIAN PEOPLE

You can't buy imported Lager and get a light beer as wholesome, delicious and refreshing as Canada Club Lager.

You pay more for imported beers than you do for Canada Club and then do not get a beer made from barley malt and Bohemian hops.

Canada Club is brewed in accordance with Canadian laws for the Canadian people; nothing but the choicest barley malt, Bohemian hops and pure spring water.

Its flavor is the continual delight of absolutely scientific and appetizing composition proves its worth. Every dealer everywhere.

CARLING LONDON

Make Your Money Work For You!

3½% or 4% ($8,000,000 Assets)

Agricultural Savings and Loan Co.

Shorthand & Typewriting

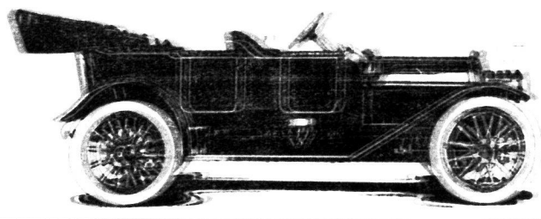
A course in these subjects will prove a profitable investment if you enter the

Forest City Business and Shorthand College

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, LONDON, ONT.,

for your training. We teach Gregg Shorthand. It is easy to learn, easy to write, easy to read. Students assisted to positions. Catalogues free. Address carefully,

W. WESTERVELT, Jun., Vice-Principal, Chartered Accountant. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.



Inter-State

"THE CAR THAT MADE GOOD AGAINST 100 RIVALS" IS MAKING GOOD IN CANADA.

Look at the Reasons Why the Sales of the Inter-State Grew in Four Seasons From 550 to 4,000 Cars

POWER. The Inter-State has a long stroke motor (5-in. stroke in the "40" type) giving great power. Cars of the same price usually have motor with 4½-in. or 4¾-in. stroke. The longer stroke motor results in greater smoothness and flexibility in operation—greater results per gallon of gasoline—less wear on reciprocating parts—lower temperature of exhaust and so less grinding in of valves.

The extra long wheel base and the special wheel suspension are two great features that are responsible for the easy-riding qualities of the Inter-State.

The Special Oiling system is, in itself, a feature that has attracted commendation everywhere.

The beautiful design and finish of the car have every appearance of a car costing hundreds of dollars more.

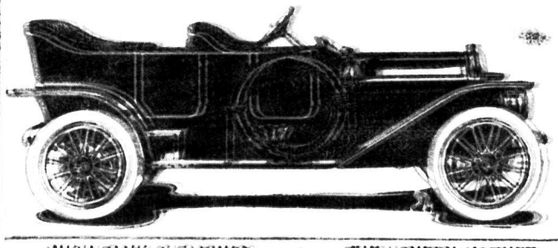
Send for the Inter-State catalogue. To miss this car is to miss a wonderfully fine value.

PRICES F. O. B. MUNCIE, IND., DUTY PAID.

The Hamilton Machinery Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Canadian Distributors.

Also agents for the "MACK" Gasoline Truck, the best in the market, and for "CHAMPION" Road Machinery, manufactured by the American Road Machine Company, of Canada, Limited, standard in Canada for 20 years. Write for catalogue.



Inter-State Model 34A. 40 Horsepower. Price, $2,075.

Like Dropping A Load

of coal between the living room coffee and

POSTUM

Most all who appreciate coffee much prefer Postum until they have tried it and realize what Postum is.

With the coffee question comes the ruined nerves, poor eye and dull pain of better health.

"There's a Reason"

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25c. cents.

CONGREGATION ASS

SUNDAY CAR CASE GOES TO COURT

Application of St. Thomas Man ... Ste ... and L. E. ... Granted

RAILWAY BOARD DECIDES

... judgment may be moved upon ... questions ... involved ... decision

The Beauty of Firm Flesh

... use ... POWER ... FOOD ... SEE ... LIFE ... YEAR ... AND ... LEAN

MUCH BANK CLEARINGS.

Ottawa, March 13.—For the month of March bank clearings in Ottawa totalled $17,090,585, as against $15,723,588 in the same month last year, an increase of $1,366,998.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London, March 13.—American securities opened steady, and a fraction higher today. The Brie shares were active, and led an upward movement during the early trading. Then prices eased off, and at noon the market was steady, and from unchanged to ¾ higher than yesterday's New York closing.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC. We believe it the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold all over the world.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

WILLETT SHOWS CLASS TO NATIVES

Tiger Twirler Pounds a Homer for Edification of His Home Town.

RECRUIT LOOKS GOOD

Walter Schaller May Develop Into a Real Diamond Star—Detroit Wins.

Wichita, Kan., March 31.—Between Edgar Willett and Walter Schaller, who were the star performers in today's diamond drama, the young Tigers' "more daylight club" had little trouble in beating the Wichita Western League team. It is a Wichita tradition that Willett shall excel himself on these grounds, and today he lived up to the legend.

In the first place he pitched five innings of splendid baseball, and in the second he hammered the ball so far over the centre field fence the first time at bat that the Interstate Commerce Commission had to be consulted before they could bring it back into the country. It was a regular jubilee for the former Wichita curver, among his old friends and on familiar ground. The score:

Detroit.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Schaller, c.f.	5	3	3	3	0	0
O'Leary, s.s.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kirke, 2b.	5	0	2	3	8	1
Lathers, 3b.	3	0	2	1	2	0
Ness, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1	0
Beckendorf, c.	2	1	0	4	1	0
Schmidt, c.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Corcoran, r.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Donovan, l.f.	4	0	1	2	1	0
Willett, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	32	5	10	27	10	2

Wichita.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Middleton, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Berger, s.s.	4	0	1	4	6	0
Holden, l.f.	4	0	1	4	0	1
Koerner, 1b.	4	0	1	12	1	0
Hughes, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	0
Pettigrew, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Claire, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Shaw, c.	4	1	2	3	0	1
Perry, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Jarnigan, p.	1	0	0	0	3	0
Ellis, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	2	6	27	17	2

Detroit ..... 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0—5
Wichita ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Hits—Off Willett 4 in 5 innings, off Smith 2 in 4, off Perry 5 in 3, off Jarnigan 2 in 1, off Ellis 2 in 3. Two-base hits—Lathers, Shaw. Three-base hit—Pettigrew. Home run—Willett. Sacrifice hit—O'Leary. Sacrifice fly—Willett. Stolen bases—Schaller 2. First base on balls—By Willett 1, by Smith 2, by Perry 1, by Jarnigan 2. First base on errors—Detroit 1, Wichita 2. Left on bases—Detroit 6, Wichita 7. Struck out By Willett 4, by Smith 2, by Perry 1, by Ellis 1. Double play—Berger and Hughes. Time, 1:45. Umpire, Morgan.

ANDREWS BEGINS WORK WITH PONIES

Trainer Takes Up Eight Horses at Lexington Today.

Lexington, Ky., March 31. — W. J. Andrews, famous reinsman, arrived from Buffalo today, and will open training stables at the breeders' track tomorrow, remaining here until May 15, when he will ship to Cleveland. His string comprises: Soprano, 2:07¼; The Native, 2:17½; Royal Hall and Margaret Parrish, property of Edwarr and Joseph Madden; Wilmering, 2:12¾, owned by the Pastime stable, of Cleveland, and Creso, property of J. H. Cuthell, Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN PLAYER INJURED AUTOING

Sheldon Le Jeune, Who Had a Throwing Arm, Badly Hurt.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 31. — Sheldon Le Jeune, of the Brooklyn baseball team, was seriously injured in an automobile crash late this afternoon. He was one of a party of four taking a ride over the city. The car skidded, smashed into a fence and was demolished. Others of the party received slight bruises.

M'CLARY MEN FORM A FOOTBALL CLUB

Will Play the Association Game This Season—Mr. McKinnon Secretary-Treasurer.

McClary's Association Football Club was organized last night at a meeting held in the men's hall on York street. The team will play independently when the season opens up, but it is thought that there will be sufficient material for a league later on.

The officers elected last night are: President, Mr. John McClary; first vice-president, Col. Gartshore; second vice-president, J. K. H. Pope; secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. McKinnon. A strong managing committee was also selected.

THREE OLD STARS BACK TO MINORS

O'Connor and Corridon of Pirates, and George Stone Sold.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 31. — Manager Daniel Shay, of the Kansas City American Association team, today purchased Red Corridon, shortstop, and Pat O'Connor, catcher, from the Pittsburg National team. Shay is said to have paid $6,000 for the men.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 31.—Owner Charles S. Havener, of the Milwaukee American Association baseball club, this afternoon announced the signing of Outfielder George Stone, former leading batsman of the American League.

RELIABILITY RUN STARTS JUNE 19

"The Glidden Reciprocity Tour," Which Starts at Washington, Will Be Big Auto Event.

New York, March 31. — The contest board of the American Automobile Association, at a meeting here today, fixed the date of the start of the 1911 National reliability tour, known as the "Glidden reciprocity tour," for Monday, June 19. The cars will start from Washington, D. C., and will finish at Ottawa on June 26. One day will be devoted to a hill-climbing contest en route, the performances of the cars in the hill climb to be a factor in determining the final awards. The approximate distance of the tour is 1,090 miles.

SAYS BOOKMAKING IS NOT PROHIBITED

County Solicitor Temporarily Saves Pensacola, Fla., Racing.

Pensacola, Fla., March 31. — The threatened legal interferences with the Pensacola race meet by the Commercial Association did not materialize today, the county solicitor having declared that bookmaking in this state is not prohibited by law. The anti-betting statute will not go into effect until May 1, and as the track meet scheduled to begin today is for 15 days only, no interference is expected. Owners of racing stables entered their horses in today's card.

ROCHESTER DEFEATS CHATTANOOGA OUTFIT

Eastern Leaguers Hit More's Offerings Hard, and Won, 6 to 1.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 31.—Rochester hit More hard today, and won from Chattanooga with ease. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chattanooga	1	5	0
Rochester	6	10	2

Batteries—More and Higgins; Holmes, Maurer and Jacklitsch and Graham.

ABBIE JOHNSON FOR GUELPH TEAM

Londoner Will Probably Manage Team in Canadian League.

ROYALS STRENGTHENED

Knotty Lee Spends a Few Days Working Up Interests of the Guelph People.

Hamilton, April 1. — Knotty Lee is meeting with great success in the task of bringing Guelph into line and organizing a good, sound club there for the Canadian Baseball League.

The Toronto man has spent the last three days in the Royal City and has managed to raise enough money to make the proposition there look exceedingly good for the Guelph people, who are willing to go into the deal, with the result that a conference is being held today with A. Je Johnson, the well-known player, who has been offered the position of manager. If Abbie takes hold at once, accepting the terms offered him, there will be no more trouble with Guelph, and everything will be in shape in time for the schedule meeting of the league to be held in London on April 1.

Johnson will act as playing manager of the team, and with his vast experience gained in the Eastern League and many other organizations, he should produce a winning club in Guelph. Abbie is a quiet but popular chap, who is bound to make a big hit with the fans all around the circuit.

BILL IN N. Y. HOUSE TO RESTORE RACING

Measure Doing Away With Personal Responsibility of Owners Was Introduced.

Albany, N. Y., March 31. — A bill which, if passed, will be an opening wedge for the resumption of racing in the state, was introduced today by Assemblyman Martin, of Saratoga. The bill calls for the repeal of the personal liability law. This law makes any man who owns a race track or any director interested therein personally liable for any person making a bet.

The bill seeks to strike from the present law the words "or any other inclosure or place" in the section that enumerates the places where the laying of wagers is made a crime. Assemblyman Martin said:

"I have presented this bill because the farmers in my county desire to have horse racing at the county fairs. In fact, the directors of the fairs intend to resign if something is not done along the lines my bill suggests. I am introducing this primarily to cover the county fairs. What it may affect outside of that is of no interest to me."

The Saratoga race track is located in Martin's district.

FIGHTING SEEMS TO BE STYLISH

Devlin and O'Dell Engage in Another Battle at Atlanta—Giants Win, Eleven to One.

Atlanta, Ga., March 31.—Fist fights today again marred the game between the New York Nationals and the Atlanta Southern Leaguers, with O'Dell, of Atlanta, and Devlin, of New York, both third basemen, the participants. The trouble was checked before it reached the proportions of yesterday's fracas. None of the players was any the worse for the scuffle. Merkle later was put out of the game for wrangling. New York won the game, 11 to 1, due in great measure to the eight errors of the locals. Score:

New York	11	2	0
Atlanta	1	9	8

Batteries—Marquard, McGraw and Robinson and Myers; Mayer, Rivard, Humphries and Pettit.

JENNINGS' ATHLETES AT INDIANAPOLIS

Left Evansville to Escape Snow and Ran Into More.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31—Hughie and his worthy athletes arrived here tonight. They left Evansville to escape a snowstorm. They arrived in the midst of one here. It is doubtful if the first of a four-game series can be played here tomorrow.

Mrs. George Mullin met her husband here. Mrs. Ed. Ludtke is expected tomorrow.

JIM CASEY ROBBED BY DETROIT THIEVES

[Canadian Press.]

Detroit, Mich., April 1.—Thieves yesterday entered the home of Jimmy Casey, former third-baseman for the Detroit baseball team, and manager of the Montreal club a few years ago, and secured $500 in jewelry and a small amount of cash.

WOLGAST WINS

La Grave Lasts Five Rounds With Champion.

San Francisco, Cal., March 31. — Ad Wolgast, the lightweight champion, tonight defeated Antone La Grave in the fifth round of their battle.

OLD-TIME SPRINTING CHAMPION IS DEAD.

Saginaw, Mich., March 31.—Milo Purchase, 76 years old, a famous sprinter in the early days of that sport in New York State, and champion of the east at that time, died at his home in Freeland, Mich., Thursday night. He was one of the early lumber operators, having been in the Saginaw valley over half a century. His widow survives.

For the best smoke

in the city, and the best smokers' supplies, at the most reasonable prices, see me.

THOS. J. MAHER
National Cigar Store.

RACE TO OXFORD IN RECORD TIME

Dark Blues the Heavier Crew Favorites in the Betting.

LEAD ALL THE WAY

And Win for Thirty-Seventh Time by Ten Lengths—Conditions Beautiful.

[Canadian Press.]

Putney, April 1.—Oxford won from Cambridge, in the annual eight-oared inter-'varsity race over the Putney course today, Oxford, the dark blues, were heavier, and were the favorites, though Cambridge had the advantage of weather and position. Oxford led all the way and won by ten lengths.

The day was perfect and the course almost flat.

This is Oxford's 37th victory. Cambridge having won 30 contests, in 1877 the race ended in a dead heat.

Oxford's time was 18 minutes, 29 seconds, a record for the race.

This is the fastest time ever made in the inter-'varsity race. The previous record was 18 minutes 47 seconds, made by Oxford in 1892 and duplicated by Cambridge in 1900.

Last year, Oxford, with a lead of three lengths, finished in 20 minutes and 14 seconds. The year before Oxford won by three and a half lengths in 19 minutes and 50 seconds. According to the English practice the time of the defeated crew is not taken.

BOSTON BEATS PUEBLO.

Pueblo, Col., March 31.—The Boston American League team defeated a picked Pueblo team today, 11 to 4.

Hints On Auto Driving For the Beginner

The most difficult task for the driving novice to master is gear shifting.

The disengagement of the clutch, together with the speed lever movement is quite as difficult at first as patting the head with one hand and rubbing the chest with the other. If there were not so many things to do all at the same time the beginner would be less confused. However, driving is a single art when once mastered.

Preparatory to starting the engine one should always be cautious. First note that the gear level is in neutral position, then set the emergency brake. This accomplished, the danger of being run over by one's own car is eliminated. The next very important step is to fully retard the spark. With this in a safe position to avoid the dangerous "kick back" and the throttle partially open the engine is ready for the switch and cranking.

Assuming that the engine is started, advance the spark to the normal position on the quadrant and adjust the hand throttle until the motor runs smoothly and without racing. The driver is then ready to take his position behind the wheel.

Since most operators use the foot accelerator in preference to the hand throttle, let us assume its use in the present instance. Before starting the car it may be well to note a few don'ts, namely:

1. Don't place the hands above the centre of the steering wheel at any time.

2. Don't take too firm a grip on the steering wheel; it looks awkward and is tiresome and dangerous.

3. Don't race the motor.

4. Don't let the clutch in fast, especially with a starting the car from a standstill.

5. Don't move the foot away from the clutch pedal when the car is moving—it should always be in position.

7. Don't start car on any other than first speed.

8. Don't slip the clutch too much, it will burn or wear beyond repair.

9. Don't watch the fellow behind, he is watching you.

10. Don't take your eyes off the road for any reason whatever while the car is rolling.

With the engine started, and bearing these "don'ts" in mind, let us proceed to start the car. First, throw out the clutch, release the emergency brake and place the gear lever in first speed. Then let clutch come back easily, accelerating the engine as it takes the load. When the car is rolling release the clutch again and shift from first to intermediate gear. This operation must be accomplished before the momentum already gained is lost, or it will be necessary to start over again on first speed.

Having gained the intermediate speed and assuming the next to be the high, one should accelerate considerably and then repeat the former clutch and lever movement. At first it will be found difficult to judge the proper time when to shift the gears quickly and noiselessly. Most beginners dwell too long upon the shifting of the lever and hesitate to engage the clutch.

For such it is well to note that the clutch may engage very rapidly, provided sufficient momentum is attained before the shift of gears is made. It is also well to remember that the power should be applied as the clutch begins to engage. If in advance of this a jolt is unavoidable. If too late, the motor may become stalled.

Unko, 2:11½

Trotting, (Winning Race Record)
$25.00 TO INSURE.
OWNED BY URI PIERCE,
Falconbridge, Ontario.

YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE $3.00
For Sale by ANDERSON & NELLES

DISBROW'S HUMMER SETS WORLD'S MARKS

Pope-Hartford Makes 77.08 Miles an Hour for Three Hundred Miles.

BURMAN DIDN'T START

Bob Was Late Out With His Benz and Was Left by the Starter.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 31.—Louis Disbrow, of New York, handling the big red Pope-Hartford "Hummer," rode to victory in the 200-mile classic at the Pablo beach this afternoon, capturing the $1,000 cash prize, and breaking four world's records.

His great drive lowered the 50 and 200-mile marks held by Fletcher, and the late Tobin de Hymel, and established new records for the 100 the 50, 250 and 300 mile marks. His average for the three centuries was 77.08 miles per hour. Charlie Merz, driving a National, was second.

Bob Burman entered with the Prince Henry Benz, favorite in the contest, was late to the tape a few minutes on account of filling his oil tank and was left by Starter Wagner, who refused to hold the contest until he could get to the line. Burman's failure to start, made Disbrow the favorite, and with full confidence he started to smash the world's marks from 50 to 300 miles.

TRUCKEE WINS PRIX DU PAYS.

Paris, March 31.—The Prix du Pays Darike, run at Enghien today, was won by J. E. Widener's Truckee.

In the Prix du la Hague, Eugene Fisher's Ripe Four finished second.

YANKS WIND UP SOUTHERN TRIP

Chase's Men Wallop Nashville and Start Home to the Metropolis.

WEATHER IS STILL FRIGID

Hartzel Goes Up to Fourth and Knight Drops in Batting Order.

Nashville, March 31. — The Highlanders wound up their southern jaunt this afternoon by rolling up ten runs and shutting out the Nashville team. The weather was still a trifle frigid, but an improvement over that in Chattanooga yesterday. There was no wind today, which was some relief.

The Highlanders had a new batting order. Hartzell being moved up to fourth place and Knight dropping to fifth place. The idea is to see if Hartzell won't work better with Chase on the bases than Knight has been doing. The combination this afternoon proved plenty prolific in the run-making line. Use was made of a wide assortment of manoeuvres to bring in runs, bunting and hitting it out, base running and hardly so much of the hitherto quite plentifully used hit and run device.

MINOR LEAGUES ARE AFTER "UMP." SMITH

However, "Strike Tuh" Knows the Game and Is a Hold-Out.

St. Thomas, April 1.—Charles Smith, yclept "Strike Tuh," has received several offers during the past few days to handle the indicator on different minor league circuits this season, but has turned them all down on account of the insufficient salary attached to the contracts. Charlie, who is one of the best in the business, has not forgotten his past experiences in the bush leagues, and is holding out for money.

CROWD STANDS OUT TO SECURE TICKETS

Fans Line Up All Night for Admission to Cincinnati Opener.

[Canadian Press.]

Cincinnati, April 1.—With the weather below freezing and a snowstorm blowing during intermittent intervals, a long line of messengers stood throughout last night awaiting the opportunity this morning to purchase the first tickets of admission to the game which will formally open the National League season in Cincinnati on the 12th of April.

THISTLE SOCIAL.

The Thistle Bowling Club will hold a social on Friday evening next, and the invitations are already out. The affair will be held in the Chapter House, and a good time is promised.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS

DURING TRADE-IN-LONDON WEEK.

I offer for sale on behalf of customers buying new 1911 Models, several used cars which have been recently overhauled and repainted.
5 passenger, 4 cylinder touring car, complete equipment $625
4 passenger, 4 cylinder touring car, detachable tonneau, with complete equipment $550
2 cylinder, 20 horsepower Roadster, full lamp equipment, 30x3½ tires. A good strong, serviceable car $325
If you want a bargain in a good second-hand Auto do not fail to see these cars.

C. E. BERNARD SALES ROOM, 267 DUNDAS STREET.
Distributor for Hudson and Ford Motor Cars.

EASTER

is fast approaching, and you will want to look your best, whether at home or away.

Don't wait until the last moment to have YOUR SPRING COSTUME CLEANED—send it to us NOW. We will attend to it for you PROMPTLY AND PROPERLY. You will find our charges REASONABLE and our cleaning SATISFACTORY. Our expert cleaners can make a soiled gown look almost as good as when it came from the dressmaker's.

In the last year our business has increased so immensely that we have REMODELLED OUR CLEANING PLANT, installed MORE NEW MACHINERY, and we are better equipped now than ever before to do THE VERY BEST CLEANING POSSIBLE.

WHY are we doing the LARGEST CLEANING BUSINESS today in Western Ontario? BECAUSE we have the BEST-EQUIPPED CLEANING PLANT, do the BEST CLEANING, and the public appreciate our service and PATRONIZE us.

A trial order will make you a permanent customer.

"My Valet"

JACKSON, THE CLEANER.
PHONE 1721 253 DUNDAS STREET.
Wagons Call Anywhere.

TRADE-IN-LONDON WEEK

April 3 to 8,
at J. E. Young & Co's.

HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON FOR ALL HARDWARE LINES.

Below are a few of the specials we are offering:

Family Scale, weighing 1 oz. to 25 lbs., regular $2 at $1.68
Rogers' Silver Knives and Forks, regular $5 set, at $4.00
King Razor, guaranteed best quality or money refunded, regular $2.00, complete with good brush and soap, at $1.85
Nevada Silver Teaspoons, regular 75c, at, per doz., 65¢
Nevada Silver Teaspoons, regular 90c, at per doz., 75¢
Nevada Silver Teaspoons regular $1, at, per doz., 85¢

These are real bargains and will offer a special price for all lines during the week. Do not miss this scale offer.

J. E. YOUNG & CO. HARDWARE

111 DUNDAS ST., two doors from Talbot. Phone 588

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation

FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Spring Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Uddder of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds.
Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise.
Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.
Elliman's Universal Embrocation.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

To be obtained of all druggists throughout Canada.

MOIR'S CHOCOLATES

have established a new and higher standard of purity and deliciousness in candy--making. They are prepared from the best cocoa beans the market affords, personally selected by us, and ground in our own factory by skilled confectioners.

The chocolate coating is of the finest quality and the centres are dainty and varied, forming a combination which results in the most delicious chocolates you ever tasted. Try them.

MOIR'S LIMITED, HALIFAX, CANADA

Sold by Best Dealers Everywhere

23

Make Your Money Work For You!

When payday comes 'round, stop in and start your money working for you. Save a little every week, and it will furnish capital to invest in business, or protect your loved ones from want in case of accident or ill health.

Our Savings Department will pay you 3½ per cent interest. Or if you want to invest $100 or more at 4 per cent, ask us about our Debentures.

$1.00 opens an account.

3½% OR 4% $2,000,000 Assets!

Agricultural Savings and Loan Co.

109 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

CONGREGATION ASK

Continued From Page One.

Callard, J. W. Abraham, Perkins, Edward James, George Geogheghan, Samuel Milling, E. Coleman, W. C. Whittaker, W. Parker, J. McKenzie, A. O'Neil, F. Shannon.

Want Rector to Resign.

Before opening the meeting, conversation about in groups discussing the matter, and the general opinion was that the only way out of the difficulty is for Mr. Hill to resign. Many speakers described the action of the rector as most arbitrary.

"He must remember," said one of the leading members, "that he is not in England now. There his living would be provided by the church and he could rule pretty well as he pleased without any particular responsibility. In a democratic country like this we won't have it. We pay the money, and surely we have some rights, and that he will find out when the vestry meeting takes place."

A Middle Course.

"I went to see Mr. Hill," said another member, "and suggested that there was a middle course which he could have taken, which would have smoothed matters over without trouble. He pooh-poohed the idea. The only thing we can do now is to show him where he stands."

Sentiments like these and even stronger prevailed during the meeting.

"I never heard such a more outspoken or determined," said one gentleman who was there to The Advertiser.

When the meeting came to order Inspector C. B. Edwards was appointed chairman, and Mr. A. E. Ferte, secretary. The first business was the hearing of the report of the committee which represented the congregation in the recent hearing. This having been read, those present expressed their opinions, and it was finally decided to embody them in the following statement, which was given to The Advertiser:

A Statement.

"The finding of the commission appointed by the bishop of the diocese to report on the conduct of Rev. W. T. Hill having been sent to the public press and thus scattered broadcast amongst the people, the members of the congregation of St. John the Evangelist wish to place the facts of the case before the public, so that a fair judgment may be arrived at.

"In the spring of 1910 the rector called a vestry meeting of the congregation, and told them he wished to procure the services of Rev. Professor Jeakins, of Huron College, to preach one sermon each Sunday during the year, no other parochial duties attached. As he urged so strongly that it was in the interest of the church consent was at once given and the money to cover expenses voted. The arrangement proved highly satisfactory, the congregation steadily increased, which increase was largely due to members of other churches coming to hear an able and popular preacher.

A Christian Man.

"Now, although the assistant had an attractive personality, the rector continued to hold the respect of the people, for although they thought him obstinate and self opinionated, they looked upon him as a Christian man, devoted to his work. But early in the year it began to be whispered abroad that jealousy had taken possession of the rector, and on a certain Sunday morning when the congregation happened to be smaller than usual the assistant being advertised to preach in the evening, Mr. Hill in an excited manner informed the wardens that he would dismiss Mr. Jeakins. Both church wardens urged him not to do so, pointing out that it would displease the congregation, and seriously hurt the church. He replied that the authority was vested in him, and if any evil resulted from his action he would be prepared to accept all responsibility.

"The wardens also pointed out to the rector that he was breaking faith with them, he having agreed a short time previously to continue the engagement of the Rev. Mr. Jeakins for another year.

"The next day he carried out his threat in a way thought by the congregation to be unfeeling, and the explanation given on the following Sunday at the morning service was considered by many of the congregation as offensive.

"A request signed by 27 men, members of the congregation of St. John the Evangelist, respectfully requesting the withdrawal of the letter of dismissal, and the continuance of the services of the assistant, was sent to the rector a few days afterwards.

"A short time afterwards a meeting of over twenty members of the church was held when a resolution was passed, again asking the rector to withdraw the letter of dismissal, and also requesting him to call a special vestry meeting at an early date to consider affairs of the church. A copy of this was sent him, but both requests were ignored. Another meeting was then called, when another free discussion of the matter was drawn up, signed by 47 members who were present at the meeting asking for the resignation of the rector. The document, with the original signatures was sent to him and a typewritten copy of the same to the bishop. The church herefore united, and now being disrupted, nine members of the vestry sought an interview with the Bishop to ascertain from officially how matters stood. As a result of that interview his lordship, in accordance with canon 24 of the constitution, appointed a commission of five clergymen to inquire into the matter, with the result that their finding is that the rector, having power under the canon to dismiss, his action was right. Also that Mr. Hill's action was conciliatory, for although he would not restore things as they were, he would withdraw the letter.

"The report is unjust when it says, 'that the members of the deputation shown any disposition to meet Mr. Hill in as conciliatory an attitude as he was willing to meet them, a working basis of peace might have been practicable, but their unreasonable attitude in demanding the impossible made peace impracticable.' Now, the simple fact was that a congregation, united and peaceful, was treated in a high-handed, despotic and discourteous manner, the protests of its churchwardens ignored, and the rector of the church bearing such a name as that of St. John the Evangelist, instead of showing love and conciliation, asserts his rights under the canon, and proclaims his indifference to the well-known wishes of the people, whom he had the bad taste to describe as 'the mob.'

"The people, feeling that although the rector might have the authority of a Christian minister, they could not regard him as a Christian man, and 47 men of the congregation asked him to resign, but the request was treated with silent contempt. When autocratic action was taken, the brave words, 'I accept responsibility for my action,' were uttered.

To Spread the Gospel.

"Churches are not built, nor congregations gathered, to provide situations for men, but rather to spread the Gospel of Christ.

"When a clergyman, for any reason, wishes to leave a parish, he does so. Then, why should it be thought unjust or harsh for a congregation to say to the man who has lost their confidence or respect, 'We no longer require your services. Cease to be a stumbling-block. Resign!' In secular life a man of spirit would scorn to hold a position when his power of filling it was gone. Is there one rule of conduct for a layman, and a lower and meaner rule for a clergyman?

"The conclusion of the report is that Rev. W. T. Hill has done nothing to lose the confidence, respect and affection of the congregation of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and if he is met by a brotherly and Christian spirit there is no reason why peace and harmony should not be restored at once.

"This is the finding of five other rectors, who are interested in upholding the authority of their fellows, and smothering any symptoms of independent thought or action of the people, if it should run counter to that of their clergyman.

Urge Rector's Resignation.

"While we desire to continue loyal members of our church, we are free born men and will not submit to injustice and tyranny even if five clergymen as eminent as those forming the commission, tell us that our duty is simply to support the church and to be obedient and patient should the rector see fit to wield the whip. It is time for a change. Peace can be secured in the parish only by the resignation of the rector."

SUNDAY CAR CASE GOES TO COURT

Application of St. Thomas Man to Sue L. and L. E. Granted.

RAILWAY BOARD DECIDES

Judgment Says That Several Important Questions Are Involved in Question.

Toronto, March 31.—The Ontario railway and municipal board today gave judgment on the application of William Curley, of St. Thomas, to sue the London and Lake Erie Railway and Transportation Company for operating cars on Sunday. The board permits the case to go to the courts.

The board states that there is no dispute about the facts in the case. The company, which operates a railway between London and Port Stanley, through St. Thomas, was incorporated by the Dominion Parliament, but under section 9 of the railway act of Canada it comes under the jurisdiction of the province so far as operating cars on Sundays is concerned.

Nothing in the act, however, applies to any railway which forms part of a continuous route or system between any of the ports of the Great Lakes and such continuous routes or system so as to interfere with or affect through traffic, nor does it apply if the governor-in-council, by proclamation, declares the railway to be exempt from the section. No contention was made that the London and Lake Erie Railway had been declared exempt from provisions of the act. The question is whether or not the railway forms part of a continuous route or system between the province of Ontario and the United States.

Important Points Solved.

It was admitted by M. K. Cowan, who appeared for the company, that the cars were operated on Sundays, but the railway board expresses the opinion that if the company has incurred penalties under the Ontario railway act they cannot be enforced without the leave of the board being first obtained.

"The board are of the opinion," says the judgment, 'that very important questions of law and fact are involved, or will be involved, in the action, Curley wants to bring against the company. On applications for leave to commence a prosecution or enforce a penalty, the board has always held that it would be expedient to undertake to try out all questions of fact that might be involved.

"It is our practice upon applications of this kind only to decide as to whether or not there is color of right. If the applicant has a color of right, we do not think that he should be denied the opportunity of litigating his rights in a court of competent jurisdiction, when all questions of law and of fact can be more satisfactorily dealt with than before the board."

"It makes no difference what the board thinks in reference to Sunday cars as a question of policy. If the right of this applicant to the quiet and peace and rest of the Sabbath has been invaded by the company contrary to law, then he should have the opportunity of vindicating his rights before the courts of the Province. We do not feel like closing the doors of the courts on this applicant. If the company have not violated the law, then the applicant will suffer the penalty of costs which the courts impose."

The board make no order for costs except that the applicant must pay $1 for stamps on the formal order.

It is understood that arrangements already have been made, in the event of this test case being successful in the courts, to bring actions against all electric railway companies incorporated by the Dominion which operate cars on Sundays in Ontario.

Like Dropping A Load

off one's shoulders — the change from coffee to

POSTUM

Many fail to appreciate how much of a load coffee is until they leave it off and try well-made Postum.

With the coffee handicap removed—there comes the springy step, clear eye and alert brain of better health—

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd. Windsor, Ontario.

The Beauty Of Firm Flesh

LIES IN THE POWER OF RICH BLOOD TO KEEP IT EVER CLEAR AND CLEAN.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers Free.

The secret of firm, strong, supple flesh is good, rich, constant flowing blood. When hollow cheeks appear and hidden pigments make the eyes look like bright holes in a blanket, the blood is sick and out of tune.

The effect of impure and pure blood is seen at once on the face.

Impurities fill it with poisons, the flesh harbors these poisons, and the lungs cannot eliminate them as they should.

It needs a purifier. Stuart's Calcium Wafers give to the blood through the same channels as food all the strength and stimulus necessary to remove the impurities and to make rich corpuscles which will feed the body or fight its enemies.

There was when poor blood purifiers had to be used, such as herbs and roots, powdered minerals, etc., but thanks to latter-day achievement, the Stuart process gives to the system the full, rich strength of Calcium Sulphide, the greatest blood purifier known to science.

These little powerful wafers are prepared by one of the most noted expert pharmaceutical chemists in the world, and as far as science is concerned no expense has been spared to make them perfect.

They contain Guaiacol, Golden Seal and Eucalyptus, each a most powerful aid to the blood of man.

Thousands of people use these wafers with religious zeal, and their testimonial evidence is an unfailing source of interest to one who reads it.

Melancholy marks every suffering woman, yet one should be armed with this knowledge and make up one's mind to try Stuart's Calcium Wafers at once. Every druggist carries them. Price, 50c, or send us your name and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address F. A. Stuart Company, 175 Stuart building, Marshall, Mich.

A CANADIAN LAGER FOR CANADIAN PEOPLE

You can't buy Imported Lager and get a light beer as wholesome, delicious and refreshing as Canada Club Lager.

You pay more for imported beers than you do for Canada Club, and then do not get a beer made from barley malt and Bohemian hops.

Canada Club is brewed in accordance with Canadian laws, for the Canadian people, from nothing but the choicest barley malt, Bohemian hops and pure spring water.

No beer on the continent so absolutely beneficial and appetizing; comparison proves this claim. Every dealer everywhere.

CARLING - LONDON

CANADA CLUB LAGER

Shorthand Typewriting

A course in these subjects will prove a profitable investment if you enter the

Forest City Business and Shorthand College

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, LONDON, ONT.,

for your training. We teach Gregg Shorthand. It is easy to learn, easy to write, easy to read. Students assisted to positions. Catalogues free. Address carefully,

T. W. WESTERVELT, Jun., Vice-Principal, Chartered Accountant. J. W. WESTERVELT, Principal.

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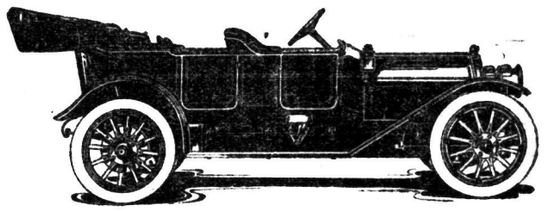


Inter-State, Model 35, 50 horsepower. Price $3,500.

Inter-State

"THE CAR THAT MADE GOOD AGAINST 100 RIVALS" IS MAKING GOOD IN CANADA.

Look at the Reasons Why the Sales of the Inter-State Grew in Four Seasons From 550 to 4,000 Cars

POWER: The Inter-State has a long stroke motor (5-in. stroke in the "40" type) giving great power. Cars of the same price usually have motor with 4½-in. or 4¾-in. stroke. The longer stroke motor results in greater smoothness and flexibility in operation—greater results per gallon of gasoline—less wear on reciprocating parts—lower temperature at exhaust, and so less grinding in of valves.

The extra long wheel base and the special wheel suspension are two great features that are responsible for the easy-riding qualities of the Inter-State.

The Special Oiling system is, in itself, a feature that has attracted commendation everywhere.

The beautiful design and finish of the car have every appearance of a car costing hundreds of dollars more.

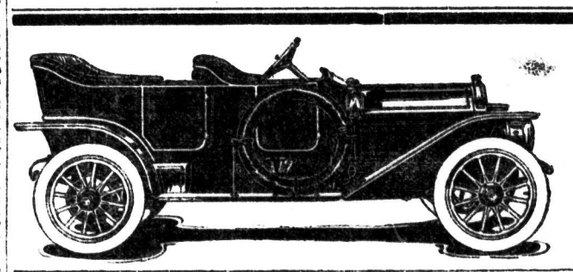
Send for the Inter-State catalogue. To miss this car is to miss a wonderfully fine value.

PRICES F. O. B., MUNCIE, IND., DUTY PAID.

The Hamilton Machinery Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Canadian Distributors.

Also agents for the "MACK" Gasoline Truck, the best in the market, and for "CHAMPION" Road Machinery, manufactured by the American Road Machine Company, of Canada, Limited, standard in Canada for 20 years. Write for catalogue.



Inter-State Model 34A, 40 horsepower. Price, $2,578.

MUCH BANK CLEARINGS.

Ottawa, March 31.—For the month of March bank clearings in Ottawa totalled $17,090,385, as against $15,723,385 in the same month last year, an increase of $1,366,998.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs - - 25 cents.

THE LONDON MARKET.

London, March 31.—American securities opened steady, and a fraction higher today. The Erie shares were active, and led an upward movement during the early trading. Then prices eased off, and at noon the market was steady, and from unchanged to ⅝ higher than yesterday's New York closing.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold all over the world.

ALL THE NEWS THAT IS NEWS

A DAY IN THE SPORTING WORLD

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY SPORTS

WILLETT SHOWS CLASS TO NATIVES

Tiger Twirler Pounds a Homer for Edification of His Home Town.

RECRUIT LOOKS GOOD

Walter Schaller May Develop Into a Real Diamond Star—Detroit Wins.

Wichita, Kan., March 31.—Between Edgar Willett and Walter Schaller, who were the star performers in today's diamond drama, the young Tigers' "more daylight club" had little trouble in beating the Wichita Western League team. It is a Wichita tradition that Willett shall excel himself on these grounds, and today he lived up to the legend.

In the first place he pitched five innings of splendid baseball, and in the second he hammered the ball so far over the centre field fence the first time at bat that the Interstate Commerce Commission had to be consulted before they could bring it back into the country. It was a regular jubilee for the former Wichita curver, among his old friends and on familiar ground. The score:

Detroit.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Schaller, c.f.	5	3	3	3	0	0
O'Leary, s.s.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Kirke, 2b.	5	0	2	3	3	1
Lathers, 3b.	3	0	2	1	2	0
Ness, lb.	4	0	0	10	0	0
Beckendorf, c.	2	1	0	4	1	0
Schmidt, c.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Corcoran, r.f.	4	0	2	1	0	0
Donovan, l.f.	4	0	0	2	1	0
Willett, p.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	1	2	1
Totals	32	5	10	27	10	2

Wichita.	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Middleton, c.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Berger, s.s.	4	0	1	4	6	0
Belden, l.f.	4	0	1	4	0	1
Koerner, lb.	4	0	1	12	1	0
Hughes, 2b.	4	0	1	3	2	0
Pettigrew, r.f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Claire, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	0
Shaw, c.	4	1	2	3	0	1
Perry, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Jarnigan, p.	1	0	0	0	3	0
Ellis, p.	1	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	34	2	6	27	17	2

Detroit ..... 1 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0—5
Wichita ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Hits—Off Willett 4 in 5 innings, off Smith 2 in 4, off Perry 5 in 3, off Jarnigan 2 in 3, off Ellis 2 in 3. Two-base hits—Lathers, Shaw. Three-base hit—Pettigrew. Home run—Willett. Sacrifice hit—O'Leary. Sacrifice fly—Willett. Stolen bases—Schaller 3. First base on balls—By Willett 1, by Smith 2, by Perry 1, by Jarnigan 2. First base on errors—Detroit 1, Wichita 2. Left on bases—Detroit 6, Wichita 7. Struck out by Willett 4, by Smith 2, by Perry 1, by Ellis 1. Double play—Berger and Hughes. Time, 1:45. Umpire, Morgan.

ANDREWS BEGINS WORK WITH PONIES

Trainer Takes Up Eight Horses at Lexington Today.

Lexington, Ky., March 31. — W. J. Andrews, famous reinsman, arrived from Buffalo today, and will open training stables at the breeders' track tomorrow, remaining here until May 15, when he will ship to Cleveland. His string comprises: Soprano, 2:07¼; The Native, 2:17½; Royal Hall and Margaret Parrish, property of Edwarr and Joseph Madden; Wilmering, 2:12¾, owned by the Pastime stable, of Cleveland, and Creso, property of J. H. Cuthell, Newark, N. J.

BROOKLYN PLAYER INJURED AUTOING

Sheldon Le Jeune, Who Had a Throwing Arm, Badly Hurt.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 31. — Sheldon Le Jeune, of the Brooklyn baseball team, was seriously injured in an automobile crash late this afternoon. He was one of a party of four taking a ride over the city. The car skidded, smashed into a fence and was demolished. Others of the party received slight bruises.

M'CLARY MEN FORM A FOOTBALL CLUB

Will Play the Association Game This Season—Mr. McKinnon Secretary-Treasurer.

McClary's Association Football Club was organized last night at a meeting held in the men's hall on York street. The team will play independently when the season opens up, but it is thought that there will be sufficient material for a league later on.

The officers elected last night are: President, Mr. John McClary; first vice-president, Col. Gartshore; second vice-president, J. K. H. Pope; secretary-treasurer, Mr. A. McKinnon. A strong managing committee was also selected.

THREE OLD STARS BACK TO MINORS

O'Connor and Corridon of Pirates, and George Stone Sold.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 31. — Manager Daniel Shay, of the Kansas City American Association team, today purchased Red Corridon, shortstop, and Pat O'Connor, catcher, from the Pittsburg National team. Shay is said to have paid $6,000 for the men.

Milwaukee, Wis., March 31.—Owner Charles S. Havener, of the Milwaukee American Association baseball club, this afternoon announced the signing of Outfielder George Stone, former leading batsman of the American League.

RELIABILITY RUN STARTS JUNE 19

"The Glidden Reciprocity Tour," Which Starts at Washington, Will Be Big Auto Event.

New York, March 31. — The contest board of the American Automobile Association, at a meeting here today, fixed the date of the start of the 1911 National reliability tour, known as the "Glidden reciprocity tour," for Monday, June 19. The cars will start from Washington, D. C., and will finish at Ottawa on June 26. One day will be devoted to a hill-climbing contest en route, the performances of the cars in the hill climb to be a factor in determining the final awards. The approximate distance of the tour is 1,090 miles.

SAYS BOOKMAKING IS NOT PROHIBITED

County Solicitor Temporarily Saves Pensacola, Fla., Racing.

Pensacola, Fla., March 31. — The threatened legal interferences with the Pensacola race meet by the Commercial Association did not materialize today, the county solicitor having declared that bookmaking in this state is not prohibited by law. The anti-betting statute will not go into effect until May 1, and as the track meet scheduled to begin today is for 15 days only, no interference is expected. Owners of racing stables reentered their horses in today's card.

ROCHESTER DEFEATS CHATTANOOGA OUTFIT

Eastern Leaguers Hit More's Offerings Hard, and Won, 6 to 1.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 31.—Rochester hit More hard today, and won from Chattanooga with ease. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chattanooga	1	5	0
Rochester	6	10	2

Batteries—More and Higgins; Holmes, Maurer and Jacklitsch and Graham.

ABBIE JOHNSON FOR GUELPH TEAM

Londoner Will Probably Manage Team in Canadian League.

ROYALS STRENGTHENED

Knotty Lee Spends a Few Days Working Up Interests of the Guelph People.

Hamilton, April 1. — Knotty Lee is meeting with great success in the task of bringing Guelph into line and organizing a good, sound club there for the Canadian Baseball League.

The Toronto man has spent the last three days in the Royal City and has managed to raise enough money to make the proposition there look exceedingly good for the Guelph people, who are willing to go into the deal, with the result that a conference is being held today with A. Abbie Johnson, the well-known player, who has been offered the position of manager. If Abbie takes hold at once, accepting the terms offered him, there will be no more trouble with Guelph, and everything will be in shape in time for the schedule meeting of the league to be held in London on April 1.

Johnson will act as playing manager of the team, and with his vast experience gained in the Eastern League and many other organizations, he should produce a winning club in Guelph. Abbie is a quiet but popular chap, who is bound to make a big hit with the fans all around the circuit.

BILL IN N. Y. HOUSE TO RESTORE RACING

Measure Doing Away With Personal Responsibility of Owners Was Introduced.

Albany, N. Y., March 31. — A bill which, if passed, will be an opening wedge for the resumption of racing in the state, was introduced today by Assemblyman Martin, of Saratoga. The bill calls for the repeal of the personal liability law. This law makes any man who owns a race track or any director interested therein personally liable for any person making a bet.

The bill seeks to strike from the present law the words "or any other inclosure or place" in the section that enumerates the places where the laying of wagers is made a crime. Assemblyman Martin said:

"I have presented this bill because the farmers in my county desire to have horse racing at the county fairs. In fact, the directors of the fairs intend to resign if something is not done along the lines my bill suggests. I am introducing this primarily to cover the county fairs. What it may affect outside of that is of no interest to me."

The Saratoga race track is located in Martin's district.

FIGHTING SEEMS TO BE STYLISH

Devlin and O'Dell Engage in Another Battle at Atlanta—Giants Win. Eleven to One.

Atlanta, Ga., March 31.—Fist fights today again marred the game between the New York Nationals and the Atlanta Southern Leaguers, with O'Dell, of Atlanta, and Devlin, of New York, both third basemen, the participants. The trouble was checked before it reached the proportions of yesterday's fracas. None of the players was any the worse for the scuffle. Merkle later was put out of the game for wrangling. New York won the game, 11 to 1, due in great measure to the eight errors of the locals. Score:

New York	11	9	0
Atlanta	1	9	8

Batteries—Marquard, McGraw and Robinson and Myers; Mayer, Rivard, Humphries and Pettit.

JENNINGS' ATHLETES AT INDIANAPOLIS

Left Evansville to Escape Snow and Ran Into More.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 31.—Hughie and his worthy athletes arrived here tonight. They left Evansville to escape a snowstorm. They arrived in the midst of one here. It is doubtful if the first of a four-game series can be played here tomorrow.

Mrs. George Mullin met her husband here. Mrs. Ed. Ladite is expected tomorrow.

JIM CASEY ROBBED BY DETROIT THIEVES

[Canadian Press.]

Detroit, Mich., April 1.—Thieves yesterday entered the home of Jimmy Casey, former third-baseman for the Detroit baseball team, and manager of the Montreal club a few years ago, and secured $500 in jewelry and a small amount of cash.

WOLGAST WINS

La Grave Lasts Five Rounds With Champion.

San Francisco, Cal., March 31. — Ad Wolgast, the lightweight champion, tonight defeated Antone La Grave in the fifth round of their battle.

OLD-TIME SPRINTING CHAMPION IS DEAD.

Saginaw, Mich., March 31.—Milo Purchase, 76 years old, a famous sprinter in the early days of that sport in New York State, and champion of the east at that time, died at his home in Freeland, Mich., Thursday night. He was one of the early lumber operators, having been in the Saginaw valley over half a century. His widow survives.

For the best smoke

In the city, and the best smokers' supplies, at the most reasonable prices, see me.

THOS. J. MAHER
National Cigar Store.

RACE TO OXFORD IN RECORD TIME

Dark Blues the Heavier Crew Favorites in the Betting.

LEAD ALL THE WAY

And Win for Thirty-Seventh Time by Ten Lengths—Conditions Beautiful.

[Canadian Press.]

Putney, April 1.—Oxford won from Cambridge, in the annual eight-oared inter-'varsity race over the Putney course today, Oxford, the dark blues, were heavier, and were the favorites, though Cambridge had the advantage of weather and position. Oxford led all the way and won by ten lengths.

The day was perfect and the course almost flat.

This is Oxford's 37th victory, Cambridge having won 30 contests, in 1877 the race ended in a dead heat.

Oxford's time was 18 minutes, 29 seconds, a record for the race.

This is the fastest time ever made in the inter-'varsity race. The previous record was 18 minutes 47 seconds, made by Oxford in 1893 and duplicated by Cambridge in 1900.

Last year, Oxford, with a lead of three lengths, finished in 20 minutes and 44 seconds. The year before Oxford won by three and a half lengths in 19 minutes and 50 seconds. According to the English practice the time of the defeated crew is not taken.

BOSTON BEATS PUEBLO.

Pueblo, Col., March 31.—The Boston American League team defeated a picked Pueblo team today, 11 to 4.

Hints On Auto Driving For the Beginner

The most difficult task for the driving novice to master is gear shifting.

The disengagement of the clutch, together with the speed lever movement is quite as difficult at first as patting the head with one hand and rubbing the chest with the other. If there were not so many things to do all at the same time the beginner would be less confused. However, driving is a simple art when once mastered.

Preparatory to starting the engine one should always be cautious. First note that the gear level is in neutral position, then set the emergency brake. This accomplished, the danger of being run over by one's own car is eliminated. The next very important step is to fully retard the spark. With this in a safe position to avoid the dangerous "kick back" and the throttle partially open the engine is ready for the switch and cranking.

Assuming that the engine is started, advance the spark to the normal position on the quadrant and adjust the hand throttle until the motor runs smoothly and without racing. The driver is then ready to take his position behind the wheel.

Since most operators use the foot accelerator in preference to the hand throttle, let us assume its use in the present instance. Before starting the car it may be well to note a few don'ts, namely:

1. Don't place the hands above the centre of the steering wheel at any time.

2. Don't take too firm a grip on the steering wheel; it looks awkward and is tiresome and dangerous.

3. Don't race the motor.

4. Don't let the clutch in fast, especially when starting the car from a standstill.

5. Don't move the foot away from the clutch pedal when the car is moving—it should always be in position.

6. Don't start car on any other than first speed.

7. Don't slip the clutch too much, it will burn or wear beyond repair.

8. Don't slip the clutch too much, it will burn or wear beyond repair.

9. Don't watch the fellow behind, he is watching you.

10. Don't take your eyes off the road for any reason whatever while the car is rolling.

With the engine started, and bearing these "don'ts" in mind, let us proceed to start the car. First, throw out the clutch, release the emergency brake and place the gear lever in first speed. Then let clutch come back easily, accelerating the engine as it takes the load. When the car is rolling release the clutch again and shift from first to intermediate gear. This operation must be accomplished before the momentum already gained is lost, or it will be necessary to start over again on first speed.

Having gained the intermediate speed and assuming the next to be the high, one should accelerate considerably and then repeat the former clutch and lever movement. At first it will be found difficult to judge the proper time when to shift the gears quickly and noiselessly. Most beginners dwell too long upon the sliding of the lever and hesitate to engage the clutch.

For such it is well to note that the clutch may engage very rapidly, provided sufficient momentum is attained before the shift of gears is made. It is also well to remember that the power should be applied as the clutch begins to engage. If in advance of this a jolt is unavoidable. If too late, the motor may become stalled.

DISBROW'S HUMMER SETS WORLD'S MARKS

Pope-Hartford Makes 77.08 Miles an Hour for Three Hundred Miles.

BURMAN DIDN'T START

Bob Was Late Out With His Benz and Was Left by the Starter.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 31.—Louis Disbrow, of New York, handling the big red Pope-Hartford "Hummer," rode to victory in the 200-mile classic at the Pablo beach this afternoon, capturing the $1,000 cash prize, and breaking four world's records.

His great drive lowered the 50 and 200-mile marks held by Fletcher, and the late Tobin de Hymel, and established new records for the 100 the 50, 250 and 300 mile marks. His average for the three centuries was 77.08 miles per hour. Charlie Merz, driving a National, was second.

Bob Burman entered with the Prince Henry Benz, favorite in the contest, was late to the tape a few minutes on account of filling his oil tank, and was left by Starter Wagner, who refused to hold the contest until he could get to the line. Burman's failure to start, made Disbrow the favorite, and with full confidence he started to smash the world's marks from 50 to 300 miles.

TRUCKEE WINS PRIX DU PAYS.

Paris, March 31.—The Prix du Pays Danke, run at Enghien today, was won by J. E. Widener's Truckee.

In the Prix du la Hague, Eugene Fisher's Ripe Four finished second.

YANKS WIND UP SOUTHERN TRIP

Chase's Men Wallop Nashville and Start Home to the Metropolis.

WEATHER IS STILL FRIGID

Hartzel Goes Up to Fourth and Knight Drops in Batting Order.

Nashville, March 31. — The Highlanders wound up their southern jaunt this afternoon by rolling up ten runs and shutting out the Nashville team. The weather was still a trifle frigid, but an improvement over that in Chattanooga yesterday. There was no wind today, which was some relief.

The Highlanders had a new batting order. Hartzell being moved up to fourth place and Knight dropping to fifth place. The idea is to see if Hartzell won't work better with Chase on the bases than Knight has been doing. The combination this afternoon proved plenty prolific in the run-making line. Use was made of a wide assortment of manoeuvres to bring in runs, bunting and hitting it out, base running and hardly so much of the hitherto quite plentifully used hit and run device.

Unko, 2:11½

Trotting, (Winning Race Record)
$25.00 TO INSURE.
OWNED BY URI PIERCE,
Falconbridge, Ontario.

YOUNG MEN

For Gonorrhoea and Gleet get Pabst's Okay Specific. It is the ONLY medicine which will cure each and every case. NO CASE known it has ever failed to cure, no matter how serious or of how long standing. Results from its use will astonish you. It is absolutely safe, prevents stricture and can be taken without inconvenience and detention from business. PRICE $3.00
For Sale by ANDERSON & NELLES

MINOR LEAGUES ARE AFTER "UMP." SMITH

However, "Strike Tuh" Knows the Game and Is a Hold-Out.

St. Thomas, April 1.—Charles Smith, yclept "Strike Tuh," has received several offers during the past few days to handle the indicator on different minor league circuits this season, but has turned them all down on account of the insufficient salary attached to the contracts. Charlie, who is one of the best in the business, has not forgotten his past experiences in the bush leagues, and is holding out for money.

CROWD STANDS OUT TO SECURE TICKETS

Fans Line Up All Night for Admission to Cincinnati Opener.

[Canadian Press.]

Cincinnati, April 1.—With the weather below freezing and a snowstorm blowing during intermittent intervals, a long line of messengers stood throughout last night awaiting the opportunity this morning to purchase the first tickets of admission to the game which will formally open the National League season in Cincinnati on the 12th of April.

THISTLE SOCIAL.

The Thistle Bowling Club will hold a social on Friday evening next, and the invitations are already out. The affair will be held in the Chapter House, and a good time is promised.

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS

DURING TRADE-IN-LONDON WEEK.

I offer for sale on behalf of customers buying new 1911 Models, several used cars which have been recently overhauled and repainted.
5 passenger, 4 Cylinder touring car, complete equipment $625
4 passenger, 4 cylinder touring car, detachable tonneau, with complete equipment $550
2 cylinder, 20 horsepower Roadster, full lamp equipment, 30x3½ tires. $325

A good strong, serviceable car.

If you want a bargain in a good second-hand Auto do not fail to see these cars.

C. E. BERNARD
Distributor for Hudson and Ford Motor Cars.
SALES ROOM, 267 DUNDAS STREET.

EASTER

is fast approaching, and you will want to look your best, whether at home or away.

Don't wait until the last moment to have YOUR SPRING COSTUME CLEANED—send it to us NOW. We will attend to it for you PROMPTLY AND PROPERLY. You will find our charges REASONABLE and our cleaning SATISFACTORY. Our expert cleaners can make a soiled gown look almost as good as when it came from the dressmaker's.

In the last year our business has increased so immensely that we have REMODELLED OUR CLEANING PLANT, installed MORE NEW MACHINERY, and we are better equipped now than ever before to do THE VERY BEST CLEANING POSSIBLE.

WHY are we doing the LARGEST CLEANING BUSINESS today in Western Ontario? BECAUSE we have the BEST-EQUIPPED CLEANING PLANT, do the BEST CLEANING, and the public appreciate our service and PATRONIZE us.

A trial order will make you a permanent customer.

"My Valet"

JACKSON, THE CLEANER.
PHONE 1721 253 DUNDAS STREET.
Wagons Call Anywhere.

TRADE-IN-LONDON WEEK

April 3 to 8,
at J. E. Young & Co's.

HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON FOR ALL HARDWARE LINES.

Below are a few of the specials we are offering:

Family Scale, weighing 1 oz. to 25 lbs., regular $2 at $1.68
Rogers' Silver Knives and Forks, regular $5 set, at $4.00
King Razor, guaranteed best quality or money refunded, regular $2.00, complete with good brush and soap, at $1.85
Nevada Silver Teaspoons, regular 75c, at, per doz., 65¢
Nevada Silver Teaspoons, regular 90c, at per doz., 75¢
Nevada Silver Teaspoons regular $1, at, per doz., 85¢

These are real bargains and will offer a special price for all lines during the week. Do not miss this scale offer.

J. E. YOUNG & CO.
HARDWARE

111 DUNDAS ST., two doors from Talbot. Phone 588

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation

FOR USE ON ANIMALS. Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Clapped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Broken Knees, Sore Throat, Sore Shoulder, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds.
Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE. Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise.
Elliman's added to the Bath is Beneficial.
Elliman's Universal Embrocation.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

To be obtained of all druggists throughout Canada.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

For

The Blood, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

Possesses Medicinal Merit Peculiar to Itself.
Has an Unequalled Record of Cures.
100 Doses One Dollar.
Sold Everywhere.

Spring Humors are due to the impure, impoverished devitalized condition of the blood brought about by the unhealthful modes of living during the winter, too close confinement, too little outdoor air and exercise, too heavy diet. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures them.

Most Satisfactory—"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for years, as a spring medicine, and have always found it very beneficial. We have tried different remedies but find Hood's the most satisfactory." Miss Dorathea M Donald, 10 Buckingham Ave., Montreal, Que.

Trade-in-London Week.

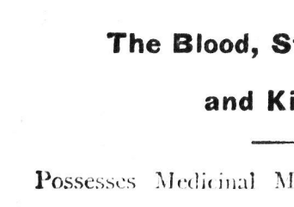
SPECIAL BARGAINS

THIS SIDEBOARD has two small, one large drawer and roomy cupboard. British bevel plate glass. Worth $18. Special,

$11.95

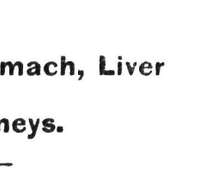
DRESSER. Exactly like cut, quarter cut oak polish, British bevel plate glass, 24 x30. Worth $22. Special

$16.70



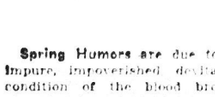
This CHILD'S CRIB in white enamel, drop side; worth $6.50. Special,

$4.95



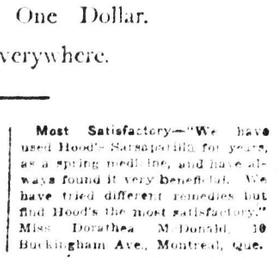
This BRASS BED, 2-inch posts, heavy fillers, heavily lacquered. Worth $30. Special,

$20.95



These Extension Tables are made of best of hardwood, quarter oak finish, 6 inch legs, extend to seat ten people. Worth $10. Special,

$6.90



This beautiful IRON AND BRASS BED, 61 inches high, full extended foot, brass knobs and knobs. Worth $6. Special

$3.95

HOOSIER KITCHEN CABINETS

WM. TRAFFORD FURNITURE CO

129 DUNDAS STREET, OPPOSITE CHAPMAN'S.
11 MARKET SQUARE.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Independence and happiness in old age follow thriftiness and systematic saving while you are young.

Your money deposited here earns 3½ per cent interest, compounded.

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE Co

A. M. Smart, Manager
Dundas St. — Market Lane

INVITED TO CORONATION.

Ottawa, March 31.—Sir Richard and Lady Cartwright have been honored by receiving an invitation from His Majesty the King to attend his coronation in June. The invitation is a beautifully-designed affair. It is improbable that Sir Richard and Lady Cartwright will be able to accept.

MANY DELEGATES TO BE PRESENT

23rd Annual Meeting of the Huron Diocesan Branch of Women's Auxiliary.

BISHOP WILLIAMS TO TALK

Names of the Delegates, Who Are Coming to London Next Week to Attend Important Gathering.

The 23th annual meeting of the Huron Diocesan Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England, will be held in the Bishop Cronyn Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Addresses will be delivered by the lord bishop of the diocese, the Rev. Canon Gould, secretary of the M. S. C. C.; Miss Harris, missionary from Cairo; Miss Bonnett, missionary from Lesser Slave Lake, and Miss Gaviller, secretary-treasurer for the juniors of the general board.

The visiting missionaries will be the guests of the following:

Rev. Canon Gould, with friends; Miss Harris, with Mrs. Williams, Bishopstowe; Miss Bennett, with Mrs. Sanford, Queen's avenue; Miss Gaviller, with Miss Labatt, Queen's avenue.

The Delegates.

The following is a list of the delegates expected from outside branches and their hostesses:

Alma Creek—Mrs. J. A. Bloodsworth, with Mrs. McKillop, St. James street; Mrs. E. Chapman, with Mrs. Stockwell, Richmond street.

Amherstburg—Mrs. F. Falls, with Mrs. Davidson, 878 Richmond street.

Aylmer—Mrs. Hill, with Mrs. E. Elliott, Wellington street; Mrs. Arkell, and Mrs. Wrong, with Mrs. Morley, St. James street.

Berlin—Mrs. Andrew, with Mrs. J. Smith, Princess avenue; Mrs. Steele, with Mrs. J. W. F. Smith, Richmond street.

Burr—Mrs. McCracken, with Mrs. Wilson, 61 Duchess avenue; Mrs. F. Scott, with Mrs. Scott, Bellmuth avenue.

Elmhurst—Mrs. Jennings, with Mrs. Bowen, St. George street; Mrs. Newcomb, with Mrs. Morley, 89 Trafalgar avenue.

Brantford, Grace Church—Mrs. A. E. Watts, with Mrs. R. Davis, Wortley road; Mrs. J. R. Petrie, with Mrs. Howden, 321 Dufferin avenue; Mrs. R. Wyc, with Miss Moore, Elmwood avenue.

Brantford, St. John's—Mrs. Moore, with Mrs. Hall, York street.

Brantford, Mrs. Campbell, with Mrs. Spencer, 912 Lorne avenue; Mrs. Miller, with Mrs. Skinner, 847 Lorne avenue.

Caradoc—Mrs. Southey, with Mrs. R. Stevens, South London; Mrs. A. Garland, with Mrs. Pallington, South London.

Chatham, Christ Church—Mrs. Bircombe, with Mrs. W. Nichols, Central avenue; Mrs. French, with Mrs. J. Wilson, Stanley street; Mrs. Holmes, with Mrs. J. Wilson, Stanley street; Mrs. Howard, with friends.

Chatham, Holy Trinity—Miss Sunday, with Miss McDougall, Oxford street.

College Ave North—Mrs. J. R. Sowell, with Mrs. Orr, 504 Waterloo street; Mrs. R. Smart, with Mrs. Orr, 504 Waterloo street.

Chesley—Mrs. E. E. Powell, with Mrs. Whidden, 504 Rhuel street; Mrs. Pelchard, with Mrs. Whidden, 504 Rhuel street.

Delaware — Mrs. Garnett, with friends; Mrs. Cox, with Mrs. Grice, 691 Queen's avenue; Miss Leigh, with Mrs. Abraham, 708 Waterloo street.

Durham—Mrs. Hartley and Mrs. Barnett, with Mrs. Hoe, 152 John street.

Forest—Mrs. Howard, with Mrs. Hance, Memorial Church rectory; Mrs. D. Romp, with Miss Thomas, 19 Archer street; Mrs. Rawlinson, with friends.

Galt—Mrs. J. T. Johnston, with Mrs. Blackwell, 320 Princess avenue; Miss B. Hilbert, with Mrs. Coyne, 247 Wortley road; Mrs. C. F. Jickes, with Mrs. Bullen, 535 Queen's avenue.

Glencoe—Mrs. Lee, with Mrs. J. W. F. Smith, Richmond street.

Glanworth—Mrs. Edgelow, with Mrs. Curtiss, 541 Park Mall street; Mrs. A. Fisher, with friends; Mrs. R. Fryer, with friends.

Hespeler—Mrs. Beverly, with Mrs. Doherty, Grey street.

Highgate—Mrs. F. W. Scott, with Mrs. Kean, 286 Harwell street; Mrs. F. Pearce, with Mrs. Kidner, 286 Harwell street.

Ingersoll—Miss Crawford, with friends; Mrs. F. Parker, with friends; Kirkton—Mrs. Reid, with friends at 275 Pedler street.

Lucknow—Mrs. Bruce, with Mrs. Speer, 321 Sharon street.

London Township—Mrs. Cory, Mrs. C. Pulham, Mrs. J. Gibson, Miss W. Leavitt, all with friends.

Lobo—Mrs. Lowe, at 416 King street; Mrs. Ryan, at 429 Queen's avenue; Mrs. Hesketh, at 660 King street; Miss Carter, at 586 Piccadilly street.

Leamington—Mrs. Annis, with Mrs. Barnard, 182 Lorne street.

Leamington—Miss A. Lanham, with Mrs. Kerr, 287 Huron road; Miss M. Van Zandt, with Mrs. Kerr, 287 Huron road.

Melmark—Mrs. Hughes, with Mrs. J. Hayman, 869 Dundas street; Mrs. F. Miller, with Mrs. T. Hayman, 869 Dundas street.

Mitchell—Mrs. Leigh Coppin, with Mrs. Anderson, 423 Maitland street; Mrs. Parton, with Mrs. Edwards, 440 Piccadilly street; Mrs. Cull, with Mrs. Pollock, Piccadilly street.

Morpeth—Mrs. Leslie, with Mrs. Treleaven, 394 Wellington street; Mrs. Smith, with Mrs. T. Deacon, 394 Wellington street; Mrs. McCall, with Mrs. McCracken, 447 Dundas street.

Owen Sound—Mrs. Ardill, with Mrs. Gunne, Christ Church rectory; Mrs. Wallace, with Mrs. Richardson, of Broughdale.

Paisley—Mrs. Diehl, with Mrs. Williams, Bishopstowe; Mrs. Maxwell, with friends.

Petrolea—Mrs. Craig, with Mrs. Jeffrey Hale, Waterloo street.

Port Dover—Mrs. Skey, with Mrs. Skey, Bank of B. N. A.; Miss Battersby, with Mrs. Complin, Ricout street; Miss Barrett, with Mrs. Harrison, Ricout street south.

Port Rowan—Miss E. Wood, with Mrs. Jeeves, 879 Hellmuth avenue.

Port Stanley—Mrs. Downie, with Mrs. Tucker, St. Paul's rectory.

Preston—Miss E. B. Ziegler, with friends.

Parkhill—Mrs. Zapfe, with Mrs. Hart Byron avenue; Miss M. Roberts, with Mrs. Edwards, 460 Piccadilly street; Miss E. Baker, with Miss Thomson, 446 Queen's avenue; Miss M. Hodgins, with Miss Thomson, 446 Queen's avenue.

Princeton—Mrs. Wheeler, with Mrs. Orr, 504 Waterloo street.

Ridgetown—Mrs. A. Shore, with Mrs. Bell, 27 Edward street; Mrs. Sherer, with Miss Burwell, Brookside; Mrs. Bawden, with Mrs. Bawden, 347 Wellington street.

Sarnia—Mrs. R. Kenny, with Mrs. Mathewson, Princess avenue; Mrs. T. Leckie, with Mrs. Fraser, Stanley street; Mrs. G. A. Oliver, with Mrs. Becher, St. George street; Mrs. Davis, with Mrs. Davis, the Deanery.

Salisbury—Mrs. Peels, with Mrs. Collard, St. James street; Miss Ina Jackers, with friends.

Springville—Miss A. Schmidt, with Mrs. Finnigan, Blackfriars street.

Simcoe—Mrs. Jackson, with Mrs. Lewis, 879 Hellmuth avenue; Mrs. Falls, with friends.

Stratford—Mrs. Shore, with Mrs. Isaac, 920 Dundas street; Mrs. McKee Wilson, at 254 Dundas street; Mrs. Abraham, at 1 Heaman Terrace, York street; Mrs. Houghton, at 146 Waterloo street.

Strathroy—Mrs. Robinson, with Mrs. C. Fisher, Waterloo street; Mrs. H. Lindsay, with Mrs. Mortimore, 802 Central avenue; Mrs. Maulgault, with Miss Maulgault, 546 Richmond street.

St. Thomas—Mrs. Brownlee, with Mrs. Callard, St. James street; Mrs. T. Dubber, with Mrs. Blain, 467 Princess avenue; Miss T. Miller, with Mrs. Bell, 506 Adelaide street.

Thamesford—Mrs. Murphy, with Mrs. Sage, St. George's rectory; Miss Viola Atwell, with friends.

Thedford—Miss Hatton, with Mrs. Bowen, St. George street.

Tilbury—Mrs. Jobson, with Mrs. Gunne, Christ Church rectory.

Tyrconnell—Mrs. Elliott, with friends; Mrs. J. L. Pearce, with Miss Lifton, Craig street.

Warwick—Mrs. H. Shore, with Mrs. Ball, 27 Edward street; Mrs. Dunn, with friends at 77 Maitland street; Mrs. C. Hawkins, with friends at 569 Princess avenue; Mrs. C. Stewart, with friends.

Walkerville—Mrs. Buchanan, with Mrs. Graham, 644 Talbot street; Mrs. Bull, with friends; Mrs. Hallows, with Miss Burwell, 173 Oxford street; Mrs. Falconer, at 359 Grey street; Miss M. Marshall, with Miss Howson, Central avenue; Miss Johnson, with Miss Heaton, Central avenue.

Waterford—Mrs. Ward, with Mrs. Sage, St. George's rectory.

Wilmot—Mrs. H. Walker, with Mrs. Puddicombe, Sydenham street; Miss Puddicombe, with Mrs. Puddicombe, Sydenham street; Mrs. Henry Guest, with Mrs. Taylor, Central avenue; Mrs. Coxon, with Miss Faracombe, Huron street.

Wingham—Mrs. Rich, at 622 Wellington street; Mrs. Vanstone, with Mrs. Jenkins, Hellmuth avenue.

Windsor, All Saints'—Mrs. Barrett, at 845 Queen's avenue; Miss Allworth, at 477 Waterloo street; Miss E. A. McCrae, with Mrs. W. T. Hill, Wellington street; Miss B. Lodge, with Mrs. H. Blackburn, Alma street; Miss G. Statham, at 326 Dundas Street; Miss J. Beech, at 326 Dundas street.

Windsor, Church of the Ascension—Mrs. Snelgrove, with friends; Miss Crawford, with Mrs. Elliott, Mill street.

Woodstock, Old St. Paul's—Miss Elwy, with friends; Mrs. Jenin, with Mrs. Gibson, Oxford street west; Mrs. Scott, with Mrs. Andrews, Oxford street west.

Woodstock, New St. Paul's—Mrs. Roy, with Mrs. Joseph Wells; The Ridgeway; Mrs. A. W. Stone, with friends; Mrs. F. Millman, with friends.

Toronto—Mrs. Fred Wilkes, with Miss Betts, Queen's avenue.

COUNTY WILL GO AHEAD WITH REPAIRS

It Does Not Look Very Bright For Joint Buildings Now.

That the county of Middlesex does not intend to further delay the proposed alterations to the court house in order to continue negotiations with the city with a view to joint municipal buildings, was demonstrated yesterday afternoon, when the committee which has been in charge of the plans since the January session was continued, with power for another term.

On motion of Reeve D. S. Campbell, of Adelaide Township, and Reeve D. D. Graham, of Mosa, this action was taken by the county council, the name of Deputy Reeve J. W. Laidlaw, of Westminster, being added to the committee.

The councillors, evidently being satisfied to proceed with the court house alterations, took action without discussion.

A MYSTERY SOLVED

Toronto Thought Arrest of Foreigner Was a Kidnapping.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, March 31.—The mystery surrounding the alleged kidnaping of the Macedonian, Angelo Antoff, from the King street east was solved this morning. The kidnaper was Fred Dilworth, who is an immigrant inspector at Bridgeburg. Antoff had sent his passport to a fellow-countryman in the States, who later turned up at Bridgeburg. Mr. Dilworth suspected the fellow, and questioning him closely got him to admit the passport was not his, and whose it was. The immigration officer promptly came to Toronto, landed at 362 King street east for Antoff, and when the latter came to the door hustled him off in a cutter and then by train to Bridgeburg, where the Macedonian will have to do three months in jail if he cannot produce $200 and costs. Such summary arrest, it is understood, is within the powers of an immigration agent, whose appointment gives him wide authority.

FALL WHEAT LOOKS GOOD

Agricultural Conditions of Canadian West Very Satisfactory.

[Canadian Press.]

Winnipeg, March 31.—Careful investigation by local grain exchange members, by millmen, and reports from Minneapolis and Chicago show most satisfactory agricultural conditions in Canadian West this morning. Fall wheat reported in excellent shape in both Northern and Southern Alberta, having come through the winter well. There is considerable increase in acreage. Experiments with fall wheat in some parts of Manitoba are also promising.

The open character of last fall resulted in a big amount of fall plowing, though this would have been still further increased had it not been for continued drought. But heavy and frequent snowfalls, which have had a chance to soak well in, have removed this danger.

It is difficult to learn how much new land was broken last year ready for seeding this spring, but the area must have been very considerable, especially in Saskatchewan, where entirely new districts have been brought under the plow. Speaking by districts estimates of increased acreage to be seeded to spring wheat run from ten all the way up to fifty per cent.

Luby's

That "Thin" Spot on top of your head will soon be covered with thick, healthy hair if you use Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer. You will be glad you tried it when you see how quickly and thickly it makes the hair grow. At all druggists. 50 cents a bottle. R. J. DEVINS, LIMITED, Agents, Montreal.

WRITE FOR THIS, IT'S POST FREE

From the Old Country

IT is just as easy to get to the right place as to the wrong when suit buying if you will give the matter a moment's thought, and it is worth a moment's thought, because yours is the money at stake, and yours will be the loss if you are inveigled into buying a shoddy, poor quality suit. Avoid all such shoddy suit offers by coming to the right place, the headquarters of good suits at low cost, and buy one of our fair price suits. You'll find a Catesby suit is the most reliable $10 can buy. You don't treat yourself to a suit every month, so let it be the best value you can get when you do buy one. Consider this suit buying question as an important one, study our offer carefully, and study others. Compare our style correctness, the honest fabrics we use, the charming colours of our fashionable patterns, they represent newest goods embracing a greater variety of design than ever before known on modestly priced suits, and ask us, if you wish, to show proof of giving a perfect fit.

THE "BURLINGTON" SUIT. **$10** Carriage Paid and Duty Free

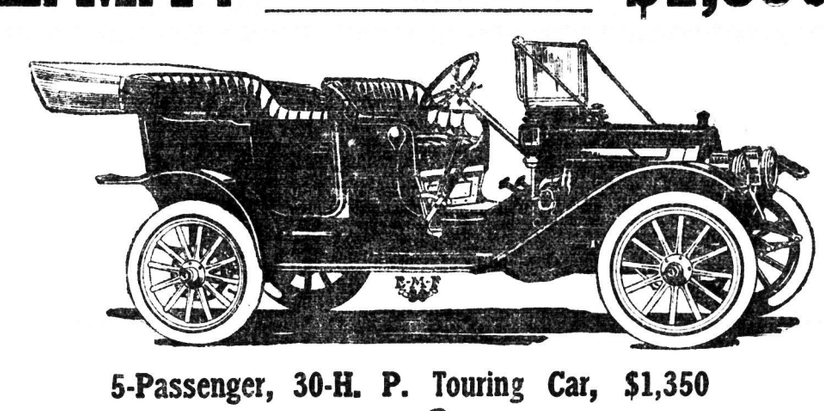
Remember your suit will be made under hygienic conditions, and that we can suit you wherever you live. We can bridge any distance easily by he careful methods we employ, and by our self-measurement form. A Catesby suit will not only bear the stamp of fashion's latest ideas, but you'll save money owing to the extra value you get.

We pay all charges right to your door, and if we don't make good, you simply return the suit and get your money back. That's guaranteed. Will you test us?

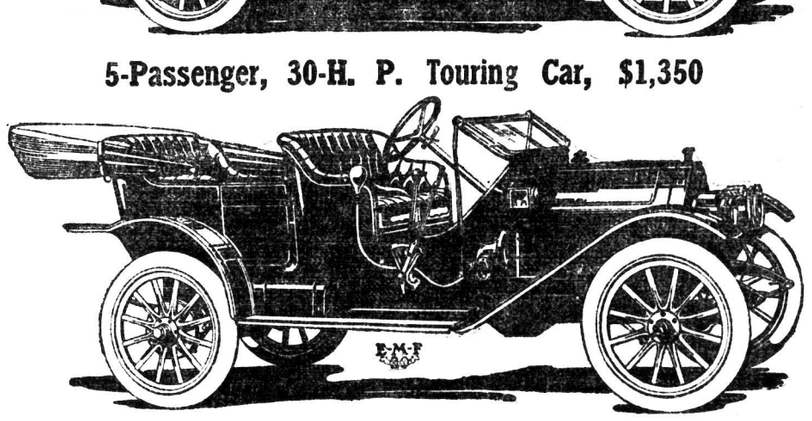
Patterns, catalogue and self-measurement form will be supplied immediately if you apply to

CATESBYS Ltd.,
Dept. 78, P. O. Box No. 978.
Montreal, P. Q.
or direct to
CATESBYS Ltd., Dept. 78, Tottenham Court Rd., London, Eng.

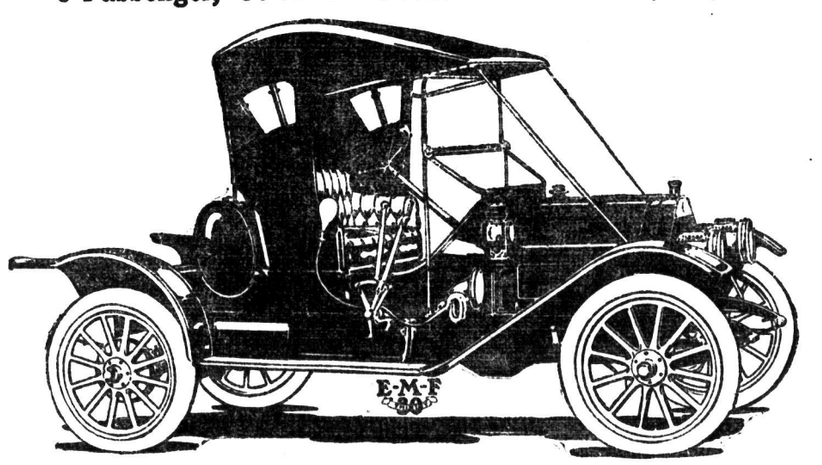
E. M. F. The Guaranteed Car $1,350



5-Passenger, 30-H. P. Touring Car, $1,350



5-Passenger, 30-H. P. Detachable Tonneau, $1,350



E. M. F. Gentleman's Roadster, $1,350

Won in its class again at Pablo Beach races last Thursday.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The E. M. F. Company will, next month, place on the market a five-passenger, fore-door, four-cylinder Automobile, known as the new Flanders, for **$1,050**; a Car with all the specifications of one costing twice as much. It will pay you to wait and see it.

R. Hueston & Sons

481 RICHMOND STREET.

CAR HITS POLE.

Montreal, March 31.—While a street car was turning from St. James into McGill street late last night, it left the rails, struck and smashed off close to the ground a big telephone pole in front of the Bank of Toronto. The pole, which was one of the tallest in St. James street, and resembled somewhat the mainmast of a ship, with yardarms and crosstrees at the top, swayed, but the mass of wires connecting it with the other poles in the vicinity prevented it from tumbling down. No one was hurt.

Shiloh's Cure

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

A BANK ACCOUNT SEEMS to BE a MAGNET; WHEN ONCE STARTED IT DRAWS MORE.

In 1861, a depositor in a bank in Cleveland, Ohio, had $418. Since that time he has drawn out $573, and still has $1,500 to his credit.

How do you figure that out? Why, he let his money STAY IN THE BANK. It grew.

Make THIS Bank YOUR Bank.

The Bank of Toronto

FOUR OFFICES IN LONDON:

MAIN OFFICE—Corner King and Richmond streets.
WEST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Talbot Sts.
EAST-END OFFICE—Corner Dundas and Adelaide Sts.
NORTH-END OFFICE—Cor. Richmond and John Sts.

Come With Us to Sunny Central Alberta

If you are thinking of locating in the Canadian Northwest you may not know just where you would prefer to live. Climates vary there, the same as elsewhere; land is better in some places than others, and there are dozens of other reasons why you should be careful where you select your home. While we have other lands to sell, Central Alberta, particularly in the famous Vermillion Valley district, is, without doubt, the most desirable location in the West. Crops here never fail, vegetables grow abundantly, good pure water, an abundance of fuel, churches, schools and railways close at hand, and a climate unequalled for health. We want you to see what you are buying, and have arranged special trips, when we will accompany you, and our knowledge of the West is at your service.

Write for further free information or call and talk with us.

INTERNATIONAL REALTY LTD.

432 RICHMOND STREET, UPSTAIRS.
FRED M. BROCK, District Representative. b

EDUCATIONAL.

HATTIE E. ROONEY, A.L.S.E., TEACHER of elocution, expression, physical culture. Studio, 253 Queen's Avenue.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

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

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY H. J. Cields, druggist, 632 Dundas.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. H. V. CATON, GRADUATE Osteopath. Consultation free. 570 Richmond street. Phone 1573.

DR. MARIE B. HARKINS, GRADUATE American School Osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo. Removed to 225 Queen's avenue.

SURVEYORS.

F. W. FARNCOMB, CIVIL ENGINEER and surveyor. Bank Toronto Chambers.

$4,000 GRANT FOR SANATORIUM

Middlesex County Council Pays Over the Money to the London Institution.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

Question Long in Dispute Has Been Settled at Last—The Amount To Be Paid Per Patient.

Warden W. D. Moss at the conclusion of the special session of the Middlesex County council last night, was authorized to pay to the directorate of the Alexandra Sanatorium for Consumptives at Byron $4,000, the agreement as prepared by County Solicitor J. C. Elliott, of Glencoe, having been presented and adopted with a slight alteration yesterday afternoon.

The agreement between the London Health Association and the county of Middlesex provides that the county shall pay 50 cents per day for non-paying patients who are admitted to the institution upon commitment of the reeve or deputy reeve of any township, and that this rate shall remain unchanged for twenty years. Patients who have funds of their own shall be charged not more than $1 50 per day, this portion of the agreement being effective for five years. At no time shall Middlesex pay more than any other municipality having access to the institution and the warden, ex-officio, shall be a member of the directorate of the London Health Association.

The amendment which was proposed by Reeve J. C. McDonald, of East Williams, more clearly states that after the expiration of the agreement Middlesex shall have at least as good a rate as other municipalities.

The bylaw finally disposing of the matter was passed.

MARYS CONTINUE TO SUBSCRIBE

Another List of Donations to Queen's Fund Is Published.

The contributions to the Marys' fund continues in London. It is announced that those who desire to contribute in the name of Marys' who are deceased, may do so by putting after their names, "In Memoriam."

Any sum—even five cents—will be accepted. The following is the latest list of contributors:

Mary Dorothea McDiarmid, Marion Florence Font, Mary Hamilton Gillespie, Maria P. Forrester, May McMahon, Mary Evelyn Mullins, Mary Dorothy Mullins, Mary McQueen (Vanneck), Mary Eede (Vanneck), Mary Anne Turner, Mary Beatrice Rutledge.

It should be remembered that the fund will close on April 20.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

GUESTS OF THE GREYS.

Ottawa, March 31.—Viscount Campden, of Exeter Park, eldest son of the Earl of Gainsborough, and his sister, Lady Norah Noel, who are touring the Empire with the Sheffield Choir, are the guests of His Excellency the Governor-General at Rideau Hall.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS. Your druggist will refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50 cents. 53tf-ty

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

McDONALD & GILL, VETERINARY surgeons, 317 King street. Prompt attendance. Phone 988.

C. S. TAMLIN, V.S.—OFFICE AND hospital, 463 Talbot. Phone 865; residence 968.

THREE FRENCH-CANADIANS CHARGED WITH MURDER

Detectives Trail Them From Vermont to Old Home in Quebec.

Montreal, March 31.—Fred., Alfred and James Dupuis, three brothers, were arrested today at Rawdon, Que., and brought into Montreal tonight by High Constable Lambert, charged with the murder at Sandgate, Vt., on March 17, of Cyrus Moffatt.

The brothers were at once brought before Judge Greenshields, acting extradition commissioner, and waived extradition, deciding not to offer any defence until they are placed on trial for murder. They will be taken back to Vermont in the morning.

The Dupuis brothers formerly lived at Rawdon and the surmise of the detectives, when they fled from Sandgate, that they would make their way back to their old home, proved to be correct.

PATENTS.

P. J. EDMUNDS, REGISTERED ATTORNEY and Solicitor of Patents, London, Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JAMES McMILLAN, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, city and district. 295 Princess avenue.

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

FIVE-ROOM FLAT, CONVENIENCES, partly furnished; rent includes heat, light, water, gas for cooking. 94 Askin. 30tf

TO LET—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, in good condition, modern conveniences, 243 Queen's avenue; rent, $30 per month; possession May 1. Apply 241 Queen's avenue. 55c

FURNISHED, modern conveniences, electric light. Apply 518 Waterloo. 55c-tyw

COTTAGE TO LET, CORNER EDWARD and Lamgarth, $9 per month. Apply R. H. Smith, 15 Brighton. 55tf

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, modern. Apply 58 Stanley. 55c

COTTAGE NO. 2 OXFORD STREET—Gas and electric light; possession on or before May 1. Alex. Harvey. b

CORNER DWELLING TO LET—572 Talbot street; parlor, dining-room, four bedrooms, bathroom, city and soft water; gas throughout. Apply 534 Dundas street. Phone 889. 55n

TO LET—STORE 113 DUNDAS STREET; splendid location; immediate possession. Apply A. J. Morgan. b

TO LET, CHEAP—FOUR LARGE rooms and pantry. Apply 609 William street. b

ANNOUNCEMENT.

John Hayman & Sons have a few suites in their new St. George Apartment, Wellington street. Apply on premises. 54c

BRICK HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS, 1 Hagerty, to rent, unfurnished rooms, 746 Dufferin. Apply 420 Oxford. 55c-tsw

TO RENT—THREE ACRES, NEAR city; barn, hi-pantry, five-roomed cottage, $10. Apply 35 Victor street. 55c

SEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE OR PART OF same, 9 Renwick avenue north. 55c

COTTAGE TO LET, 6 ROOMS, BATH and closet, 133 Bathurst street. Apply 115 Bathurst. 54u

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, 334 Princess avenue, all modern conveniences, awnings, etc.; will let for six months from May 1. Apply at house or to C. A. Ross, Dominion Bank. Very moderate terms. 55tf

TO LET — TWO-STORY BRICK, 604 Princess avenue; every convenience. Apply 553 Adelaide street. 49k-tx

HOUSES, ROOMS, TO LET.

TO RENT—THREE-ACRE FRUIT, GARDEN and poultry farm; good frame cottage; modern improvements; electric light; frame barn and stable and large henhouse; a few rods to street car line; one mile to London market; immediate possession. Apply Western Real Estate, 78 Dundas street. Phone 696. 54u

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT bedrooms, all modern conveniences. Apply 407 Dundas street. 54c

PARSONS HAS THE WARMEST, cheapest, most central, convenient 3, 4 and 5 bedroom houses in London; semi-modern conveniences. 379 Wellington. 42tf-t

TO RENT—100-ACRE FARM, WESTMINSTER Township, near Glanworth. Apply Miss J. Nichol, 7 Marysboro Place, London. 49c-t

TO LET—HOUSE, TWO-STORY, 191 Central avenue, all modern conveniences. Apply 641 Richmond street. 49tf-tyw

FRONT ROOM, FIRST FLAT, FOR office or light manufacturing. 185 Dundas street. Wm. Gurd & Co. 42n-tyw

FRONT PARLOR AND FRONT BEDroom, furnished or unfurnished, all conveniences, use of phone, light housekeeping privileges. 386 King street. 50c-zwt

COTTAGE, 7 NELSON STREET, WITH parlor, dining-room, 3 bedrooms, 2 kitchens, brick foundation, cellar, large lot; house clean, newly papered; rent low. Apply London Soap Company.

TO LET — ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping; newly decorated; central. Apply 657 Richmond. 53c

433 RIDOUT STREET, SECOND DOOR north of Carling; eight-room brick house, modern conveniences, completely renovated; also carriage house; rent, $30. Wm. O'Brien, 379 Horton street. 52tf

NICE SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, PAINTED, papered, gas, scullery. 89 Edward street. 52-1

160-ACRE FARM TO RENT, FOUR miles from Swan River, Manitoba. Apply W. Sherlock, 36 Stanley street, London. 51tf

TO LET—TWO-STORY RED BRICK, modern, 196 Tecumseh avenue. Apply Brownlee's stove store, Talbot street. 51tf

TO LET, TWO BLOCKS FROM MARKET—356 Thames street, seven rooms and kitchen, gas and water connected; rent, $9 monthly. Frank Glass, 6 Carling block. 49n-tzxwvt

WILL RENT COMPLETELY FURNISHED house for six months from May 1. C. A. Ross, Dominion Bank. 39tf

ALEX. HENDERSON'S MOVING VANS—Largest in city. Good storage. 356 Cheapside. Phone 1724.

OFFICE SPACE TO LET, GROUND floor. E. de la Hooke, general steamship agent, London Loan Block. 34tf

ON MOVING DAY REMEMBER "DAY, the Mover." H. F. Day, Ideal Moving Van, office 78 King. Phone 2887.

BIGGS' FURNITURE STORAGE — Clean, dry. Terms reasonable. Moving vans. 97 Carling. Phone 1162. 100tf

WELLAND CANAL

Tenders for Supplies for the Year 1911-1912.

Sealed tenders for supplies, addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 16 o'clock on Thursday, the 6th of April, 1911, for the supply and delivery of various articles of Timber, Hardware, Castings, Oils, etc., for use on the Welland Canal and its branches for the year 1911-1912.

Specifications, forms of tender and other information may be obtained from the purchasing agent of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, on and after this date.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order,

L. K. JONES, Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, March 23, 1911.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 52-1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a bylaw was passed by the Council of the Corporation of the City of London on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1910, providing for the issue of debentures to the amount of $36,300, for building a new school at the corner of Colborne and King streets, enlarging Aberdeen school grounds and enlarging Wortley road school grounds, and that such bylaw was registered in the registry office for the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, on the 20th day of September, A. D. 1910.

Any motion to quash or set aside the same or any part thereof, must be made within three months after the first publication of this notice, and cannot be made thereafter.

Dated this 21st day of September, A.D. 1910. S. BAKER,
City Clerk.
49c-M25,A1,8

City of London

Tenders for New Watering Carts and Repairs to Old Carts

Sealed proposals, addressed to the chairman and members of No. 3 Committee, and indorsed "Tenders for New Watering Carts and Repairs to Old Carts," will be received at the office of the City Clerk until 5 p.m. on Monday, April 3, 1911.

Specifications and information governing the above work may be seen at the office of the City Engineer.

Each bidder shall name a lump sum for the above work, and make his tender on blank forms furnished by the City Engineer.

The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to accept any bid.

GEORGE W. WRIGHT,
Acting City Engineer.
HUBERT ASHPLANT,
Chairman No. 3 Committee.
Dated March 25, 1911. 50c-M27,29,A1

LICENSE DISTRICT OF EAST MIDDLESEX—Notice is hereby given that the Board of License Commissioners for the License District of East Middlesex will meet at their rooms, 436½ Richmond street, in the City of London, on Saturday, April 15, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of considering applications for liquor licenses for the license year 1911-12. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly. THOMAS DUFFIN, license inspector. Dated at Thorndale, this 1st day of April, 1911. 55u

AUCTION SALE

Wednesday, April 5, the undersigned has been instructed by J. D. Raison to sell the contents of his residence, No. 529 Richmond street, comprising in part, upright piano, carpets, pictures, parlor chairs, sideboard, extension table, chairs, couch, bookcase, secretary, walnut and oak bedroom suite, etc., lot of bedding, lawnmower, hose, garden tools and sundry other articles. Sale 2 o'clock. NEIL COOPER, auctioneer. 55u-ty

AUCTION SALE

47 Bruce street, 10:30 sharp, Monday, April 3. Wilton rug, nearly new, cost $35; parlor furniture, sideboard, extension table, six dining chairs, carpets, good couch, Morris chairs, armchairs, 25 yards linoleum, range, dishes, iron beds, dressers, chiffonier, sanitary single or double couch, antique pedestal, mahogany sewing table with fall leaf and two drawers, verandah chairs, refrigerator, lawn mower, stepladder, folding ironing board, tubs, 75 jars choice fruits, child's rocking horse and wagon, clock, other goods. No reserve. Terms, cash.

b L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE

A. M. Hunt, auctioneer, under the power of sale contained in two mortgages, one given by Benjamin Baines and the other by the late Catherine Baines, will offer for sale by public auction at the mortgaged premises, Wednesday, April 12, 1911, at 2:30 p.m., lot 64, on the north side of Hackett street, in the city of London, according to plan No. 395.

The property has a frontage of 63½ feet, by a depth of 150 feet; lies splendidly for building purposes, being about three feet above the level of the street, and is situated in the rapidly-growing section of the city within three minutes' walk of the Hamilton road street cars.

A frame house and several bearing fruit trees are on the property.

Terms—10 per cent of purchase price at time of sale, balance in two weeks thereafter, without interest.

Further conditions will be made known at the sale, or may be learned on application to the auctioneer, or to

MACPHERSON & PERRIN,
55u-t Vendor's Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE

Of household furniture, 450 Woodman avenue, east end of Queen's avenue, Thursday, April 6, at 1 o'clock. Quarter-cut oak centre table, Morris rocker, sideboard, extension table, stoves, carpets, bedroom suites and everything in a well-furnished house. All to be sold. Terms cash. See bills. A. Aitchison, proprietor; A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 55u-tx

AUCTION SALE

Valuable Furniture, Tuesday, April 4, at 1:30, 97 Carling St., consignment of men's and boys' clothing, iron beds, mattresses and springs, sideboards, extension tables, chairs, desks, kitchen cabinet, lamps, davenport, oilcloth, rugs, dresser and stands, mirrors, stoves, couches, wardrobes, rockers, chinaware, gas stove. JOS. BROWN, auctioneer. b

Two-Story Brick Residence

BY AUCTION

On the premises, 167 Wortley road, Tuesday, April 11, at 2:30 p.m. Fine location, good property, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen, pantry, bathroom, five bedrooms, front and back stairs, furnace and cellar. See this property before the sale. Terms easy. Mrs. Rogers, proprietress; A. M. HUNT, auctioneer. 55u-t

Assignee's Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that George Albert Walters and Charles Roy Walters did, pursuant to the statutes in that behalf, on the 29th day of March, 1911, make an assignment to me for the general benefit of their creditors. Meeting of creditors at my office, 59 Dundas street, London, Ont., on afternoon of April 10 next, at half-past 2 o'clock. London, March 29, 1911. E. J. DAWSON, assignee. 55u

AUCTION SALE

527 King street, 10:30 sharp, Tuesday, April 4. Mahogany parlor cabinet, upholstered furniture, easy rockers and chairs, curtains, carpets, extension table, dishes, base-burner, sewing machine, iron beds, dressers, stands, bedding, good linoleum, gas plate, refrigerator, gent's bicycle, hall-tree, lawn mower, tools, tubs, boilers, tables, pictures, curtains, stair carpet, other goods. No reserve. Terms, cash. b L. A. WEAVER, Auctioneer.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 1st day of February, 1895, made by James Morley and Mary Morley, his wife, to the Canadian Savings and Loan Company, and assigned to the vendor, there will be offered for sale by public auction at the office of Messrs. Knott & Singster, Masonic Temple Building, London, Ont., on THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1911, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, the following property, namely:

In the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex, containing 20 acres, more or less, being composed of Lot No. 9 in Con. "B" in the said township, and being that part of Lots 2, 3 and 4 on the east side of Egerton street, and Lots 3 and 4 on the west side of the Side road and north of the Plank road, according to survey and plan made by E. M. Moore, and a registered plan made by Samuel Peters, P. L. S., of part of the bankrupt estate of W. J. George, more particularly described in the posters.

There is erected on this property a large two-story brick dwelling and barn. The property is conveniently situated a little east of the city limits on the Gore road, south of the Hamilton road. Terms liberal. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to

J. W. Laidlaw, Auctioneer. 46c-M 22,A 1,5.
Purdom & Purdom, Vendor's Solicitors, London, Ont.

Clearing Auction Sale

of horses, cattle, farm implements, hay, grain and household effects, Wednesday, April 5, at 1 o'clock. Station 10, south of Wharncliffe road. W. J. BATES, proprietor. J. W. LAIDLAW, auctioneer. 53u-wt

Important Sale of Valuable City Property

Under mortgage, by public auction, at 97 Carling street, city, at 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, 11th April, by John W. Jones, auctioneer, that property, South Piccadilly street, known as the old Chapter House property, recently owned and occupied by the Unitarian Church of London, having a frontage of about 151 feet 8 inches on Piccadilly street, by a depth of 86 feet, containing 12,900 square feet, more or less. This is a very valuable property, centrally situated, and in a good and rapidly-improving locality. There is upon it a fine building, very substantially constructed of stone, and capable of being readily adapted to any one of a number of useful purposes in connection with mercantile or other local undertakings. An exceptional opportunity for acquiring valuable city real estate on reasonable terms. Inspection invited. Terms of sale: Ten per cent on day of sale, sufficient to make one-third within one month, balance on mortgage. For further particulars see posters or apply to CRONYN & BETTS & COLERIDGE, or to JOHN W. JONES, auctioneer, city. 49c-M25,A1,8

J. W. Laidlaw's Sales

James Fowler & Son, lot 15, con. 7, Westminster, one mile north of Glanworth; 30 high-grade Holstein, Ayrshire, Durham and Jersey cows, horses and hogs, on Tuesday, April 4, 1911, at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp.

Messrs. Kelley & Leaker, lot 8, Gore road, 1½ miles west and south of Lambeth, Westminster. Clearing of farm stock and implements, all extra good, on Thursday, April 6, 1911, at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp. b

AUCTIONEERS.

D. R. DIBB, AUCTIONEER AND valuator; real estate, farm and livery stock, specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address, Belmont. Fraser House, London, Saturdays. Local and long distance phone connections in house. 55k-t

JOHN TURNBULL, AUCTIONEER—Orders left at Anderson & Hatch's, Bank Toronto, receive prompt attention. t

J. W. LAIDLAW, AUCTIONEER, WILTON Grove Postoffice. At Fraser House Saturdays. Farms for sale. 25bu-t

Trade-in-London Week, April 3 to 8

Coupons Honored at

Strong's Drug Store

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Every customer presented with one of our new Cook Books.

WHY SUFFER

with Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism or any form of Kidney or Bladder Trouble when Systo-Seal will cure you; 50c per box, 6 boxes $2.50. At all dealers or the

GOOD REMEDY CO.

457½ TALBOT STREET.
Mail orders promptly attended to.

TO THE PUBLIC

Our stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Ready-to-Wear Spring Clothing is now open, and ready for your inspection. All the newest designs and colors, and prices to suit every purse.

CASH OR CREDIT.

M. Fishbein & Co.

638 DUNDAS STREET.

Don't Stop Eating

If you have trouble with your digestion—pain in your stomach and distress after meals—try

Nyal's Dyspepsia Tablets

and the disagreeable symptoms will soon leave you.

Fifty Cents.

ORMOND.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE.
468 Dundas Street. Phone 1429.

Weekly Times

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The oldest and most progressive Liberal Weekly in London. Published every Saturday. An ideal newspaper for all who wish to follow events in England. Large circulation throughout the British dominions.

Subscriptions to Canada, 6 months, $1; 12 months, $2.

Address: 9 Portsmouth street, W. C., London, England. 45c-t

Try Eastman's Flash Sheets

For Night Photographing

J. H. BACK & CO.

4 MASONIC TEMPLE. ywt

Service and Saving for All

These works, by dyeing and cleaning men's and women's clothing, bring them best of service and much in saving.

R. PARKER & CO.

Dyers and Cleaners.
321 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company's

Scranton Coal

We are unloading fresh mined coal of excellent quality. Try some.

John M. Daly

KOALMAN.

Phone 348. 19 York St.

Real Old English Cutlery Direct From Sheffield, Eng., to Us

Did you ever realize the saving to you in buying your Cutlery from a direct importer, in place of a small retailer?

As for quality, we don't think that Rodgers', Taylor's "Eye-Witness," Wolstenholm's "I X L," or Dickenson's "Invicta," or "El Dorado" have any superiors, and we back our opinions with a SOLID GUARANTEE.

LOOK US OVER.
YOU'LL BUY.

Cowan's Hardware

127 DUNDAS STREET.

AUCTION SALE

of farm stock, lot 8, con. 14, London Township, Tuesday, April 4, at 1 p.m. sharp, the following: 12 cows, with calf at foot; 19 cows, due in April; 7 farrow cows; 2 young brood sows, due to farrow in April. Positively no reserve. Every animal must be sold. JAS STANLEY, auctioneer. A. & R. WRIGHT, proprietors. 55u

ROSS'

LIMITED.

196 Dundas, London, Ont.

Smart, Ready-to-Wear Garments

On Display at the Store for Women

Your Easter SUIT. Is it not time your thoughts should be turned to Easter apparel?

No Eastertide has ever seen a more magnificent display of Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments, from the simplest to the most elaborate of

Suits, Coats and Dresses

We have always succeeded in pleasing our customers, but we are this season better prepared than ever to give perfect satisfaction. We extend a cordial invitation to all interested in this elegant display of the very latest approved styles in exclusive garments.

Trade-in-London Week, APRIL 3 TO 8

We are members of the Retailers' Association, and will refund railway fares for the round-trip within a radius of 65 miles to purchasers of goods to the amount of $20.00.

ROSS'

LIMITED.

The Frank Cooper Studio
Portraiture
330 Dundas St., Opposite Armories

More Salary

Spotton Colleges

London Business College
Cor. Clarence and Dundas Sts.
GEO. SPOTTON, Principal

London Conservatory of Music and School of Elocution, Limited
274 DUNDAS STREET
Piano, Organ, Voice, Violin, Pedagogy, Musical Method, Private School of Kindergarten, Elocution, Theory of Music in all its branches, etc. Ask for curriculum. F. LINFORTH WILLGOOSE, Mus. Bac., A.R.C.O., Principal; LOTTIE L. ARMSTRONG, Registrar.

Determination

Western Business College
110 Dundas St., corner Talbot St.
W. E. BLACK, Principal
Phone 523

DR. JARVIS
DENTIST
Dundas Street. Residence Hours 7 to 8.30 p.m. 63 Elmwood Avenue.

R. K. COWAN
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldgs., rear Court House, London

GEO. E. LOGAN
UNDERTAKER
Formerly with Messrs. Stevenson and Stewart. Residence on premises. Parlors, 418 Richmond street. Charges reasonable.
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SMITH, SON & CLARKE
Undertakers
115 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 535.
629 DUNDAS ST. PHONE 678.
Residence on Premises.
Private Ambulance Service.

GRIFFITH & WILLSIE
FUNERAL DIRECTORS.
CARL MILLER, Asst. Manager. Successors to Messrs. J. Stephenson and D. A. Stewart. Established 1862. 304 Dundas street. Residence on premises. Open day and night. Phone 423.

FERGUSON & SONS
Funeral Directors
180 KING STREET.
PHONES 843, 873, 2056.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

Eczema Was Spreading
TILL D. D. D. CURED IT.

This is a translation of a letter written in French, on April 26, 1909, by Mr. Dan Babineau, Cap Pelé, N. B.

"I had been suffering with eczema for about six months, and had consulted several doctors who failed to do me any good. The disease was spreading and I was most miserable. I thought I would go crazy. All my friends were telling me I would lose my hands unless I found the right treatment.

One day I read in the Moncton Times about your D. D. D. treatment, and asked for a sample. It did me so much good that I immediately ordered two large bottles. It took eight bottles altogether to cure me of this terrible disease. I shall never be without a bottle of D. D. D. in my house.

The records of ten years of complete cures of thousands of the most severe cases show that D. D. D. is as good today as the absolutely reliable eczema cure.

Write today for free trial bottle to the D. D. D. Laboratories, Dept. D, 49 Colborne street, Toronto. It will give you instant relief.

For sale by Anderson & Nelles and W. T. Strong.

For the Convenience of the Public

The London Loan and Savings Company will keep office open on Saturdays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., and also in the evenings from 8 to 9:30. Office, Corner Dundas street and Park avenue.

Hamilton's London Porter and Amber Ale

Always in first-class condition. Brewed from finest foreign and Canadian hops and malt.

Kent Brewery
LONDON, ONT.

FOR UNEXCELLED
COAL
Preparation and delivery try
MAY BROS.
PHONE 1124 437 YORK ST.

Cannel Coal for the Grate
BURNS WELL. HEATS WELL. LASTS WELL.
WEBSTER & KERNOHAN
Phone 1382

Summer Wood Makes Cooking Comfortable

We have just the thing you want — nice SLAB WOOD, cut any length you desire.

HUNT BROS., Ltd.

Telephone 123 or 412.
Office and Yard:
Waterloo St. and M. C. R.

The Purity of Johnston Bros. X X X Bread

It is only one of the points for real consideration. It is delicious and is nourishing. When you get a loaf of Johnston Bros. XXX Bread it will be proved. All the good qualities are in each loaf.

ALL ORDERS OR DELIVERED

Johnston Bros.
Phone 944

SEND EXPERTS TO EUROPE!

Hydro-Electric Commission to Make Investigations For the Farmers.

THE NEW LEGISLATION

Member for London Waited on the County Council Yesterday and Spoke on Electricity for the Farm.

Legislation Explained

Paying the Cost.

May Construct Lines.

Will Study European Methods.

MARCH 31 marked the close of our first quarter of a century in business in London. We thank all our customers for their kind patronage during the past 25 years and solicit the continuance thereof for the 25 years to come.
JOHN MANN & SONS
COAL, CEMENT, CHARCOAL

Seeing Is Believing

It is easy to talk about other breads when Parnell's, that's what we do, but we take and put in the satisfaction and quality. Demonstration and proof. Before you buy your bread, just ask your grocer for a trial loaf of Parnell's famous bread. Let it speak for itself. SEEING IS BELIEVING.

MADE BY "PARNELL"
THE BREAD MAN.

ODOTINE
(C. & L.)

25 Cents
Cairncross & Lawrence
Chemists and Druggists
206 Dundas St. LONDON, ONT.

Government should build the lines along the road, the township supplying the line from the roadway to the house, including a cut-out switch, which will be used instead of a meter. Consumers using power on a flat rate basis. It will also be possible to light the county highways under the plan, added Mr. Beck, as farmers will be able to use the power for that purpose when they are not using it. The township should provide the lamps under such circumstances, he said.

A Line to Port Stanley.

The commission is now talking of a line to Port Stanley. The power will be at all times received from Niagara Falls. The power is taken off the high tension 110,000 volt line at the centres such as London, St. Thomas and Woodstock and radiated over the country from twenty miles in any direction at 13,000 volts. This is reduced by pole transformers to 2,200 volts for spur lines and to 220 volts for individual consumers. The line to Port Stanley from St. Thomas will be one of the first for farmers, and will supply a district eight miles wide.

The speaker claimed that he had always worked in the interests along these lines and stated that it would be operated on long after politics as a question.

The Reciprocity Pact.

During the course of his address Mr. Beck referred to the proposed reciprocity agreement.

"It may help some and damage others, but if we develop our own resources by thrift and energy, we need not care a lot for the tariff agreements of the governments of today or the future," he declared.

If the line is extended west to Sarnia and Windsor, London and St. Thomas will benefit especially, said Mr. Beck. When this district is included it is proposed to erect central stations, such as London has, near Strathroy, and at Sarnia, Chatham and Windsor and possibly Comber. Figures are now being prepared for Seaforth, and power there will cost about $41 a horsepower.

Only One "BROMO QUININE," that is
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

Trade-in-London Week—Let Us Help You Pay Your Railway Fare

WALL PAPER

We carry a large stock of rich colorings and up-to-date designs, suitable for any room at prices that will interest you. We will save money for you.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

A large assortment of Framed and Unframed Pictures, also an extensive stock of Frame Mouldings. Bring your picture in with you and have it framed while in the city.

ARTIST MATERIALS

Oil, Water Color, Pastel and China Paints, Brushes, Palettes, Oils, Varnishes, etc. also a large stock of White China for decorating.

A. E. JOLLY & CO.,
190 DUNDAS STREET

The Brown Optical Co.
Physical Eye Specialists and Manufacturing Opticians

MODERN, SCIENTIFIC METHODS EMPLOYED IN EXAMINING EYES AND FITTING GLASSES.

Examining by Retinoscopy.

INSTRUMENTS OF PRECISION RENDER THE USE OF DANGEROUS DROPS OR DRUGS UNNECESSARY

During Trade-in-London Week

You are invited to call and inspect our Optical factory and see a lens made complete from the rough.

We are members of the London Retail Merchants' Association, so all glasses made for out-of-town patrons will help to pay their railroad fare.

Invisible Double Vision Glasses a Specialty

The Brown Optical Company

OPTOMETRISTS, OPTICIANS. PHONE 1877. 237 DUNDAS STREET.

Here's Unusual Value In Men's Suits

FOR LONDON'S GREAT TRADING WEEK.

$8.40

All purchases made in our store count on your free trip to and from London all next week.

Men's New Spring Suits

A clearing line from a leading manufacturer, all this season's goods, being balances of unfilled orders—tweeds and worsteds in neat patterns and all the new colors, nicely tailored and good fitting; sizes 35 to 42. Suits that are regularly sold for $12.50 and $13.50. Next week bargain $8.40

GRAHAM BROS

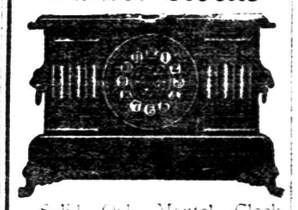
Come and See London from April 3 to April 8

You will have an opportunity of visiting the busiest city in Western Ontario at our expense. By purchasing $20 worth of goods from us we will pay your railway fare from the distance of 65 miles and return. To make sure that the price is right on our goods, below is a list of some of our staple articles:

Cut Glass
See Window Display.

Special eight-inch Bowl, beautifully cut..... $3.00
Bon-Bon Dish, with handle for $1.25
Nappie, beautifully cut..... $1.25

Special in Mantel Clocks



Solid Oak Mantel Clock strikes the gong on the hour and the bell at the half-hours, for $3.50 and others from $4.50 to $10.00

Prize Cups

We have them in many designs. When in London be sure and come in and see them. Prices range from $2.50 up.

Special Watches

Our 17-jewel, adjusted, 16 size, in Fortune case $18.00

Our special 17-jewel, adjusted, 18 size, in Fortune case at $18.00

Ladies' O size Commercial standard movement, adjusted, 17-jewel..... $20.00

DIAMONDS

We carry the largest stock of Diamonds in Western Ontario. We can show you Mounted Rings from $5.00 to $800

Call and see our line. We exchange Diamonds purchased from us for full value at any time. Watch for window display of $5, $10, $15, $20 and $25 Rings.

C. H. WARD & CO
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
374 RICHMOND STREET.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

POULTRY WAS IN DEMAND

Dressed Birds Eagerly Sought at Good Prices on Market.

DAIRY PRODUCE WAS UP

Maple Syrup Offered in Rather Small Quantities — Today's Quotations.

Although not overcrowded, the market today was large and active. A feature was the strong demand for dressed poultry, of which there was practically no supply. Turkeys were simply out of the question; one could not get them at any price. There is a good market at high prices for all kinds of dressed and live poultry. Live poultry will be in demand by the wholesalers and commission merchants until after Easter, to supply the Jewish market in Montreal.

Dairy produce was also up in the clouds. Choice dairy butter readily brought 28c, 29c and even 30c per lb, while creamery butter sold at steady prices. Eggs, on the other hand, were still low in price, and plentiful in supply. The highest price retail was only 18c per dozen, and wholesalers bought up large lots at 16c. It is just possible that the wholesale price will fall a fraction below the 16c mark the coming week.

Maple syrup was offered in moderate quantities, and sold at $1 25 per gallon, without questioning the price.

Potatoes Scarce.

Potatoes were comparatively scarce, and farmers were asking 85c and 90c per bag. The supply in rural cellars is said to be fast becoming exhausted, and potato planting time has yet to come.

Several loads of hay sold at $12 and $13 per ton.

A few loads of oats brought $1 and $1 02 per cwt.

Small pigs are fairly numerous, at from $8 to $12 per pair.

The vegetable market was well supplied and good prices prevailed generally. Turnips are worth 35c per bu. Carrots bring 40c, and parsnips go as high as 45c for the same measure.

PRODUCE

CHICAGO, April 1.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	$ 86¼	86½	85⅞	85⅞
July	87	87½	86	86
Corn—				
May	47½	47½	46¾	46⅝
July	49⅛	49¼	48½	48⅝
Oats—				
May	29⅛	29⅜	29⅞	29⅞
Pork—				
May	15 12	15 12	14 95	15 02
Lard—				
May	$ 20	$ 20	$ 15	$ 17

WINNIPEG, April 1.

[Special to H. C. Becher.]

Wheat—	Close.
May	89⅝c
July	91⅜c

FLAX SEED

CHICAGO, March 31.—Flaxseed—No. 1 southwestern, $2 29½; No. 1 northwestern, $2 51½.

DAIRY

MONTREAL, March 31.—Cheese—Westerns, 12¼c to 12½c; easterns, 11½c to 12c. Butter—Choicest, 26c to 27c; seconds, 24½c to 25½c.

FINANCIAL.

TORONTO STOCK (CLOSE).

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

Toronto, April 1—Close.

	Bid.	Offered.
F. N. Burt, com.	150½	151
Canadian General Electric	104	104¼
Canadian Pacific Railway	222½	222
City Dairy, com.	37	37½
Dom. Steel Corporation	30¾	..
Mackay, com.	80½	..
Mackay, pfd.	77	..
Mexican L. & P.	83¾	83¾
Niagara Navigation	136½	..
Northern Navigation	130	..
N. S. Steel, com.	96¾	100
R. & O. Navigation	129½	131
Rio de Janeiro Tram.	90¾	90⅞
Rogers, pfd.	177½	..
Sao Paulo Tram.	204⅜	205
Toronto Electric Light	128	129
Toronto Railway	128	128½
Twin City, com.	108½	109
Crown Reserve	..	320
La Rose	440	450
Nipissing Mines	..	1060
Bank of Commerce	210½	220
Dominion Bank	276	..
Bank of Hamilton	204	..
Imperial Bank	228½	231½
Merchants' Bank	189	..
Molsons Bank	207	..
Bank of Montreal	250	..
Bank of Nova Scotia	272	..
Royal Bank	236	..
Traders' Bank	140½	..
Agricultural Loan	139	..
Canada Landed	159½	..
Central Canada	127½	..
Hamilton Provident	153	..
Huron & Erie	199	..
London & Canadian	..	166
Ontario Loan	160	..
Toronto Savings	185	..
Mexican L. & P., bonds	99	..
Rio de Janeiro, bonds	100	..

Morning Sales: C. P. R., 27 at 222½, 25 at 222¾; Consolidated Gas, 50 at 158⅞, 5 at 158½; Porto Rico, 150 at 58¾, Porto Rico bonds, 13,000 at 88¾; F. N. Burt, 5 at 110¼, 5 at 111; F. N. Burt, preferred, 22 at 118, 25 at 118¾; Crown Reserve, 1000 at 310; Saw Mass., 4 at 31; Saw Mass., preferred, 2 at 90, 7 at 90¾; Pacific Burt, preferred, 3 at 96; Sao Paulo, 70 at 164¾, 100 at 164, 25 at 163⅞, 25 at 164¼, 75 at 164½, 50 at 164⅝, 25 at 164¾; Duluth-Superior, 127 at 83; Mackay common, 5 at 81¾, 55 at 81½; Rio, 45 at 107¼, 15 at 107¾, 50 at 107; Rio bonds, 5000 at 100; Steel Corporation, 100 at 59¾, 30 at 59⅝, 200 at 60, 25 at 60¼; Imperial, 31 at 234, 5 at 233¾, 50 at 233⅞; Canada Permanent, 200 at 169; City Dairy, 13 at 37; Richelieu and Ontario Navigation, 30 at 120⅜; B. C. Packers, 3 at 50; Mexican Light and Power Bonds, 2000 at 50½; Twin City, 20 at 108¾, 5 at 107⅝; La Rose, 10 at 140.

NEW YORK, April 1.

[From Charles Head & Co., by private wire to J. J. Tearney.]

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amal. Copper	62¾	63¼	62½	63¼
Amer. Beet Sugar	44¼	..	..	..
American Smelters	74¾	..	..	..
Amer. Cotton Oil	60	..	..	..
Atchison, com.	109⅝	109⅞	109½	109⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	103¾	..	..	..
Brooklyn Transit	77⅞	78	77⅝	77⅞
Canadian Pacific	222¼	222¾	221½	222¼
Central Leather	29	29	28⅝	28⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	81	81½	81	81⅛
Consolidated Gas	144⅝	..	..	..
Erie, com.	30½	30⅞	30¼	30¼
Erie, 1st pfd.	48¾	..	..	..
General Electric	148¾	..	..	..
G. Northern, pfd.	126⅝	127	126⅝	126⅝
Lehigh Valley	174½	174½	174	174⅛
Louisville & Nash.	144¼	144¼	144	144
Minn. & St. Paul	146⅝	146⅝	146⅜	146½
Missouri Pacific	51⅜	51⅜	51¼	51½
New York Central	106⅜	107	106⅜	107
Northern Pacific	123½	123⅝	123¼	123½
Norfolk & Western	108⅛	108½	108¼	108⅜
National Lead	52¾	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	126	126⅛	125⅞	126⅛
People's Gas	107⅜	..	..	..
Reading	156⅞	156⅞	155⅞	156
Republic Steel	33½	..	..	..
Rock Island	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	29¼
Southern Railway	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
Southern Pacific	115⅝	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝
St. Paul	120⅝	121	120⅜	120⅝
Union Pacific	176⅝	176⅞	176½	176⅝
Utah Copper	44⅛	44¼	44⅛	44¼
U. S. Rubber	42⅜	..	..	..
U. S. Steel	77⅞	78⅛	77½	77⅝
U. S. Steel, pfd.	119	119	118⅞	119
Virginia Chemical	66⅞	..	..	..
Wabash, pfd.	38	38	37⅞	38
Wisconsin Central	70	70⅝	70	70½

Montreal—Morning Sales.

Morning Sales: R. and O., 25 at 121 1-8, 293 at 121, 500 at 120⅞, 100 at 120⅝, 40 at 120⅜, 75 at 120½, 125 at 120¼, 158 at 120, 25 at 120⅜, 250 at 120⅝, 20 at 120⅝; Telephone, 53 at 144; Mackay, 35 at 91¾; Mackay preferred, 10 at 176; Power, 200 at 150, 45 at 149¾, 25 at 149¼, 4 at 149; Pacific, 125 at 222, 10 at 222⅜, 100 at 222½, 50 at 221⅞; Shawinigan, 15 at 114, 25 at 113⅞; Duluth-Superior, 50 at 83⅜; Street, 5 at 228, 25 at 229; Porto Rico, 125 at 59; Detroit, 50 at 69⅞, 210 at 70, 1 at 69½, 75 at 71, 25 at 70⅜; Rio, 5 at 107, 50 at 106⅞; Mexican, 5 at 82⅝; Ottawa Light and Power, 25 at 152; Asbestos, 10 at 11, 1 at 10; Lake of Woods common, 20 at 134; Crown Reserve, 25 at 310, 500 at 312, 5 at 320, 100 at 311, 200 at 315; Scotia, 10 at 99, 70 at 98½; Textile common, 70 at 72, 5 at 72¼; Iron preferred, 20 at 102; Steel Corporation, 20 at 58, 25 at 58⅝, 100 at 59¼, 25 at 59, 100 at 59¼, 40 at 59½, 150 at 59⅞, 25 at 59⅝, 10 at 59½, 200 at 59⅞, 245 at 59¾, 100 at 59⅝, 75 at 59¾, 183 at 60, 25 at 59⅝, 50 at 59⅞, 1 at 59⅝, 220 at 60, 375 at 60⅛, 5 at 60, 20 at 60⅛, 125 at 60, 38 at 60⅜, 20 at 60½, 175 at 60⅝, 45 at 60¼, 150 at 60⅜, 85 at 60¼, 60 at 60¼, 50 at 60¼; Ogilvie, 4 at 121; Cement, 37½ at 22; Black Lake Asbestos bonds, 1000 at 75; Iron, 1000 at 94½; Rio, 100,000 at 58½; Colored Cotton, 2000 at 99½; Union Bank, 2 at 150½; Royal Bank, 1 at 238.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, April 1.—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 200; market steady; beeves, $5 25 to $8 90; Texas steers, $4 50 to $7 80; western steers, $4 90 to $7 50; stockers and feeders, $4 to $7 85; cows and heifers, $2 75 to $6; calves, $5 to $9 75. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 12,000; market steady to a shade higher; light, $6 60 to $6 85; mixed, $6 25 to $6 80; heavy, $6 15 to $6 65; roughs, $6 15 to $6 35; good to choice heavy, $6 35 to $6 65; pigs, $6 50 to $6 90; bulk of sales at $6 40 to $6 65. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 1500; market steady; natives, $3 to $5 30; westerns, $3 25 to $5 25; yearlings, $4 50 to $5 60; lambs, natives, $5 to $6 35; westerns, $5 20 to $6 45.

STAFFORD WAS ALLOWED TO GO BY MAGISTRATE

Simcoe Street Man Who Ran Amuck Placed On Indian List.

At the police court this morning, John E. Stafford, the Simcoe street man who ran wild with a revolver last Saturday evening, was allowed to go on suspended sentence, on condition that he pay the costs, amounting to $1, and is placed on the Indian list. Stafford has been in jail a week.

"The trouble with you, I am convinced," said the court, "is alcohol. You cannot realize too strongly that you are not the man to take a drink at all. If this bullet had been deflected only a couple of inches, you would be here on a charge of homicide. Think of the position you and your family would be in then. A man who can come here and calmly say that his mind was so oblivious to what occurred, as you say yours is, is not a safe man to drink whiskey, and I think you should be placed on the list. Fortunately for you, your character is of the highest."

BUFFALO BOY WAS FOUND IN NEW YORK

Lad Who It Was Thought Had Disappeared Here Has Been Located.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Buffalo, April 1.—Francis Grimmer, aged 13, who is missing from his home and was said to be in London, is in Clarence, N.Y., according to a telegram just received by his father, Mr. Grimmer is going at once to Clarence to bring the lad back.

Grimmer left home last Saturday with the two lads, Rutt and Keller, who were arrested here for vagrancy. According to Keller and Rutt, Grimmer got off the train here and they missed him. The local police knew nothing of Grimmer having been here, and how he got to Clarence, N. Y., is not known.

REAL ESTATERS WANT VERBATION REPORTS

Say That the Council's Proceedings Are Not Sufficiently Aired.

At last night's meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association, the following resolution was passed:

"That this association regrets the action of the city press of late in not publishing fuller and detailed accounts of the council proceedings.

"That to the knowledge of the association many items of interest and matters of importance have been transacted and discussed by the mayor and aldermen of which only meagre reports have been communicated to the public."

"Montana."

The breezy western drama, "Montana," held the boards at the Grand, last night, and throughout the audience manifested their appreciation by loud applause. The play is one of the very best of its kind. It has plenty of thrilling situations and gunplay is frequent, but there is also a wholesome love story running through the plot, which appeals strongly to every heart.

Mr. Harry D. Cary appeared in the role of Jim Graham, and certainly it is no flattery to say that his acting is something is to be admired from every standpoint. He possesses a remarkably clear and resonant voice, and a stage manner which proclaims him an artist. Mr. Cary was ably supported by Miss Fern Foster and a splendid cast.

Mr. Rexford Burnett, who plays Cheyenne Harry, was indisposed last night, and the part was taken by Mr. Charles Bell very acceptably. Mr. Burnett's correct name is Orendorf, and he is known as one of the youngest and best actors on the stage today. He will likely appear in his own role tonight, when the play will be again produced at the Grand.

INSURANCE
Fire—Accident—Life
Phone 343.
380 Richmond Street.
J. A. Nelles & Son

EAST LONDON NEWS

WORSHIP AS ONE CONGREGATION NOW

King Street and Ottawa Avenue Tabernacles Have Been United.

SERVICES ON SUNDAY

Rev. George A. Mackenzie Will Be the Shepherd of the United Flock—The New Officers.

Tomorrow morning the Ottawa Avenue Christian Workers and the First Church of Christian Workers will meet together as one congregation in the Gospel Tabernacle on Ottawa avenue. Since the resignation of Mr. George Clark Booth, the former pastor of the tabernacle, who is now in charge of a Baptist Church in Lobo Township, the Ottaway Workers have been without a pastor.

At the same time the First Church, having vacated the old church edifice on King street, have been without a church building, and commencing last February negotiations have been carried on between the two congregations, with the result that the union of the two congregations was decided on some several weeks ago.

Rev. George A. Mackenzie, formerly pastor of the First Church, will now assume charge of the united congregation, which will meet in the Gospel Tabernacle on Ottaway avenue. The new organization will be known as the "United Christian Workers' Church."

The indebtedness of the Ottaway Church congregation will be assumed by the united church, who will acquire the church property, formerly in use by the Ottaway church.

Are United Now.

The two church boards have been united into one board governing the new church. The secretary of the United Church is Mr. L. Barton, of the Ottaway Church, and the treasurer is Mr. John Roberts, of the First Church. Mr. John Roberts has been chosen as the organist of the new church, and Miss Haynes, of the Ottaway congregation, will be the assistant organist. Miss Mae Robins will continue as organist for the mid-week services, and Mrs. Mackenzie will be the president and leader of the United Bible Class.

Mr. D. Break, of the King street school, has been chosen as the superintendent of the new Sunday school, with Mr. Lake, of Ottaway avenue school, as assistant superintendent.

It is likely that the annual meeting of the church, which will be called in April will be postponed until after the new church has been running for a couple of months.

REV. MR. M'INTOSH PREACHES FIRST SERMON

New Pastor of King St. Presbyterian Church Arrives in London Today.

Rev. W. R. McIntosh, B. D., formerly pastor of Elora Presbyterian Church, will preach his first sermon in King street Presbyterian Church, since his call to the pastorate of that congregation, Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. McIntosh will preach twice tomorrow on the occasion of the anniversary services of King Street Church, but his formal induction will not take place until Monday evening at eight o'clock, when Rev. J. C. Robinson, of Dutton, will preach, Rev. E. L. Pidgeon, of St. Thomas, will address the people and Rev. Mr. Inkster will address the minister. Rev. Dr. Nixon will preside.

Rev. Mr. McIntosh will arrive in London this afternoon, and will be the guest of Mr. A. Lang, 769 King street. He will preach his inaugural sermon following his induction next Sunday. He comes to London with twelve years of prosperous service behind him, and with the strong recommendations of the Guelph Presbytery. He is a deeply spiritual man, possessing marked mental gifts. He is convenor of the general assembly's committee on young people's societies, and has had a large experience in work among young people. His coming to London will be a distinct addition to the ministerial force of the city, and to the Presbytery of London.

BUCHANAN—LEGG.

A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at Knollwood Presbyterian parsonage, on Saturday, March 25, 1911, when Ethel May, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Legg, Oxford street, became the bride of Hugh W. Buchanan, of this city. The bride wass assisted by Miss Hazel Wood Smith, and the groom by his brother, Frank Buchanan, both of this city. After the ceremony the happy couple returned to their new home, where a dainty wedding breakfast was served, the immediate relatives of the bride and groom being present. The presents were many and costly. Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan will be at home to their friends at their residence, 758 Adelaide street.

A BONSPIEL.

The London Curling Club will hold another bonspiel on the Queen's Park rink on Monday or Tuesday. Four handsome umbrellas have been offered as prizes by Dr. Alex. Wright and Mr. Harry White.

EAST END NOTES.

Miss Nellie Hill, East London, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. L. Mason, Calgary, Alta.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

Change of Date.

The Woman's Music Club have changed the date of their evening concert to Wednesday, April 5. A very excellent programme has been arranged.

Boys Discharged.

The three boys who last week were charged with breaking into Lorne Avenue School, appeared before Deputy Magistrate Graydon in the juvenile court today. The boys were all allowed to go with a warning.

Ballasting the Line.

At the present time the Grand Trunk have a large gang of men engaged in ballasting the Huron and Bruce branch. Carload after carload of ballast is being sent out and it is the intention to ballast the whole line.

Special Services.

Pastor Herbert MacKenzie, formerly of the King Street Christian Workers' Church, but now of Cleveland, will conduct special services tomorrow and during the coming week at the Gospel Tabernacle on Ottaway avenue. These services are being held in connection with the opening of this church since the union of the King Street and Ottaway avenue congregations.

A Rare Treat.

Thomas Augustine Daly, the poet humorist, editor of the Catholic Standard and Times, of Philadelphia, will lecture in St. Peter's Parish Hall on Thursday evening next. Mr. Daly is a poet of rare attainments, and is endowed with a humor which is the refined essence of Celtic wit. To hear him is to have something pleasant and edifying to remember for many a day. All of his works are of rare literary merit, but he is perhaps best known by his Italian dialect verse.

A Special Feature.

As a special feature of the most unusual interest to all householders the Purdom Hardware Company, of 124 Dundas street, have sucered the demonstrator for Chi-Namel from the main factory, and he will give an exhabition of the different uses of this wonderful invention, which has completely revolutionized the graining business. Every visitor to the city should make a point of visiting the big Purdom store and seeing this new idea, which is the greatest money-saver to householders that has been discovered in recent years.

A Dastardly Act.

A dastardly attempt to poison a herd of cattle belonging to Mr. John Lambourne, of Westminster Township, but discovered in time to prevent serious consequences, was reported to the county police today.

It appears that a couple of days ago Mr. Lambourne discovered paris green in the grain, which was prepared for his horses and cattle. A two-year-old colt had eaten some of the mixture and will probably die, but the other stock had not taken the feed. It is not known who would make such an attempt, but an investigation will probably follow.

MRS. MAY R. THORNLEY

(Continued from Page One.)

Peculiar Dangers.

"Any occupation that brings masses together has peculiar dangers, and this is especially so where youth is concerned. The Hamilton Spectator of March 22 says editorially:

"From the W. C. T. U. of London comes the charge that there is much immorality among the children of the public schools, and the collegiate institutes of Ontario. We imagine there is more than a shadow of truth in what the London women say. Indeed, it would be strange if it were not so. Children are brought together in these places at an age when their minds are most impressionable, and it does not require at such a time more than one or two per cent. of the company to be evil-minded to rapidly educate the fifty or more per cent. of the company who, because of absence of proper home training, are easy prey."

Another Case.

"Take another incident. The afternoon of the day the press brought this topic to public attention, a lady, a stranger to me, but well and favorably known in this city, called me up by phone to express her thanks that the subject of morality amongst school children had at length been forced upon the attention of the parents of London. Of course, I explained how guiltless of intent to do this the W. C. T. U. had been, but joined with her in hoping that good would result. Later in the day, at my request, the lady called and told me this story. She is a prominent worker in connection with the church of her choice. A certain prearranged Christian service for which she was responsible, took her one evening to the church. She found the doors locked, and she, and others with her, had to go away. Later the janitor, a very fine young married man explained that ever since he took that position he had been tormented with certain children, attending a nearby school, whom he had several times driven out of the sheds back of the church, because he believed them on evil intent. That evening he had come upon a couple and realized his worst fears. He knew both children, and to this lady he added other and more distressing details that cannot be published. The unnerving experience had banished the meeting from his mind. Neither could was over 12. My caller knew the little boy, and she said: 'I did not sleep for three nights, the thing so distressed me.'

Shocking Things.

"Will my readers please take notice that I said to the ministers I knew of shocking things that had taken place amongst London school children, and also that the three illustrations I give in this letter have all come to my attention since that remark was made?

"Are these evils traceable to the schools? Certainly not, except in so far as they make an opportunity for degenerates (and every locality seems to furnish families of this sort) to corrupt those with whom they are thus thrown into association.

"But if the schools do not originate this depravity, yet they may do much to check it. Seven years ago the conditions this letter attempts to set forth, were very forcibly brought to the notice of the Ontario Provincial Woman's Christian Temperance Union. At that time they secured Mr. Arthur Beal, M.A., of Whitby, a graduate of Queen's University, and sent him out amongst the schools of this province, with his message of purity. Ever since he has been going up and down talking with school boys, trying to raise the moral tone, and to save those already with their feet 'in the way of death.' And Mr. Beal says it is a very frequent occurrence to have public school boys follow him to his boarding-house, confess the vices that have already gripped them, and beg him to help them out of the pit of loathsome self-indulgence into which, through ignorance of the serious results, they have fallen.

Some Questions.

"Why do we send Mr. Beal?

"Why cannot the teachers do this work?

"How could they?

"Many of them are young and inexperienced, and few of them have any special training to meet so grave an emergency.

"There is no teacher whose heart is in the work, but can do something to aid in this crusade, but there still remains the need for expert help—for someone fitted by education and temperament—who can awaken enthusiasm for the things that 'are pure and lovely and of good report.' With this thought in mind, the Ontario Provincial Union sent a deputation to Dr. Pyne, minister of education, asking, for this whole subject, the consideration they believe its importance demands.

"MAY R. THORNLEY."

AN INDIAN CASE

The troubles of Levi and Washington Dockstater, not relatives of the minstrel, and a family of Cutcuts will be aired before Squire Chittick and Indian Agent Sutherland, of Delaware, at the court house on Monday next, the case arising out of the refusal of the Cutcut family to allow the Dockstaters to fumigate a certain building in compliance with the orders of Dr. Mitchell, of Komoka, who has been in charge of an outbreak of smallpox on the Onelda reserve for some weeks.

According to the complaint, Levi and his father Washington, were met by Jonathon, Moses, Archibald and Thomas Cutcut when they proceeded to fumigate a certain building, clubs and shotguns being used, it is said. One of the men is charged with having secured a scissors hold on Washington, while another made a tom-tom of his cranium.

High Constable Hughes and Squire Chittick are said to have gone to considerable pains to fumigate their office after the men who laid the complaint departed, and they are just a trifle touchy about associating with a couple of the witnesses who are to be released from the pesthouse to give testimony.

ALL FOOLS' DAY

This is All Fools' Day.

Particularly since it falls on a Saturday, the school children's holiday, it has been rather a lively one.

The hat with the brick concealed under it, the vanishing pocketbooks, the innocent-looking chocolates filled with soap, and a thousands and one devices to fool the unwary, have been on parade. It has been very busy for the youngsters, and they are having a great time.

The funeral of Mr. Robert Gurd, who died recently in Leavneworth, Kansas, was held this afternoon from the residence of his brother, Mr. William Gurd, of 417 Princess avenue, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Rev. Richar Whiting conducted the service.

Council to Take Hand.

It is rumored that the city council will pass a resolution condemning the statements made by Mrs. Thornley on Monday night. Some of the aldermen are rather sore on the publicity given the matter.

The Centre of New York

Is reached by Lehigh Valley Railroad service. Direct connection for Philadelphia and Atlantic City, over the only double-track line. Particulars Grand Trunk agents or R. S. Lewis, King street east, Toronto.

Samples of Grain.

The Western Canada Realty Company 169½ Dundas street, have received samples of all kinds of grain and hay grown on the farms of Alberta and Saskatchewan. These are now on exhibition at their offices and the company invites you to call and examine them. Read the advertisements of this company in the real estate columns.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

8
PIANO
BARGAINS

Dollar For Dollar Value

1 NEW SCALE WILLIAMS PIANO, one of our late designs in San Domingo mahogany, absolutely good as new, original buyer gone West. Piano will be sold for balance due. Was $425; balance to pay $337

2 WILLIAMS PIANO, style discontinued, rented for one year, very beautiful walnut case, in perfect condition. Was $400. Will sell for $285

3 ENNIS & CO., largest size, late design, in dark walnut, has been out on rent for six months. Was $375. A real bargain at $245

4 UPRIGHT PIANO, well-known make, in fancy burl walnut, taken in exchange on New Scale, in excellent condition. Was $450. Price today is $225

5 NITSCHKE SQUARE PIANO, full size, scale of 7 1-3 octaves, has been put in good condition. Tone excellent. Was $400. Will sell for $85

6 GREAT UNION SQUARE PIANO, thoroughly overhauled, full size scale, will be good piano for several years yet. Was $125. Will sell for $75

7 McCAMMON & CO. SQUARE piano, has been well gone over and regulated, will make good practice piano. Was $375. Will sell for $60

8 STODART SQUARE PIANO, small piano, 6 1-3 octaves, case and action in elegant condition, very good practice piano. Was $375. A big bargain at $50

Will allow full price back in the event of purchaser of a square piano desiring to exchange for upright.

Trade-in-London Week

We are members of the London Retailers' Association, and to out-of-town customers will refund railroad fare up to 65 miles off the purchase price of any of the above pianos.

WILLIAMS PIANO CO., Ltd.
194 Dundas Street,
H. P. BULL, Manager.

Capital, $4,000,000 Reserve Fund, $5,000,000 Total Assets, $62,000,000

THE DOMINION BANK

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Special Attention Given to the SAVINGS DEPOSITORS.

Cor. Dundas and Richmond Sts. Branch, Cor. Dundas and Rectory Sts.
C. A. ROSS, Manager.

Buy Eldorado
(PORCUPINE)

While it is to be had at 10 cents per share, it will soon be oversold, when it will only be obtainable on the exchanges, where it will be listed. ORDERS MUST BE SENT AT ONCE to insure purchases at this price. OUR MAN ON THE SPOT SPEAKS WELL OF THIS STOCK.

CAPITALIZATION ONLY $500,000.

THOS. RAYCRAFT
Phones 2995-1736 Room 1, London Loan Block

OBITUARY

The funeral of Mrs. William Tytler was held this afternoon from the family residence, Grosvenor street, to Woodland Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. Thomas Mitchell, of the New St. James' Church.

MAYOR DISCUSES

(Continued From Page One.)

people, when they get on the platform, say almost anything that comes into their heads. This is one incident, and the city of London has to pay the piper.

TAXICABS
Are Here

And will be put into service Monday morning, April 3. The first taxicab system in London. Those cabs are of a handsome design, ample power, luxuriously equipped, strictly up-to-date in every respect.

Taxicabs will meet all trains, night and day service. Hand luggage carried free of charge.

You will find prices within the reach of every person wishing an up-to-date, prompt and rapid service.

Private calls will be given special attention. Professional men will find it to their advantage to call our Taxis into service.

Telephone 180

Mitchell Garage & Sales Co., Limited
291-299 Dundas St., London, Ont.

We'll Pay You to Buy a Piano or Organ

This is your one great opportunity to visit London at our expense and you can bring a friend with you, too. For, no matter where you live, 50 miles, 100 miles or over, we will refund the railroad fare of yourself and anybody who accompanies you, providing you purchase a Piano, Organ or Player-Piano from us.

Here you are assured the utmost in value at a moderate cost, for when you buy a

Sherlock-Manning Piano

or any other instrument, you save the cost required by other London piano concerns to maintain high-priced salesmen and expensive salesrooms, for we sell to you direct from the factory at wholesale prices.

Be Sure To Visit Our Factory

We have arranged to give a musical treat to all visitors. We want you to come and listen to our Pianos, Organs and Player-Pianos. Or, better yet, to play these instruments yourself.

We won't urge you to buy—we won't try persuasion. After you hear these instruments, we'll gladly tell you all you wish to know about them, and if you decide to purchase, we will cheerfully refund your railroad fare and of anyone who comes with you.

Take an Oxford car going south, and ask the conductor to let you off at the factory.

Sherlock-Manning Piano and Organ Co.
Pine and Elm Streets, London, Ont.

Let Me Submit a Proposal for the Lumber

In your contemplated building, whether it be a chicken coop, woodshed, stable, motor garage or a dwelling house. I can fix you up all right and save you some money.

GEO. H. BELTON
TWO YARDS:
Cor. Pall Mall and Richmond Sts.
Rectory Street, Cor. York Street.

It makes one very tired."

Secretary McElheran.

"I cannot trust myself to give an opinion of such scandalous remarks," said Secretary McElheran, of the board of education. "I have been connected with the board of education for a quarter of a century in one way and another, and I never heard of such things. It is an outrage to have to listen to such fearful statements."

Your tongue is coated.
Your breath is foul.
Headaches come and go.
These symptoms show that your stomach is the trouble. To remove the cause is the first thing, and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will do that. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

Diamond Hall Stores
Of the Retail Merchants' League Who Refund Your Fare

Put This Name Down For Ready Reference During Your Trade in London Visit

Your purchases in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks and all others of our lines can be made here at a considerable saving and to great advantage as to variety, style, quality and prices.

Special Preparations Here for the Trade-in-London Week

$20, $30, $15, $60 up to $105 are some of our prices for Ladies' and Gent's Diamond Rings.

$10, $16, $25, $33 and $47.50 for Solid Gold Pearl Set Necklaces and Pendants.

$10, $15, $25, $30 and $60 are a few prices of our Ladies' and Gent's Watches. A visit to this department is worth while

Wedding Gifts and Household Silverware of Such Lines as:

Cake and Fruit Dishes at $2.50, $3.00, $4.50, $5.00 and $6.00

Candlesticks and Candelabra at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $17.00.

Silver Bake Dishes and Casseroles, all new designs, at such prices as $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $6.75 and $7.50.

Such other nice new lines as Silver Trays, Salad Bowls, Tea Sets, Brown Betty and Silver Deposit Ware.

Also don't forget to visit our Crystal Room Full of Choicest Cut Glass.

As to Clocks. From the common Alarm Clock at $1.00 and Kitchen Clock at $2.90, to our beautiful Mantel and Chime Clocks, finished in solid mahogany, at $23.75, and walnut at $35.00, there is nothing better to be had, and our prices are absolutely right.

DON'T FORGET.

Diamond Hall Stores
Of the Merchants' Association. We Refund Fares.

Railway Fares Paid to London and Return Next Week

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Garments

Easter readiness speaks from every rack in the Women's Suit Section, and nobody need wait any longer to do her most important shopping. Here they all are. Simple Silk Frocks for afternoon, and Exquisite Gowns for evening, quiet Business Suits, also Wash Dresses and Suits we call feather-weight, on account of the amazing softness and lightness, also on account of their moderate prices. They really hear enough nice things about themselves to make their ears burn!

A Group of $10.50 to $25.00 Suits

PANAMA SUITS, in navy and black, semi-fitted coat with twilled mercerized lining; hip pockets; nine gore skirt with pleat at bottom. Price **$10.50**

SERGE SUITS, in navy and black, 26-inch semi-fitted coat, silk lined, satin collar; cuffs and coat trimmed with fancy military braid; skirt gored with pleat at bottom, habit back. Price **$25.00**

SMALL WOMEN'S FINE SERGE SUITS, in black, brown, gray, navy, canard blue and reseda; coat semi-fitting, 26-inch length, plain tailored style, hip pockets; skirt gored and plain tailored. Price..... **$15.00**

MISSES' SERGE SUITS, in navy, black and reseda, semi-fitted silk-lined coat, 26 inch length with embroidered satin collar; gored skirt, panel front and back, plain tailored style. Price **$19.00**

Other handsome styles from..... ..... **$2.50** up to **$40.00**

See Window Display of Fancy Ninons
On Sale Monday at $1.00 Yard

We would advise an early start for these Monday morning. It is a clearing lot picked up by our buyer in Old London—a very fortunate pick-up, as this material is one of the most fashionable today. Some beautiful fancy colored stripes for over dresses for afternoon and evening wear are in this lot. Some are self colors and some two-tone stripes in the finest sheer quality, bought at about half regular value. All are double width, 44-inch. Colors: Shell pink, mauve, nile, pale blue, moss green, taupe, ashes of roses, old rose, brown and some pretty two tones in reseda and champagne, helio and cream, coral and ivory, cerise and ivory, and mauve and ivory. Sale Monday morning, yard **$1.00**

Visit Our Linen Department

This store has an enviable reputation for high-class Linens, and is known far and wide for reliable qualities. This reputation has been gained through nearly 35 years' service by handling none but reliable qualities and selling them at reasonable prices. Our new spring stocks are in. The Easter Linens are most beautiful, and we invite every customer from out of town to visit this section. Ask to see this line.

A beautiful assortment of sets, Table Cloth, 2x2½ yards, and 1 dozen Napkins, from a Belfast maker, all pure linen and beautiful quality, in splendid new designs. Special, set..... ..... **$4.75**

Also many new and exclusive designs in Table Cloths, bordered all round, in all lengths up to 5 yards, moderately priced.

Linens—Main Floor.

Fashionable Long Coats for Women

Handsome assortment in satin, moire, taffeta, and braided and embroidered Brussels nets over silk. Made with sailor, shawl or coat collars..... **$18** to **$59**

Here are a few examples at popular prices:

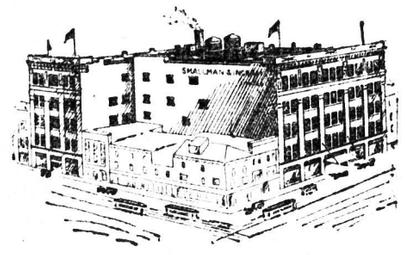
Coat of Black Taffeta Silk, 45-inch, semi-fitted and lined throughout; collar, sleeves and bottom of coat embroidered with silk; fastened with two frog ornaments. Price..... **$18.00**

Coat of Taffeta Silk, 45-inch, lined throughout, collar and cuffs trimmed with corded silk and braid, coat finished with two folds of silk and braid. Price... ..... **$22.00**

Coat of Corded Silk, 48-inch length, shawl collar of satin; collar and sleeves embroidered and trimmed with buttons and loops, fastened with silk frog ornaments. Price..... **$23.50**

Other more handsome and elaborate styles up to **$59.00.**

Commencing Monday and continuing every day next week, railway fares will be refunded up to 65 miles distance (even if you come 100 miles your fare will be paid 65 miles both ways), providing your purchases amount to $20.00 or over. Here is a great opportunity to visit Western Ontario's Greatest Store, and we invite all our out-of-town customers, mail-order customers and every shopper in the country, towns and villages to take the trip next week at our expense.



MAKE THIS STORE YOUR HEADQUARTERS

When you arrive at the depot come direct to this store, have your grips and luggage checked and taken care of free of charge (check room on main floor), make use of our rest rooms and lavatories also inquiry office on main floor where full information may be obtained regarding Trade-in-London Week, the refund of money on railway tickets, the situation of any particular department or departments in the house or anything else you may wish to know. You will find us pleased and willing to answer all questions. Telephone service on every floor for your convenience and city directory for reference. Elevators to lift you from floor to floor and every convenience for your use without fee of any kind or solicitation to make a single purchase.

Restaurant on Fourth Floor

Dinner 11:30 to 2 o'clock. Our restaurant will seat 300 people. Here you may lunch at any hour in the day. Short lunches served at very moderate prices, where you can enjoy same amid pleasant surroundings. Course Dinners, 25c, 35c and 50c—11:30 to 2 o'clock.

Express or Freight Charges Paid

On all purchases of $5.00 and over we prepay freight or express charges within a distance of 200 miles (excepting furniture, etc.), as well as your railway fare for 65 miles and return on a $20.00 purchase during Trade-in-London Week—Monday to Saturday next.

See Trade-in-London Week advertisement on page 4.

Carpets of Quality

There is no reason why the furnishings of your home should be almost a duplicate of your neighbor's. Let us help you to put individuality and character into your decorations. For the past six weeks we have been adding to our stock of Carpets, not buying indiscriminately so many rolls here and so many rolls there, but picking out the choicest designs and colorings that the European looms are capable of producing, and we want you to remember that these exclusive designs do not cost you one cent per yard more than the ordinary patterns, and our prices will help you very materially in making your selection. We invite you to visit our Carpet and Rug Department.

AXMINSTER CARPETS—Our Sandringham Imported Axminster is a carpet fit for a palace, yet none too good for the Canadian home. Luxurious, heavy pile, with a finish soft as an Oriental silk rug. Price, per yard **$3.50**

ALBERT and CROWN Imported Axminster, at yard..... **$2.25**

IMPERIAL Imported Axminster, yard **$1.60**

EMPIRE Imported Axminster, yard..... .... **$1.25**

Drawing-room, reception-room, living-room, dining-room, hall and stairs designs in the above.

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS in Oriental and Conventional, two-tone effects, with art borders; also two-tones in old rose, blues and greens. Our quality guarantee goes with these Wiltons. Yard..... .... **$2.25, $2.00, $1.75 and $1.50**

WILTON VELVET CARPETS in dainty rosebud design on a rich green ground, also Oriental and Conventional effects. Yard..... **$1.25**

Have you ever seen an up-to-date Brussels Carpet loom working? If you have you will understand very easily why the BRUSSELS CARPET has gained such an enviable reputation. As you watch the different colored yarns, now appearing on the surface and then disappearing, to make way for other shades, until at last you see the complete effect appear before you, beautiful in design; and yet it seems that the object most aimed at in the manufacture of this Carpet is durability. Prices, at per yard.. **$1.50, $1.45, $1.35, $1.25, $1.10, $1.00, 90¢** and..... **85¢**

TAPESTRY CARPETS—Woven from pure worsted yarns. Artistic designs in florals and some very good Oriental and Conventional patterns. Hall and stair carpets to match. Prices, yard. **85¢, 75¢, 70¢ and 60¢**

Easter Hats Will Interest You

The greatest possible latitude is allowed this season. Dame Fashion was never more generous, and the result is that the Millinery is much more becoming. Our new and spacious showroom, which has been extended to Richmond street front windows on the second floor, is flooded with light, and our Easter display presents a bower of beauty. Next week is the time to pick your Easter Hat, and little enough time now if your order is to be trimmed before Easter. Space cannot be taken for descriptions or pen pictures of the lovely creations, but more than we have room to tell in the papers about the new things can be learned by a brief visit to the new Millinery Showroom on the second floor.

Our New Linoleums Have Arrived

Many of our customers have been waiting for the arrival of our spring shipments of Linoleum, and we are confident that we can now supply all your Linoleum wants, whether large or small. With the new designs are some splendid reproductions of hardwood floor effects, so cleverly arranged that when laid it is almost impossible to distinguish them from expensive parquet flooring. We are also showing seven different patterns suitable for surrounds for rugs, most of them entirely new in London.

Our stock of Inlaids represents the very choicest designs from three of the foremost Old Country manufacturers. Don't get the idea that an imported Inlaid is too expensive a luxury for you. The average dining-room or kitchen can be covered by us for about $10.00, and we guarantee you years of satisfactory wear.

For public buildings and all places where there will be excessive wear, we recommend "A" Quality Inlaid, or "A" Quality Cork, which is almost half an inch thick. We have a full stock of both of these, and are fully equipped to undertake large contracts.

Inlaid Linoleums

Rexdorfer Inlaid, square yard..... ..... **$1.50**

"A" Quality Imported Inlaid, square yard **$1.25**

"B" Quality Imported Inlaid, square yard **$1.10**

"C" Quality Imported Inlaid, square yard ..... **75¢ and 80¢**

"A" Quality Cork, square yard..... ..... **$1.10**

"B" Quality Cork, square yard..... .... **80¢**

4-yard wide Cork Linoleum, square yard..... **45¢, 50¢, 55¢**

2-yard wide Cork Linoleum, square yard..... **37½¢, 45¢, 50¢, 55¢**

Best Quality Oilcloth, square yard..... .... **35¢**

Men Are Invited to the Smallman & Ingram
Spring Showing of Clothing for Men and Boys

Manhood's first investment goes best into gentlemanly appearance; initial acts of manhood are keenly watched—they seem so much. It's a matter between the young man and his clothier whether he will start out in life with the appearance of a gentleman. He may pay twice as much as $11.50 and still be badly clothed, but not by the Smallman & Ingram store.

Men's Suit Special $11.50

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CHARLES DICKENS' REAL LOVE STORY

Told by Sir Robertson Nicoll—The Original of Dora in David Copperfield—How the Courtship Ended—She Married Another—The Romance Finally Shattered.

SIR Robertson Nicoll, in the British Weekly of March 9, publishes a chapter of literary and biographical interest of the first order. It discloses some intimate details with regard to the original of "Dora," in "David Copperfield"—one of Charles Dickens' most loved women, and so doing it tells some heart secrets of Dickens.

"I have just read one of the most delightful and revealing books ever put in print. It is not published, and copies are very difficult to obtain. The title is 'Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell ("Dora"): Private Correspondence between Charles Dickens and Mrs. Henry Winter (nee Maria Beadnell), the Original of Dora Spenlow in "David Copperfield" and Flora Finching in "Little Dorrit."' Edited by Professor George Pierce Baker, of Harvard University. It is based on a series of unpublished letters by Charles Dickens, which found their way into the hands of an American collector, Mr. Bixby. The letters cannot be published, for the present, at least, and the copyright, must not be interfered with; but I am free to give a general outline of the contents.

Some Extraordinary Letters.

"There are important identifications with characters in the novels unknown even to Dickens' intimate friends. There are life experiences of his which he locked up in his own breast, and never thought to bring out any more. The letters verify many disputed points in 'David Copperfield,' and show that in important respects the love affairs of its hero were those of Dickens himself. They also proves conclusively that in 'Little Dorrit' Dickens narrated much of his own experience. Many good judges are of opinion that 'Little Dorrit' is the least interesting of the whole series, but now we shall read it in a new light, for in a sense it is a continuation of 'David Copperfield,' and it is enlivened with a new dramatic interest. We know now who Dora in 'David Copperfield' was, and we know what we never could have believed, that the same Dora in 'Little Dorrit' is assigned the garrulous part of Flora Finching. I proceed to give an outline of the story.

A Banker and His Daughters.

"In 1830 the manager at Smith, Payne and Smith's, the bankers, of No. 1, Lombard street, was John Beadnell. He lived close by, at No. 2, Lombard street, sharing house with his brother, George Beadnell, who had a position in the bank, and later became its manager. George Beadnell had three daughters, Margaret, Anne, and Maria. In 1830, when Dickens was first introduced to the Beadnells, he was just entering on his eighteenth year. Maria Beadnell was nineteen. Dickens was introduced by his friend, Henry Kolle, a quilt-printer, of No. 14 Addle street, Aldermanbury. Kolle was engaged to one of the daughters, and afterwards married her.

"At this time Dickens had given up his work in a law office, recognizing the painful slowness of his advance, and with tremendous labor and speed had conquered the mysteries of Gurney's system of shorthand. When he was introduced to the Beadnell family he was on the eve of becoming a member of the staff of the True Sun. In the Beadnell family he found the pleasant domesticities which he missed in his own home. Among the young men frequenting the house were two close friends of his, David Lloyd and Henry Kolle. Lloyd married Margaret Beadnell on April 20, 1831, and Kolle married the second sister on May 21, 1833. Young Dickens fell at once in love with Maria Beadnell, and Maria flirted with him very desperately.

Dickens as a Youth.

"Dickens at that time was keenly intelligent and most ambitious. He was reading assiduously in the British Museum. He took out his book the day after he reached eighteen, the prescribed age. He had an extensive and peculiar and hardly gained knowledge of London. He said himself, 'I looked at nothing in particular, but nothing escaped me.' It will be seen that with his natural genius he must have shone in the merry circle in the midst of which he found himself. At that time he had scarcely determined his life's course, and was seriously thinking about going on the stage. He was writing plays and acting them. In private theatricals he soon became famous.

"But he was hardly likely to be counted eligible by a prosperous bank manager, clever, handsome, and promising as he was. Maria Beadnell was a willful coquette, and though Dickens fell madly in love with her, she hesitated, sometimes responding, and at other times becoming chill. At the same time, the family regarded the love-making with amused tolerance, and so did Maria. The parents sent Maria to school in Paris between the autumn of 1831 and 1833. Dickens cherished his passion till it became infatuation, but the girl seemed to have thought little of him. She behaved as Estella behaved to Pip.

A Lover's Troubles.

"'She made use of me to tease other admirers, and she turned the very familiarity between herself and me to the account of putting a constant slight on my devotion to her. If I had been her secretary, steward, half-brother, poor relation—if I had been a younger brother of her appointed husband—I could not have seemed to myself further from my hopes when I was nearest to her. The privilege of calling her by her name, and hearing her call me by mine, became under the circumstances an aggravation of my trials; and while I think it likely that it almost maddened her other lovers, I knew too certainly that it almost maddened me. She had admirers without end. . . There were picnics, fete-days, plays, operas, concerts, parties—all sorts of pleasures through which I pursued her—and they were all miseries to me. I never had one hour's happiness in her society, and yet my mind, all round the four and twenty hours, was harping on the happiness of having her with me unto death.'

"The devouring concentration with which Dickens pursued what he desired was fully exemplified at this time. He never wavered for an instant in his life.

The Courtship Ended.

"'Maria Beadnell had a friend, Mary Anne Leigh, who seems to have been partly in love with Dickens. She did her best to embroil the lovers, and I fancy the task was easy. It is tolerably plain that Marie Beadnell thought she could do much better. She did not know any more than Dickens' father and mother knew what was in the lad. So by 1833 Dickens was turned bitterly away. He was full of desolation and wretchedness, but considered that he had been coldly and deliberately trifled with. He had received sunshine one day and contempt the next, while he had never acted capriciously or with reserve. Maria excused herself by some gossip about Mary Anne Leigh. Dickens declared that he had been totally and entirely misunderstood; that he had endured more from his sweetheart than any creature breathing ever bore from a woman before; that his love would be lasting. Like other proud lovers, he went on his knees at last, put aside all pride, and prayed intensely for a response. Maria returned some of his letters, but kept copies of them. This is peculiar; but, in the end, she gave a cold and reproachful reply, and in May, 1833, Dickens went his way, and the relations between the two were broken off for more than twenty years.

Dickens Marries.

"In 1835 Dickens became engaged to Miss Catherine Hogarth, whom he married on April 2, 1836. He suffered keenly, but he had the strength of purpose to cut himself free from the Beadnell group, and to throw himself into work. It was in December, 1833, that he began to print in the Old Monthly Magazine, the first of his 'Sketches by Boz,' which were published in volume form in 1836. It is easy to see that he took many hints from the Beadnell group for the figures in 'Sketches.' The Military Young Gent, Miss Julia Mills, and Mr. Tupple are among them. But the wound was not healed. He had recurrences of the mood described in Headstone's appeal to Lizzie: 'I have never been quit of you since I first saw you. Oh, that was a wretched day for me! That was a wretched, miserable day! . . . I have in my way won a station which is considered worth winning. . . . You draw me to you. If I were shut up in a strong prison, you would draw me out. I should break through the wall to come to you. If I were lying on a sick bed, you would draw me up to stagger to you and fall there.' Again, in another passage: 'Out of my thoughts! You are part of my existence, part of myself. You have been in every line I have ever read, since I first came here, the rough, common boy whose poor heart you wounded even then. You have been in every prospect I have ever seen since—on the river, on the sails of the ships, on the marshes, in the clouds, in the light, in the darkness, in the wind, in the woods, in the sea, in the streets. You have been the embodiment of every graceful fancy that my mind has ever become acquainted with. . . . Oh, God bless you, God forgive you! . . . All done, all gone! So much was done and gone, that when I went out at the gate, the light of day seemed of a darker color than when I went in.'

"David Copperfield."

"Yes; Dickens recovered from the blow, but it did not leave him the same man, nor did he ever forget. He married, and was happy enough for a time. He began to feel a sense of 'one happiness I have missed in my life, and one friend and companion I have never made.' He began to write his autobiography, but when he ar-

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Countess Russell Says That The Harem Skirt Will Stay

Attacks On It Are Silly and Stupid — When Properly Made It is an Ideal Garment, She Contends—Will Lead to Improved Health.

[Countess Russell in the London Daily Chronicle.]

THE ATTACKS made on the harem skirt show only too plainly what women have to contend with when an effort is made to break away from a convention which has proved a source of misery for ages. For such have proved the long voluminous draperies, which hamper their movements, and are a deterrent to muscular development, as well as being a source of disseminating disease; for the danger of trailing skirts has been pointed out again and again. When one thinks of the discomfort arising from the weight of three or four garments, all fastened at the waist and dragging the unfortunate victim down with yards of unnecessary materials; put in folds and plaits which are neither useful nor beautiful, is it not a sign of sanity on the part of women to seek to adopt a garment which will take the place of at least two of these old coverings, and give to its wearers at last an opportunity of moving freely and gracefully.

But the divided skirt is an innovation that undoubtedly frightens our menfolk. In spite of the fact that they must have suffered greatly in the past trying to keep pace with the short mincing steps which their draperies have forced upon women, they do not take kindly to the idea of their womenfolk sharing with them a privilege they have long enjoyed. The last time I was at the theatre a harem skirt was presented on the stage, and was greeted by howls of derision, and shrieks of laughter by the masculine element around me, which showed how subject men are to surface thought.

Vagaries of Paris Fashions.

They do not realize to what extent the dress of women has proved a factor in cramping their development, both physically and mentally, or they would gladly welcome any change which would free them from the burden of doctors' bills, and the annoyance caused by sick headaches, occurrences which have not at any time added to the happiness of home life. Any improvement in this direction is surely to be welcomed; and it is because I consider the harem skirt, when properly made, an ideal garment for my sex, that I wish to see it given a fair chance.

The latest attack on the harem skirt is so silly and stupid that I felt it should be answered at once. At the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce a few nights ago a resolution was passed which was to be forwarded to the Associated Chambers in London containing the following extraordinary statements: "That the fancy and other textiles trades of this country are gravely injured by the extravagant and grotesque vagaries of Paris fashions, and it would conduce to greater stability and diminished losses in these trades if legitimate leaders of English society were to set the fashions for English ladies' dresses instead of adopting those set by irresponsible persons in Paris."

Trades Don't Kick.

I would like to ask in what way are the fancy and other textile trades of this country injured by the harem skirt? I confess to the crime of possessing one, and so far I may claim to be an authority on the subject. It is made of British cloth, it is trimmed with British buttons, and has been made by a British firm of dressmakers. I defy the man on the street to detect that it is a divided skirt, as the legs are wide and loose, and two panels which are buttoned halfway down hide the division. I can walk comfortably without being weighed down with quite unnecessary material, and there is no dragging of cloth to hamper my movements.

Of course, anyone, even the most simple, can see one loss to the trade. Less material is used for this really graceful and healthy garment; but, I should judge, not much less than that used for the skirt, which was worn three years ago, and a great deal more than the amount used for the hobble skirt of last year, which I acknowledge was both ugly and hampering to free movement. But it had the advantage of being inches off the ground.

A Sensible Change.

Now I should like to know why women should be obliged to go on wearing yards of unnecessary cloth in order to help the "trade," when they would prefer to be garbed in a graceful hygienic garment which is a pleasure to themselves and the onlooker. The woman who go to extremes and wear a gathered up bag around the ankles, like the picture we have of Marieana Fawcie's extremities, will be mobbed, and the ugliness of the garment calls for punishment. But its very hideousness will destroy this type, and the panel-hiding dividing skirt will be the one most universally adopted and worn.

None of the designs for evening wear, that I have seen, are either beautiful or necessary. One does not want to stride about a house, and the huge clumsy ruffles of satin, which the designs show gathered round the ankle, only serve to make large feet look bigger, and disfigure small ones. I am sure it would be quite easy to have a drapery flowing and graceful to cover the divided skirt, possessing the necessary number of yards to satisfy the demands of the "trade," and so relieve their minds from the burden of the dread of disaster from which they are now suffering. But man-like they rush into extremes through fright, and perhaps this common-sense statement may help to assure them that this new change in women's dress is not "extravagant," but of a sensible nature, and what the "trade" loses in yards will be made up to the nation in the improved health of its woman-kind, which will mean a happier state of things all round.

Of one thing I am assured—that the harem skirt has come to stay, and that it will prove one of the factors in the emancipation of women, which is the secret of its interest for me.

English Free Church Pastors In American Pulpits

[From The Nation, London, England.]

TO ENGLISHMEN long resident in the United States, and particularly to those who are back in England with sufficient frequency to keep in touch with present day social and political movements in England, it did not come as a surprise that Dr. Aked should be disappointed with his conditions of work in New York, or that he should admit his homesickness for the religious, social, and political movements of England. It is a doubtful venture for any English clergyman, and especially for a pastor of any of the English free churches, to accept a call to a church in a large city in this country. It is a doubly doubtful venture in the case of a man in middle life who has been active in social and political movements in England; for the traditions and environment of the free churches in the United States are quite unlike those of the free churches in England; and adjustment to these new and less favorable conditions is a difficult task for a pastor who has rendered any signal service to his denomination, and to the community in England in which his church is placed. I am ready to be reminded that pastors of free churches in England have come to this country and succeeded. The names of such men are honorably associated with Congregational and Unitarian churches in New York, in Brooklyn, in Chicago, and in suburbs of Boston, such as Brookline. But these men came in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the nineteenth century, and from many aspects a new United States has come into being since that time. The great social and industrial changes of the last thirty or forty years have not eased the conditions of ministerial work for American pastors of city churches, and these changes are certainly not favorable to success and usefulness for English pastors who respond to calls from the free churches in the larger cities of this country.

At bottom the difficulties that must confront an English pastor in a city church in the United States lie largely in the difference between the history and the traditions of the free churches in the two countries. In England the history of the older free churches—the Congregational, Baptist and Unitarian—is in the main the story of the struggle first for tolerance and next for religious and civil freedom. With an established and socially dominant Episcopal Church for centuries alongside of them and overshadowing them, the struggle for tolerance and religious freedom was forced upon them. Free churchmen in England were compelled to go into politics. It was only by political action that toleration and religious freedom could be secured; and almost of necessity all through the eighteenth century free churchmen were of the Whig or Liberal party, for relief from galling conditions could be secured only through the political party that was the least tied to the Established Church.

In colonial days some of the American churches had to struggle for religious freedom; but the history of the free churches in England has no parallel in the history of the free churches in the United States. At least one of the free churches—the Congregational—at some stages of its history in the New England States was nearly as dominant politically and quite as intolerant as the Established Church of England at that time. Over a large area of New England the Congregational Church is still as socially dominant as the Established Church in England. But the political dominance of any church in this country is of the past for a century or more; and no man or woman now living can recall the day when any church in the United States was in politics to fight the battle of religious freedom, or to rid itself of disabilities growing out of the existence of an Established Church.

Unlike the free churches in England, the free churches in the United States have no continuing traditions of political service or of influence in political life, making for better social and economic conditions for people at large. In England, to go no further

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Moving Pictures of Coronation

Films Will Be Rushed From London to Paris for Exhibition the Same Night.

ELABORATE arrangements are already being made by cinematograph firms for securing records of the events of Coronation Day. Their task is made the greater by the demand of proprietors of picture palaces that the films shall be supplied for exhibition the same night. In all probability, indeed, the events of the day in London will be reproduced in moving pictures in the theatres of Paris late in the evening.

One or two of the more ambitious firms are hopeful of obtaining sanction to be present at the actual crowning ceremony, but even if this were granted the bad artificial lighting in the abbey would render the taking of moving pictures impossible. It could only be done by the aid of powerful electric lights placed round the walls.

The film which will be rushed over to Paris will show the progress of the King and Queen from Buckingham Palace to the entrance of the abbey. Their majesties will leave Buckingham Palace about noon. A number of operators will be stationed along the route. After taking their pictures, they will catch the 2:20 train from Charing Cross, develop the films en route, and arrive in Paris soon after 9 o'clock, in time for a special exhibition.

Films will be dispatched by the foreign mail after the ceremony to all parts of the globe. Efforts are to be made to exhibit them the same evening at Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, and Birmingham. Roughly speaking, each film will measure between 500 and 800 feet, the purchase price varying from £8 to £12, but longer films will be necessary on the day of the royal progress through London.

Extra operators are to be brought over from Paris and Berlin, and at the end of the season the leading firms will have ready a special film chronicling all the important events of this coronation year, including the naval and military reviews at Spithead and Aldershot and the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

As soon as the coronation season is over, the firms will concentrate their energies on the Delhi Durbar, and a small army of operators are to be sent out.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S EPOCH-MAKING SPEECH

In Which He Welcomes President Taft's Proposal of An Arbitration Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States—The Weight of Armaments Crushing the Nations—Relief May Come Only by Civil Wars—Law Better Than Force.

FOLLOWING is the text of Sir Edward Grey's recent utterance on armaments and arbitration, which has resounded throughout the world:

It is a paradox, the House may say, the relations between the great powers of Europe being what they are that armaments should be increasing as rapidly as they are. But there is a still greater paradox—that this growing enormous burden of naval and military expenditure is coincident not merely with friendly relations between the powers, but with the growth of civilization as a whole. It is in the nations of Europe most civilized that the expenditure is greatest. This expenditure is not directed against nations less civilized than themselves, but—I will not say directed against—but entered upon in rivalry with each other. Unless this does come to be felt as a paradox—unless the incongruity and mischief is brought home not only to men's heads generally, but their feelings so that they resent the inconsistency and realize the danger, civilization in the long run must be broken down. (Cheers.) You have to look not merely at the strength, but at the burden of a great army and navy. You are having this great burden of force piled up in times of peace. If it goes on increasing as in the last generation the burden will become intolerable. (Cheers.)

How Relief May Come.

There are those who say the nations will have to seek relief in war. It is much more likely that the burden will be dissipated by internal revolution (cheers), not by nations fighting against each other, but by the revolt of the mass of men against taxation. (Cheers.) It does not follow from that that one nation can put a stop to rivalry by dropping out of the race. If one nation by itself were to step out of competition I do not believe we should have served the world purpose of which we have been speaking. It might, on the contrary, be that for one nation to drop first out of the competition might momentarily give a spurt to expenditure in some other. ("No" and cheers.) Mr. Haldane spoke not more strongly than I have about the growing feeling against this burden of expenditure. But that growing feeling must find its expression and make itself felt not in one country alone but in countries simultaneously.

President Taft's Great Step.

Twice within the last twelve months the President of the United States has sketched out a step in advance in arbitration (Ministerial cheers), more momentous than anything that any practical statesman in his position has ventured to say before, and pregnant with far-reaching consequences. (Hear, hear.) I should like to quote the two statements of the President of the United States. Here is one:

"Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor to abide by their decision as well as any other question of difference arising between nations." (Cheers.)

Mr. Remnant—Does he propose to treat Mexico that way?

Sir E. Grey—The other statement is this:

"If we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory, or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish between them the same system of due process of law as exists between individuals under a Government." (Cheers.)

Those are bold and courageous words. (Cheers.)

An American Proposal Invited.

We have no proposal before us, and unless public opinion will rise to the level of discussing a proposal of that kind, not with reference to charges of inconsistency, not with reference to whether one nation or another is going to gain particularly by some agreement unless it can rise to the height of discussing it as a great movement in the opinion of the world it cannot be carried out. But supposing it took place, supposing two of the greatest nations of the world were to make it clear to the whole world by an agreement of such a character as that that under no circumstances were they going to war again (cheers), I venture to say that the effect upon the world at large of the example would be one which would be bound to have beneficent consequences. (Cheers.) It is true that two nations who did that might still be exposed to attack from a third nation which had not entered into the agreement. I think it would probably lead to their following it up by an agreement that they would join with each other in any case in which one of them had a quarrel with a third power and on which arbitration was refused. (Hear, hear.) More and more the tendency is growing in the world to recognize that war between two great countries must be a serious thing—not only for them but for the neutral powers, and more and more the tendency would be for nations who had come to the conclusion that as between themselves they were not going to fight to find it to their interests to join together to keep the peace of the world. (Cheers.) I have spoken of that because I do not think a statement of that kind put forward by a man in the position of the President of the United States ought to go without response. (Cheers.) In entering into an agreement of that kind remember there would be great risks. (Some Opposition cheers.) If you agree to refer everything to arbitration, as the President of the United States has said, you must be prepared to take certain risks. You must be prepared to take certain risks. You must be prepared for some sacrifice of national pride. An agreement of that kind, so sweeping as that, were it proposed to us, we should be delighted to have such a proposal (cheers), but I should feel it was something so momentous, so far-reaching in its possible consequences (Opposition cheers) that it would require not only the signature of both Governments but the deliberate and decided sanction of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) That I believe would be obtained. (Cheers.)

Rise of Public Opinion.

I know that to bring about changes of this kind public opinion has to rise to a high plane of idealism (some Opposition cheers), higher than it can rise to in ordinary times, higher than some members opposite, I imagine, think it ever can rise to. Well, in ordinary times I dare say that may be true. But the times are not ordinary with this expenditure, and they will become still less ordinary as the expenditure increases. The minds of men are working upon this question, and if you will look back into history you will find that there do come times at favorable moments when public opinion has risen to heights which a generation previously would have been thought impossible. It was so when public opinion abolished slavery, with all its vested interests, and especially difficult, in the United States itself. I can imagine there may have been—there must have been—occasions before the United States put an end to slavery when any person might have demonstrated that the public opinion of the United States could never rise to that height. But it did. (Cheers.) It did it without counting the cost in treasure, in blood, and in risk to their national existence. So I think it is not impossible, though I admit in the case of such an enormous change the progress may be slow—it is not impossible that public opinion in the world at large may insist, if it is fortunate enough to find leaders who have the courage (cheers), the sort of courage which has been shown in the utterances I have quoted to the House—may insist upon finding relief in this direction. Some armies and navies would remain, no doubt, but they would remain then not in rivalry with each other, but as the police of the world. Some honorable members may say we should not live to see the day. I dare say we shall not. Some derisive Opposition cheers.) I think we shall live to see some progress made. The attitude of the noble lord (Lord Winterton) is one of repudiation of the statement I have quoted to the House. (Opposition cries of "Mexico.") Mine is one of encouragement. (Cheers.) And even if our bones may not be realized in our times, there is no reason why we should not press forward (cheers) in the direction in which we see a possible means of relief. What is impossible in one generation may become possible in an other. It is rendered more possible in another for the fact that one generation presses in that direction even if it fails to attain the goal.

Law Is Better Than Force.

The great nations of the world are in bondage at the present moment to their armies and navies—increasing bondage. It does not seem to me impossible that in some future year they may discover, as individuals have discovered, that law is a better remedy than force, and that all the time they have been in bondage to this tremendous expenditure the prison door has been locked on the inside. If you think that visionary and not in the region of practical politics, my reply is that at any rate we ought not to leave what the President of the United States has said without response. (Cheers.) I admit it is a response not to proposals, because we have no proposals before us, but to the idea. It is at any rate the best which we can do. (Cheers.)

FIVE MURDERS; 22 YEARS OLD

Abnormal Russian Criminal—Began Life of Crime at 15.

RECENT sessions of the supreme court of the empire have furnished material to support the belief that Russia possesses more than her share of abnormal criminal types. One of the strangest of them has just passed before the jury in the person of Alexander Kouzoff, who is known to have committed five murders within five years, and yet is only 22 years of age.

The last crime charged against Kouzoff was the murder of his wife, who had visited him in prison, bringing him among some clothing a razor that he had asked for. As she put her arms around his neck to kiss him at parting he cut her throat with the razor and she died in a few minutes. The motive set up in his defence was jealousy, but the evidence at the trial told a very different story.

Kouzaff himself, a weakly, undeveloped looking lad, seemed as he sat dejectedly in the dock an irreconcilable figure when compared with his actual life story. At the age of 15, when he was employed in a factory as a cardboard cutter, he joined the Maximalists, or terrorist robbers, who under the guise of expropriating the cash boxes at postoffices, railway stations and vodka stores and the wage chests at the Government works, pretended to be helping the revolution.

In the first year of his membership Kouzoff committed a murder that had been assigned to him. He shot and robbed a treasury messenger, and was advanced into the fighting wing. But remorse tortured his conscience and he determined on suicide.

By this time he had a 16-year-old girl for his mate, and he persuaded her to share his fate. They wrote each other parting letters of devotion. Koutoff killed the girl by two bullets shot in the breast; the third he fired into his mouth, but did not wound himself severely. Thereafter he was known by the comrades in his gang as "Sashka with the shot mug."

With the astonishing leniency that Russian courts show to the supposedly lovesick, the sentence on Kouzoff for murdering the girl—he was not then suspected of his earlier crime—was eight months' imprisonment. He escaped even before that time was served and again became maximalist. Soon he had committed his third murder.

About this time, when he was 17 he became a criminal ex-proprietor of great activity and importance. His group rifled postoffices, shops and "lombards," or municipal pawnshops and murdered a postal official, a policeman, a pawn broker's manager, and at last a district inspector. In 1908 he made friends with a factory girl, Sinaida Ivanova, and the pair went to live with the girl's mother, an old woman. Kouzoff registered himself at the house in the name of Singouchin.

The lodging became a meeting place for maximalists. One day the old woman found a revolver in Kouzoff's bed. She feared what he meant to do, and ordered him out of the house. He demanded that she should give him her daughter's things so that she might go with him. The old woman refused. He struck her a blow with the revolver, and she fell unconscious.

The two young people hurried away, but the girl's mother recovered her senses and raised an alarm. A policeman followed the fugitive couple and captured them as they mounted a tram car. Then the police identified Kouzoff as a much-wanted ex-proprietor. In prison he learned that he had been betrayed by one of his comrades, who was arrested earlier. He swore revenge.

What he told the police led to the trial of a band that attacked and robbed the Teshoretzk train near the Finland frontier. He himself was sentenced to death; but in return for further state evidence and for denouncing others that he knew his sentence was commuted to two years and nine months' imprisonment.

As soon as he began to serve his sentence he put himself at the disposal of the secret police, and became a juvenile Azeff. In jail he married the girl Icanova who continued to bring him there all the money that she earned in the factory. But she learned when about the prison that he was betraying his comrades and her visits began to become rarer.

He sent her letter after letter and asked for money, linen and clothes. She brought him as much as her money would buy. The meetings of the couple took place in the prison governor's room, a concession in return for Kouzoff's treachery to his old associates. Doubtless their talks were overheard from without by police, but ostensibly they were private as Kouzoff was seeking to get further information from his girl wife of what was going on outside in anarchist quarters.

She probably was aware of how she was being used, and her visits became more and more rare. Then he heard, perhaps from other police spies, that she was unfaithful to him. He asked her to bring a razor in the next bundle that she brought him. Unsuspecting, she brought it. As the two embraced, and she laid her head on his shoulder to be kissed, he bended closely over her and swiftly drew the razor deep across her throat. Screaming she staggered into the next room and fell dead.

When the guards arrived he gave up the razor and said: "I have done what I wanted. Her betrayal made me do it."

The court sentenced Kouzoff to convict labor for life.

Dr. Cook Says London Is Best Place to Hide

Tells the Story of His Wanderings in the Thirteen Months of His Disappearance.

DR. COOK, in his article in Hampton's Magazine for April, tells of his wanderings over the world in the thirteen months during which his whereabouts were unknown. Some six months after leaving New York, the doctor and his wife were in Buenos Ayres. He writes:

"Mrs. Cook and I had agreed on a trip up the Parana River. At Montevideo we received a number of letters and newspaper clippings which had been forwarded by relatives. These caused us to change our plans. One letter was from Mrs. Cook's sister. It was about our children. They had been placed in a private school where, so the letter ran, reporters were annoying outrageously not only them but also the school authorities.

"In all the world there is nothing I love so much as my children; the thought of them is the tenderest spot in my heart. Perhaps a parent who has seen a loved little one abused may realize the unutterable woe that gripped my heart when I read that letter. Nothing that had happened to me, no slur or implied enormity, had affected me so much as this.

"Mrs. Cook prepared at once to return to New York, where she would get the children quietly and take them to Europe. At Montevideo, where she sailed, I received among my mail copies of the New York papers containing accounts of my "flight," the Dunkle and Loose expose, and the Copenhagen verdict. Until I opened these pages my wildest imaginings had pictured nothing so utterly shameful as this. I stared at the awful black headlines in a trance of unbelief and horror. A man reading his death warrant, and feeling life slipping from him, might experience something of what I did then.

"I boarded a steamer bound for the Mediterranean. My intention was to go to Italy—where I never arrived. We were approaching the Canary Islands. I got my luggage together, and landed there.

"In a few hours another steamer arrived. This I boarded. No one recognized me on the voyage. I was left alone with my homesickness and the unhappy company of my thoughts. Some time early in April I landed at Plymouth and thence went to London. It occurred to me as I walked the streets the first night of my arrival that seclusion in the English metropolis was more secure than in a desert. Who could search me out here?

"It is a singular thing how utterly alone a man can be among a cheerful, boisterous crowd of human beings.

"With the exception of a beard which I had grown, I never wore any disguise.

"For a while I lived at the Cecil, where many Americans usually stop. One evening while in the lobby I engaged in conversation with a pleasant fellow who told me he was a newspaperman on one of the London dailies. We exchanged names and in the days that followed became very friendly. I often wondered how I might amaze him if I told him who I was. On the lookout for news, here was one 'story' that escaped him.

"My life was aimless and futile. Since leaving New York I had not laid pen to paper. I read little. Day by day I sat thinking—thinking until it seemed my brain must exhaust itself repeating the rigmarole of unhappy, unsatisfactory thoughts. The verdict of the world regarding me became, each day, more unendurable, and, although my case seemed hopeless, the old questions recurred insistently, 'What can I do? Can I explain? Will people believe me?'

"During the entire summer this wrought upon my mind, and while it made my life more unendurable, it gave birth to a new courage. I wanted the people of my country to believe in my honesty; I wanted to be able to go home, to take my children home. I think it is chiefly because of them that I have resolved to state my case, whatever the result may be, and to face my countrymen. With my two little girls, Mrs. Cook arrived in London early in June, 1910.

"During summer of 1910, with our children, we travelled through Holland, Germany and Switzerland. We stopped at Oberammergau and witnessed the Passion Play. There I recognized many Americans. I spoke to none. None knew me. We next went to Belgium. There we decided on our plans. My mind in the meantime had evolved the desperate intention of frankly telling my story to the world. The editors of Hampton's Magazine had established communication with me and with their assistance I began to prepare these memoirs. With our two children my wife took refuge in Southern France. She awaits me there."

BRITISH EMPIRE "HAPPENED" IN SPITE OF ITS RULERS

It Was Never Planned, Says H. G. Wells—It Must Live By the Forces That Begot It—Wherein the True Cement of Empire Is to Be Found.

MR H. G. WELLS has a most illuminating and provocative paper in the first number of Everybody's Weekly on "Cement of Empire."

"You see," he writes, "the British Empire has no common economic interests and no natural common enemy. It is not adapted to any form of Zollverein or any form of united aggression. Visibly on the map of the world it has a likeness to open hands, while the German Empire — except for a few ill-advised and tentative colonies—is clenched into a central European unity.

A Legacy of Adventure.

"Physically our empire is incurably scattered, various, and divided, and it is to quite other links and forces, it seems to me, than fiscal or military unification that we who desire its continuance must look to hold it together. There never was anything like it before. Essentially it is an adventure of the British spirit, sanguine, discursive, and beyond comparison insubordinate, adaptable and originating. It has been made by odd and irregular means, by trading companies, pioneers, explorers, unauthorized seamen, adventurers like Clive, eccentrics like Gordon, invalids like Rhodes. It has been made, in spite of authority and officialdom, as no other empire was ever made.

"The nominal rulers of Britain never planned it; it happened almost in spite of them. Their chief contribution to its history has been the loss of the United States. It is a living thing that has arisen, not a dead thing put together. Beneath the thin legal and administrative ties that hold it together lies the far more vital bond of a traditional free spontaneous activity. It has a common medium of expression in the English tongue, a unity of liberal and tolerant purpose amidst its enormous variety of localized life and color. And it is in the development and strengthening, the enrichment, the rendering more conscious and more purposeful, of that broad creative spirit of the British that the true cement and continuance of our empire is to be found.

The Cement of Civilization.

"The empire must live by the forces that begot it. It cannot hope to give any such exclusive prosperity as a Zollverein might afford; it can hold out no hopes of collective conquests and triumphs—its utmost military role must be the guaranteeing of a common inagressive security; but it can, and if it is to survive, it must, give all its constituent parts such a civilization as none of them could achieve alone, a civilization, a wealth and fullness of life increasing, and developing with the years. Through that, and that alone, can it be made worth having and worth serving.

"And in the first place the whole Empire must use the English language. I do not mean that any language must be stamped out, that a thousand languages may not flourish by board and cradle and in folk song and village gossip; Erse, the Taal, a hundred Indian and other eastern tongues, Canadian French; but I mean that also English must be available, that everywhere there must be English teaching. And everyone who wants to read science or history or philosophy, to come out of the village life into wider thoughts and broader horizons, to gain appreciation in art, must find ready to hand, easily attainable in English, all there is to know and all that has been said thereon.

"It is worth a hundred Dreadnoughts and a million soldiers to the empire, that wherever the imperial posts reach, wherever there is a curious or receptive mind, there in English and by the imperial medium the full thought of the race should come. To the lonely youth upon the New Zealand sheep farm, to the young Hindu, thoughtful in some temple of Benares to the trapper under a Labrador tilt, to the half-breed assistant at a Burmese oil well, to the self-educating Scottish miner of the Egyptian clerk, the empire and the English language should exist, visibly and certainly, as the media by which his spirit escapes from his immediate surroundings, and all the urgencies of every-day, into a limitless fellowship of thought and beauty.

An Empire of Living Thought.

"Now, I am not writing this in any vague, rhetorical way; I mean specifically that our empire has to become the medium of knowledge and thought to every intelligent person in it, or that it is bound to go to pieces. It has no economic, no military, no racial, no religious unity. Its only conceivable unity is a unity of language and purpose and outlook. If it is not held together by thought and spirit, it cannot be held together. No other cement exists that can hold it together indefinitely.

"Not only English literature, but all other literatures well translated into English, and all science and all philosophy, have to be brought within the reach of all capable of availing themselves of such reading. And this must be done, not by private enterprise or for gain, but as an imperial function. Wherever the empire extends there its presence must signify all that breadth of thought and outlook no localized life can supply.

"Only so is it possible to establish and maintain the wide understanding, the common sympathy necessary to our continued association. The empire, mediately or immediately, must become the universal educator, newsagent, book-distributor, civilizer-general and vehicle of imaginating inspiration for its peoples, or else it must submit to the gravitation of its various parts to new and more invigorating associations.

Good Things of the Human Mind.

"No empire, it may be urged, has ever attempted anything of this sort, but no empire like the British has ever yet existed. Its condition and needs are unprecedented, its consolidation is a new problem to be solved, if it is solved at all, by untried means. And in the literature as a vehicle of thought and civilization alone is that means to be found.

"Now, it is idle to pretend that at the present time the British Empire is giving its constituent peoples any such lucid and rewarding civilization as I am here suggesting. It gives them a certain immunity from warfare, a penny post, an occasional spectacular coronation, a few knighthoods and peerages, and the services of an honest, unsympathetic, narrow-minded and unattractive officialdom. No adequate effort is being made to render the English language universal throughout its limits, none at all to use it as a medium of thought and enlightenment. Half the good things of the human mind are outside English altogether, and there is not sufficient intelligence among us to desire to bring them in. If one would read honest and able criticism, one must learn French; if one would be abreast of scientific knowledge and philosophical thought, or see many good plays or understand the contemporary European mind, German.

The Unsought Heritage.

"And yet it would cost amazingly little to get every good foreign thing come into English as it appeared.

"But English people do not understand these things. Their empire is an accident. It was made for them by their exceptional and outcast men, and in the end it will be lost, I fear, by the intellectual inertness of their commonplace and dull-minded leaders. Empire has happened to them and civilization has happened to them as fresh lettuces come to tame rabbits. They do not understand how they got, and now they will not understand how to keep. Art, thought, literature, all indeed that raises men above locality and habit, all that can justify and consolidate the empire, is nothing to them. They are provincials hocked by a world-wide opportunity, the stupid legatees of a great generation of exiles. They go out of town for the 'shootin', and come back for the fooleries of Parliament, and to see what Mr Redford has left of our playwrights, and Sir Jesse Boot of our writers, and to dine in restaurants.

"And the sands of our imperial opportunity twirl through the neck of the hour-glass."

DIAMOND CRAZE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Forty-Four Years Ago When the Fields Were First Discovered.

THE first South African diamond was discovered in West Griqualand 44 years ago March 23, 1867. The excitement that immediately followed put the Californian craze of 1849 completely into the shade, and from all the lands of the earth men began the mad rush to the Griqualand settlement. The rush for the Dark Continent was already in full swing when a lucky dog of a prospector picked up the "Star of South Africa," a stone that was valued at something like a quarter of a million, and the rush became a wild stampede. The negroes thought that every white man in the world was coming to Africa," and that they were all crazy."

With their blood fairly up, the gem hunters spread out over the black man's land, and it was not long before the rich mines of the Transvaal were discovered. Eureka! "We have found it!" found the glittering wealth which puts to the blush the richest finds of the ages.

"Kimberley!" Well, to Kimberley came a white man who was not "crazy" a man with a mighty brain, and with purposes that were almost cosmic in their sweep a man who cared nothing for diamonds and the wealthy they represented except as he might use them for the furtherance of his far-reaching aims. That man was Cecil Rhodes, the son of the poor English rector.

As Napoleon strode into the midst of the mad melee of the French revolution, commanded order and transformed the chaos into empire, Rhodes put his hand upon the mighty mob of South African diamond hunters, quieted it, assumed control, and turned millions upon millions into his strong box. He became the "Diamond King," the richest man in South Africa, one of the richest men in the world.

He was happy not because he was rich, for he despised riches as such. But he knew that his millions, made out of diamonds, would enable him to carry out his great plans in the direction of empire, education and the general advancement of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

The mighty man died in the prime of his life, but not until he had been enabled so to arrange things that the consummation of his purposes was practically assured. It seems a pity that he could not have lived a few years longer to see what we see — the globe-encircling influence of the Rhodes Scholarships," the "Cape to Cairo" Railway and the magnificent British empire-in that goes along with it from Cape Town to the Mediterranean.

ENGLISH FREE CHURCH

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

back than the nineteenth century, the free churches early stamped their influence on municipal life, after the reform of the old corporations in 1835, and helped to the great and almost uniform success of municipal government. The free churches also had their influence on the large measure of success that attended the work of the school boards that were in working from 1870 to 1903. The influence of the free churches is also obvious in English Liberal journalism as it developed and prospered from 1832 to 1886. Neither the free churches nor the Episcopal Church can point to any similar successes in the United States. It is not possible to trace the influence of this or that church in municipal government in the United States, or in the work of either the State Legislatures, or of Congress at Washington. Nor is it plain that the churches consistently strive to exert any such influence on political life as they have so long done in England.

Why there is no such striving on the part of the churches in the United States to influence political life — to make the ethical standards taught in the churches applicable to politics and business, seems to be due to the fact that American life is largely divided into water-tight compartments. Politics and business, which are so closely interwoven in this country, where most public utilities are in private hands, and where Congress by its legislation bestows on a man the statutory right to exact a dollar for an article that he could sell at a profit for sixty cents, are in one of these water-tight compartments. Family and social life occupy another, and a third compartment, perhaps even more completely water-tight than either of the others, is assigned to the churches. It is this confinement of the church to its own watertight compartment that is apt to be disturbing to an English free church pastor of long and acknowledged public usefulness in his own country who has responded to a call to a large and fashionable city church in the United States.

Within his water-tight compartment conditions for the immigrant pastor are likely to be as pleasant as he or the friends he has left in England could possibly desire. Salaries at these churches are often twice as large as those of the most prosperous and successful of the free churches in London, Manchester, Leeds, or Bristol. Moreover, preaching and pastoral work is not nearly so heavy nor so continuous as that of a pastor of a large free church in an English city. One sermon on Sunday usually suffices at the fashionable free churches in American cities. The mid-week meeting is a small affair at the churches at which it survives. There are few working-class people associated with these churches; little pastoral work as it is understood in England is required; and in the summer these fashionable churches are closed for eight or nine weeks, making possible for the pastor a summer vacation nearly as long as that of the women of his congregation. Internally the fittings and conveniences of these churches are surprisingly luxurious to new-comers from England, familiar with the old parish churches and the houses of worship of the free churchmen. The pastor's study is in keeping with the furnishings and adornment of the interior of the church. As much money is expended on the salaries of organist and quartette as would pay the running expenses of a fairly prosperous free church in an English town; and in a word, money is usually the last thing that is lacking in these fashionable churches in the larger American cities.

If the pastor is content to be merely a preacher, and he is willing to adapt his preaching to his congregation, he may find all the room and all the ease he can possibly desire in his water-tight compartment. But should he have a message that he feels impelled to send far beyond his own congregation, and especially should he desire to identify himself actively with social and political movements — then the pastor from England is likely to find his compartment irksome in the extreme, and to long for the freer atmosphere of his ministerial work in England. Then, in all probability, he will feel disposed to say to himself, as Mr Aked had the courage to say aloud to an interviewer: "I must candidly confess that my heart is in English movements. English movements and English religious papers appeal more to me than do American movements and American religious papers. English movements I understand, American movements I do not understand. In England I felt strong enough to dogmatize about this or that. I might be wrong, probably I often was; but at the time I had convictions, and even if I was wrong I could give reasons for the faith that was in me and go ahead bravely and hopefully. Here I should hesitate to say I know what America should do in these or those circumstances, as I could and used to say what England ought to do."

An English pastor who comes to America at this time finds himself confronted at once with one condition in the political and social life of the country that is vastly different from the conditions that he has left at home. England in these days is gradually but surely working its way out from under the old feudalism. Democracy is asserting itself as successfully in national life as it long ago asserted and established itself in municipal life. The power of the governing classes is visibly receding. The social conscience has been awakened, and inroads are being made on the privileges of the few which have constituted the burdens of many. Nowhere in the Anglo-Saxon world is democracy achieving more in these days than in England; and nowhere is the outlook for democracy more hopeful. In this country also there has been an awakening of the social conscience. Privilege such as the new feudalism has drawn to itself since the civil war of 1861-65 is now being assailed; but as yet the movement is in a direction contrary to that in England. There the old feudalism is visibly being pushed into the background and being shorn of its power. Here the new feudalism in this country is even not possible to say that it is actually receding, and when the real struggle between democracy and the new feudalism begins, it will be found that the new feudalism in this country is enormously stronger than the old feudalism in England, and has even more allies intent on keeping it in possession of its privileges than the feudalism which for so many centuries has been interwoven in English social, economic and political life.

The new feudalism in the short space of two generations, and especially in the last fifteen or twenty years, has become as strongly interwoven in the social, economic and political life of this country as the old feudalism was interwoven in English life until the last extension of the parliamentary franchise in 1884. And it is here that an English free church pastor in an American city church may find himself in difficulties. In England there is little doubt where the free churches stand in the struggle between democracy and the old feudalism. There stand where the free churches have stood for at least two centuries on the side of democracy and opposed to privileges which are burdensome to the common people, whether these privileges are those of an Established Church or of a feudal aristocracy. The privileges of the new feudalism—the tariff and the many and varied exactions of the public utilities, corporations and the trusts—are fully as burdensome as the privileges of the old feudalism in England. But in the struggle that is pending between democracy and the new feudalism, it is not possible, as it is in England, to see where the free churches in the American cities stand. There is a kinship in creed and some kinship in church organization between the free churches in England and the free churches in the United States. It is not easy to discover much kinship in social and political ideals. The new feudalism is as strong in the free churches of this country, especially in the fashionable churches in the larger cities, as the old feudalism is in the Established Church in England; and in some of these churches an English pastor who brings with him the social and political ideals of his church would be as much out of place as he would be were he to accept a chaplainey in the household of a duke, and feel it incumbent on him to include each Sunday a prayer for "the distinguished nobleman to whom I owe my seat."

EDWARD PORRITT.

Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A.

GOOD MOTION PICTURES.

ENOUGH examples have been given of moving pictures that are very bad and very good to show how simply the problem could be solved by organized supervision. Any reliable or public-spirited organization can obtain from the national board of censors of New York City lists of pictures that have been approved, so that improper ones may rigidly be boycotted. Such an arrangement in every section of the country would clear the situation immensely. On the circulating library plan, catalogues could be examined, and the desirable films marked. Thus it would really become apparent both to manufacturer and exhibitor what the better element of the public admired and what it condemned.

The exclusion of improper books from public libraries and circulating libraries is pretty closely attended to. Yet no group of libraries in the world has ever possessed the influence over all minds in the formative and impressionable stage, that the motion picture exerts today. It is probably the greatest single force in shaping American character.—Review of Reviews.

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Trenton, Ont., Dec. 4th, 1909.
Mrs. F. E. Currah, Windsor, Ont.—

Dear Friend,—I feel it my duty to write you a testimonial as to what Orange Lily has done for me. Last winter I was feeling very miserable indeed. I could scarcely do my housework during my menstrual period, and for two months or more I was never free from pain in the womb and ovaries. The pain would run down the groin, so I would frequently nearly double up. Then the pain began going up the back of my neck to my brain until I hardly knew what I was doing at times. Life was a burden indeed. I finally could endure it no longer, so went to our leading town doctor and had an examination. He pronounced it (I forget the word) a rigid condition of the generative organs, produced by repeated attacks of inflammation. He said I would have to take a course of treatment, and if that failed to overcome the rigid condition I might, in time, be compelled to have the ovaries removed. I objected to that, so filled out Dr Coonley's symptom blank and forwarded it to him, and he diagnosed the disease the same as my local doctor, so I decided to take Dr. Coonley's Treatment. I have used two jars of Cerate Massage, two packages of Herbal Womb Tonic and six boxes of Orange Lily. It is eight months since I began the treatment, but I feel like a new woman. I work right through everything now. Hardly know a pain, even during menstruation now. I often say, "I would not take $100 and be in the state that I was last March." I feel that Dr. Coonley's Home Treatment is a Godsend to suffering womankind, and shall continue to sound its praises whenever I have an opportunity.

Yours gratefully, MRS. T. H. HATTON.

ORANGE LILY as a remedy for these ills, as well as for leucorrhoea, painful periods, irregularities, cancers in their earlier stages, tumors, displacements, lacerations, and all ovarian troubles, has long since passed the experimental stage. So confident am I of this that I will send ten days' treatment, which is worth $5 cents, to any sufferer ABSOLUTELY FREE. The treatment is inexpensive, used at home, and no physician is necessary. Send at once for the

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT

which will demonstrate that ORANGE LILY will cure you. Enclose stamp, and address MRS. FRANCES E. CURRAH, WINDSOR, ONT., Can. Rep., Coonley Med. Inst., Octave are dangerous. 11

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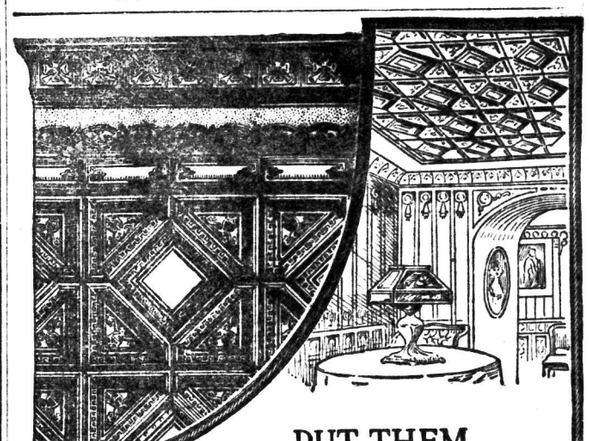

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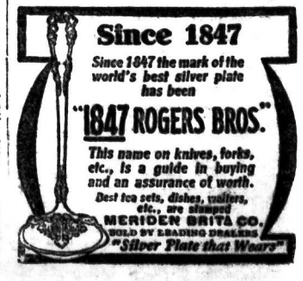

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HOW THE BIBLE HAS AFFECTED ENGLISH HISTORY

THE TERCENTENARY celebration of the Authorized Version of the English Bible is, we suppose, an event without parallel in the history of humanity," writes the Glasgow Herald. "Man, who is always a hero-worshiper, has in all ages and in every country paid the homage due to the leaders of the race, and to those pregnant incidents which nations are naturally prone to invest with commemorative honors — a Declaration of Independence, or the destruction of a Bastille, or the anniversary of a Sedan.

An Historic Revision.

"Protestant people have long been taunted with an exaggerated deference to the Bible. British Protestants in particular have been known to idolize the Word. But if any excuse for their affection and devotion be required it is easily found. The English Bible is the most momentous thing in British history, and the labors of King James' revisers may without any extravagance be regarded as among the chief events in the world's history. What Carlyle said of George Fox's leather breeches is applicable to that nine months' revision of Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other texts which issued in the Version in which the affections of the English-speaking world continue to be fixed.

An Invigoration of National Life.

"If the Renaissance and the Reformation changed the face of Europe, the Authorized Bible determined the destinies of seventeenth century England and Scotland, and so by the inevitable flux of events the destinies of all nations and all centuries. And this happened not only because the Bible, in an age of great religious vitality, became the invigorating stream of the national life, but because, when religion and politics were so intermingled as to be inseparable, one from the other, it was, in the hands of the most formidable party in the state, an inexpungable political manual. King James, like many other reformers and innovators, builded better than he knew. We can hardly estimate what Puritanism would have been without a free Bible. We do know, however, what miraculous strength and enthusiasm it drew from the unfettered circulation of the Authorized Version.

Will It Endure?

"One may ask, however, if there is any probability of this wonderful literary monument being defaced by the lapse of time? An answer can be almost unhesitatingly given. There are, so far as this generation and its immediate successors are concerned, only two possible reasons for the abandonment of the text in universal use. One would be the supersession of the original text by discoveries, if that be possible, of manuscripts from unexplored sources. We do not think there is any general expectation of such an event."

Prof. Saintsbury and the Bible.

The Glasgow Herald, which has been devoting much space to the tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible, has published a fine article by Prof. Sainsbury on the influence of the Authorized Version on English literature.

"Part of the reason of the extraordinary success of the Authorized Version, and of its unparalleled literary influence," he says, "is the way in which the translators have (unconsciously no doubt) followed the secular course of the language, and the literature as wholes, in sucking into themselves, building themselves up out of the most diverse materials. They added a good deal, an immense deal to English phrase.

The Stuart period, from the first James to Anne, was one long Donnybrook Fair in political, ecclesiastical and other matters, and the height of the diversion has been kept up fairly ever since in controversy about its doings. But one thing can be said safely, that never has the country seen a hundred years in which production of literature and interest in literature were more widely diffused among the upper and better educated classes. And such literature as the English Authorized Version could not fail to catch the ear of such a time.

"An Astounding Finish."

"Only those who, as was said above, have combined some study of its immediate antecedents with a wider one of the history of English prose literature can appreciate, though all who have any ear must feel the extraordinary felicity of its phrase and movement.

"It has been customary to attribute the discovery of the indefinable but at once recognizable 'Biblical cadence' to Tyndale; and it may be fairly granted that he was actually the first to 'glimpse the panther,' which is the less surprising in that he was actually the first man of literary talent to apply a tolerably accomplished stage of English to the particular text and task. But neither in him (indeed he does not seem to have had time to attempt the greatest books) nor in any follower or set of followers, will be found anything like the astounding finish, fullness and variety of the Authorized Version in dealing with matter like the Days of Creation, and the Exit of Israel, with Job and Ecclesiastes and the great passages at the beginning and end of Isaiah, with the visions of Ezekiel and the preaching of Amos, with the narrative quality of the Gospels and the Acts, with the more purple passages of the Epistles, and with the hues of sunset and eclipse that color the Book of Revelation.

"Nor, great as is purely Elizabethan prose, will anything similar or second be found in it.

"There are passages in Donne and Greville and Raleigh of higher excellence still, but it is by no means certain that most of these were not written later than the A. V. And though the beauty of earlier English prose has been too little recognized, it would be on the whole idle to expect, before the actual period of the Version, such accomplishment as this. It was almost impossible that it should come before: it was quite impossible that it should fail to diffuse its strong contagion on good wits when it came.

Soaked in the Bible.

"And it did not fail. That Milton should be full of Biblical phrase may seem not to go for much, because his subjects, after his early poems, are almost entirely Biblical or connected with ecclesiastical controversy. Jeremy Taylor is a divine, and quotes and paraphrases the Version. Bunyan, though it is very doubtful whether his study was so exclusively Biblical as has been thought, is equally a specialist. But a moment's thought will show that those assignments of cause are quite beyond the question. Here you have, as a matter of fact, the greatest poet, the greatest orator, and the most popular writer for the lower classes, soaked in this book, adapting their phrase to it, and it to their phrase, undergoing, continuing, transmitting its influence at second hand, while it maintains itself at first."

Prof. Saintsbury continues his analysis of literature to our own day. From Carlyle he says: "You could not eliminate the Biblical element without destroying the substance of style and thought alike." And Swinburne "made perhaps the most direct, abundant and felicitous use of the phrase of our Version that English literature has seen." "Here," concludes the professor, "are the best words of the best period of English in the best order. It would have been singular if the best writers had not taken advantage of them, and they have."

Sir John Simon On the Veto Government's Ample Mandate

The Solicitor-General Speaks at Wakefield — House of Lords the Enemy of Every Reform—Government's Plan Not Single-Chamber Government.

SIR JOHN SIMON, the solicitor-general of England, was the chief speaker recently at a demonstration, held in Wakefield, in conclusion of the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Liberal Federation. Councillor E. Stonehouse, the chairman of the Wakefield Liberal Association, presided. The huge Corn Exchange Hall, in which the demonstration was held, was filled with an enthusiastic audience, and Sir John Simon was frequently stopped by loud applause.

After referring to the recent Liberal victory at Wakefield as the removal of the one black spot in the textile area of Yorkshire, Sir John Simon said that the Opposition, finding no comfort in the contemplation of their own numbers, were attempting to keep up their spirits by analyzing the great majority opposed to them. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on Jan. 27, bewailed the fact that the Government majority "had none of that homogeneity of ideas, no such body of common principles, as we had been accustomed to expect from parties in this country." Such was the reflection which forced itself upon the mind of one of the leaders of the party which embraced within its elastic creed Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Bonar Law. What was meant by the criticism that the Government's majority was a "composite" majority. It was an extraordinary doctrine that a policy lost in force and significance because there were more arguments than one in its favor. You might as well say that the proposal to muzzle a dangerous and mischievous animal lost in force because each of its victims complained of a different bite. The Opposition were perfectly right in saying that men who might differ among themselves on some questions were determined for a multitude of reasons to make common cause against the common enemy. The English democrat recognized in the House of Lords the most bitter opponent of electoral reform. The Welshman knew that he could not secure religious equality till he had reduced the powers of a chamber in which the Established Church was permanently entrenched. The Scotch small holder could not hope for effective land reform until the absolute veto of the Scotch landlords and their friends was abolished forever. The Irishman, who desired to manage his local affairs in his own way, subject to the British crown, appealed in vain to his hereditary foes for sympathy and confidence.

Surely, the significance and force of the majority for the veto bill were greatly enhanced by the fact that the demand for the bill came from every part of the United Kingdom, and from every kind of progressive citizen. The education bill sought to limit the power which made for the perpetuation of ecclesiastical preference. The free trader was opposed to the body who rejected the budget in order to pave the way for the taxation of food. The temperance worker saw the brewer's monopoly secured from all attack so long as the Upper House remained the tied house of the trade. The social reformer knew what to expect from the unrestrained power of the assembly, whose real leader, Lord Lansdowne, prophesied "far-reaching and disastrous effects" for old age pensions. The trades unionist remembered that to the same noble mind the trades disputes bill appeared to inaugurate a "reign of license and recklessness," and knew that he had only extracted reforms from the House of Lords when their fears overcame their prejudices.

Comparison With Other Majorities.

The truth was that there were as many arguments for the veto bill as there were nationalities and schools of thought represented in the Government majority. If such a measure was supported merely by a majority representing class of one interest, the demand for it would lose a great deal of its value and effect. It never occurred to Napoleon to say that he was not really beaten because Wellington co-operated with Blucher. When it was remembered that the Parliament bill was specifically before the electorate, and that the Government which proposed it had been put in power three times running by the people of this country, all attempts to treat the majority as inadequate stood self-condemned. In point of view of size the veto majority would take a high place in the history of great parliamentary reforms. It was greater than that by which the first reform bill was ultimately forced upon an unwilling House of Peers. It was considerably larger than the composite majority which enabled Sir Robert Peel to destroy the corn laws and induced the Lords to assent, preferring, in the words of Froude, "their coronets to their convictions." It was more than double the majority by which the ballot act was sent to the Peers, who had already once rejected it. The Government and its supporters in the House were no less determined than their friends in the country, and the discomforts of an all-night sitting were willingly endured, if it brought them one day nearer to the final passage of this necessary reform."

A Second Argument.

The second argument used against the Government's proposal was that, though no doubt the relations between the two Houses must be changed, the Government had gone the wrong way about it, and the right way was some hitherto undescribed Conservative scheme of reform, combined with some hitherto undefined revolutionary scheme of referendum. But when did the Conservative leader first discover this urgent need for far-reaching change? He and his friends had been in power for the greater part of the past generation. The proposals of Conservatives were multitudinous and vague, but they had one point in common—they all sought to eliminate as a factor from our constitution the power of the crown to overcome the obstinacy of the House of Lords by the creation of peers. The influence of a drug might sometimes be counteracted by the sudden injection of a further quantity of the same substance, and the Government were not going to surrender this last resort for neutralizing hereditary legislators by an overdose of heredity, at any rate until the relations of the Houses were so altered as to make the Commons effectively predominant, even though the Commons' majority be Liberal. The last criticism was that the Liberal scheme amounted to single-chamber government. It did nothing of the sort. In the working of representative institutions predominating authority must rest somewhere. If a husband and wife after full discussion could not agree on a point of domestic policy, someone must give way, and the contention that the Liberal scheme amounted to single-chamber government was like saying that a husband who in the last resort decided was really a single man.

"I was Crippled, could hardly walk and had to Crawl

down stairs at times on my hands and knees. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was in the hospital for weeks, but was scarcely able to walk when I left it. I read about

Dr. Miles' Nervine

bought a bottle and began to get better from the start, and for the past six months I have had scarcely any pain and am able to walk as well as ever." J.H. SANDERS, P. O. box 5, Rockaway, N. J.

Few medicines are of any benefit for rheumatism, but Mr. Sanders tells plainly what Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine did for it. One ounce of salicylate of soda added to one bottle of Nervine makes an excellent remedy for rheumatism, which is now known to be a nervous disease and therefore subject to the influence of a medicine that acts through the nerves, as does

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PATHETIC WEDDING.

Paralyzed English Miner Married From a Stretcher.

PATHOS was associated with joy in a marriage which took place the other day at Denaby Main, a colliery village situated between Doncaster and Sheffield, England.

The bridegroom, Joseph Raynor, aged 26, was carried to the church on a stretcher, and the only other persons present were the bride, two witnesses, and the vicar.

So far back as October, 1909, Raynor was buried by a fall of stone in the mine and terribly injured, his skull being fractured. For months he remained in the hospital hovering between life and death, and although his condition improved, it is now realized that he will never walk or sit up again, as he is paralyzed from the waist downwards.

Before the accident occurred he was engaged to Florence Widdowson, who is now his wife, and whose love and devotion has not been diminished by the helplessness of her husband.

Early on the morning of March 27 an ambulance wagon drove up to the home of the bridegroom in Cliff View, and in a few minutes he was carried out on a stretcher and raised tenderly into the conveyance. He was immediately followed by the bride, who was quietly attired in a blue voile dress, and together they drove to the church. On their arrival the usual crowd of onlookers gathered, but admission was refused to all except those directly connected with the company.

The marriage over, the couple returned to their home, the ambulance again taking the place of the wedding coach.

It is a sad coincidence that the bride's father received an injury to his spine in the Denaby Pit fifteen years ago, and has since been unable to work.

WATERY BLOOD IN THE SPRING

HOW TO GET NEW HEALTH AND NEW STRENGTH AT THIS SEASON.

Even the most robust find the winter months trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly-ventilated rooms in the house, the office, the shops and the school—takes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery or clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor; others are low spirited and nervous; still others have pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order, and that a medicine is needed. Many people rush to purgative medicines in the spring. This is a mistake. You cannot cure these troubles with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and sooth the jangled nerves, and the one always reliable tonic and blood-builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weaknesses and ills, but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens every nerve, every organ and every part of the body, and makes weak, ailing people bright, happy and strong. Mrs. James McDonald, Harcourt, N. B., says: "In my opinion Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do all that is claimed for them. My system was run down, and I was so weak I could hardly do my work, and taking care of my baby added to my difficulties. I used a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made me feel like my own self. I very cheerfully recommend the Pills to all who are weak or ailing."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

"THE QUEEN MARY" LATEST WARSHIP

Another Leviathan Launched in England.

At Palmer's shipyard, Jarrow, Eng., on March 16, the keel was laid of the new armored Dreadnought cruiser which was ordered from the company by the British admiralty in December last.

The important event of commencing the work of construction of the largest war vessel ever built on the Tyne was not marked by any official ceremony, somewhat to the regret of residents of Jarrow, who have welcomed the order for the vessel, as it will mean that a sum approaching £1,000,000 will be distributed in wages. The cruiser, which, it is understood, will be named Queen Mary, will be practically a sister ship to the Lion, now completing at Devonport, and the Princess Royal, at Barrow. Her principal dimensions are as follows:

Length over all	725 feet
Extreme beam	87 feet
Displacement	about 27,000 tons
Shaft horsepower	75,000
Speed	28 knots

She will mount eight 13.5-inch guns, in pairs, on the centre line, while the secondary armament will consist of a battery of 4-inch guns. The cruiser will be fitted with Parsons' turbine machinery.

SCIENTISTS PUZZLE OVER LAKE BAIKAL

Varied and Peculiar Marine Life Found in Fresh Waters of Great Pond in Asia.

THE riddle of Lake Baikal, in Central Asia, is similar to that of Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. In both cases a large body of fresh water remote from the ocean contains organisms apparently marine. Both lakes, again, contain a very large number of species not found elsewhere, says the Japan Advertiser. Lake Baikal contains numerous salmon and seals, as well as three species of herring. It also contains a few molluscs of apparently marine forms.

One of the most remarkable features of the lake, perhaps, is that although it is frozen over for about five months in the year, the animal life is extremely abundant and varied. This may be partly accounted for perhaps by the existence of hot springs.

One of the latest attempts to answer the riddle of Lake Baikal is that of the Russian investigator Mons. Berg. Of the thirty-three species of fish found in the lake he finds that fourteen are peculiar to it, while eighteen have a wide distribution in Siberia and Europe. Many of these peculiar species are without near relations anywhere. Of the molluscs 90 per cent. are peculiar.

Mons. Berg does not think the facts demand the hypothesis that the lake was once marine. He believes that it has always been fresh and that the fauna peculiar to it has had a two-fold origin. A part has originated in the lake itself during the long ages of its existence, and the rest is a portion of the prehistoric fresh water fauna of Siberia which it has preserved.

Who will Be 1, 2, 3 in this Race

Every boy and girl in Western Ontario has an equal chance to win one of these handsome ponies with harness and trap without paying one cent therefor.

Just save the bottoms of the cartons of

Orange Maize

Toasted Corn Flakes

ORANGE MAIZE possesses more of the elements that build brain, bone and muscle than any other cereal. If you will try it you will agree it is the most appetite-tempting food you ever tasted.

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YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MEN who need the services of expert specialists why waste your money in treating with doctors you know nothing of, why waste your money with worthless electric belts or drug store nostrums, when you can get guaranteed, reliable, successful treatment from these Master Specialists, Drs. K. & K. have treated patients throughout Canada for over 20 years and are responsible financially. They accept only curable cases and should your case prove incurable it need not cost you a cent. If you are unable to call at our office for a personal examination we will send a Question List for you to fill up from which we can diagnose your case and tell you whether you are curable or not. Then we will prescribe specific remedies for your individual case which you can take at home. We have no cure-all remedy that we send to everybody alike as most specialists do, but we prescribe the remedies required for each individual case to complete a cure. That's one of the secrets of our wonderful success when others fail. Send for our Free Booklet on Diseases of Men (Illustrated.)

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Nervous Debility, Blood Diseases, Varicose Veins, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases

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If unable to call, write for a Question Blank for Home Treatment

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BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS

SHEFFIELD CHOIR.

This Famous Choir Will Appear in the Armories on Good Friday for two Performances.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.
"Montana," Today, Matinee and Night.
Wm. Faversham, Monday, April 3.
"Polly of the Circus," Tuesday, April 4
Billie Burke in "Suzanne," Thursday, April 6.
Ward & Vokes, Saturday, April 8.

AUDITORIUM.
The Music-Makers ..... Tonight

The story of "Montana," which comes to the Grand today, matinee and night, is radically different from the boisterous, rough-shod pistol duelling exploitations usual in western dramas. It blends love and romance,

LUCY [illegible] Y,

With Ward & Vokes, Who come to the Grand Next Saturday in Their New Play Called "The Trouble Makers."

comedy and hard common sense episodes, setting forth with great fidelity the daily life and character of the ranchman and his environment. In short, it is the closeness to nature that has proven a distinguished characteristic of "Montana," and brought it into such prominent consideration the country over. There are quite a number of stirring climaxes throughout "Montana," and these are developed with all the eclat of realism that stage ingenuity could devise.

William Faversham will present his new play, "The Faun," by Edward Knoblauch at the Grand Monday, April 3. Mr. Knoblauch has evolved in his comedy, "The Faun," a most curious and novel idea. In order to point out very many of the absurdities of modern life, he introduces a faun into the work a day world. In this new play Mr. Faversham will be seen as a faun, the same being the son of Pan, god of the shepherd. The faun in Mr. Knoblauch's comedy wanders away from his countryside and happening in the garden of a London house, belonging to Lord Stonbury, where he discovers a fountain in which he bathes to his great delight. On this particular night Lord Stonbury has just returned from the races, where he lost a large sum of money. He had borrowed this money from a relative of his fiancee to pay off pressing obligations. The amount was insufficient, however, and in attempting to recoup his lost fortune had resorted to the turf. But ill fortune had frowned upon him. Calling his valet, Lord Stonbury arranges his affairs, discharges his servants, and when about to raise the pistol to take his own life, he is attracted by a curious whistling sound in the garden. Opening the windows and looking out he finds bathing in the fountain the curious creature whom he first thinks to be a tramp. By the mutual asking of questions, the faun learns of Lord Stonbury's financial plight and offers to extricate him from his difficulties on the condition that he shows him life as it exists in London. So the faun is dressed as a human being and taken about in society as Prince Silvani. Before returning to his natural element, the woods and fields, the faun manages to bring the right people together. Running through the play there is a charming love story. It was in a hopeless entanglement at the start, but the faun has straightened all this out. Mr. Faversham is said to have found in this new role one particularly congenial to him.

A young preacher falls in love with a young and handsome circus rider in the play, "Polly of the Circus," that will be seen at the Grand on Tuesday evening, April 4. Two deacons of the young pastor's church raise all kinds of particular trouble over the affair, and the women of the congregation storm in scandalized fashion, but you will sympathize with the preacher and his love for the little circus rider, and love her, too. In this production Frederic Thompson reaches out beyond the footlights, and taps the conscience of the audience on its shrinking shoulders. The story deals with circus life and shows pictures that are wonderful creations which only a man like Frederic Thompson can produce, as he has proven to the theatre-loving public that he knows what they want in the amusement line. This is the same production that played one solid year at the Liberty Theatre, New York city. Watch for the street parade.

Miss Billie Burke, more charming than ever, it is said, in her new role, will be seen at the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening, April 6, in her latest success, "Suzanne." She comes direct from nearly three months at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. Miss Burke has never had a role in which she has been able to display her rare charm and beauty to such delightful advantage as in Suzanne Beudenans, the daughter of a funny old Belgian. She has to portray a character who is all sunshine and laughter, and who literally smiles herself through every entanglement her love affair gets her into. The naivete of her role, and, in fact, of all the charabters in the piece, has made it one of the remarkable successes of the season, and American audiences have been quite as enthusiastic over the unusual comedy as were the Parisian theatregoers last summer. How universally appealing is its humor may be judged from the announcement that it is now being played in four or five countries on the continent of Europe. Certainly one could not ask for a more delightful evening's enjoyment than that provided by "Suzanne," particularly when interpreted by so charming and sunny a young person as Miss Billie Burke.

Ward & Vokes will bring their new big company of 50 singers, dancers, comedians and pretty girls, in their greatest success, the "Trouble Makers," to the Grand Saturday next, April 8, matinee and night. This is by far the most pretentious organization with which these clever and popular entertainers have ever been identified, and it is said to be one of the jolliest mixtures of fun offered lovers of light amusement in recent years. This season's production is a more gorgeous scenic equipment, and a more beautiful amount of sartorial embellishments than ever before are carried. Mr. E. D. Stair is said to have surrounded his happy musical conceit, entitled the "Trouble Makers," in which he is offering his co-stars, Ward and Vokes, with an excellent company. A pony ballet of twelve and a chorus of twenty-five young misses with good singing voices, and whose dancing and evolutionary work will be one of the features of the "Trouble Makers."

The attraction at the Grand Good Friday, April 14, will be Hanlon's new "Superba." This year the millions of theatregoers, who have been familiar with the name "Superba," will see an entirely new performance in every sense of the word. The story is new, also the tricks, songs, ballets, and scenic effects. There has been but one pantomimic production which has toured this country with unvarying successs, and that has been Hanlon's "Superba."

There is no musical organization of which Toronto is more justly proud of than its Symphony Orchestra. Their performances have the highest praise of the many competent critics of world-wide repute. The orchestra is at present in Montreal, where they appear at three concerts given by the famous Sheffield Choir in that city. Dr. Henry Coward and Dr. Charles A. E. Harriss, both musicians of international renown, spoke enthusiastically of the surprising virtuosity and keen musicianly interpretative ability of the players, and expressed abundant satisfaction with their admirable support of the choir, making particular mention of the fine pianissimo effects and delicately graduated phrasing qualities which place the Toronto orchestra in the front rank of professional organizations, whether American or European. The orchestra of 50 strong will accompany the famous Sheffield Choir in its two performances in the Armories on Good Friday.

Pauline Hall will be a member of the "Love and Politics" company.

Edgar Atcheson Ely has joined the new Winter Garden Company in New York.

Valeska Suratt has a new musical play called "The Pet of Paris."

Marie Booth Russell will be seen as leading woman with Robert Mantell.

A new theatre in Oklahoma was recently opened by Harry Bulger in "The Flirting Princess."

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" celebrated its 206th performance in New York recently.

"Excuse Me" will continue its run in New York until the end of the present season.

Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow" is in her seventeenth week in New York city.

Irene Fenwick will be John Drew's leading lady next season in a new play by an English author

Gertrude Elliott is to appear in a play called "Rebellion" by Joseph Medill Patterson.

Margaret Mayo's new play, "Behind the Scenes," will have its first presentation in Rochester on Easter Monday.

Joseph Weber is to make another starring tour in a piece written by George V. Hobart.

Helen Lackaye and John Wesley are among the engagements made by John Cort for the cast of Lee Arthur's play, "The Fox."

The name of Annie Russell's new play is "Gordon's Wife." It is a comedy with strong emotional opportunities and is by Bayard Beiller.

"Pomander's Walk" is to be given with a cast composed entirely of children. William Collier, jun. will have one of the important roles.

Walter Hampden will play the leading male role in Julia Ward Howe's drama, "Hippolytus," in which Margaret Anglin is to appear as Phoedra.

Douglas J. Wood has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske to take an important part in a new comedy, which Mrs. Fiske will produce early this month.

Percy Mackaye's fanciful play, "The Scarecrow," is to be sent on the road next season with Frank Reicher in the title role.

Douglas Fairbanks, who has been starring in "The Cub," is to be starred by W. A. Brady in a new comedy called, "A Gentleman of Leisure."

A. H. Woods has engaged Marguerite Sylva to star next season in a Viennese opera called "Gypsy Love," by Franz Lehar, composer of "The Merry Widow."

Fritzi Sheff begins an indefinite engagement at the Shubert Theatre in Boston next week in her new comic opera, "Mlle. Rosita."

Manager Fred G. Berger has again returned from New York with a grip full of comedies for the coming stock company season.

Elsie Janis is to appear in a special matinee performance in New York for the benefit of the Actor's Fund, in her own play, "A Star for a Night," which is the story of a stage-struck girl.

Frederick Thompson's own play, "Trailing a Rainbow," was produced for the first time in Trenton. Emily Lytton, Robert Drouet, George W. Leslie and T. Daniel Frawley were in the cast.

The mayor of Boston, acting under the powers given him by law, stopped the performance of "The Easiest Way" in that city on the ground that the play is immoral.

George Thatcher, the veteran minstrel, has been engaged for the cast of "The Littlest Rebel," in which the Farnum brothers, Dustin and William, are to star under the management of A. H. Woods.

Zelda Sears, in her original comedy, "The Nest Egg," has made a big success in Chicago in her impersonation of the spinster who tries an unusual means of getting a husband.

Fred C. Whitney has secured the English and American rights to Dr Strauss' opera, "Rosenkavalier." Mr. Whitney will first produce it at his new theatre in London, Eng., in June.

Gus Kerker, the composer of "The Belle of New York," and R. H. Burnside are at work writing a new light opera, which will be produced early in September

The Shuberts have arranged to produce the dramatization of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a novel by John Fox, jun. For the principal role of June they have engaged Charlotte Walker.

Mary Mannering was originally thought of by the management for the leading role of Walter Browne's morality play, "Everywoman." Satisfactory business arrangements were not made.

Robert Warwick, the leading man in "The Balkan Princess," was, till his present engagement, a dramatic actor. Now, in "The Balkan Princess" he is required to both sing and dance.

Paul Armstrong has written a one-act play of New York life called "A Romance of the Underworld." It is founded on his experience as a police reporter, and will require a cast of twenty-one speaking parts.

A new comedy drama for the vaudeville stage is called "The Ten-thousand-dollar Flight," and uses a 22-foot aeroplane. The production, which will require a company of twenty, will be staged by Joseph Hart. The play is the work of Frank Craven.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" had its two hundredth performance in the Republic Theatre, New York, last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggins, the author, and Edith Taliaferro, who plays the star part, gave a tea on the stage after the performance.

After being presented almost continuously for more than a year, Chas. Dillingham's production of "The Echo," with Bessie McCoy in the leading role, ended its tour in Toledo. Miss McCoy will begin her second season under Mr. Dillingham's direction in a new musical comedy written especially to suit her.

Eugene Walter's last play, "Homeward Bound," is now in rehearsal, with an entirely new cast. The Shuberts, as before, control the rights. The piece will be played for a few weeks out of New York and then retired till next season. A similar plan of booking will apply to Miss Scheff's new opera.

Henry Fearing, who is conspicuous in the support of Robert Mantell, at one time sailed before the mast on an English sailing vessel and went around the Horn on a clipper ship. Mr. Fearing also saw service in the British army, and was at Omdurman and in South Africa with Lord Kitchener.

Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, left New York for London last Thursday on board the steamer Lusitania, and will return on the same steamship on her next trip westward. His hurried visit to England is to arrange for the English and continental productions of "The Pink Lady," now playing at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York.

Winona Winter, playing the leading ingenue role with Sam Bernard in "He Came From Milwaukee," has asked the management to be allowed to do her ventriloquial specialty during the course of the second act of the play. Miss Winter and her "dummy" used to be a favorite over the western vaudeville circuits until a Chicago manager put her in a musical production. It was from this organization that Mr. J. J. Shubert "signed" her for the New York engagement.

When hot weather approaches Lew Fields declares that he will shelve "The Hen Pecks," put on another piece at the Broadway, and then wait for the arrival of cool days before reviving his present success. Last summer Mr. Fields played eight performances weekly in "The Summer Widowers" and personally supervised the rehearsing of three other plays. "There isn't enough money in the show business to get me to do it again," says the comedian-manager.

There are so many persons connected with the Winter Garden in New York that a system had to be devised whereby a record could be kept of the arrival and departure of each employee. Every member of the company, from chorus girl to cloakroom attendant, has been given a number, and they are required to register "in" and "out" by the clock, which is done in accordance with similar systems in vogue in large mercantile establishments. The principals are the only ones excepted.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM,

Who Appears in London at the Grand Next Monday Night in the Mirth-Provoking Comedy Called "The Faun."

MISS BILLIE BURKE.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:55 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:00 a.m., *3:30 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., 3:45 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:13 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:13 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

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

LONDON, HURON & BRUCE.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:20 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.
Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—3:05, †6:02, 9:40 a.m., 2:30, †4:15, *7:00 p.m.
Arrive—8:45, 11:45 a.m., 1:50, 4:38, †10:10 p.m.
*Mixed, to St. Thomas only. †To and from Detroit. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except those marked * †.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:28 a.m., 5:3[illegible] p.m., 7:05 p.m., *10:52 p.m.
Arrive from the west—4:30 a.m., 12:3[illegible] p.m., 5:25 p.m., 8:30 p.m.
Depart for the east—*4:38 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., 5:33 p.m.
Depart for the west—8:00 a.m., *11:3[illegible] a.m., 7:13 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
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CHARLES DICKENS' REAL LOVE STORY

Told by Sir Robertson Nicoll—The Original of Dora in David Copperfield—How the Courtship Ended—She Married Another—The Romance Finally Shattered.

SIR Robertson Nicoll, in the British Weekly of March 9, publishes a chapter of literary and biographical interest of the first order. It discloses some intimate details with regard to the original of "Dora," in "David Copperfield"—one of Charles Dickens' most loved women, and so doing it tells some heart secrets of Dickens.

"I have just read one of the most delightful and revealing books ever put in print. It is not published, and copies are very difficult to obtain. The title is 'Charles Dickens and Maria Beadnell ("Dora"): Private Correspondence between Charles Dickens and Mrs. Henry Winter (nee Maria Beadnell), the Original of Dora Spenlow in "David Copperfield" and Flora Finching in "Little Dorrit."' Edited by Professor George Pierce Baker, of Harvard University. It is based on a series of unpublished letters by Charles Dickens, which found their way into the hands of an American collector, Mr. Bixby. The letters cannot be published, for the present, at least, and the copyright must not be interfered with; but I am free to give a general outline of the contents.

Some Extraordinary Letters.

"There are important identifications with characters in the novels unknown even to Dickens' intimate friends. There are life experiences of his which he locked up in his own breast, and never thought to bring out any more. The letters verify many disputed points in 'David Copperfield,' and show that in important respects the 'love affairs of its hero were those of Dickens himself. They also proves conclusively that in 'Little Dorrit' Dickens narrated much of his own experience. Many good judges are of opinion that 'Little Dorrit' is the least interesting of the whole series, but now we shall read it in a new light, for in a sense it is a continuation of 'David Copperfield,' and it is enlivened with a new dramatic interest. We know now who Dora in 'David Copperfield' was, and we know what we never could have believed, that the same Dora in 'Little Dorrit' is assigned the garrulous part of Flora Finching. I proceed to give an outline of the story.

A Banker and His Daughters.

"In 1830 the manager at Smith, Payne and Smith's, the bankers, of No. 1, Lombard street, was John Beadnell. He lived close by, at No. 2, Lombard street, sharing house with his brother, George Beadnell, who had a position in the bank, and later became its manager. George Beadnell had three daughters, Margaret, Anne, and Maria. In 1830, when Dickens was first introduced to the Beadnells, he was just entering on his eighteenth year. Maria Beadnell was nineteen. Dickens was introduced by his friend, Henry Kolle, a quilt-printer, of No. 14 Addle street, Aldermanbury. Kolle was engaged to one of the daughters, and afterwards married her.

"At this time Dickens had given up his work in a law office, recognizing the painful slowness of his advance, and with tremendous labor and speed had conquered the mysteries of Gurney's system of shorthand. When he was introduced to the Beadnell family he was on the eve of becoming a member of the staff of the True Sun. In the Beadnell family he found the pleasant domesticities which he missed in his own home. Among the young men frequenting the house were two close friends of his, David Lloyd and Henry Kolle. Lloyd married Margaret Beadnell on April 20, 1831, and Kolle married the second sister on May 21, 1833. Young Dickens fell at once in love with Maria Beadnell, and Maria flirted with him very desperately.

Dickens as a Youth.

"Dickens at that time was keenly intelligent and most ambitious. He was reading assiduously in the British Museum. He took out his book the day after he reached eighteen, the prescribed age. He had an extensive and peculiar and hardly gained knowledge of London. He said himself, 'I looked at nothing in particular, but nothing escaped me.' It will be seen that with his natural genius he must have shone in the merry circle in the midst of which he found himself. At that time he had scarcely determined his life's course, and was seriously thinking about going on the stage. He was writing plays and acting them. In private theatricals he soon became famous.

"But he was hardly likely to be counted eligible by a prosperous bank manager, clever, handsome, and promising as he was. Maria Beadnell was a willful coquette, and though Dickens fell madly in love with her, she hesitated, sometimes responding, and at other times becoming chill. At the same time, the family regarded the love-making with amused tolerance, and so did Maria. The parents sent Maria to school in Paris between the autumn of 1831 and 1833. Dickens cherished his passion till it became infatuation, but the girl seemed to have thought little of him. She behaved as Estella behaved to Pip.

A Lover's Troubles.

"'She made use of me to tease other admirers, and she turned the very familliarity between herself and me to the account of putting a constant slight on my devotion to her. If I had been her secretary, steward, half-brother, poor relation—if I had been a younger brother of her appointed husband—I could not have seemed to myself further from my hopes when I was nearest to her. The privilege of calling her by her name, and hearing her call me by mine, became under the circumstances an aggravation of my trials; and while I think it likely that it almost maddened her other lovers, I knew too certainly that it almost maddened me. She had admirers without end. . There were picnics, fete-days, plays, operas, concerts, parties—all sorts of pleasures through which I pursued her—and they were all miseries to me. I never had one hour's happiness in her society, and yet my mind, all round the four and twenty hours, was harping on the happiness of having her with me unto death.'

"The devouring concentration with which Dickens pursued what he desired was fully exemplified at this time. He never wavered for an instant in his life.

The Courtship Ended.

"Maria Beadnell had a friend, Mary Anne Leigh, who seems to have been partly in love with Dickens. She did her best to embroil the lovers, and I fancy the task was easy. It is tolerably plain that Marie Beadnell thought she could do much better. She did not know any more than Dickens' father and mother knew what was in the lad. So by 1833 Dickens was turned bitterly away. He was full of desolation and wretchedness, but considered that he had been coldly and deliberately trifled with. He had received sunshine one day and contempt the next, while he had never acted capriciously or with reserve. Maria excused herself by some gossip about Mary Anne Leigh. Dickens declared that he had been totally and entirely misunderstood; that he had endured more from his sweetheart than any creature breathing ever bore from a woman before; that his love would be lasting. Like other proud lovers, he went on his knees at last, put aside all pride, and prayed intensely for a response. Maria returned some of his letters, but kept copies of them. This is peculiar; but, in the end, she gave a cold and reproachful reply, and in May, 1833, Dickens went his way, and the relations between the two were broken off for more than twenty years.

Dickens Marries.

"In 1835 Dickens became engaged to Miss Catherine Hogarth, whom he married on April 2, 1836. He suffered keenly, but he had the strength of purpose to cut himself free from the Beadnell group, and to throw himself into work. It was in December, 1833, that he began to print in the Old Monthly Magazine, the first of his 'Sketches by Boz,' which were published in volume form in 1836. It is easy to see that he took many hints from the Beadnell group for the figures in 'Sketches.' The Military Young Gent, Miss Julia Mills, and Mr. Tupple are among them. But the wound was not healed. He had recurrences of the mood described in Headstone's appeal to Lizzie: 'I have never been quit of you since I first saw you. Oh, that was a wretched day for me! That was a wretched, miserable day! . . . I have in my way won a station which is considered worth winning. . . . You draw me to you. If I were shut up in a strong prison, you would draw me out. I should break through the wall to come to you. If I were lying on a sick bed, you would draw me up to stagger to you and fall there.' Again, in another passage: 'Out of my thoughts! You are part of my existence, part of myself. You have been in every line I have ever read, since I first came here, the rough, common boy whose poor heart you wounded even then. You have been in every prospect I have ever seen since—on the river, on the sails of the ships, on the marshes, in the clouds, in the light, in the darkness, in the wind, in the woods, in the sea, in the streets. You have been the embodiment of every graceful fancy that my mind has ever become acquainted with. . . Oh, God bless you, God forgive you! . . . All done, all gone! So much was done and gone, that when I went out at the gate, the light of day seemed of a darker color than when I went in.'

"David Copperfield."

"Yes; Dickens recovered from the blow, but it did not leave him the same man, nor did he ever forget. He married, and was happy enough for a time. He began to feel a sense of 'one happiness I have missed in my life, and one friend and companion I have never made.' He began to write his autobiography, but when he ar-

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FIVE MURDERS; 22 YEARS OLD

Abnormal Russian Criminal—Began Life of Crime at 15.

RECENT sessions of the supreme court of the empire have furnished material to support the belief that Russia possesses more than her share of abnormal criminal types. One of the strangest of them has just passed before the jury in the person of Alexander Kouzoff, who is known to have committed five murders within five years, and yet is only 22 years of age.

The last crime charged against Kouzoff was the murder of his wife, who had visited him in prison, bringing him among some clothing a razor that he had asked for. As she put her arms around his neck to kiss him at parting he cut her throat with the razor and she died in a few minutes. The motive set up in his defence was jealousy, but the evidence at the trial told a very different story.

Kouzaff himself, a weakly, undeveloped looking lad, seemed as he sat dejectedly in the dock an irreconcilable figure when compared with his actual life story. At the age of 15, when he was employed in a factory as a cardboard cutter, he joined the Maximalists, or terrorist robbers, who under the guise of expropriating the cash boxes at postoffices, railway stations and vodka stores and the wage chests at the Government works, pretended to be helping the revolution.

In the first year of his membership Kouzoff committed a murder that had been assigned to him. He shot and robbed a treasury messenger, and was advanced into the fighting wing. But remorse tortured his conscience and he determined on suicide.

By this time he had a 16-year-old girl for his mate, and he persuaded her to share his fate. They wrote each other parting letters of devotion. Kouzoff killed the girl by two bullets shot in the breast; the third he fired into his mouth, but did not wound himself severely. Thereafter he was known by the comrades in his gang as "Sashka with the shot mug."

With the astonishing leniency that Russian courts show to the supposedly lovesick, the sentence on Kouzoff for murdering the girl—he was not then suspected of his earlier crime—was eight months' imprisonment. He escaped even before that time was served and again became maximalist. Soon he had committed his third murder.

About this time, when he was 17 he became a criminal ex-proprietor of great activity and importance. His group rifled postoffices, shops and "lombards," or municipal pawnshops and murdered a postal official, a policeman, a pawn broker's manager, and at last a district inspector. In 1908 he made friends with a factory girl, Sinaida Ivanova, and the pair went to live with the girl's mother, an old woman. Kouzoff registered himself at the house in the name of Singouchin.

The lodging became a meeting place for maximalists. One day the old woman found a revolver in Kouzoff's bed. She feared what he meant to do, and ordered him out of the house. He demanded that she should give him her daughter's things so that she might go with him. The old woman refused. He struck her a blow with the revolver, and she fell unconscious.

The two young people hurried away, but the girl's mother recovered her senses and raised an alarm. A policeman followed the fugitive couple and captured them as they mounted a tram car. Then the police identified Kouzoff as a much-wanted ex-proprietor. In prison he learned that he had been betrayed by one of his comrades, who was arrested earlier. He swore revenge.

What he told the police led to the trial of a band that attacked and robbed the Teshoretzk train near the Finland frontier. He himself was sentenced to death; but in return for further state evidence and for denouncing others that he knew his sentence was commuted to two years and nine months' imprisonment.

As soon as he began to serve his sentence he put himself at the disposal of the secret police, and became a juvenile Azeff. In jail he married the girl Icanova who continued to bring him there all the money that she earned in the factory. But she learned when about the prison that he was betraying his comrades and her visits began to become rarer.

He sent her letter after letter and asked for money, linen and clothes. She brought him as much as her money would buy. The meetings of the couple took place in the prison governor's room, a concession in return for Kouzoff's treachery to his old associates. Doubtless their talks were averheard from without by police, but ostensibly they were private as Kouzoff was seeking to get further information from his girl wife of what was going on outside in anarchist quarters.

She probably was aware of how she was being used, and her visits became more and more rare. Then he heard, perhaps from other police spies, that she was unfaithful to him. He asked her to bring a razor in the next bundle that she brought him. Unsuspecting, she brought it. As the two embraced, and she laid her head on his shoulder to be kissed, he bended closely over her and swiftly drew the razor deep across her throat. Screaming she staggered into the next room and fell dead.

When the guards arrived he gave up the razor and said: "I have done what I wanted. Her betrayal made me do it."

The court sentenced Kouzoff to convict labor for life.

Countess Russell Says That The Harem Skirt Will Stay

Attacks O.: It Are Silly and Stupid — When Properly Made It is an Ideal Garment, She Contends—Will Lead to Improved Health.

[Countess Russell in the London Daily Chronicle.]

THE ATTACKS made on the harem skirt show only too plainly what women have to contend with when an effort is made to break away from a convention which has proved a source of misery for ages. For such have proved the long voluminous draperies, which hamper their movements, and are a deterrent to muscular development, as well as being a source of disseminating disease; for the danger of trailing skirts has been pointed out again and again. When one thinks of the discomfort arising from the weight of three or four garments, all fastened at the waist and dragging the unfortunate victim down with yards of unnecessary materials; put in folds and plaits which are neither useful nor beautiful, is it not a sign of sanity on the part of women to seek to adopt a garment which will take the place of at least two of these old coverings, and give to its wearers at last an opportunity of moving freely and gracefully.

But the divided skirt is an innovation that undoubtedly frightens our mentolk. In spite of the fact that they must have suffered greatly in the past trying to keep pace with the short mincing steps which their draperies have forced upon women, they do not take kindly to the idea of their womenfolk sharing with them a privilege they have long enjoyed. The last time I was at the theatre a harem skirt was presented on the stage, and was greeted by howls of derision, and shrieks of laughter by the masculine element around me, which showed how subject men are to surface thought.

Vagaries of Paris Fashions.

They do not realize to what extent the dress of women has proved a factor in cramping their development, both physically and mentally, or they would gladly welcome any change which would free them from the burden of doctors' bills, and the annoyance caused by sick headaches, occurrences which have not at any time added to the happiness of home life. Any improvement in this direction is surely to be welcomed; and it is because I consider the harem skirt, when properly made, an ideal garment for my sex, that I wish to see it given a fair chance.

The latest attack on the harem skirt is so silly and sturid that I felt it should be answered at once. At the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce a few nights ago a resolution was passed which was to be forwarded to the Associated Chambers in London containing the following extraordinary statements: "That the fancy and other textiles trades of this country are gravely injured by the extravagant and grotesque vagaries of Paris fashions, and it would conduce to greater stability and diminished losses in these trades if legitimate leaders of English society were to set the fashions for English ladies' dresses instead of adopting those set by irresponsible persons in Paris."

Trades Don't Kick.

I would like to ask in what way are the fancy and other textile trades of this country injured by the harem skirt? I confess to the crime of possessing one and so far I may claim to be an authority on the subject. It is made of British cloth, it is trimmed with British buttons, and has been made by a British firm of dressmakers. I defy the man on the street to detect that it is a divided skirt, as the legs are wide and loose, and two panels which are buttoned halfway down hide the division. I can walk comfortably without being weighed down with quite unnecessary material, and there is no dragging of cloth to hamper my movements.

Of course, anyone, even the most simple can see one lose to the trade. Less material is used for this really graceful and healthy garment; but, I should judge not much less than that used for the skirt, which was worn three years ago, and a great deal more than the amount used for the bubble skirt of last year, which I acknowledge was both ugly and hampering to free movement. But it had the advantage of being inches off the ground.

A Sensible Change.

Now I should like to know why women should be obliged to go on wearing yards of unnecessary cloth in order to help the "trade" when they would prefer to be garbed in a graceful hygienic garment which is a pleasure to themselves and the onlooker. The women who go to extremes and wear a gathered up bag around the ankles, like the picture we have of Marlaena Fenwick's extremities will be mobbed, and the nudeness of the garment calls for punishment. But its very hideousness will destroy this idea, and the panel-hiding dividing skirt will be the one most universally adopted and worn.

None of the designs for evening wear, that I have seen, are either beautiful or necessary. One does not want to stride about a house, and the huge clumsy ruffles of satin, which the designs show gathered round the ankle, only serve to make large feet look bigger, and disfigure small ones. I am sure it would be quite easy to have a drapery flowing and graceful to cover the divided skirt, possessing the necessary number of yards to satisfy the demands of the "trade," and so relieve their minds from the burden of the dread of disaster from which they are now suffering. But man-like they rush into extremes through fright, and perhaps this common-sense statement may help to assure them that this new change in women's dress is not "extravagant," but of a sensible nature, and what the "trade" loses in yards will be made up to the nation in the improved health of its woman-kind, which will mean a happier state of things all round.

Of one thing I am assured—that the harem skirt has come to stay, and that it will prove one of the factors in the emancipation of women, which is the secret of its interest for me.

English Free Church Pastors In American Pulpits

[From The Nation, London, England.]

TO ENGLISHMEN long resident in the United States, and particularly to those who are back in England with sufficient frequency to keep in touch with present day social and political movements in England, it did not come as a surprise that Dr. Aked should be disappointed with his conditions of work in New York, or that he should admit his homesickness for the religious, social, and political movements of England. It is a doubtful venture for any English clergyman, and especially for a pastor of any of the English free churches, to accept a call to a church in a large city in this country. It is a doubly doubtful venture in the case of a man in middle life who has been active in social and political movements in England; for the traditions and environment of the free churches in the United States are quite unlike those of the free churches in England; and adjustment to these new and less favorable conditions is a difficult task for a pastor who has rendered any signal service to his denomination, and to the community in England in which his church is placed. I am ready to be reminded that pastors of free churches in England have come to this country and succeeded. The names of such men are honorably associated with Congregational and Unitarian churches in New York, in Brooklyn, in Chicago, and in suburbs of Boston, such as Brookline. But these men came in the 'seventies and 'eighties of the nineteenth century, and from many aspects a new United States has come into being since that time. The great social and industria changes of the last thirty or forty years have not eased the conditions of ministerial work for American pastors of city churches, and these changes are certainly not favorable to success and usefulness for English pastors who respond to calls from the free churches in the larger cities of this country.

At bottom the difficulties that must confront an English pastor in a city church in the United States lie largely in the difference between the history and the traditions of the free churches in the two countries. In England the history of the older free churches—the Congregational, Baptist and Unitarian—is in the main the story of the struggle first for tolerance and next for religious and civil freedom. With an established and socially dominant Episcopal Church for centuries alongside of them and overshadowing them, the struggle for tolerance and religious freedom was forced upon them. Free churchmen in England were compelled to go into politics. It was only by political action that toleration and religious freedom could be secured; and almost of necessity all through the eighteenth century free churchmen were of the Whig or Liberal party, for relief from galling conditions could be secured only through the political party that was the least tied to the Established Church.

In colonial days some of the American churches had to struggle for religious freedom; but the history of the free churches in England has no parallel in the history of the free churches in the United States. At least one of the free churches—the Congregational—at some stages of its history in the New England States was nearly as dominant politically and quite as intolerant as the Established Church of England at that time. Over a large area of New England the Congregational Church is still as socially dominant as the Established Church in England. But the political dominance of any church in this country is of the past for a century or more; and no man or woman now living can recall the day when any church in the United States was in politics to fight the battle of religious freedom, or to rid itself of disabilities growing out of the existence of an Established Church.

Unlike the free churches in England, the free churches in the United States have no continuing traditions of political service or of influence in political life, making for better social and economic conditions for people at large. In England, to go no further

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Moving Pictures of Coronation

Films Will Be Rushed From London to Paris for Exhibition the Same Night.

ELABORATE arrangements are already being made by cinematograph firms for securing records of the events of Coronation Day. Their task is made the greater by the demand of proprietors of picture palaces that the films shall be supplied for exhibition the same night. In all probability, indeed, the events of the day in London will be reproduced in moving pictures in the theatres of Paris late in the evening.

One or two of the more ambitious firms are hopeful of obtaining sanction to be present at the actual crowning ceremony, but even if this were granted the bad artificial lighting in the abbey would render the taking of moving pictures impossible. It could only be done by the aid of powerful electric lights placed round the walls.

The film which will be rushed over to Paris will show the progress of the King and Queen from Buckingham Palace to the entrance of the abbey. Their majesties will leave Buckingham Palace about noon. A number of operators will be stationed along the route. After taking their pictures, they will catch the 2:20 train from Charing Cross, develop the films en route, and arrive in Paris soon after 9 o'clock, in time for a special exhibition.

Films will be dispatched by the foreign mail after the ceremony to all parts of the globe. Efforts are to be made to exhibit them the same evening at Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds, Bristol, and Birmingham. Roughly speaking, each film will measure between 500 and 800 feet, the purchase price varying from £8 to £12, but longer films will be necessary on the day of the royal progress through London.

Extra operators are to be brought over from Paris and Berlin, and at the end of the season the leading firms will have ready a special film chronicling all the important events of this coronation year, including the naval and military reviews at Spithead and Aldershot and the investiture of the Prince of Wales at Carnarvon.

As soon as the coronation season is over, the firms will concentrate their energies on the Delhi Durbar, and a small army of operators are to be sent out.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S EPOCH-MAKING SPEECH

In Which He Welcomes President Taft's Proposal of An Arbitration Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States—The Weight of Armaments Crushing the Nations—Relief May Come Only by Civil Wars—Law Better Than Force.

FOLLOWING is the text of Sir Edward Grey's recent utterance on armaments and arbitration, which has resounded throughout the world:

It is a paradox, the House may say, the relations between the great powers of Europe being what they are that armaments should be increasing as rapidly as they are. But there is a still greater paradox—that this growing enormous burden of naval and military expenditure is coincident not merely with friendly relations between the powers, but with the growth of civilization as a whole. It is in the nations of Europe most civilized that the expenditure is greatest. This expenditure is not directed against nations less civilized than themselves, but—I will not say directed against—but entered upon in rivalry with each other. Unless this does come to be felt as a paradox—unless the incongruity and mischief is brought home not only to men's heads generally, but their feelings so that they resent the inconsistency and realize the danger, civilization in the long run must be broken down. (Cheers.) You have to look not merely at the strength, but at the burden of a great army and navy. You are having this great burden of force piled up in times of peace. If it goes on increasing as in the last generation the burden will become intolerable. (Cheers.)

How Relief May Come.

There are those who say the nations will have to seek relief in war. It is much more likely that the burden will be dissipated by internal revolution (cheers), not by nations fighting against each other, but by the revolt of the mass of men against taxation. (Cheers.) It does not follow from that that one nation can put a stop to rivalry by dropping out of the race. If one nation by itself were to step out of competition I do not believe we should have served the world purpose of which we have been speaking. It might, on the contrary, be that for one nation to drop first out of the competition might momentarily give a spurt to expenditure in some other. ("No" and cheers.) Mr Hardie spoke not more strongly than I have about the growing feeling against this burden of expenditure. But that growing feeling must find its expression and make itself felt not in one country alone but in countries simultaneously.

President Taft's Great Step.

Twice within the last twelve months the President of the United States has sketched out a step in advance in arbitration (Ministerial cheers), more momentous than anything that any practical statesman in his position has ventured to say before, and pregnant with far-reaching consequences. (Hear, hear.) I should like to quote the two statements of the President of the United States. Here is one:

"Personally I do not see any more reason why matters of national honor should not be referred to a court of arbitration than matters of property or national proprietorship. I know that is going farther than most men are willing to go, but I do not see why questions of honor may not be submitted to a tribunal composed of men of honor who understand questions of national honor to abide by their decision as well as any other question of difference arising between nations." (Cheers.)

Mr. Rennant—Does he propose to treat Mexico that way?

Sir E. Grey—The other statement is this:

"If we can negotiate and put through a positive agreement with some other nation to abide by the adjudication of an international arbitral court in every issue which cannot be settled by negotiations, no matter what it involves, whether honor, territory, or money, we shall have made a long step forward by demonstrating that it is possible for two nations at least to establish between them the same system of due process of law as exists between individuals under a Government." (Cheers.)

Those are bold and courageous words. (Cheers.)

An American Proposal Invited.

We have no proposal before us, and unless public opinion will rise to the level of discussing a proposal of that kind, not with reference to charges of inconsistency, not with reference to whether one nation or another is going to gain particularly by some agreement unless it can rise to the height of discussing it as a great movement in the opinion of the world it cannot be carried out. But supposing it took place, supposing two of the greatest nations of the world were to make it clear to the whole world by an agreement of such a character as that that under no circumstances were they going to war again (cheers), I venture to say that the effect upon the world at large of the example would be one which would be bound to have beneficent consequences. (Cheers.) It is true that two nations who did that might still be exposed to attack from a third nation which had not entered into the agreement. I think it would probably lead to their following it up by an agreement that they would join with each other in any case in which one of them had a quarrel with a third power and on which arbitration was refused. (Hear, hear.) More and more the tendency is growing in the world to recognize that war between two great countries must be a serious thing—not only for them but for the neutral powers, and more and more the tendency would be for nations who had come to the conclusion that as between themselves they were not going to fight to find it to their interests to join together to keep the peace of the world. (Cheers.) I have spoken of that because I do not think a statement of that kind put forward by a man in the position of the President of the United States ought to go without response. (Cheers.) In entering into an agreement of that kind remember there would be great risks. (Some Opposition cheers.) If you agree to refer everything to arbitration, as the President of the United States has said, you must be prepared to take certain risks. You must be prepared to take certain risks. You must be prepared for some sacrifice of national pride. An agreement of that kind, so sweeping as that, were it proposed to us, we should be delighted to have such a proposal (cheers), but I should feel it was something so momentous, so far-reaching in its possible consequences (Opposition cheers) that it would require not only the signature of both Governments but the deliberate and decided sanction of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) That I believe would be obtained. (Cheers.)

Rise of Public Opinion.

I know that to bring about changes of this kind public opinion has to rise to a high plane of idealism (some Opposition cheers), higher than it can rise to in ordinary times, higher than some members opposite, I imagine, think it ever can rise to. Well, in ordinary times I dare say that may be true. But the times are not ordinary with this expenditure, and they will become still less ordinary as the expenditure increases. The minds of men are working upon this question, and if you will look back into history you will find that there do come times at favorable moments when public opinion has risen to heights which a generation previously would have been thought impossible. It was so when public opinion abolished slavery, with all its vested interests, and especially difficult, in the United States itself. I can imagine there may have been—there must have been—occasions before the United States put an end to slavery when any person might have demonstrated that the public opinion of the United States could never rise to that height. But it did. (Cheers.) It did it without counting the cost in treasure, in blood, and in risk to their national existence. So I think it is not impossible, though I admit in the case of such an enormous change the progress may be slow—it is not impossible that public opinion in the world at large may insist, if it is fortunate enough to find leaders who have the courage (cheers), the sort of courage which has been shown in the utterances I have quoted to the House—may insist upon finding relief in this direction. Some armies and navies would remain, no doubt, but they would remain then not in rivalry with each other, but as the police of the world. Some honorable members may say we should not live to see the day. I dare say we shall not. Some derisive Opposition cheers.) I think we shall live to see some progress made. The attitude of the noble lord (Lord Winterton) is one of repudiation of the statement I have quoted to the House. (Opposition cries of "Mexico.") Mine is one of encouragement. (Cheers.) And even if our hopes may not be realized in our times, there is no reason why we should not press forward (cheers) in the direction in which we see a possible means of relief. What is impossible in one generation may become possible in an other. It is rendered more possible in another for the fact that one generation presses in that direction even if it fails to attain the goal.

Law Is Better Than Force.

The great nations of the world are in bondage at the present moment to their armies and navies—increasing bondage. It does not seem to me impossible that in some future year they may discover, as individuals have discovered, that law is a better remedy than force, and that all the time they have been in bondage to this tremendous expenditure the prison door has been locked on the inside. If you think that visionary and not in the region of practical politics, my reply is that at any rate we ought not to leave what the President of the United States has said without response. (Cheers.) I admit it is a response not to proposals, because we have no proposals before us, but to the idea. It is at any rate the best which we can do. (Cheers.)

Dr. Cook Says London Is Best Place to Hide

Tells the Story of His Wanderings in the Thirteen Months of His Disappearance.

DR. COOK, in his article in Hampton's Magazine for April, tells of his wanderings over the world in the thirteen months during which his whereabouts were unknown. Some six months after leaving New York, the doctor and his wife were in Buenos Ayres. He writes:

"Mrs. Cook and I had agreed on a trip up the Parana River. At Montevideo we received a number of letters and newspaper clippings which had been forwarded by relatives. These caused us to change our plans. One letter was from Mrs. Cook's sister. It was about our children. They had been placed in a private school where, so the letter ran, reporters were annoying outrageously not only them but also the school authorities.

"In all the world there is nothing I love so much as my children; the thought of them is the tenderest spot in my heart. Perhaps a parent who has seen a loved little one abused may realize the unutterable woe that gripped my heart when I read that letter. Nothing that had happened to me, no slur or implied enormity, had affected me so much as this.

"Mrs. Cook prepared at once to return to New York, where she would get the children quietly and take them to Europe. At Montevideo, where she sailed, I received among my mail copies of the New York papers containing accounts of my "flight," the Dunkle and Loose expose, and the Copenhagen verdict. Until I opened these pages my wildest imaginings had pictured nothing so utterly shameful as this. I stared at the awful black headlines in a trance of unbelief and horror. A man reading his death warrant, and feeling life slipping from him, might experience something of what I did then.

"I boarded a steamer bound for the Mediterranean. My intention was to go to Italy—where I never arrived. We were approaching the Canary Islands. I got my luggage together, and landed there.

"In a few hours another steamer arrived. This I boarded. No one recognized me on the voyage. I was left alone with my homesickness and the unhappy company of my thoughts. Some time early in April I landed at Plymouth and thence went to London. It occurred to me as I walked the streets the first night of my arrival that seclusion in the English metropolis was more secure than in a desert. Who could search me out here?

"It is a singular thing how utterly alone a man can be among a cheerful, boisterous crowd of human beings.

"With the exception of a beard which I had grown, I never wore any disguise.

"For a while I lived at the Cecil, where many Americans usually stop. One evening while in the lobby I engaged in conversation with a pleasant fellow who told me he was a newspaperman on one of the London dailies. We exchanged names and in the days that followed became very friendly. I often wondered how I might amaze him if I told him who I was. On the lookout for news, here was one 'story' that escaped him.

"My life was aimless and futile. Since leaving New York I had not laid pen to paper. I read little. Day by day I sat thinking—thinking until it seemed my brain must exhaust itself repeating the rigmarole of unhappy, unsatisfactory thoughts. The verdict of the world regarding me became, each day, more unendurable, and, although my case seemed hopeless, the old questions recurred insistently. 'What can I do? Can I explain? Will people believe me?'

"During the entire summer this wrought upon my mind, and while it made my life more unendurable, it gave birth to a new courage. I wanted the people of my country to believe in my honesty; I wanted to be able to go home, to take my children home. I think it is chiefly because of them that I have resolved to state my case, whatever the result may be, and to face my countrymen. With my two little girls, Mrs. Cook arrived in London early in June, 1910.

"During the summer of 1910, with our children, we travelled through Holland, Germany and Switzerland. We stopped at Oberammergau and witnessed the Passion Play. There I recognized many Americans. I spoke to none. None knew me. We next went to Belgium. There we decided on our plans. My mind in the meantime had evolved the desperate intention of frankly telling my story to the world. The editors of Hampton's Magazine had established communication with me and with their assistance I began to prepare these memoirs. With our two children my wife took refuge in Southern France. She awaits me there."

BRITISH EMPIRE "HAPPENED" IN SPITE OF ITS RULERS

It Was Never Planned, Says H. G. Wells—It Must Live By the Forces That Begot It—Wherein the True Cement of Empire Is to Be Found.

MR. H. G. WELLS has a most illuminating and provocative paper in the first number of Everybody's Weekly on Cement of Empire.

"You see," he writes, "the British Empire has no common economic interests and no natural common enemy. It is not adapted to any form of Zollverein or any form of united aggression. Visibly on the map of the world it has a likeness to open hands, while the German Empire—except for a few liberalized and initiative colonies—is clenched into a central European unity.

A Legacy of Adventure.

"Physically, our empire is incurably scattered, various, and divided; and it is to quite other links and forces, it seems to me, than fiscal or military unification, that we who desire its continuance must look to hold it together. There never was anything like it before. Essentially it is an adventure of the British spirit, sanguine, discursive, and beyond comparison insubordinate, adaptable and originating. It has been made by odd and irregular means, by trading companies, pioneers, explorers, unauthorized seamen, adventurers like Clive, eccentrics like Gordon, invalids like Rhodes. It has been made, in spite of authority and officialdom, as no other empire was ever made.

"The nominal rulers of Britain never planned it; it happened almost in spite of them. Their chief contribution to its history has been the loss of the United States. It is a living thing that has arisen, not a dead thing put together. Beneath the thin legal and administrative ties that hold it together lies the far more vital bond of a traditional free spontaneous activity. It has a common medium of expression in the English tongue, a unity of liberal and tolerant purpose amidst its enormous variety of localized life and color. And it is in the development and strengthening, the enrichment, the rendering more conscious and more purposeful, of that broad creative spirit of the British that the true cement and continuance of our empire is to be found.

The Cement of Civilization.

"The empire must live by the forces that begot it. It cannot hope to give any such exclusive prosperity as a Zollverein might afford; it can hold out no hopes of collective conquests and triumphs—its almost military role must be the guaranteeing of a common ingressive security; but it can, and if it is to survive, it must, give all its constituent parts such a civilization as none of them could achieve alone, a civilization, a wealth and fullness of life increasing, and developing with the years. Through that, and that alone, can it be made worth having and worth serving.

"And in the first place the whole Empire must use the English language. I do not mean that any language must be stamped out, that a thousand tongues now not flourish by board and cradle and in folk song and village gossip. Erse, the Taal, a hundred Indian and other eastern tongues, Canadian French—but I mean that also English must be available, that everywhere there must be English teaching. And everyone who wants to read science or history or philosophy, to come out of the village life into wider thoughts and broader horizons, to gain appreciation in art, must find ready to hand, easily attainable in English, all there is to know and all that has been said thereon.

"It is worth a hundred Dreadnoughts and a million soldiers to the empire, that wherever the imperial posts reach, wherever there is a curious or receptive mind, there in English and by the imperial medium the full thought of the race should come. To the lonely youth upon the New Zealand sheep farm, to the young Hindu, thoughtful in some temple of Benares to the trapper under a Labrador tilt, to the half-breed assistant at a Burmese oil well, to the self-educating Scottish miner or the Egyptian clerk, the empire and the English language should exist, visibly and certainly, as the media by which his spirit escapes from his immediate surroundings, and all the exigencies of every-day, into a limitless fellowship of thought and beauty.

An Empire of Living Thought.

"Now, I am not writing this in any vague, rhetorical way. I mean specifically that our empire has to become the medium of knowledge and thought to every intelligent person in it, or that it is bound to go to pieces. It has no economic, no military, no racial, no religious unity. Its only conceivable unity is a unity of language and purpose and outlook. If it is not held together by thought and spirit, it cannot be held together. No other cement exists that can hold it together indefinitely.

"Not only English literature, but all other literatures well translated into English, and all science and all philosophy, have to be brought within the reach of all capable of availing themselves of such reading. And this must be done, not by private enterprise or for gain, but as an imperial function. Wherever the empire extends there its presence must signify all that breadth of thought and outlook no localized life can supply.

"Only so is it possible to establish and maintain the wide understandings, the common sympathy necessary to our continued association. The empire, inevitably or immediately, must become the universal educator, newsagent, book-distributor, civilizer-general, and vehicle of imaginative inspiration for its peoples, or else it must submit to the gravitation of its various parts to new and more invigorating associations.

Good Things of the Human Mind.

"No empire, it may be urged, has ever attempted anything of this sort, but no empire like the British has ever existed. Its condition and needs are unprecedented, its consolidation is a new problem, to be solved, if it is solved at all, by unprecedented means. And in the language as a vehicle of thought and civilization alone is that means to be found.

"Now, it is idle to pretend that at the present time the British Empire is giving its constituent peoples any such high and rewarding civilization as I am here suggesting. It gives them a certain immunity from warfare, a penny post, an occasional spectacular coronation, a few knighthoods and peerages, and the services of an honest and somnolent, narrow-minded and unattractive officialdom. No adequate effort is being made to render the English language universal throughout its limits, none at all to use it as a medium of thought and enlightenment. Half the good things of the human mind are outside English altogether, and there is not sufficient intelligence among us to desire to bring them in. If one would read honest and able criticism, one must learn French; if one would be abreast of scientific knowledge and philosophical thought, or see many good plays or understand the contemporary European mind, German.

The Unsought Heritage.

"And yet it would cost amazingly little to get every good foreign thing done into English as it appeared.

"But English people do not understand these things. Their empire is an accident. It was made for them by their exceptional and outcast men, and in the end it will be lost, I fear, by the intellectual inertness of their commonplace and dull-minded leaders. Empire has happened to them and civilization has happened to them as fresh lettuces come to tame rabbits. They do not understand how they got, and now they will not understand how to keep. Art, thought, literature, all indeed that raises men above locality and habit, all that can justify and consolidate the empire, is nothing to them. They are provincials mocked by a world-wide opportunity, the stupid legatees of a great generation of soldiers. They go out of town for the 'shooting,' and come back for the fisheries of Parliament, and to see what Mr. Redford has left of our playwrights, and Sir Jesse Boot of our writers, and to dine in restaurants.

"And the sands of our imperial opportunity twirl through the neck of the hour-glass."

DIAMOND CRAZE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Forty-Four Years Ago When the Fields Were First Discovered.

THE first South African diamond was discovered in West Griqualand 44 years ago March 23, 1867. The excitement that immediately followed put the California craze of 1849 completely into the shade, and from all the lands of the earth men began the mad rush to the Griqualand settlement. The rush for the Dark Continent was already in full swing when a lucky dog of a prospector picked up the "Star of South Africa," a stone that was valued at something like a quarter of a million, and the rush became a wild stampede. The negroes thought that "every white man in the world was coming to Africa," and that they were all "crazy."

With their blood fairly up, the gem hunters spread out over the black man's land, and it was not long before the rich mines of the Transvaal were discovered. Eureka! "We have found it!" found the glittering wealth which puts to the blush the richest finds of the ages.

"Kimberley!" Well, to Kimberley came a white man who was not "crazy"—a man with a mighty brain, and with purposes that were almost cosmic in their sweep—a man who cared nothing for diamonds and the wealthy they represented except as he might use them for the furtherance of his far-reaching aims. That man was Cecil Rhodes, the son of the poor English rector.

As Napoleon strode into the midst of the mad melee of the French revolution, commanded order and transformed the chaos into empire, Rhodes put his hand upon the mighty mob of South African diamond hunters, quieted it, assumed control, and turned millions upon millions into his strong box. He became the "Diamond King," the richest man in South Africa, one of the richest men in the world.

He was happy not because he was rich, for he despised riches as such. But he knew that his millions, made out of diamonds, would enable him to carry out his great plans in the direction of empire, education and the general advancement of Anglo-Saxon civilization.

The mighty man died in the prime of his life, but not until he had been enabled so to arrange things that the consummation of his purposes was practically assured. It seems a pity that he could not have lived a few years longer to see what we see—the globe-encircling influence of the "Rhodes Scholarships," the "Cape to Cairo" Railway and the magnificent British empireshin that goes along with it from Cape Town to the Mediterranean.

ENGLISH FREE CHURCH

(Continued From Page Thirteen.)

back than the nineteenth century, the free churches early stamped their influence on municipal life, after the reform of the old corporations in 1835, and helped to the great and almost uniform success of municipal government. The free churches also had their influence on the large measure of success that attended the work of the school boards that were in working from 1870 to 1903. The influence of the free churches is also obvious in English Liberal journalism as it developed and prospered from 1832 to 1886. Neither the free churches nor the Episcopal Church can point to any similar successes in the United States. It is not possible to trace the influence of this or that church in municipal government in the United States or in the work of either the State Legislatures, or of Congress at Washington. Nor is it plain that the churches consistently strive to exert any such influence on political life as they have so long done in England.

Why there is no such striving on the part of the churches in the United States to influence political life — to make the ethical standards taught in the churches applicable to politics and business—seems to be due to the fact that American life is largely divided into water-tight compartments. Politics and business, which are so closely interwoven in this country, where most public utilities are in private hands, and where Congress by its legislation bestows on a man the statutory right to exact a dollar for an article that he could sell at a profit for sixty cents, are in one of these water-tight compartments. Family and social life occupy another; and a third compartment, perhaps even more completely water-tight than either of the others, is assigned to the churches. It is this confinement of the church to its own watertight compartment that is apt to be disturbing to an English free church pastor of long and acknowledged public usefulness in his own country who has responded to a call to a large and fashionable city church in the United States.

Within his water-tight compartment conditions for the immigrant pastor are likely to be as pleasant as he or the friends he has left in England could possibly desire. Salaries at these churches are often twice as large as those of the most prosperous and successful of the free churches in London, Manchester, Leeds, or Bristol. Moreover, preaching and pastoral work is not nearly so heavy nor so continuous as that of a pastor of a large free church in an English city. One sermon on Sunday usually suffices at the fashionable free churches in American cities. The mid-week meeting is a small affair at the churches at which it survives. There are few working-class people associated with these churches; little pastoral work as it is understood in England is required; and in the summer these fashionable churches are closed for eight or nine weeks, making possible for the pastor a summer vacation nearly as long as that of the women of his congregation. Internally the fittings and conveniences of these churches are surprisingly luxurious to new-comers from England, familiar with the old parish churches and the houses of worship of the free churchmen. The pastor's study is in keeping with the furnishings and adornment of the interior of the church. As much money is expended on the salaries of organist and quartette as would pay the running expenses of a fairly prosperous free church in an English town; and in a word, money is usually the last thing that is lacking in these fashionable churches in the larger American cities.

If the pastor is content to be merely a preacher, and he is willing to adapt his preaching to his congregation, he may find all the room and all the ease he can possibly desire in his water-tight compartment. But should he have a message that he feels impelled to send far beyond his own congregation, and especially should he desire to identify himself actively with social and political movements—then the pastor from England is likely to find his compartment irksome in the extreme, and to long for the freer atmosphere of his ministerial work in England. Then, in all probability, he will feel disposed to say to himself, as Mr. Arnold had the courage to say aloud to an interviewer: "I must candidly confess that my heart is in English movements. English movements and English religious papers appeal more to me than do American movements and American religious papers. English movements I understand, American movements I do not understand. In England I felt strong enough to dogmatize about this or that. I might be wrong; probably I often was; but at the same time I had convictions, and even if I was wrong I could give reasons for the faith that was in me, and go ahead bravely and hopefully. Here I should hesitate to say. I know what America should do in these or those circumstances, as I could and used to say what England ought to do."

An English pastor who comes to America at this time finds himself confronted at once with one condition in the political and social life of the country that is vastly different from the conditions that he has left at home. England in these days is gradually but surely working its way out from under the old feudalism. Democracy is asserting itself as successfully in national life as it long ago asserted and established itself in municipal life. The power of the governing classes is visibly receding. The social conscience has been awakened; and inroads are being made on the privileges of the few which have constituted the burdens of many. Nowhere in the Anglo-Saxon world is democracy achieving more in these days than in England; and nowhere is the outlook for democracy more hopeful. In this country also there has been an awakening of the social conscience. Privilege such as the new feudalism has drawn to itself since the civil war of 1861-65 is now being assailed; but as yet the movement is in a direction contrary to that in England. There the old feudalism is visibly being pushed into the background and being shorn of its power. Here the new feudalism in this country is enormously stronger than the old feudalism in England, and has even more allies intent on keeping it in possession of its privileges than the feudalism which for so many centuries has been interwoven in English social, economic and political life.

The new feudalism in the short space of two generations, and especially in the last fifteen or twenty years, has become as strongly interwoven in the social, economic and political life of this country as the old feudalism was interwoven in English life until the last extension of the parliamentary franchise in 1884. And it is here that an English free church pastor in an American city church may find himself in difficulties. In England there is little doubt where the free churches stand in the struggle between democracy and the old feudalism. They stand where the free churches have stood for at least two centuries—on the side of democracy and opposed to privileges which are burdensome to the common people, whether these privileges are those of an Established Church or of a feudal aristocracy. The privileges of the new feudalism—the tariff and the many and varied exactions of the public utilities, corporations and the trusts—are fully as burdensome as the privileges of the old feudalism in England. But in the struggle that is pending between democracy and the new feudalism, it is not possible, as it is in England, to see where the free churches in the American cities stand. There is a kinship in creed and some kinship in church organization between the free churches in England and the free churches in the United States. It is not easy to discover much kinship in social and political ideals. The new feudalism is as strong in the free churches of this country, especially in the fashionable churches in the larger cities, as the old feudalism is in the Established Church in England; and in some of these churches an English pastor who brings with him the social and political ideals of his church would be as much out of place as he would be were he to accept a chaplaincy in the household of a duke, and feel it incumbent on him to include each Sunday a prayer for "the distinguished nobleman to whom I owe my scarf."

EDWARD PORRITT.

Hartford, Connecticut, U. S. A.

GOOD MOTION PICTURES.

ENOUGH examples have been given of moving pictures that are very bad and very good to show how simply the problem could be solved by organized supervision. Any reliable or public-spirited organization can obtain from the national board of censors of New York City lists of pictures that have been approved, so that improper ones may rigidly be boycotted. Such an arrangement in every section of the country would clear the situation immensely. On the circulating library plan, catalogues could be examined, and the desirable films marked. Thus it would really become apparent both to manufacturer and exhibitor what the better element of the public admired and what it condemned.

The exclusion of improper books from public libraries and circulating libraries is pretty closely attended to. Yet no group of libraries in the world has ever possessed the influence over all minds in the formative and impressionable stage, that the motion picture exerts today. It is probably the greatest single force in shaping American character.—Review of Reviews.

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The above is only one of the thousands of grateful letters which are constantly being received by the Pinkham Medicine Company of Lynn, Mass., which prove beyond a doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, actually does cure these obstinate diseases of women after all other means have failed, and that every such suffering woman owes it to herself to at least give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial before submitting to an operation, or giving up hope of recovery.

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These ladies, as a rule, are women and girls of refined and sensitive temperaments. Knowing that their sufferings are due to a disordered condition of the female functions, their native modesty deters them from seeking relief in the earlier stages; and when they do consult a physician, they usually get some drug mixture to take internally, which is not more effective for troubles of this kind than it would be for a toothache, a bruise, or any other strictly local ailment.

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This is the secret of the success which always follows the use of ORANGE LILY in derangements of this kind. It is a strictly local treatment. It is absorbed directly into the parts that are inflamed and congested and its beneficent, soothing influence is noticeable from the start. The irritation of the delicate membrane is relieved, the congestion is overcome by the discharge of the watery matter which served to oppress the nerves and cause mental depression; the nerves are toned and invigorated; and the sunshine and joy of life again becomes part of her being. Read the following letters:

Archer, Ont., Feb. 1, '09.

Dear Mrs. Currah:—I received your kind letter some time ago, but was feeling so well, and not needing medicine, that I neglected replying sooner. I must say I have more confidence in ORANGE LILY than in any other thing I have ever used. Before I knew or found out anything about this medicine, I doctored away hundreds of dollars, and when I thought I was dying with inflammation of the womb, a box of ORANGE LILY was sent me through the mail from a friend. The first suppository I used I was greatly relieved, and in a few months completely cured. That was nine years ago this winter, so you can imagine with what esteem I hold the ORANGE LILY. I am thankful there is such a relief for poor, suffering women, for I have been one of them and can sympathize with others. Your sincere friend, MRS. NORMAN WEAVER.

Trenton, Ont., Dec. 4th, 1909.

Mrs. F. E. Currah, Windsor, Ont.—

Dear Friend,—I feel it my duty to write you a testimonial as to what Orange Lilly has done for me. Last winter I was feeling very miserable indeed. I could scarcely do my housework during my menstrual period, and for two months or more I was never free from pain in the womb and ovaries. The pain would run down the groin, so I would frequently nearly double up. Then the pain began going up the back of my neck to my brain until I hardly knew what I was doing at times. Life was a burden indeed. I finally could endure it no longer, so went to our leading town doctor and had an examination. He pronounced it (I forget the word) a rigid condition of the generative organs, produced by repeated attacks of inflammation. He said I would have to take a course of treatment, and if that failed to overcome the rigid condition I might, in time, be compelled to have the ovaries removed. I objected to that, so filled out Dr. Coonley's symptom blank and forwarded it to him, and he diagnosed the disease the same as my local doctor, so I decided to take Dr. Coonley's Treatment. I have used two jars of Cerate Massage, two packages of Herbal Womb Tonic and six boxes of Orange Lily. It is eight months since I began the treatment, but I feel like a new woman. I work right through everything now. Hardly know a pain, even during menstruation now. I often say, "I would not take $100 and be in the state that I was last March." I feel that Dr. Coonley's Home Treatment is a Godsend to suffering womankind, and shall continue to sound its praises whenever I have an opportunity.

Yours gratefully MRS. T. H. HATTON.

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HOW THE BIBLE HAS AFFECTED ENGLISH HISTORY

THE TERCENTENARY celebration of the Authorized Version of the English Bible is, we suppose, an event without parallel in the history of humanity," writes the Glasgow Herald. "Man, who is always a hero-worshiper, has in all ages and in every country paid the homage due to the leaders of the race, and to those pregnant incidents which nations are naturally prone to invest with commemorative honors — a Declaration of Independence, or the destruction of a Bastille, or the anniversary of a Sedan.

An Historic Revision.

"Protestant people have long been taunted with an exaggerated deference to the Bible. British Protestants in particular have been known to idolize the Word. But if any excuse for their affection and devotion be required it is easily found. The English Bible is the most momentous thing in British history, and the labors of King James' revisers may without any extravagance be regarded as among the chief events in the world's history. What Carlyle said of George Fox's leather breeches is applicable to that nine months' revision of Tyndale's and Coverdale's and other texts which issued in the Version in which the affections of the English-speaking world continue to be fixed.

An Invigoration of National Life.

"If the Renaissance and the Reformation changed the face of Europe, the Authorized Bible determined the destinies of seventeenth century England and Scotland, and so by the inevitable flux of events the destinies of all nations and all centuries. And this happened not only because the Bible, in an age of great religious vitality, became the invigorating stream of the national life, but because, when religion and politics were so intermingled as to be inseparable, one from the other, it was, in the hands of the most formidable party in the state, an inexpungable political manual. King James, like many other reformers and innovators, builded better than he knew. We can hardly estimate what Puritanism would have been without a free Bible. We do know, however, what miraculous strength and enthusiasm it drew from the unfettered circulation of the Authorized Version.

Will It Endure?

"One may ask, however, if there is any probability of this wonderful literary monument being defaced by the lapse of time? An answer can be almost unhesitatingly given. There are, so far as this generation and its immediate successors are concerned, only two possible reasons for the abandonment of the text in universal use. One would be the supersession of the original text by discoveries, if that be possible, of manuscripts from unexplored sources. We do not think there is any general expectation of such an event."

Prof. Saintsbury and the Bible.

The Glasgow Herald, which has been devoting much space to the tercentenary of the Authorized Version of the Bible, has published a fine article by Prof. Sainsbury on the influence of the Authorized Version on English literature.

"Part of the reason of the extraordinary success of the Authorized Version, and of its unparalleled literary influence," he says, "is the way in which the translators have (unconsciously no doubt) followed the secular course of the language, and the literature as wholes, in sucking into themselves, building themselves up out of the most diverse materials. They added a good deal, an immense deal to English phrase.

"The Stuart period, from the first James to Anne, was one long Donnybrook Fair in political, ecclesiastical and other matters, and the height of the diversion has been kept up fairly ever since in controversy about its doings. But one thing can be said safely, that never has the country seen a hundred years in which production of literature and interest in literature were more widely diffused among the upper and better educated classes. And such literature as the English Authorized Version could not fail to catch the ear of such a time.

"An Astounding Finish."

"Only those who, as was said above, have combined some study of its immediate antecedents with a wider one of the history of English prose literature can appreciate, though all who have any ear must feel the extraordinary felicity of its phrase and movement.

"It has been customary to attribute the discovery of the indefinable but at once recognizable 'Biblical cadence' to Tyndale; and it may be fairly granted that he was actually the first to 'glimpse the panther,' which is the less surprising in that he was actually the first man of literary talent to apply a tolerably accomplished stage of English to the particular text and task. But neither in him (indeed he does not seem to have had time to attempt the greatest books) nor in any follower or set of followers, will be found anything like the astounding finish, fullness and variety of the Authorized Version in dealing with matter like the Days of Creation, and the Exit of Israel, with Job and Ecclesiastes and the great passages at the beginning and end of Isaiah, with the visions of Ezekiel and the preaching of Amos, with the narrative quality of the Gospels and the Acts, with the more purple passages of the Epistles, and with the hues of sunset and eclipse that color the Book of Revelation.

"Nor, great as is purely Elizabethan prose, will anything similar or second be found in it.

"There are passages in Donne and Greville and Raleigh of higher excellence still, but it is by no means certain that most of these were not written later than the A. V. And though the beauty of earlier English prose has been too little recognized, it would be on the whole idle to expect, before the actual period of the Version, such accomplishment as this. It was almost impossible that it should come before: it was quite impossible that it should fail to diffuse its strong contagion on good wits when it came.

Soaked in the Bible.

"And it did not fail. That Milton should be full of Biblical phrase may seem not to go for much, because his subjects, after his early poems, are almost entirely Biblical or connected with ecclesiastical controversy. Jeremy Taylor is a divine, and quotes and paraphrases the Version. Bunyan, though it is very doubtful whether his study was so exclusively Biblical as has been thought, is equally a specialist. But a moment's thought will show that those assignments of cause are quite beyond the question. Here you have, as a matter of fact, the greatest poet, the greatest orator, and the most popular writer for the lower classes, soaked in this book, adapting their phrase to it, and it to their phrase, undergoing, continuing, transmitting its influence at second hand, while it maintains itself at first."

Prof. Saintsbury continues his analysis of literature to our own day. From Carlyle he says: "You could not eliminate the Biblical element without destroying the substance of style and thought alike." And Swinburne "made perhaps the most direct, abundant and felicitous use of the phrase of our Version that English literature has seen." "Here," concludes the professor, "are the best words of the best period of English in the best order. It would have been singular if the best writers had not taken advantage of them, and they have."

Sir John Simon On the Veto Government's Ample Mandate

The Solicitor-General Speaks at Wakefield — House of Lords the Enemy of Every Reform—Government's Plan Not Single-Chamber Government.

SIR JOHN SIMON, the solicitor-general of England, was the chief speaker recently at a demonstration, held in Wakefield, in conclusion of the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Liberal Federation. Councillor E. Stonehouse, the chairman of the Wakefield Liberal Association, presided. The huge Corn Exchange Hall, in which the demonstration was held, was filled with an enthusiastic audience, and Sir John Simon was frequently stopped by loud applause.

After referring to the recent Liberal victory at Wakefield as the removal of the one black spot in the textile area of Yorkshire, Sir John Simon said that the Opposition, finding no comfort in the contemplation of their own numbers, were attempting to keep up their spirits by analyzing the great majority opposed to them. Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham on Jan. 27, bewailed the fact that the Government majority "had none of that homogeneity of ideas, no such body of common principles, as we had been accustomed to expect from parties in this country." Such was the reflection which forced itself upon the mind of one of the leaders of the party which embraced within its elastic creed Lord Hugh Cecil and Mr. Bonar Law! What was meant by the criticism that the Government's majority was a "composite" majority? It was an extraordinary doctrine that a policy lost in force and significance because there were more arguments than one in its favor. You might as well say that the proposal to muzzle a dangerous and mischievous animal lost in force because each of its victims complained of a different bite. The Opposition were perfectly right in saying that men who might differ among themselves on some questions were determined for a multitude of reasons to make common cause against the common enemy. The English democrat recognized in the House of Lords the most bitter opponent of electoral reform. The Welshman knew that he could not secure religious equality till he had reduced the powers of a chamber in which the Established Church was permanently entrenched. The Scotch small holder could not hope for effective land reform until the absolute veto of the Scotch landlords and their friends was abolished forever. The Irishman, who desired to manage his local affairs in his own way, subject to the British crown, appealed in vain to his hereditary foes for sympathy and confidence.

Surely, the significance and force of the majority for the veto bill were greatly enhanced by the fact that the demand for the bill came from every part of the United Kingdom, and from every kind of progressive citizen. The education bill sought to limit the power which made for the perpetuation of ecclesiastical preference. The free trader was opposed to the body who rejected the budget in order to pave the way for the taxation of food. The temperance worker saw the brewer's monopoly secured from all attack so long as the Upper House remained the tied house of the trade. The social reformer knew what to expect from the unrestrained power of the assembly, whose real leader, Lord Lansdowne, prophesied "far-reaching and disastrous effects" for old age pensions. The trades unionist remembered that to the same noble mind the trades disputes bill appeared to inaugurate a "reign of license and recklessness," and knew that he had only extracted reforms from the House of Lords when their fears overcame their prejudices.

Comparison With Other Majorities.

The truth was that there were as many arguments for the veto bill as there were nationalities and schools of thought represented in the Government majority. If such a measure was supported merely by a majority representing class of one interest, the demand for it would lose a great deal of its value and effect. It never occurred to Napoleon to say that he was not really beaten because Wellington co-operated with Blucher. When it was remembered that the Parliament bill was specifically before the electorate, and that the Government which proposed it had been put in power three times running by the people of this country, all attempts to treat the majority as inadequate stood self-condemned. In point of view of size the veto majority would take a high place in the history of great parliamentary reforms. It was greater than that by which the first reform bill was ultimately forced upon an unwilling House of Peers. It was considerably larger than the composite majority which enabled Sir Robert Peel to destroy the corn laws and induced the Lords to assent, preferring, in the words of Froude, "their coronets to their convictions." It was more than double the majority by which the ballot act was sent to the Peers, who had already once rejected it. The Government and its supporters in the House were no less determined than their friends in the country, and the discomforts of an all-night sitting were willingly endured, if it brought them one day nearer to the final passage of this necessary reform.

A Second Argument.

The second argument used against the Government's proposal was that, though no doubt the relations between the two Houses must be changed, the Government had gone the wrong way about it, and the right way was some hitherto undescribed Conservative scheme of reform, combined with some hitherto undefined revolutionary scheme of referendum. But when did the Conservative leader first discover this urgent need for far-reaching change? He and his friends had been in power for the greater part of the past generation. The proposals of Conservatives were multitudinous and vague, but they had one point in common—they all sought to eliminate as a factor from our constitution the power of the crown to overcome the obstinacy of the House of Lords by the creation of peers. The influence of a drug might sometimes be counteracted by the sudden injection of a further quantity of the same substance, and the Government were not going to surrender this last resort for neutralizing hereditary legislators by an overdose of heredity, at any rate until the relations of the Houses were so altered as to make the Commons effectively predominant, even though the Commons' majority be Liberal. The last criticism was that the Liberal scheme amounted to single-chamber government. It did nothing of the sort. In the working of representative institutions predominating authority must rest somewhere. If a husband and wife after full discussion could not agree on a point of domestic policy, someone must give way, and the contention that the Liberal scheme amounted to single-chamber government was like saying that a husband who in the last resort decided was really a single man.

"I was Crippled, could hardly walk and had to Crawl

down stairs at times on my hands and knees. My doctor told me I had an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism. I was in the hospital for weeks, but was scarcely able to walk when I left it. I read about

Dr. Miles' Nervine

bought a bottle and began to get better from the start, and for the past six months I have had scarcely any pain and am able to walk as well as ever." J.H. SANDERS, P. O. box 5, Rockaway, N. J.

Few medicines are of any benefit for rheumatism, but Mr. Sanders tells plainly what Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine did for it. One ounce of salicylate of soda added to one bottle of Nervine makes an excellent remedy for rheumatism, which is now known to be a nervous disease and therefore subject to the influence of a medicine that acts through the nerves, as does

Dr. Miles' Nervine

Sufferers from rheumatism seldom fail to find relief in the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine, with salicylate of soda.

Sold under a guarantee that assures the return of the price of the first bottle if it fails to benefit. At all Druggists.

MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto, Can.

PATHETIC WEDDING.

Paralyzed English Miner Married From a Stretcher.

PATHOS was associated with joy in a marriage which took place the other day at Denaby Main, a colliery village situated between Doncaster and Sheffield, England.

The bridegroom, Joseph Raynor, aged 26, was carried to the church on a stretcher, and the only other persons present were the bride, two witnesses, and the vicar.

So far back as October, 1909, Raynor was buried by a fall of stone in the mine and terribly injured, his skull being fractured. For months he remained in the hospital hovering between life and death, and although his condition improved, it is now realized that he will never walk or sit up again, as he is paralyzed from the waist downwards.

Before the accident occurred he was engaged to Florence Widdowson, who is now his wife, and whose love and devotion has not been diminished by the helplessness of her husband.

Early on the morning of March 27 an ambulance wagon drove up to the home of the bridegroom in Cliff View, and in a few minutes he was carried out on a stretcher and raised tenderly into the conveyance. He was immediately followed by the bride, who was quietly attired in a blue voile dress, and together they drove to the church. On their arrival the usual crowd of onlookers gathered, but admission was refused to all except those directly connected with the company.

The marriage over, the couple returned to their home, the ambulance again taking the place of the wedding coach.

It is a sad coincidence that the bride's father received an injury to his spine in the Denaby Pit fifteen years ago, and has since been unable to work.

WATERY BLOOD IN THE SPRING

HOW TO GET NEW HEALTH AND NEW STRENGTH AT THIS SEASON.

Even the most robust find the winter months trying to their health. Confinement indoors, often in overheated and nearly always badly-ventilated rooms — in the house, the office, the shops and the school — taxes the vitality of even the strongest. The blood becomes thin and watery or clogged with impurities. Some people have headaches and a feeling of languor; others are low spirited and nervous; still others have pimples and skin eruptions; while some get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when they went to bed. These are all spring symptoms that the blood is out of order, and that a medicine is needed. Many people rush to purgative medicines in the spring. This is a mistake. You cannot cure these troubles with a medicine that gallops through your system and leaves you weaker still. What you need to give you health and strength in the spring is a tonic medicine that will enrich the blood and sooth the jangled nerves, and the one always reliable tonic and blood-builder is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These Pills not only banish spring weaknesses and ills, but guard you against the more serious ailments that follow, such as anaemia, nervous debility, indigestion, rheumatism and other diseases due to bad blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens every nerve, every organ and every part of the body, and makes weak, ailing people bright, happy and strong. Mrs. James McDonald, Harcourt, N. B., says: "In my opinion Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do all that is claimed for them. My system was run down, and I was so weak I could hardly do my work, and taking care of my baby added to my difficulties. I used a few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they made me feel like my own self. I very cheerfully recommend the Pills to all who are weak or ailing."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

"THE QUEEN MARY" LATEST WARSHIP

Another Leviathan Launched in England.

At Palmer's shipyard, Jarrow, Eng., on March 10, the keel was laid of the new armored Dreadnought cruiser which was ordered from the company by the British admiralty in December last.

The important event of commencing the work of construction of the largest war vessel ever built on the Tyne was not marked by any official ceremony, somewhat to the regret of residents of Jarrow, who have welcomed the order for the vessel, as it will mean that a sum approaching £1,000,000 will be distributed in wages. The cruiser, which, it is understood, will be named Queen Mary, will be practically a sister ship to the Lion, now completing at Devonport, and the Princess Royal, at Barrow. Her principal dimensions are as follows:

Length over all	725 feet
Extreme beam	87 feet
Displacement	about 27,000 tons
Shaft horsepower	75,000
Speed	28 knots

She will mount eight 13.5-inch guns, in pairs, on the centre line, while the secondary armament will consist of a battery of 4-inch guns. The cruiser will be fitted with Parsons' turbine machinery.

SCIENTISTS PUZZLE OVER LAKE BAIKAL

Varied and Peculiar Marine Life Found in Fresh Waters of Great Pond in Asia.

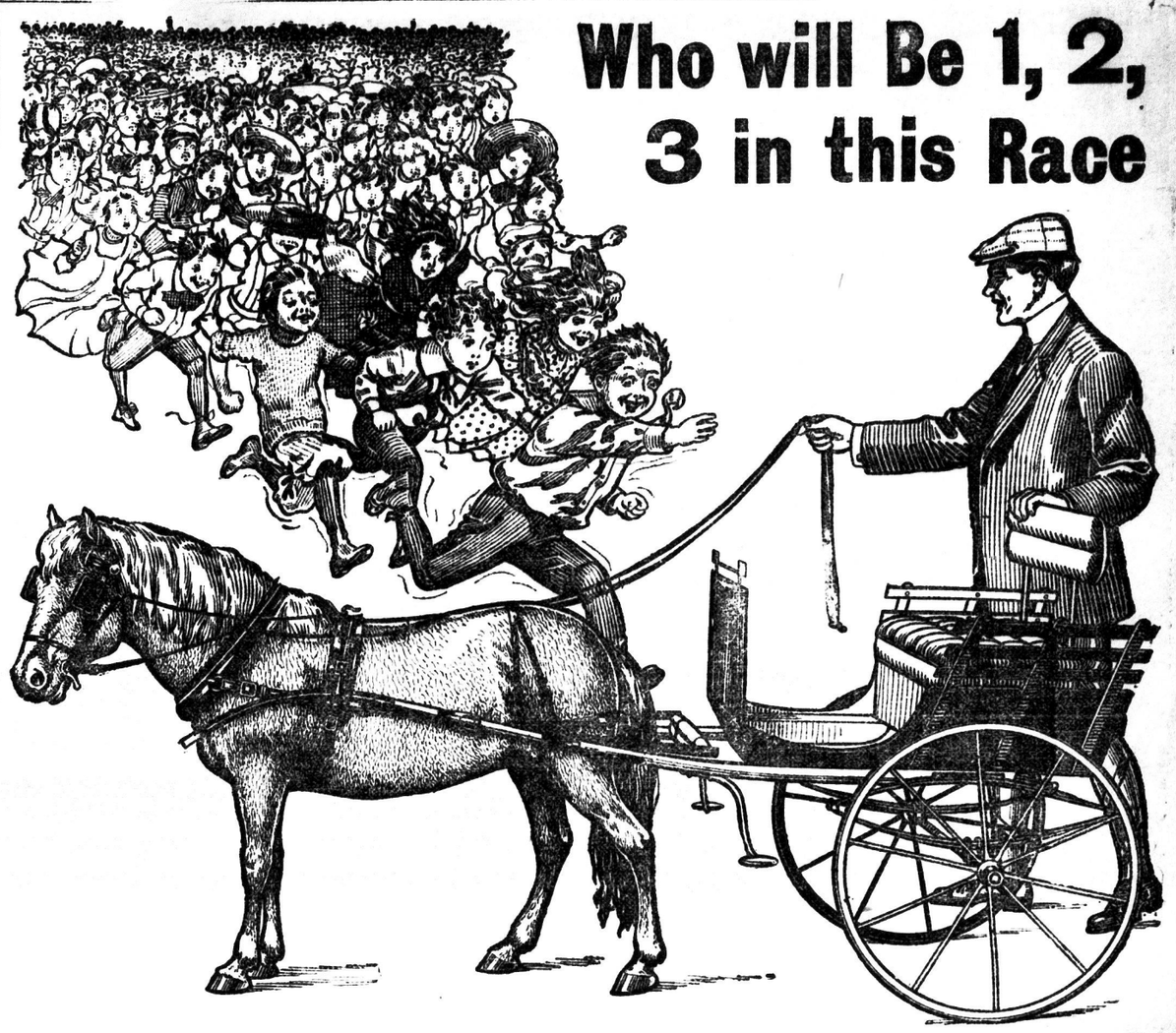
THE riddle of Lake Baikal, in Central Asia, is similar to that of Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa. In both cases a large body of fresh water remote from the ocean contains organisms apparently marine. Both lakes, again, contain a very large number of species not found elsewhere, says the Japan Advertiser. Lake Baikal contains numerous salmon and seals, as well as three species of herring. It also contains a few molluscs of apparently marine forms.

One of the most remarkable features of the lake, perhaps, is that although it is frozen over for about five months in the year, the animal life is extremely abundant and varied. This may be partly accounted for perhaps by the existence of hot springs.

One of the latest attempts to answer the riddle of Lake Baikal is that of the Russian investigator Mons. Berg. Of the thirty-three species of fish found in the lake he finds that fourteen are peculiar to it, while eighteen have a wide distribution in Siberia and Europe. Many of these peculiar species are without near relations anywhere. Of the molluscs 90 per cent. are peculiar.

Mons. Berg does not think the facts demand the hypothesis that the lake was once marine. He believes that it has always been fresh and that the fauna peculiar to it has had a two-fold origin. A part has originated in the lake itself during the long ages of its existence, and the rest is a portion of the prehistoric fresh water fauna of Siberia which it has preserved.

Who will Be 1, 2, 3 in this Race



Every boy and girl in Western Ontario has an equal chance to win one of these handsome ponies with harness and trap without paying one cent therefor.

Just save the bottoms of the cartons of

Orange Maize

Toasted Corn Flakes

ORANGE MAIZE possesses more of the elements that build brain, bone and muscle than any other cereal. If you will try it you will agree it is the most appetite-tempting food you ever tasted.

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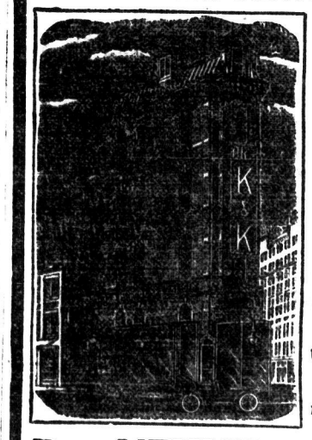
OWNED AND OCCUPIED BY DRS. K. & K.



YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED MEN who need the services of expert specialists why waste your money in treating with doctors you know nothing of, why waste your money with worthless electric belts or drug store nostrums, when you can get guaranteed, reliable, successful treatment from these Master Specialists, Drs. K. & K. have treated patients throughout Canada for over 30 years and are responsible financially. They accept only curable cases and should your case prove incurable it need not cost you a cent. If you are unable to call at our office for a personal examination we will send a Question List for you to fill up from which we can diagnose your case and tell you whether you are curable or not. Then we will prescribe specific remedies for your individual case which you can take at home. We have no cure-all remedy that we send to everybody alike as most specialists do, but we prescribe the remedies required for each individual case to complete a cure. That's one of the secrets of our wonderful success when others fail. Send for our Free Booklet on Diseases of Men (Illustrated.)

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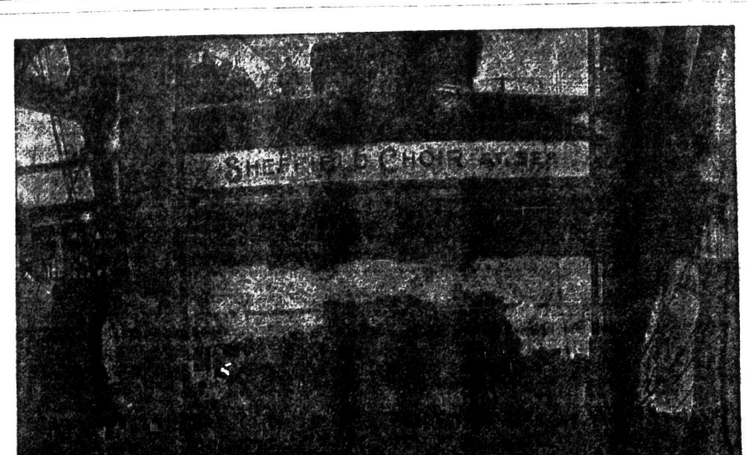
BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS



SHEFFIELD CHOIR.

This Famous Choir Will Appear in the Armories on Good Friday for two Performances.

ATTRACTIONS AT THE GRAND.
"Montana," Today, Matinee and Night.
Wm. Faversham, Monday, April 3.
"Polly of the Circus," Tuesday, April 4
Billie Burke in "Suzanne," Thursday, April 6.
Ward & Vokes, Saturday, April 8.

AUDITORIUM.
The Music-Makers ..... Tonight

The story of "Montana," which comes to the Grand today, matinee and night, is radically different from the boisterous, rough-shod pistol duelling exploitations usual in western dramas. It blends love and romance,

LUCY [illegible],
With Ward & Vokes, Who come to the Grand Next Saturday in Their New Play Called "The Trouble Makers."

comedy and hard common sense episodes, setting forth with great fidelity the daily life and character of the ranchman and his environment. In short, it is the closeness to nature that has proven a distinguished characteristic of "Montana" and brought it into such prominent consideration the country over. There are quite a number of stirring climaxes throughout "Montana," and these are developed with all the eclat of realism that stage ingenuity could devise.

William Faversham will present his new play, "The Faun," by Edward Knoblauch at the Grand Monday, April 3. Mr. Knoblauch has evolved in his comedy, "The Faun," a most curious and novel idea. In order to point out very many of the absurdities of modern life, he introduces a faun into the work-a-day world. In this new play Mr. Faversham will be seen as a faun, the name being the son of Pan, god of the shepherd. The faun in Mr. Knoblauch's comedy wanders away from his countryside and happening in the garden of a London house, belonging to Lord Stonbury, where he discovers a fountain in which he bathes to his great delight. On the bathes to his great delight. Lord Stonbury this particular night Lord Stonbury has just returned from the races, where he lost a large sum of money. He had borrowed this money from a relative of his fiancee to pay off pressing obligations. The amount was insufficient, however, and in attempting to recoup his lost fortune had resorted to the turf. But ill fortune had frowned upon him. Calling his valet, Lord Stonbury arranges his affairs, discharges his servants, and when about to raise the pistol to take his own life, he is attracted by a curious whistling sound in the garden. Opening the windows and looking out he finds bathing in the fountain the curious creature whom he first think to be a tramp. By the mutual aiding of question, the faun learns of Lord Stonbury's financial pilight and offers to extricate him from his difficulties on the condition that he shows him life as it exists in London. So the faun is dressed as a human being and taken about in society as Prince Silvani. Before returning to his natural element, the woods and fields, the faun manages to bring the right people together. Running through the play there is a charming love story. It was in a hopeless entanglement at the start, but the faun has straightened all this out. Mr. Faversham is said to have found in this new role, one particularly congenial to him.

A young preacher falls in love with a young and handsome circus rider in the play, "Polly of the Circus," that will be seen at the Grand on Tuesday evening, April 4. Two deacons of the young pastor's church raise all kinds of particular trouble over the affair, and the women of the congregation storm in scandalized fashion, but you will sympathize with the preacher and his love for the little circus rider, and love her, too. In this production Frederic Thompson reaches out beyond the footlights, and taps the conscience of the audience on its shrinking shoulders. The story deals with circus life and shows pictures that are wonderful creations which only a man like Frederic Thompson can produce, as he has proven to the theatre-loving public that he knows what they want in the amusement line. This is the same production that played one solid year at the Liberty Theatre, New York city. Watch for the street parade.

Miss Billie Burke, more charming than ever, it is said, in her new role, will be seen at the Grand Opera House on Thursday evening, April 6, in her latest success, "Suzanne." She comes direct from nearly three months at the Lyceum Theatre, New York. Miss Burke has never had a role in which she has been able to display her rare charm and beauty to such delightful advantage as in Suzanne Beulemans, the daughter of a funny old Belgian. She has to portray a character who is all sunshine and laughter, and who literally smiles herself through every entanglement her love affair gets her into. The naivete of her role, and, in fact, of all the characters in the piece, has made it one of the remarkable successes of the season, and American audiences have been quite as enthusiastic over the unusual comedy as were the Parisian theatregoers last summer. How universally appealing is its humor may be judged from the announcement that it is now being played in four or five countries on the continent of Europe. Certainly one could not ask for a more delightful evening's enjoyment than that provided by Suzanne," particularly when interpreted by so charming and sunny a young person as Miss Billie Burke.

Ward & Vokes will bring their new big company of 50 singers, dancers, comedians and pretty girls, in their great success, the "Trouble Makers," to the Grand Saturday next, April 8, matinee and night. This is by far the most pretentious organization with which these clever and popular entertainers have ever been identified, and it is said to be one of the jolliest mixtures of fun offered lovers of light amusement in recent years. This season's production is a more gorgeous scenic equipment, and a more beautiful amount of sartorial embellishments than ever before are carried. Mr. E. D. Stair is said to have surrounded his happy musical conceit, entitled the "Trouble Makers," in which he is offering his co-stars, Ward and Vokes, with an excellent company. A pony ballet of twelve and a chorus of twenty-five young misses with good singing voices, and whose dancing and evolutionary work will be one of the features of the "Trouble Makers."

MISS BILLIE BURKE.
She Will Appear in London in Her Latest Comedy Called "Suzanne," on Thursday, April 6.

The attraction at the Grand Good Friday, April 14, will be Hanlon's new "Superba." This year the millions of theatregoers, who have been familiar with the name "Superba," will see an entirely new performance in every sense of the word. The story is new, also the tricks, songs, ballets, and scenic effects. There has been but one pantomimic production which has toured this country with unvarying success, and that has been Hanlon's "Superba."

There is no musical organization of which Toronto is more justly proud of than its Symphony Orchestra. Their performances have their highest praise of the many competent critics of world-wide repute. The orchestra is at present in Montreal, where they appear at three concerts given by the famous Sheffield Choir in that city. Dr. Henry Coward and Dr. Charles A. E. Harriss, both musicians of international renown, spoke enthusiastically of the surprising virtuosity and keen musicianly interpretative ability of the players, and expressed abundant satisfaction with their admirable support of the choir, making particular mention of the fine pianissimo effects and delicately graduated phrasing qualities which place the Toronto orchestra in the front rank of professional organizations, whether American or European. The orchestra of 50 strong will accompany the famous Sheffield Choir in its two performances in the Armories on Good Friday.

Pauline Hall will be a member of the "Love and Politics" company.

Edgar Atcheson Ely has joined the new Winter Garden Company in New York.

Valeska Suratt has a new musical play called "The Pet of Paris."

Marie Booth Russell will be seen as leading woman with Robert Mantell.

A new theatre in Oklahoma was recently opened by Harry Bulger in "The Flirting Princess."

"Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" celebrated its 206th performance in New York recently.

"Excuse Me" will continue its run in New York until the end of the present season.

Blanche Bates in "Nobody's Widow" is in her seventeenth week in New York city.

Irene Fenwick will be John Drew's leading lady next season in a new play by an English author.

Gertrude Elliott is to appear in a play called "Rebellion" by Joseph Medill Patterson.

Margaret Mayo's new play, "Behind the Scenes," will have its first presentation in Rochester on Easter Monday.

Joseph Weber is to make another starring tour in a piece written by George V. Hobart.

Helen Lackaye and John Wesley are among the engagements made by John Cort for the cast of Lee Arthur's play, "The Fox."

The name of Annie Russell's new play is "Gordon's Wife." It is a comedy with strong emotional opportunities and is by Bayard Bellier.

"Pomander's Walk" is to be given with a cast composed entirely of children. William Collier, jun., will have one of the important roles.

Walter Hampden will play the leading male role in Julia Ward Howe's drama, "Hippolytus," in which Margaret Anglin is to appear as Phoedra.

Douglas J. Wood has been engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske to take an important part in a new comedy, which Mrs. Fiske will produce early this month.

Percy Mackaye's fanciful play, "The Scarecrow," is to be sent on the road next season with Frank Belcher in the title role.

Douglas Fairbanks, who has been starring in "The Cub," is to be starred by W. A. Brady in a new comedy called, "A Gentleman of Leisure."

A. H. Woods has engaged Marguerite Sylva to star next season in a Viennese opera called "Gypsy Love," by Franz Lehar, composer of "The Merry Widow."

Fritzi Sheff begins an indefinite engagement at the Shubert Theatre in Boston next week in her new comic opera, "Mlle. Rosita."

Manager Fred G. Berger has again returned from New York with a grip full of comedies for the coming stock company season.

Elsie Janis is to appear in a special matinee performance in New York for the benefit of the Actor's Fund, in her own play, "A Star for a Night," which is the story of a stage-struck girl.

Frederick Thompson's own play, "Trailing a Rainbow," was produced for the first time in Trenton. Emily Lytton, Robert Drouet, George W. Leslie and T. Daniel Frawley were in the cast.

WILLIAM FAVERSHAM,
Who Appears in London at the Grand Next Monday Night in the Mirth-Provoking Comedy Called "The Faun."

The mayor of Boston, acting under the powers given him by law, stopped the performance of "The Easiest Way" in that city on the ground that the play is immoral.

George Thatcher, the veteran minstrel, has been engaged for the cast of "The Littlest Rebel," in which the Farnum brothers, Dustin and William, are to star under the management of A. H. Woods.

Zelda Sears, in her original comedy, "The Nest Egg," has made a big success in Chicago in her impersonation of the spinster who tries an unusual means of getting a husband.

Fred C. Whitney has secured the English and American rights to Dr Strauss' opera, "Rosenkavalier." Mr. Whitney will first produce it at his new theatre in London, Eng., in June.

Gus Kerker, the composer of "The Belle of New York," and R. H. Burnside are at work writing a new light opera, which will be produced early in September.

The Shuberts have arranged to produce the dramatization of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," a novel by John Fox, jun. For the principal role of June they have engaged Charlotte Walker.

Mary Mannering was originally thought of by the management for the leading role of Walter Browne's morality play, "Everywoman." Satisfactory business arrangements were not made.

Robert Warwick, the leading man in "The Balkan Princess," was, till his present engagement, a dramatic actor. Now, in "The Balkan Princess" he is required to both sing and dance.

Paul Armstrong has written a one-act play of New York life called "A Romance of the Underworld." It is founded on his experience as a police reporter, and will require a cast of twenty-one speaking parts.

A new comedy drama for the vaudeville stage is called "The Ten-thousand-dollar Flight," and uses a 22-foot aeroplane. The production, which will require a company of twenty, will be staged by Joseph Hart. The play is the work of Frank Craven.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" had its two hundredth performance in the Republic Theatre, New York, last Thursday afternoon. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggins, the author, and Edith Taliaferro, who plays the star part, gave a tea on the stage after the performance.

After being presented almost continuously for more than a year, Chas. Dillingham's production of "The Echo," with Bessie McCoy in the leading role, ended its tour in Toledo. Miss McCoy will begin her second season under Mr. Dillingham's direction in a new musical comedy written especially to suit her.

Eugene Walter's last play, "Homeward Bound," is now in rehearsal, with an entirely new cast. The Shuberts, as before, control the rights. The piece will be played for a few weeks out of New York and then retired till next season. A similar plan of booking will apply to Miss Scheff's new opera.

Henry Fearing, who is conspicuous in the support of Robert Mantell, at one time sailed before the mast on an English sailing vessel and went around the Horn on a clipper ship. Mr. Fearing also saw service in the British army, and was at Omdurman and in South Africa with Lord Kitchener.

Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, left New York for London last Thursday on board the steamer Lusitania, and will return on the same steamship on her next trip westward. His hurried visit to England is to arrange for the English and continental productions of "The Pink Lady," now playing at the New Amsterdam Theatre, New York.

Winona Winter, playing the leading ingenue role with Sam Bernard in "He Came From Milwaukee," has asked the management to be allowed to do her ventriloquial specialty during the course of the second act of the play. Miss Winter and her "dummy" used to be a favorite over the western vaudeville circuits until a Chicago manager put her in a musical production. It was from this organization that Mr. J. J. Shubert "signed" her for the New York engagement.

When hot weather approaches Lew Fields declares that he will shelve "The Hen Pecks," put on another piece at the Broadway, and then wait for the arrival of cool days before reviving his present success. Last summer Mr. Fields played eight performances weekly in "The Summer Widowers" and personally supervised the rehearsing of three other plays. "There isn't enough money in the show business to get me to do it again," says the comedian-manager.

There are so many persons connected with the Winter Garden in New York that a system had to be devised whereby a record could be kept of the arrival and departure of each employee. Every member of the company, from chorus girl to cloakroom attendant, has been given a number, and they are required to register "in" and "out" by the clock, which is done in accordance with similar systems in vogue in large mercantile establishments. The principals are the only ones excepted.

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Scene From "Polly of the Circus" at the Grand Tuesday, April 4.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Arrive from the east—*3:45 a.m., 10:55 a.m., *11:12 a.m., *11:25 a.m., *6:30 p.m., *8:00 p.m., 10:10 p.m.
Arrive from the west—*12:09 a.m., *3:38 a.m., *11:30 a.m., 1:50 p.m., *4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—*12:14 a.m., 3:45 a.m., 7:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., *11:40 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *4:25 p.m., *6:53 p.m.
Depart for the west—*3:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., *11:18 a.m., *11:43 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:15 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:25 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:05 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., *8:10 p.m.

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

LONDON, HURON & BRUCE.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.
Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—3:05, †6:02, 9:40 a.m., 2:30, †4:15, *7:00 p.m.
Arrive—8:45, 11:45 a.m., 1:50, 4:38, †10:10 p.m.
*Mixed, to St. Thomas only. †To and from Detroit. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except those marked * †.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—*11:28 a.m., 5:3[illegible] p.m., 7:05 p.m., *10:52 p.m.
Arrive from the west—4:30 a.m., 12:3[illegible] p.m., 5:25 p.m., 8:30 p.m.
Depart for the east—*4:38 a.m., 7:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., 5:33 p.m.
Depart for the west—8:00 a.m., *11:3[illegible] a.m., 7:13 p.m., 11:00 p.m.
Trains marked * run daily. Those not marked daily, except Sunday.

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SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

FRANCE'S new premier, Senator Monis, who rejoices in the Christian name of Antoine, is, like so many other men who hail from the Gironde district and from Bordeaux, a Protestant, and a devout one at that, differing in this respect from most of his predecessors in office, who were either professed atheists or Roman Catholics at war with their church.

The fact of his being a Protestant will have the effect of making him more conciliatory in dealing with the Roman Catholics, for in France all the better class of Protestants dread being counted fanatics, and are anxious to avoid being regarded as desirous to avenge the two centuries of persecution suffered by their co-religionists.

Moreover, the Protestants are just as much averse as the Catholics to the endeavor to instill atheism into the boys and girls attending the public schools, and resent the efforts made by the teachers to destroy every vestige of religious belief in the minds of their pupils.

Besides being a distinguished lawyer, who was leader of the bar at Bordeaux before joining that of Paris, Monis is one of the most successful distillers of cognac in France, and a part owner of the Continental Hotel, in Paris, where, indeed, he makes his headquarters when in the metropolis, and where the construction of his administration was arranged.

In living at the Continental, he is guilty of a violation of one of the ethics of the Paris bar, which requires that its members should be living in a residence where the furniture belongs to them. In fact, before a young man is admitted to the bar in Paris he has to satisfy the board of examiners that he is "dans ses meubles" (in his own furniture).

Monis is a man with a singularly genial manner, much lucidity of mind, a keen sense of humor, and, above all, a great amount of tact, which he showed as minister of justice of the Waldeck Rousseau administration in his management of the court of cassation, or supreme court of appeal, in the Dreyfus affair.

He is short, with grey, close-cut hair and a pleasant smile. He is 65 years of age and seems thoroughly to appreciate the fact that the dominant figure of his administration is M. Delcasse, minister of marine.

Lady Anne Blunt, whose inappropriately named house, New Buildings Place, near Shipley, in Sussex, was partially destroyed by fire the other day, is the grandchild of the celebrated Lord Byron, being the only daughter of Ada, the only child of the poet, to whom he addressed so many of his loveliest verses.

New Buildings Place is a picturesque old manor, which dates from the reign of Charles II., when it was built by one of the Cargill family. The Cargill who owned New Buildings Place in the reign of James II., sided with him in the revolution, was created by him Lord Cargill at St. Germain—the title being denied recognition by the British Government—and sold his ancestral estates to an ancestor of Wilfred Blunt in order to avert their confiscation. It is a queer place, with stone floors, all sorts of hiding places in the walls, and in the enormous chimney stacks, and is, of course, equipped, not with one, but several ghosts.

Wilfred and Lady Anne Blunt make their principal home when in England at New Buildings Place, maintaining their Arab stud at Crabbet Park, also in Sussex, in the Brighton line. Their winters they invariably devote to Egypt, where they have a beautiful place at Matarieh, outside the walls of Cairo, and close to the site of the sacred tree still in existence in which the Virgin Mary is asserted by tradition to have successfully concealed herself with her infant when pursued by the soldiers, a spider having quickly woven its web over the entrance of the hollow so as to convey the impression that no one could be hidden inside. While at Matarieh the Blunts don Arab dress and live entirely as Arabs, restricting their association, so far as possible to the natives, being on intimate terms with the Khedive, whose principal champions in England they have always been.

Ever since Wilfred Blunt retired from the diplomatic service over thirty years ago, he has devoted himself to the study of Oriental life, the taste for which is shared by his wife. Speaking Turkish and the various Arab dialects like natives, they have travelled all over Arabia in native costume, living on native food, and establishing the closest kind of friendship with the various sheikhs and emirs.

Their hold on the goodwill of the latter has been strengthened by the great popularity which they enjoy throughout the Moslem world, by reason of the advocacy by Wilfred Blunt of every Moslem cause against the white races and the Christians. He has repeatedly defended in the Nineteenth Century and other English reviews, in the London Times and in other organs of the British press, the cause of the Sultan, the cause of the Moslems in India, the cause of the present Khedive, and of his grandfather, old Ismail. In fact, his enthusiasm in their behalf compelled Lord Cromer, when plenipotentiary at Cairo, to have him expelled on two occasions from Egypt on account of the trouble that he was stirring up against the English authorities among the native dignitaries and clergy.

Being regarded throughout Arabia as the most powerful friend of the Arab, Turkish and Egyptian races, Wilfred Blunt and Lady Anne have been able to obtain from the various sheikhs, chefs and emirs, mares and stallions of the most famous and purest breeds, horses with pedigrees as highly prized as those of the descendants of the members of the prophet's family, that not even the Sultan himself could buy.

Moreover, Wilfred Blunt managed to secure the entire stud of Arab horses belonging to the late Ali Pasha, sheref of Cairo, whose stock was descended from the celebrated mares which Viceroy Abbas I. of Egypt obtained from Arabia for the then phenomenal cost of $600,000. These horses they have been endeavoring to acclimatize in England, and above all to use in improving the breed of English horses, and they are known from one end of Europe to the other as the principal experts in the matter of Arab horses, while their Arabian stud farm at Crabbet Park, above mentioned, enjoys world-wide fame.

One of the strangest treasures of Lord Rosebery at Durdens, his favorite home on the Epsom Downs, close to where the great Derby is run each year, is a birch, such as is used in the older English misnamed "public schools," for the chastisement of the pupils.

It is preserved in a glass case, in the corridor encircling the ground floor rooms, and is a familiar object to those who have been entertained there by this statesman, who is not happy in spite of his having achieved the three objects of his ambition avowed when he left Oxford.

They were that he should become prime minister of Great Britain, that he should win the Derby—he has done this twice—and that he should win the hand of the greatest heiress in the world, which he managed to do when he married Miss Hannah Rothschild, far and away the richest of all the Rothschild women.

There is no truth, however, in the story that the birch was stolen by Lord Rosebery while at Eton. At any rate, there was no necessity for his stealing it, since birches can be had for the asking by Etonians when leaving the college for good, and few boys quite the school without carrying away one as a memento.

Flogging in Europe has been abolished by law in educational establishments frequented by children of the middle and lower classes, as well as in those of a national, municipal and charitable character.

The aristocracy and upper classes in Great Britain, however, always have refused to take advantage of this legal emancipation of their sons from the rod. Their attitude on the subject is mainly attributable to the conservative instincts which are ingrained in every Englishman of good birth, whether Whig or Tory, and which make them averse to new forms or changes of a non-political character. It is due also to a desire on the part of the lads themselves, who are, of course, the principal parties concerned, to avoid being associated in any way with the common herd of boys, even when this association would involve exemption from flogging.

They would be the first to rebel against the abolition of the latter, and regard the scars left by the birch as a sort of retrospective evidence of their gentilhommerie. At Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, and, indeed, at all the great schools of the same rank where young England is taught little else but Latin and Greek verses, as well as boating, cricket and other outdoor games, at a cost of from $1,500 to $2,000 a year, corporal punishment is still in full force.

Some use the birch and others prefer the cane. In most colleges the culprit takes his punishment kneeling, but there are a number where the offender is "horsed" by being mounted on the back of some big boy. In that position he is more helpless than in any other.

Judges of the high court in England, at any rate those of the King's bench, do not go to court, that is to say, they do not attend courts, levees, state balls, etc. This rule, of which nearly everyone save the officials of the lord chamberlain's department, and the judges themselves, is ignorant, was casually mentioned the other day by Justice Sir Charles Darling, while presiding over the trial in connection with the suit brought by Mrs. Horace West against her father-in-law, old Sir Algernon West, for slander. Justice Darling added that this rule precluding judges of the high court, and in particular of the King's bench, from going to court, was a constitutional one, and that it dated from the time when they used to go too much to court.

This is perfectly true, and it was to maintain their reputation for independence, and for absolute impartiality, and to avoid any suspicion of permitting their decisions to be influenced in any way by the sovereign, or by royalty, that the judges were virtually excluded from court functions.

In olden times, the court of King's bench, now the first division of the high court of justice, formed part and parcel of the royal household, the judges fulfilling the judicial duties of the King, who often occupied a seat on the bench, and the five judges of the King's bench travelled about with him from one royal residence to another. But this was put an end to in the reign of King Edward III., when the court of King's bench was made as stationary as that of common pleas.

From that time forth, the tendency has been to emancipate the court of King's bench, like the other tribunals, from the influence of the sovereign in whose name the judges administer justice, and although there have been some notable falls from grace in this respect, yet on the whole the English judiciary is renowned throughout the world for its independence.

Of what importance this rule is may be seen by what happens in the monarchical countries of continental Europe. And readers of these letters may recall the extraordinary outburst of anger on the part of the late King Leopold, at a court reception in his palace at Brussels, against a judge who had rendered himself conspicuous by the vigor with which he punished those who had defied the new laws, prohibiting the maintenance of gambling tables at Ostend, Spa, Namur and other places in Belgium. The king's financial enterprises, especially at Ostend, had been very hard hit by the anti-gambling laws, which had been enacted by an overwhelming majority in both houses of the national legislature, in obedience to popular sentiment. Leopold had hoped that through his royal influence he would be able to maintain them in the condition of a dead-letter; at any rate, so far as Ostend was concerned; by means of honors and favors granted to those intrusted with their enforcement; and when he found that this particular judge would not allow himself to be moved from what he considered to be his duty, the royal anger knew no bounds.

Judges of the high court are conspicuous figures are court festivities in every monarchical country of continental Europe, they, and more especially their wives and their daughters, being inevitably susceptible to tokens of royal favor, of which sovereigns have so many at their disposal. Judges of the high court are even welcome and honored guests at the entertainments of the presidents of republics. It is only in England that they are obliged by constitutional rule, and by ancient usage, to hold aloof from the ruler of the land, and from royalty.

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Little attention is paid to the slight weakness of the heart for the simple reason that one thinks it will right itself, but there is where the mistake is made. It is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart becomes apparent.

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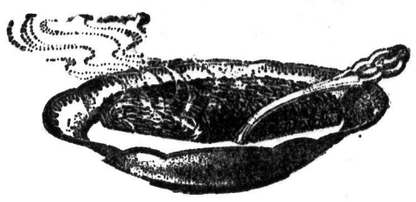

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Give a child two Shredded Wheat Biscuits every morning with hot milk and a little cream and he will be fully satisfied and will lose his taste for mushy porridges that are usually bolted down without chewing.

You can't build sturdy boys and girls out of books and sermons. Their bodies must be developed from the food they eat. Shredded Wheat is an ideal food for them to study on, to play on, to grow on.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit with hot milk or cream makes an ideal breakfast for school children and is quickly and easily prepared. The porous shreds of cooked wheat combine naturally with all kinds of fresh or stewed fruits, making a complete, wholesome meal. Your grocer sells them.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat wafer—a crisp, tasty, nourishing whole wheat Toast, delicious for any meal with butter, cheese or marmalades. Always toast it in the oven before serving.

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BRITAIN'S GROWING TRADE

February's Exports and Imports the Largest in the Country's History.

THE BRITISH Board of Trade returns for February show a further excellent improvement in nearly all departments of trade. As compared with February of 1910, the total gain amounted to £8,700,000.

Imports rose by £4,918,000 to £56,069,000, exports of British goods rose by £3,961,000 to £35,653,000.

In the two months of 1911 now completed imports rose by £11,702,000 to £118,764,000; exports of British goods rose by £6,889,000 to £73,384,000; and exports of imported goods rose by £304,000 to £18,636,000.

	Imports	Exports, British Goods.
1900	£37,600,000	£23,200,000
1901	37,700,000	21,000,000
1902	41,700,000	21,300,000
1903	40,500,000	22,800,000
1904	44,100,000	23,900,000
1905	42,800,000	25,300,000
1906	47,500,000	28,700,000
1907	52,900,000	32,100,000
1908	52,400,000	31,900,000
1909	50,500,000	28,000,000
1910	51,158,000	31,700,000
1911	56,069,000	25,653,000

The trade figures for February, 1911, are seen to be greater than those of any previous year. Even when allowance is made for the rise in values since 1900 the increase remains a remarkable one.

TO HARNESS SUN'S POWER

Sir J. J. Thomson's Interesting Prediction — Energy Going to Waste Which Should Be Utilized.

PROF. SIR J. J. THOMSON began a course of addresses on "Radiant Energy and Matter," at the Royal Institution, London on the 11th of March.

To every inhabitant of the solar system, he remarked, whether resident on the earth or on Mars, the subject of radiant energy was one of vital importance, for the planets were not living on their own resources, they were dependent for their energy from day to day, almost from minute to minute, on the supplies they received from the sun. The solar system was a power distribution scheme on an enormous scale, and the sun was the power station. The method by which energy was transmitted was practically wireless telegraphy.

Measurements had shown that when the sun was shining in a clear sky it was transmitting to the earth power which corresponded to 7,000-horse-power per acre. At present that power was practically wasted. If we knew how to harness this power we could, by lowering the temperature of the earth by a degree or so, obtain all the power necessary to run the work of the world. At the last meeting of the British Association it was stated that an installation had actually been built in one of the hot states in America, with the idea of transforming the sun into work, and he had been told that they had been able to get energy which was less than one-half the hitherto available.

Many people had the idea that the sun's heat might be maintained by the constant influx of meteors. They believed that the sun was catching meteors all round the solar system, and that this was sufficient to account for the heat. There was, however, an objection to that because, if that were going on, we should be acting as a kind of umbrella to the sun, and the number of meteors that would fall on the earth would be almost sufficient to make the earth itself red hot.

FOR RETIRED NURSES.

In ten years, if a nurse has been at all careful, she should have accumulated at least a thousand dollars, and with a thousand dollars' capital a woman with ordinary business sense should have no difficulty in placing it where it will yield in combination with a reasonable amount of labor, a good living.

One nurse whom I knew took a year off, went to one of the Dakotas and took up a 160-acre farm. She had a shack put on it, did settlers' duties, lived on it the required length of time, rented it and came back and resumed nursing. The venture has been a success financially. She could sell the land now at a good profit if she wished, but she prefers to hold on to it. When she gets ready to give up nursing for good, she has another business ready to take up. A woman with pluck who is not afraid to "rough it" and who has $700 to $1,000 to invest in land and modestly equip a farm will not make much of a mistake in following her example. A summer trip through the Canadian west is also a good way to spend a holiday, and one can look out for a location or size up the possibilities there without giving up a position or a nursing practice. In such a venture there should be two women for companionship sake.—From an article in the Trained Nurse.

THE more a man appreciates the good things of life, the greater his preference for an Adjusted WALTHAM.

"Its Time You Owned a Waltham"

Send for Descriptive Booklet
Waltham Watch Company, Montreal, Can.

WALTHAM WATCH

LOBSTERS WASHED ASHORE IN A STORM.

During the recent storm, which was the worst that has swept the New Brunswick coast in a number of years, thousands of lobsters of all sizes were washed ashore on the North Beach at Rexton. For a distance of several hundred yards a reef was formed on the shore of all sorts of fish, including an immense quantity of rock seals, as well as lobsters, which fishermen say are more than all the traps would secure in a season.

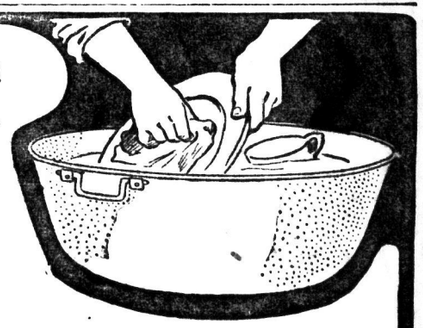
Thousands of birds of the sea were on the beach eating the soft part of the lobsters, and leaving only the claws, which were strewn about in all directions. Although there have been many severe storms there in the past no one recalls an event of this kind. A great many people visited the beach to watch the gulls and other birds ravenously enjoying the feast spread for them.

Clean Your Dishes with Snowflake Ammonia

Laundry soaps are made from dead animals.
Do you think they are fit for washing dishes?

Draw your finger across a dish washed with soap a few hours ago. You'll leave a smear on the dish. This is due to the grease in the soap, which clings to the dishes. No matter how often rinsed, a *thin film of grease* will stick to the dishes. Even if wiped off from one dish on a cloth it will get on the next dish from the cloth. It's this film of grease that *dulls* the appearance of the china and makes it *feel slippery.*

Now, dishes washed in a dishpan of water, with one dessertspoonful of Snowflake Powdered Ammonia added, are *dry* to the touch. No finger marks will show on them. They look fine.



They are *free from grease*, because there is no grease in ammonia; and because Snowflake Ammonia *cuts the grease* in butter, milk or meat from the dishes. Consequently, dishes so washed are perfectly clean and sanitary.

Use Snowflake Powdered Ammonia for cleaning floors, linoleums, carpets, curtains, dishes, cutlery, kitchenware, milk cans, woodwork, windows, and in the laundry. By so doing you can *save 90 per cent. soap.*

Be sure you get Snowflake Powdered Ammonia, in the *giant 5c. package.* 10c. packages of ordinary powdered ammonia of inferior quality are only about one-third larger.

Full directions on each package

10

Lawrason's SNOWFLAKE Powdered Ammonia

"Spring Fever" won't catch you

if you start in right now to take Abbey's Salt regularly. A dessertspoonful, in a glass of water, every morning rids the system of all impurities—starts the liver working properly—and purifies the blood.

Abbey's Salt is the best spring tonic for young and old.

25c and 60c a bottle.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

1

HOLBROOKS SAUCE

IMPORTED ABSOLUTELY!!

It's a delicious seasoning.

When frying a chop or steak pour into the gravy just a little of this genuine Worcestershire Sauce.

D 16

Sir Oliver Lodge On Spirit and Matter

Miracles Defended—Both the Spiritual and the Material Are Real—Says the Departed Can Converse With the Living.

FOLLOWING a discussion on the missionary problem at the Free Church Council assembly at Portsmouth recently, came Sir Oliver Lodge's address on "The Christian Revelation from the Scientific Standpoint," and delegates thronged to the town hall to hear the veteran scientist.

Sir Oliver spoke with strong emphasis and restraint. He said he had been asked to speak because for forty years he had been engaged in mathematical and physical science, and for half that period in exploration into unusual psychical development, and the council wished to know to what conclusion he had been led concerning the universe.

Sir Oliver said he had learned to regard the universe as a concrete and full-bodied reality, with parts accessible and intelligible to us, all of it capable of being understood and investigated by the human mind. Next he had learned that every single thing, even such an ordinary thing as water, had many aspects, and that none of these aspects was exhaustive of the subject, but all the aspects were real, and their testimony true so far as it went.

During the past century progress had lain chiefly in the domain of the mechanical and material. The progress had been admirable, and had led to natural rejoicing and legitimate pride. It had also led to a supposition that all possible scientific advance lay in this same direction, or even that all the great fundamental discoveries had been made. This was not so. Discovery proceeded by stages, and one stage was experience.

Psychical Development.

Part of our experience was the connection of spirit with matter. We were conscious of our identity, our own mind and purpose and will. Through the mechanism of the brain we could influence the material world; we were in it, but not of it. Why seek to deny either the spiritual or the material? Both were real, both true. In some higher mind, perhaps, they might be united.

After a close and searching investigation, said Sir Oliver, he had come to the conclusion that there was a range of beings, extending up from man to the Deity, who were able, in certain favorable conditions, to hold communication with each other. He had no doubt that the departed dead could hold intercourse with the living. This opened out a vast field for further psychic investigation, and he called on the young scientists of the coming generation to devote themselves to this fascinating study. Sir Oliver said the bare possibility of the existence of the miraculous had been hastily denied. It was not necessary to object to miracles on scientific grounds. They need be no more impossible, no more lawless, than the interference of a human being would seem to a colony of ants or bees. (Good cheers.)

Dealing with the real simplicity of apparently most complex things, the speaker said the idea of God was essentially simple. "No matter how complex and transcendentally vast the reality must be, the Christian conception of God is humanly simple. It appeals to 'the man in the street,' and this is always the way with the greatest things. The sunshine is not the sun, but it is the human and terrestrial aspect of the sun: it is that which matters in human life. It is independent of study and discovery; it is given us by direct experience and for ordinary life it suffices." (Cheers.)

Sir Oliver concluded with a few sentences which made a deep spiritual impression:

"Thus would I represent the Christian conception of God. Christ is the human and practical and workaday aspect. Christ is the sunshine that fraction of transcendental cosmic Deity which suffices for the earth. Jesus of Nazareth is plainly a terrestrial heritage. His advent is the story, His reception the shame, of the human race." (Cheers.)

Sir Oliver was compelled to shorten his address in order to catch an early train to London to speak on Christian unity, which, he said, was nearer realization today than it has been for the last 300 years.

KING GEORGE'S MUSIC

Handel Manuscripts in the Library Lent to the British Museum.

[From the Queen.]

KING GEORGE has consented to lend to the British Museum the whole of his private musical library, which contains, roughly speaking, about 1,000 manuscripts and about 3,000 printed books and music. As regards numbers, therefore, it is a comparatively small library, yet in it are to be found not a few priceless treasures, and of these the Handel autographs claim first mention.

They consist of 32 volumes of operas, 21 of oratorios, 7 of odes and serenatas, 12 of miscellaneous sacred music and 11 of cantatas and sketches. Handel promised to bequeath all his manuscripts to John Christopher Smith, his faithful amanuensis, but afterwards proposed a sum of money in lieu of the autographs.

Smith, however, earnestly begged for the fulfilment of the promise, and Handel kept his word. Had Smith accepted the composer's proposition all the manuscripts at the death of the latter would have gone to the University of Oxford. Smith, who, by the way, refused an offer of £2,000, made by Frederick the Great for them, bequeathed them to George III. to show his gratitude to the king for continuing the pension which had been granted to him by the Princess Dowager of Wales. These volumes were used by special permission of Queen Victoria by Dr. Chrysander for the critical edition of Handel's works published by the German Handel Society.

There are also two splendid volumes of Virginal music which belonged to Benjamin Cosyn and William Forster, both written during the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Then there is a most interesting volume of "Aires and Phantasies" for the organ, composed for Charles I. by John Cooper, who having Italianized his name, was known as Coperario. He was the master of Henry and William Lawes.

But a still older book of music is in the library, namely one by John Baldwine, "a singing man at Windsor." This not only contains compositions of English music of the sixteenth century, but music by Henry VIII. Coming down to a later period mention may be made of the very copy of Mozart's early sonatas for violin and pianoforte, which the nine-year-old composer presented to Queen Charlotte in 1765. Of Mendelssohn there are many volumes containing autograph inscriptions. The trustees of the museum will place the collection for the present in a separate room. On the completion of the new galleries in Montague Palace it will be put in a specially constructed room, where it will be available to students under the conditions which now apply to valuable works in the departments of printed books and manuscripts.

HOW TO SUBTRACT FAT

Doctors Have It All Mathematically Worked Out.

IN THE treatment of obesity we must study thoroughly the habits and the mode of life of the patient," says a writer in the New York Medical Journal. "In some that do not exercise enough the addition of more bodily exercise will accomplish our aim.

"In others a slight regulation of the diet, the taking off of an extra sandwich, an extra glass of beer or wine will correct the evil. In the majority of cases the correction of both will be required. We must diminish the intake of calories as much as possible and at the same time raise the expenditure of energy.

"One of our greatest helps in the treatment of obesity is the fact that each of the three classes of foodstuffs, the proteins, carbohydrates and fats, can be substituted for one another, provided they contain an equivalent number of calories. Thus ten grams of butter (one cubic inch) is equivalent in the system to ninety grams of potatoes, both representing about 80 calories.

"There are, however, certain limitations to this postulate, namely, that there must always be a certain amount of proteins and carbohydrates introduced, else in the reduction the body albumin, the muscles, blood, viscera, etc., will suffer, while normality in a reduction cure the fat only is being sacrificed and not the body albumin.

"Working on these principles, we exclude from the diet for obesity all visible fat, for fats represent the highest caloric values, one gram of fat representing 9.3 calories, while one gram of carbohydrate or one gramme of protein contain only 4.1 calories each. We therefore exclude all visible fat such as fatty meat, fatty fish, oil, butter, sweet cream, etc.

"We allow articles that represent the lowest caloric values in the largest bulk. Such articles are potatoes, lean meat, lean fish, lean cheese, eggs, bran bread, graham bread in moderation, oysters, all kinds of vegetables (prepared without oil), all kinds of fruits, soup with fat strained off, skimmed milk, buttermilk, tea, coffee, vinegar, lemon, mineral waters. Of these articles a fairly liberal diet may be selected.

"The following articles must be avoided or taken only sparingly, as they contain a high calorie value: All fatty and greasy foods, sugar, white bread, crackers, biscuits, all kinds of sweets, syrups, dried peas and beans, dried fruit cereals, grape nuts, liquors, beer, malt. The patient when put on a reduction diet must adhere to it, else the resulting loss of flesh will soon be regained.

"The second factor is the raising of the expenditure of the energy of the body. This is best accomplished by mountain climbing. Unfortunately, it is not accessible to every one. Manual work, various gymnastic exercises, running, rowing, swimming, golf and tennis playing, bicycle riding, work about the house, gardening, deep breathing, are all reliable means of increasing the output of energy. During exercise it is proper to watch the heart action lest damage be done.

"Cold baths and douches are very good. By applying the cold water the surface of the body gets chilled, and to warm it up some body fat must be burned up.

"Hot baths and sweating are not good. The loss of flesh that is secured by them is merely due to a loss of water and not fat which is soon replenished by the intake of water. Fat cannot be sweated off. It must be worked off or starved off. Massage reduces the masseur but not the person massaged.

"A patient may be of marked obesity that has persisted for years, with a family tendency, when more exact means at reduction must be applied. We must prescribe a diet based on exact caloric calculations or, which is preferable, to do it in an institution where the patient can be under constant surveillance. The following is the method to pursue in caloric calculations. A patient weighing about 100 kilograms presents himself for reduction. We must determine first how much would be the proper weight for the size of that person.

"Let us assume that 75 kilograms would be the proper weight for that patient. We next determine how many calories would constitute the maintenance diet of such a person. Obese people as a rule are not very active and 40 calories for each kilogram would be the proper amount. The maintenance diet therefore would be 40 plus 75, equals 3,000 calories.

"We take the actual amount of protoplasmic tissue and omit the fat from our calculations, for it is the protoplasmic tissue that is chiefly concerned in oxydation processes. By taking off the patient's diet about 800 calories each day a loss of about one kilogram a week will be achieved. We must therefore arrange diet lists equivalent to 2,200 calories a day. These diet lists are compiled by the help of tables giving the relative caloric values of different articles of food."

OXO CUBES

give the magic touch of deliciousness to all meat dishes, soups and chafing dish cookery.

4 Cubes, 10c. 27

HOW TO CATCH MONKEYS.

The Filipinos catch monkeys in a funny way. Monkeys are very fond of the meat of cocoanuts. They are very lazy, though, about gnawing through the outer bark, and will only do so when very hungry. The Filipino takes advantage of this greed and insolence by cutting a small opening through the shell, says the Philippines Monthly, just large enough for Mr. Monkey's long, thin hand to penetrate. When he once gets inside he gets his hand full of delicious dainty meat, and his hand is naturally wider in this act than when it was thrust through the opening. Finding his hand will not come out, the monkey chatters and scolds, and plainly shows his indignation at the way he has been trapped, but never thinking of loosening his hold on the cocoanut meat and withdrawing his hand as easily as he put it in. There he stands, an angry monkey, until the native who set the cocoanut trap comes and takes him captive.

WHAT YEAR THIS IS.

Most of us would suppose that one thing that we knew perfectly well was what year this is. Barring, of course, the first week or two when we still wrote it 1910. Not everybody in the world would admit that to say this is the year 1911 is entirely correct. This is, to those who reckon by the Byzantine methods, the year 7419. According to the Julian calendar it is the year 6624. In the Jewish era it will be until the twenty-second of September the year 5672. The ancient Romans would have figured it to be the year 2664, the ancient Greeks the year 2687, or the third years of the six hundred and seventy-second Olympiad. The Mohammedan considers that the year 1329 began on Jan. 2, while the Japanese calls it the year 2571, and the Chinese the year 4509. At Washington it is still reckoned as the one hundred and thirty-fifth year of American independence, and as such all official pronouncements are dated.

COST OF THE BRITISH NAVY $1,760,000,000 IN PAST TEN YEARS

Features of the Estimates for the Year Beginning April 1 —An Increase of Nearly $20,000,000 Over Last Year.

SENSATIONAL features of the British navy estimates for 1911-12, are:

1. Provision for laying down five Dreadnoughts, and

2. An increase of no less than £5,788,800, compared with the current year.

The colossal figures now reached compare as follows:

1910-11	£40,605,700
1911-12	44,394,500
Increase	£ 3,788,800

This follows on an increase of £4,869,685 last year.

New Programme.

New construction will cost £15,062,800, an increase of £1,784,000, and the highest figure reached. Of this sum £1,538,600 is for beginning work on ships of the new programme, composed as follows:

Dreadnoughts	5
Protected cruisers	3
Unarmored cruiser	1
Destroyers	20
Submarines	6
River gunboats	2

In addition, a depot ship for destroyers and a hospital ship will be begun.

More ships require more men, and 3,600 extra are provided for in the new estimates, bringing the number up to 124,000.

Dreadnought Progress.

In the year ending March 31, the number of ships which will have been completed and available for service are as follows:

	Building April 1, 1911.	Completed March 31, 1912.
Dreadnoughts:		
Battleships	10	6
Armored cruisers	3	2
Protected cruisers	7	4
Unarmored cruisers	3	2
Destroyers	32	29
Submarines	12	6

In addition there will be under construction on the 1st April next two Dreadnoughts, two protected cruisers, and two submarines for colonial governments.

The labor troubles which occurred in 1910 delayed to some extent the progress of many of the ships building, but it is expected that nearly all the vessels affected will be completed by their contract dates.

Colossal Growth.

In order to appreciate fully the gravity of the new estimates, the process of growth must be studied. The following table gives the total naval expenditure in ten years:

1902-3	£31,004,600
1903-4	35,709,400
1904-5	36,859,700
1905-6	33,151,800
1906-7	31,472,000
1907-8	31,251,100
1908-9	32,181,200
1909-10	35,734,000
1910-11	40,603,700
1911-12	44,392,500
Total	£350,359,500

SERMON FROM SHAKESPEARE

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.
Titus Andronicus, Act I., Sc. I.

THE beauty of mercy as the highest divine and human attributes finds frequent illustration in Shakespeare's dramas. In no fewer than three of his plays he deals with the question in such a way as to make it the central thought, the ethical pivot of the entire action. "Measure for Measure" has as its main theme the godlike attribute of mercy; the "Merchant of Venice" not only has mercy as its predominating note, but has in it the strongest and truest sermon ever preached on the subject, "The Tempest," with Prospero, its central figure, endowed with superhuman power, closes with a scene in which mercy is shown to penitent enemies. These three dramas all emphasize that

"Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge."

The student of Shakespeare is constantly reminded of the beatitude, "Blessed are the merciful." In the drama "Macbeth" Shakespeare includes mercy among the "king-becoming graces." In "Measure for Measure," the thought that is elaborated in Portia's celebrated plea to Shylock, is repeated:

"No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one-half so good a grace,
As mercy does."

Mercy in Shakespeare's dramas is always made to stand forth in striking contrast with justice. About justice there is nothing attractive. It is an austere figure coldly meting out law, not benevolently pouring forth love, the higher law of life. The just man the righteous man from a legal point of view, is continually asserting himself and his rights. His cry, like Shylock's is, "It is mine, and I will have it." He is entitled according to the law to his pound of flesh, and he takes pharisaical pride in exacting the bond, forcing the debtor to pay to the uttermost farthing. It is his right, the law authorizes him to claim his own. There is a higher principle than mere right or law in the world, the principle of love. Mercy is the name that has been given to this law of love. It is at work in the universe and in society. Were it not, life would not be worth living. There is no man but can take to himself the words,

"How would you be,
If He, who is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are?"

How much nobler is mercy than mere justice even in its outward symbols! The police with his club patrols the city in the interests of justice; the armies of the world learn the use of deadly weapons that justice may be maintained; powerful destructive monsters float on every sea in the name of justice. The Bible in the hands of the missionary bringing words of love to the outcast and the unfortunate; the surgeons and nurses risking their lives in the interests of those who have been cruelly treated by the hands of war; the Salvation Army lass waiting at the prison gate with words of comfort for released prisoners or words of hope for those about to be incarcerated—are the angels of mercy. If justice alone held sway on earth, with her scales and sword, this would be a miserable world. Fortunately beneficent mercy broods over human society with healing in her wings.

Shakespeare was never more powerful than when he penned Portia's lines on mercy; and what an influence his words have had! For three hundred years they have been ennobling man. According to Shakespeare mercy comes of a willing heart; it is not "strained." It blesses the one who receives it, but, by ennobling the soul, making it more capable of doing deeds of mercy, it, to an infinitely greater degree blesses the giver. It is the mightiest attribute in the mightiest.

As if to make the teaching of mercy to the world the crowning work of his life Shakespeare created Prospero. "The Tempest" was possibly his last great original creation. In it the hero is a man who has been cruelly, harshly used. Superhuman power he achieved. He is represented as a species of Godman. His enemies were all brought within his control. He could say

"At this hour
Lie at my mercy all mine enemies."

The lash and shackles they had earned, but Prospero rises to a godlike height of charity. Any ruler could punish according to the sinner's deserts, but for him,

"The rarer action is
In virtue than in vengeance; they being penitent
The sole drift of my purpose doth extend
Not a frown further."

When Shakespeare's conception of mercy has been grasped by all having authority, when the law of love that he taught and retaught as the divine influence in the human heart has been recognized, when all men are conspicuously wearing "nobility's true badge," mercy—peace and goodwill will possess the earth.

Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation in The Throat.

COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Norway pine tree. It is a pleasant, safe and effectual medicine that may be confidentially relied upon as a specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It will stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry cough that keeps you awake at night.

Mrs. J. A. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—"I had a very bad cough and that distressing tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night and my lungs were so sore I had to give up work.

"Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good, so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Do not be humbugged into buying the so-called Norway Pine Syrups but be sure and insist on "Dr. Wood's." It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price 25c.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

PROGRESSIVE ISLE OF MAN.

The laws of the Isle of Man have long been advanced. Every woman, widow or spinster, in the Isle of Man, whether she be owner, occupier or lodger, enjoys the parliamentary franchise. Every widow enjoys half her husband's personal estate, and has a life interest in his real estate, and she cannot be deprived of this by will. The sale of cigarettes and intoxicants to children was forbidden in Man for years before such a prohibition was enforced in England itself. England has legislated mildly against moneylenders. The highest interest that can be charged for a loan in the Isle of Man is 6 per cent, and that has been the law for over 200 years. And there are many other instances in which Manx lawmakers have adopted progressive measures with entire success.

HERE ARE FOUR PEOPLE WHO TESTIFY

That GIN PILLS Positively Cure Rheumatism

Rheumatism is a dreadful disease. Only those who have had it, can appreciate the agonizing pain—the excruciating torture—that racks the body when Rheumatism sets in. No wonder those who have been cured of Rheumatism by GIN PILLS, are so grateful and so enthusiastic.

They gladly testify that GIN PILLS cured them, and want all the world to try GIN PILLS.

MANY KINDS OF MEDICINE.

HIS FATHER WAS TROUBLED.

Alex. Moore, Esq., is one of many hundreds who know that GIN PILLS will cure Rheumatism. He writes from Newburgh, Ont.:

"My father had been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years. He tried two doctors, but got no relief, when my uncle insisted on him trying GIN PILLS. He purchased a box, and after taking GIN PILLS for a week, found that they were giving him much relief. He then bought three more boxes, which were the means of curing him. He is now a strong man—in good health—and able to attend to his daily work—and all the credit is due to GIN PILLS."

They know about GIN PILLS down in Nova Scotia, too. In fact, GIN PILLS are the old standby all over the Maritime Provinces because GIN PILLS really cure Rheumatism. An old gentleman in Yarmouth, N.S., says:

"I have been bothered with Rheumatism for the past year, and have taken a good many kinds of medicine, but found no relief. One day, a friend advised me to try GIN PILLS, and after taking a few boxes, I felt like a new man. I want you to know how thankful I am for the relief they gave me, and would advise all sufferers to take GIN PILLS."

In New Brunswick, GIN PILLS have cured hundreds of men and women of Rheumatism. Mr. Wilson, of Hartfield, N.B., is one of the many who owes his good health and strength to GIN PILLS. He writes: "It affords me great pleasure to convey not only to you, but to all sufferers from Backache and Rheumatism the great relief I have obtained from the use of GIN PILLS. I am sounding the praises of GIN PILLS to everyone suffering as I did."

—Robert M. Wilson.

Back to Nova Scotia for the fourth letter from D. J. Lawler, of Ogden.

"I have been troubled with Rheumatism so bad that I couldn't work. A doctor tended me and told me to go to the hospital, but all to no good until a cousin told me to try GIN PILLS. I did so, and after taking a few boxes, I am perfectly well."

COULD NOT WORK.

SOUNDING THE PRAISES.

These written words and signed statements from well-known people are the best possible guarantee of the value of GIN PILLS. They prove that GIN PILLS will give prompt relief—and will completely cure—every trace of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Kidney Trouble, or any weakness of the kidneys or bladder. You may try GIN PILLS before you buy them. Write us for free sample box. If you can't get the regular size boxes in your neighborhood, send to us, inclosing the regular retail price of 50 cents a box, or 6 for $2.50. National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Dept. G. Toronto. 33

Two Famous Authorities CORDIALLY RECOMMEND

NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS

SIR CHARLES CAMERON, C.B., M.D. (Prof. of Chemistry, Medical Officer of Health for Dublin City and County Analyst) says "This is an excellent food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons, and being rich in phosphates and potash, is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone forming and other indispensable elements of food. Although peculiarly adapted to the wants of the young, Neave's Food may be used with advantage by persons of all ages."

Sold in 1 lb. airtight tins by all Druggists in Canada.

SAMUEL BARKER, M.D., Senior Physician to the Brighton Hospital for Children, wrote "Neave's Food is a readily digested and highly nutritious product, containing a large percentage of the flesh-forming constituents. It is also excellent for costive habits, being more laxative than some foods."

Hundreds of thousands of healthy, happy men and women of today owe their good health to having been brought up on Neave's Food.

FREE TO MOTHERS

Write a post card today for a free tin of Neave's Food and a copy of the book "Hints About Baby," by a Trained Nurse. Address to

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EXTRA GRANULATED SUGAR IS ABSOLUTELY PURE

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Once make a comparison with other Sugars and you will not be satisfied with any but Redpath.

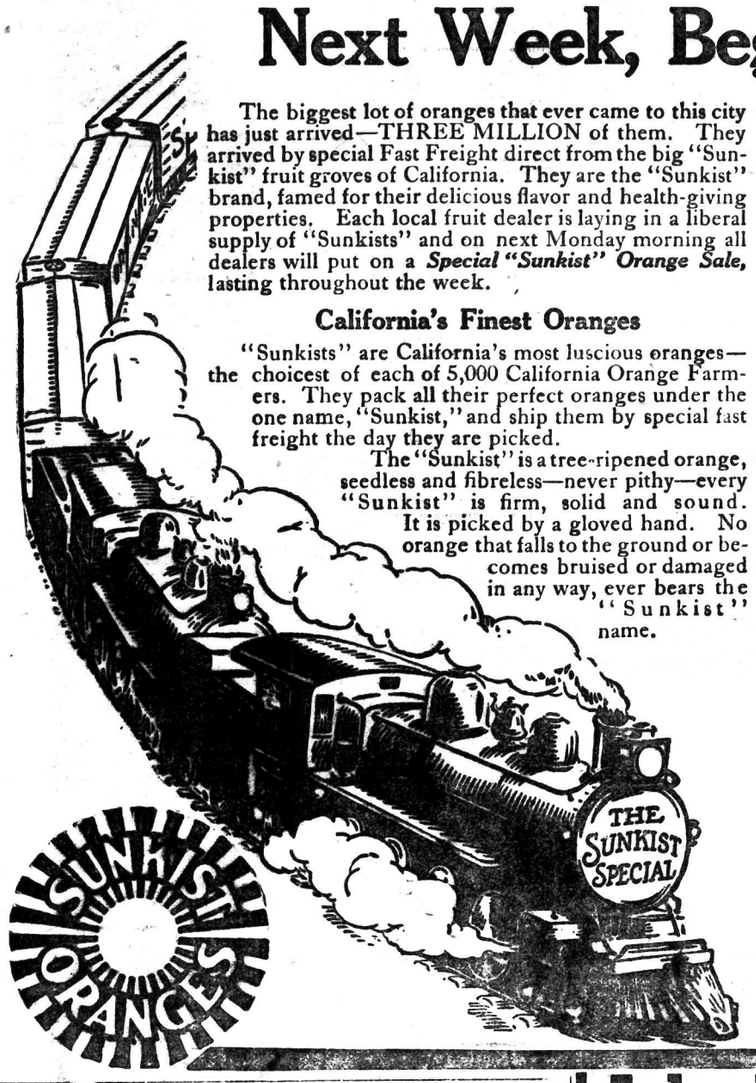
Dainty Tea Tables are always served with PARIS LUMPS to be had in RED SEAL dust proof cartons, and by the pound.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited
MONTREAL, CANADA.

Established in 1854 by John Redpath

3 MILLION ORANGES HERE

Another Big "SUNKIST" Sale Lasting All Next Week, Begins Monday, April 3



The biggest lot of oranges that ever came to this city has just arrived—THREE MILLION of them. They arrived by special Fast Freight direct from the big "Sunkist" fruit groves of California. They are the "Sunkist" brand, famed for their delicious flavor and health-giving properties. Each local fruit dealer is laying in a liberal supply of "Sunkists" and on next Monday morning all dealers will put on a ***Special "Sunkist" Orange Sale,*** lasting throughout the week.

California's Finest Oranges

"Sunkists" are California's most luscious oranges—the choicest of each of 5,000 California Orange Farmers. They pack all their perfect oranges under the one name, "Sunkist," and ship them by special fast freight the day they are picked.

The "Sunkist" is a tree-ripened orange, seedless and fibreless—never pithy—every "Sunkist" is firm, solid and sound. It is picked by a gloved hand. No orange that falls to the ground or becomes bruised or damaged in any way, ever bears the "Sunkist" name.

How to Serve Them

Oranges are the most appetizing and nourishing food you can serve—at breakfast—in the sick-room—between meals—in salads, ices, sherbets and puddings.

There is no limit to the number of excellent dishes of which "Sunkist" oranges form the basis.

Buy a ***box*** of "Sunkist" oranges and your fruit dealer will make you a special price. You will find no trouble in keeping them as long as you want to, because "Sunkists" reach you in excellent condition.

Physicians Advise Them

Leading physicians say that to counteract the effect of meat and other heavy foods we eat, one should eat oranges liberally. It is a universally known fact that orange juice is an excellent food for the brain cells and a tonic for run down nerves. No better laxative than sound, ripe "Sunkist" oranges can be found.

Cost No More Than Common Oranges

"Sunkist" oranges are cheapest to buy because they are thin-skinned, fibreless and seedless. They are nearly all food and no waste. You lose money if you buy pithy, seedy, thick-skinned oranges.

Free Premiums for "Sunkist" Wrappers

The "Sunkist" orange always comes in a "Sunkist" tissue paper wrapper that protects the oranges and retains all their tree ripened flavor. This name on the wrapper means you are buying, at a reasonable price, the finest orange of all.

"Sunkist" wrappers should be kept and sent to us to secure, free, a set of genuine Rogers Orange Spoons, Dessert Spoons and Fruit Knives. The patterns are new 1911 styles, designed exclusively for us. They are as attractive and stylish as money can buy. All are Rogers quality, standard A-No. 1 plate and are fully guaranteed by the makers, Wm. Rogers & Son. No advertising appears on any of our premiums.

Read on the right the description of these valuable premiums and how to get them.

The California Fruit Growers' Exchange
105 King Street, East, TORONTO, ONT. (85)

For Sale by All Dealers

FREE! See the Beautiful Rogers Silver FREE With "SUNKIST" Wrappers

Rogers Orange Spoon Free
The picture shows our new 1911 design, "Sunkist" Orange Spoon, actual size; being a genuine Rogers product and of the latest style. This spoon will be sent you, charges, packing, etc., prepaid, on receipt of 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12c. For each additional spoon send 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12 cents.

Valuable Dessert Spoon Free
The picture shows our new 1911 design, Dessert Spoon, actual size. It is of the same excellent quality and beautiful design as the orange spoon, but being larger and heavier is more valuable. Sent to you on receipt of 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20c additional. For each additional dessert spoon send 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20 cents.

This Fruit Knife Free
Our 1911 "Sunkist" Fruit Knife is shown here, actual size. It is made of special tempered steel heavily silver-plated. Fully guaranteed by manufacturers, Wm. Rogers & Son. Sent to you on receipt of 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20c. For each additional knife send 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20 cents

Notice!

On all remittances up to 20c please send cash, on amounts above 20c, we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft. Make your money order or draft payable to The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and address your letters to The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, 105 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

You can secure these premiums with "Sunkist" orange wrappers or "Red Ball" orange wrappers.

If you will make it a point to buy only "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" oranges, you will not only get the finest fruits that grow, economically priced, but you will soon have enough wrappers to secure a complete set of the beautiful spoons and knives here shown.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND THE CORONATION

[A. N. Armiger in the London Daily News.]

[By A. N. Armiger.]

ALTHOUGH Westminster Abbey is now in the hands of the office of works, and the sound of the carpenter's hammer and saw will for some months to come take the place of music and choir, it is satisfactory to know that the dean and chapter still retain the power and responsibility of watching over the whole of the operations as personal guardians of the building and its contents. This responsibility only ceases for a short time when, after all the preparations are finished, the keys of the abbey are, according to ancient custom, handed over to the earl marshal a few hours before Coronation Day.

The public anxiety for the abbey's safety is, however, quite natural when we remember how the building was at times been treated for coronations. For George IV.'s coronation, when it was made to hold the largest congregation it has ever contained, the interior was absolutely wrecked, and the whole of the wainscotting, seats, stalls, and the organ, choir and altar piece were removed to make room for the enormous galleries that were erected. The preparations for the ceremony were commenced on the 20th of May, 1820, and the church was not open to the public until two years later. The long interval was partly due to the postponement of the coronation in consequence of the parliamentary inquiry on the conduct of Queen Caroline, but chiefly at the time expended in refitting the choir for its customary solemnities. The abbey for many years bore marks of the coronation in chipped statues and damaged walls, which only skilful restoration and the mellowing hand of time have concealed.

The Conquestor.

The records of English coronations form a large chapter in the history of Westminster Abbey, inasmuch as, with the exception of Edward V., who did not live to be crowned, every English king and queen has been crowned there since the time of William the Conqueror. The Conqueror's coronation was the first event in the abbey of which there is any certain record after the burial of the Confessor, and, as Dean Stanley eloquently remarks in his "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," William's selection of this spot for the most important act of his life sprang chiefly from regard to the Confessor's memory. To be crowned beside the grave of the last hereditary Saxon king was the direct fulfilment of the whole plan of the Conqueror, or "Conquestor"—the inheritance not by victory, but by right, of the throne of his predecessor, King Edward. Henceforth the ceremony of the coronation was firmly attached to the Church of Westminster, which is described in "Liber Regalis" as the head crown and diadem of the Kingdom." The abbey's connection with the grave of the Confessor was jealously preserved. The regalia bore, and still bears, its Anglo-Saxon names.

Liber Regalis.

A copy of the Gospels said to have belonged to Athelstane was the book on which the coronation oath was taken, and the form of the oath until the time of James II. was "to observe the laws of the Glorious Confessor." The abbey's connection with English coronations has been as unquestioned as it has been continuous. The whole of the regalia was deposited in the treasury of Westminster till the reign of Henry VIII., and the greater part of it remained there until it was broken up during the Commonwealth by Cromwell's orders. The new regalia made for Charles II. was placed in the tower, but, as an acknowledgment of the abbey's ancient right, it has been customary to hand it over to the charge of the dean previous to each coronation. The dean also has the custody of "Liber Regalis," which was prepared in 1373 under the care of Nicolas Litttlington, Abbot of Westminster, and is the basis of the present coronation ceremonial; and, just as in early times the abbot was the instructor to the new king in the forms and ceremonies of his coronation, so it is now the duty of the Dean of Westminster to prepare the monarch for the service, while on the dean and canons of Westminster devolves the duty of assisting the prelates during the ceremony. From time immemorial also the Westminster boys have supplied the traditional acclamation and assent of the people of England to the election of the sovereign.

A Concentrated Memorial.

The abbey bears very few memorials of the coronations that have taken place there except a representation of the coronation of Henry V. and his Queen, Catherine of France, which is sculptured on each side of his chantry. But the coronation chair and stone on which every monarch from Edward I. to Edward VII. has been crowned, form a concentrated memorial of the coronations which is still the chief object of attraction to the visitors at the abbey, as it was when Addison described Sir Roger Coverley's visit there. When Edward I. went to the Abbey of Scone in A. D. 1296, after having taken the Castle of Edinburgh and sent its plate and jewels to Westminster, the "fatal stone was inclosed in an ancient chair, but what became of the latter is unknown, although there is evidence that it reached London from the fact that the present chair was frequently described as the "new chair." The King intended to have a chair made of bronze, but he changed his mind and ordered one "to be made in wood after the same pattern." One hundred shillings was the price, with 13s 4d for carving, painting and gilding two small leopards in wood, which, according to the "Wardrobe Accounts" of 29 Edward I., were to be delivered to Master Walter the painter, and placed upon either side of the chair made by him. Further on, in the accounts Master Walter is paid "£1 19s 7d for making a step at the foot of the new chair in which the Scottish stone is placed near the altar before the Shrine of St. Edward." The present step and lions are modern work, but with this exception and the fact that the chair in its ordinary state and before it is gilded and upholstered for the coronation shows the scratches and disfigurements of centuries, it is sound and solid as when it left Master Walter's hands.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LINSEED COMPOUND
is a reliable old English Home remedy for—
COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

COMMUNITY PLAN TO AID HOUSEWIVES

Women of Boston Suburbs Are Discussing Plan to Abolish Drudgery.

TO HAVE a cooking plant where all the members of a community can buy their meals and to have connected with the establishment an army of strong young women whose mission shall be to keep clean the homes of members of the community is a plan set on foot by several Winchester householders.

One of the leaders in this plan for settlement of the household problem is Mrs. Hermann Dudley Murphy, wife of an artist and secretary of the People's Primary.

Mrs. Murphy, who is seconded by many other women in Winchester, has already obtained the co-operation of Edward O. Pinchard, a hotel manager, who lives in Winchester and is ready to go ahead with the community plan provided a sufficient number of Winchesterians will guarantee to use his kitchen and employ the help which he will provide.

Discussing the novel plan Mrs. Murphy says:

"Such a plan would prove a great influence in decreasing the number of old maids and divorced women. Today the girl takes a college course and goes into business because she does not wish to play the drudge in the kitchen.

"The relation between housekeeping and housework and the duties of wifehood and motherhood have come to be so closely allied in our minds as to signify one and the same thing, but these two duties in woman's life are totally different. It does not necessarily imply being a good cook when one is a good mother.

"The drudgery of the kitchen is to blame for woman's lack of progress in many directions. They are accused of lacking artistic sense. That is because women have been retarded from progressing in this direction on account of kitchen work.

"Supposing that we had a place where we, as wives, could buy meals already cooked at low prices, and where there were maids who would come to the home and do the housework. What an amount of time would be thus given the woman to fulfil her other wifely and motherly duties.

"It should be one of the duties of public movements to consider the difficulties and problems arising in the home. The servant problem has come to be regarded as a joke.

"Give every community or every section of a community a central establishment, where food and housework by competent maids could be bought, and we should begin to solve one of the great problems of the home. The servant problem would be settled.

"A girl employed in such an establishment could be, as regards working hours, as systematic as is the shop girl. The plan provides that after the meals have been served in the different homes the dishes shall be returned to the central establishment to be washed. Under this scheme all dishes would be supplied by the central point.

"Moreover, many new culinary dishes, which are constantly coming up, could be supplied by such an establishment at less cost than the average housekeeper would have to spend in preparing them.

"By means of such a central organization administering to the housework and household side of a woman's life, all the drudgery and disagreeable part of the home would be lifted from the woman's shoulders. Her time could be spent in making the home attractive and studying and learning what the world is doing and fitting herself to care for her children if she has any.

"It would be a great boon to motherhood. The infant, the small child and the grown-up daughter would all come in for a greater share of the mother's care with the housework eliminated.

"Today one-sixteenth of the married women keep servants. The thousands of others are obliged to act in the capacity of both mother and servant.

"Under such a community plan as we seek many evils would be done away with which are now the cause of domestic strife and unhappiness, family jars and divorces."

John Diprose's Three Stores

Have secured a particularly fine, juicy lot of this special shipment of Sunkist Oranges.

Out-of-town customers in on the "Trade-in-London Week," April 3—8, will do well to buy a box or half box. Ask for special price by the box.

Special Price for This Week by the Dozen, 32c and 38c

JOHN DIPROSE THREE POPULAR STORES

Dundas and Ridout Sts., Dundas and Wellington Sts., Richmond and Hyman Sts.

CHARLES DICKENS

Continued from Page Thirteen.

rived at the period in his early manhood to which his infatuation for Maria Beadnell belonged, he 'lost courage and burned the rest.' Then he set himself to the writing of 'David Copperfield,' into which he put his own soul. This was the book of all his books which he liked best. He had in his heart of hearts a favorite child, and his name was David Copperfield. As he was writing his principal hesitation occurred in connection with the child-wife, Dora, who was drawn from Maria Beadnell as he remembered her and imagined her.

Dora's Marriage.

"On Feb. 25, 1845, Maria Beadnell was married to Henry Louis Winter. By this time she had reached the comfortable age of thirty-four. There was no communication of any kind between her and Dickens for many years. But ten years passed by, and in February, 1855, Mrs. Winter wrote to Dickens. Her letter arrived along with a handful of others. Dickens suddenly remembered, opened it, and was delighted. He replied warmly, if not exuberantly. He recalled their old trysting places, her green cloak, his happiness, his misery. He proposed that Mrs. Dickens should call on Maria and arrange a day for a quiet meeting. Later on he confessed that whatever of fancy, romance, energy, passion, aspiration, and determination belonged to him, he could never be separated from her for whom he would have died with the greatest alacrity. He said that he had never heard the name Maria without starting, and thinking of the deep love he once bestowed upon her. He referred her to 'David Copperfield,' and told her she would see the touches of herself in Dora. People had praised him for the pretty love-making in 'David Copperfield,' not knowing that it was truth, neither more nor less. He asked her to read the book, and to think 'How dearly that boy must have loved me, and how vividly this man remembers it.'

A Tragic Meeting.

"Maria seems to have written explaining that she would have married Dickens if it had not been for her parents, and he replied with simple and touching emotion in one of the most remarkable letters ever written. He refuses to believe her when she says that she is now 'toothless, fat, old, and ugly.' He recalls how her eyebrows had a tendency to join together. He had always been reminded of her when a girl played the harp. Maria had asked for an interview, and again he heartily responded. He promised to buy presents in Paris for her little girl.

"Then, alas! they met. Alas and alas! for his eyes no sooner fell on the object of his old passion than it shivered and broke to pieces.

"Sir Robertson Nicoll suggests that Dickens wrote of her in 'Little Dorrit,' where he is Arthur Clennam, she is Flora Finching. If so, the interview was a dreadful disillusionment.

"The end of the story is dreary enough, and credible enough. Mrs. Winter wrote from time to time letters apparently exuberant, but she was repeatedly checked by courteous refusals. Her husband failed, and she appealed to her old lover. But Dickens declined to be drawn into responsibility, and suggested that her father ought to help. Her father, it seems, left £40,000. Mr. Winter entered the ministry, becoming a curate at Little Eversham, Cambridge, in 1866. He was afterwards vicar of Almouth, Northumberland, where he died on March 22, 1871."

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs . . . 25 cents.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all impurities out of the system, insuring a free and regular condition, and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by all dealers.

The Mexican vanilla bean gatherer.

Know the real vanilla flavor

Ordinary "vanilla" extracts are not made from vanilla beans and do not give the true flavor. Why not have the REAL thing? Next time demand Shirriff's.

Your dainties will never taste so delicious until you use this peerless extract.

Just try

Shirriff's True Vanilla

Made from the finest Mexican first-quality vanilla beans—and aged till the strength surpasses all others.

CAUTION: A smaller quantity required than of any other extract

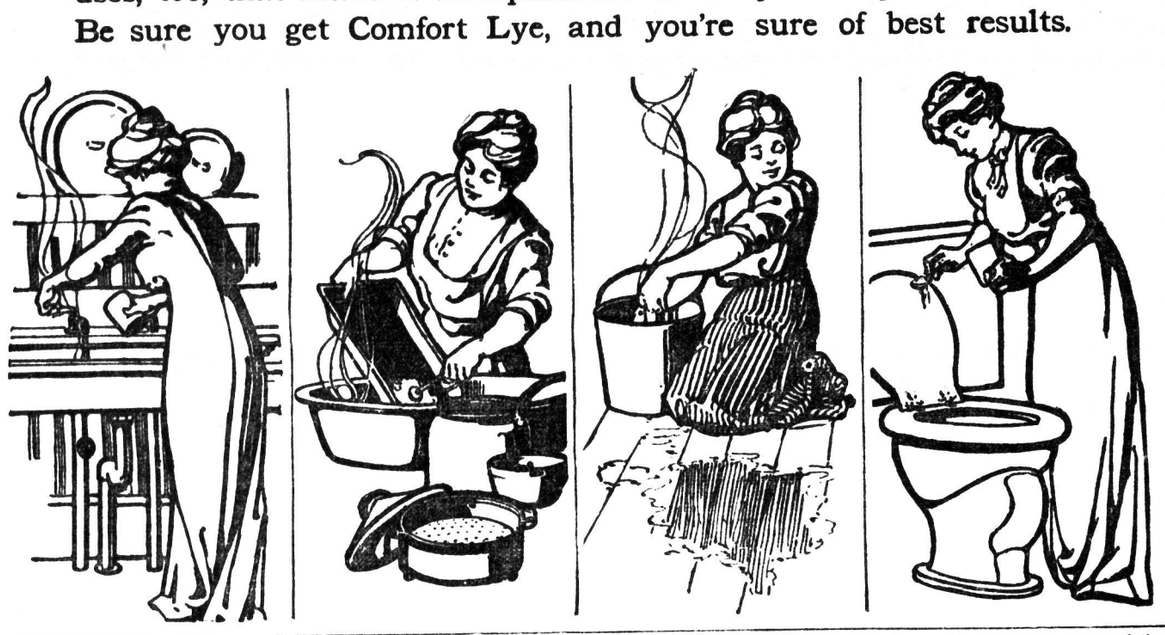
Other delicious Shirriff flavorings are Lemon, Almond, Ratafia, Rose, Pineapple, Strawberry and ninety more.

Ask the Groceryman

COMFORT LYE

Now you know what it is that makes the dirtiest dirt *get rid of itself.* Go to your grocer to-day and ask him for a can of Comfort Lye—the new and better kind, made by the Comfort Soap people. You get a bigger-than-usual can of 100% pure lye, powdered and perfumed.

Use it to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the sink and dissolve the muck that clogs the drain-pipes. Also to "cut" the grease and burnt crust on pots and roasting tins. And to remove the stains from the closet without disagreeable scrubbing. Other uses, too, that make it indispensable to every cleanly housewife. Be sure you get Comfort Lye, and you're sure of best results.



SAVE THE LABELS

Every Comfort Lye label is worth THREE Comfort Soap wrappers toward valuable premiums—jewelry, silverware, watches, leather goods, pictures, books, music and other beautiful free presents.

Ask your grocer for a free copy of the Comfort Premium Catalogue, or write

COMFORT SOAP CO.
TORONTO 701

"MAKES DIRT RUN"

LEGISLATURE SKETCHES

R. J. McCormick and Valentin Stock

[J. H., in Ottawa Free Press.]

[J. H., in Ottawa Free Press.]

HIS name is Robert John McCormick and if someone would be sayin' he's Scotch sure it's the face of him and the brogue of him that would be denying it. Wasn't he born in County Armagh? He was that. The little member for East Lambton is a Liberal, but naturally, in a legislature of the political complexion of this one, being a Liberal is not the passport to general popularity that it should be. McCormick is the most well-liked man in the House and it is no more than his due.

Robert John McCormick numbers his friends even among the Toronto members, despite his name. Now there is nothing wrong with McCormick. It's a good name, is McCormick, but the other two are a strain on any self-respecting member from Toronto the Good. Robert is all right, nice solid name, and John will go anywhere, but the combination is one that a certain big fat gentleman interested in street cars has not made popular. To have overcome a handicap like that is something.

The little member for Lambton came to the Legislature in 1908 and he won out on the hustings through the same kindly, lovable qualities that have made him so well liked in the House. He is a farmer and eloquence is not in his line, but the men of Lambton sent him to Toronto with a majority of three hundred.

When he goes back to the people for re-election it is a safe bet that Lambton will know whom to vote for. Robert John does not get into the newspapers much, for he seldom introduces a bill, but it is whispered that when the little Irishman turns his smile on Sir James Whitney he can get more of the good things for his constituents than many a hard-working, faithful, Government stalwart.

McCormick has a good word for everyone, even his political opponents. "Sure they mean well," he says, and on the rare occasions when he gets up to speak the Conservative members vie with the Liberals in pounding their desks.

Robert John has one hobby model schools. Ever since he came to the Legislature he has made a yearly demand that the model schools be restored. The first time he got up to speak he delivered the shortest address on record. It was during the debate and his turn to take part had come.

He got slowly to his feet, smiling a trifle nervously. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "we want them model schools restored back again."

Then, as the House sat back ready for more he sat down.

The following year, he pleaded again for the schools but at greater length, and this session his appeal would have brought tears to all eyes if the legislators had not been so busy laughing. John Wesley Johnson, who waves the flag on occasions, had been unwise enough to suggest overcoming the scarcity of teachers by importing them from the old country, and Robert John "went for him."

"Mr. Speaker," he said correctly, "we can't have that. Those teachers 'll all want to speak their own language. The Scotch teachers 'll want to teach the Gaelic, the Irish 'll want to teach Irish, the English 'll want to teach English, and the French 'll want their own language. I'm against that. We only want one language in Canada."

To this day the members are not sure whether he was joking or not.

At the end of the row from McCormick sits a man who is as unlike the little Irishman as—well, as Robert John is unlike him. He was born in Zorra but wonderfully enough, he is not Scotch. Valentin Stock is the son of a German from the Fatherland, and as near the German type as it could be possible to get. Big, slow of speech, and deliberate, he is, like McCormick, a man esteemed by all.

Valentin Stock has had more political ups and downs than any member of the House, past or present, with the exception of Hon. Nelson Monteith, now numbered among the "pasts." For eight years he and Monteith sat on either end of a "teeter-totter" in the constituency of South Perth. When one was down the other was up.

Monteith was up first when he defeated Stock in 1899. Three years later the electors dropped Monteith into the outer darkness and the big man took his place. In 1905, the end of the "teeter-totter" on which Valentin was sitting flopped and Monteith was found smiling contentedly among the "ins." That was the sweep that put the Liberals out of power. Monteith was rewarded with the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture, but three years later in an election that cut down the Liberal contingent still more Hon. Mr. Monteith, much to his surprise and that of everyone else, found himself stranded high and dry.

Valentin Stock does not take up the time of the House with a cargo of bills every session, but there is one question upon which he feels strongly. For two years now he has been trying to get the Legislature to slam daylight out of the reckless chauffeur, but at the critical time the auto owners get busy and nothing happens.

The member for South Perth is not opposed to everything on four wheels that hasn't a four-legged animal ambling ahead, as some farmer members of the Legislature are. The smell of gasoline does not disturb his equanimity at all, but the "joy rider"—let him beware.

Valentin takes the defeat of his bills quite philosophically. "I did my best," he says, and who will say that the farmer, yelling sulphurous words as he crawls from under the wreckage of his buggy as a cloud of dust rolls on, does not think kindly of the big legislator. And it was votes sent Hon. Nelson Monteith back to the farm—votes Valentin received.

And lest there be any doubt of it, take notice herewith that no "E" will be allowed upon the end of his Christian name. Valentin has had a lot of trouble on that account and now that he has educated the newspapermen the compositors are proving offenders. Even the Parliamentary Guide has fallen away from the narrow path of exactitude.

NEVER BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mothers, if you wish to guard the health of your little ones against the sudden outbreaks of those ailments peculiar to childhood, always keep a supply of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. These Tablets never fail to relieve baby of distressing stomach aches, pains caused by difficult teething and the many other little troubles that make baby's life miserable. The Tablets are sold under the guarantee of a Government analyst to contain not one particle of opiate or other injurious drug and they may be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. Hypolite Chiasson, Eastern Harbor, N. S., writes:

"We have used Baby's Own Tablets for our baby, and they have done her much good. Please send us two more boxes as I find them the only medicine that helps our little one." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

SENSATION IN A QUEBEC COUNTY

INVALID RESTORED TO HEALTH AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

Antoine Bouchard Cured His Kidneys By Using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and His Dropsy, Cramps and Backache Were Cured, Too.

St. Hilarion, Charlevoix County, Que., March 31. (special).—Charlevoix County is ringing with the wonderful cure of Antoine Bouchard. For five years he was practically an invalid, today he is a well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it, and the people of this neighborhood are more than ever convinced that they are the one sure cure for all Kidney ailments.

Interviewed concerning his cure, Mr. Bouchard said:

"My sickness started with a cold, which developed into Kidney Disease, and for five years I suffered from Dropsy, Cramps in the Muscles, Backache and Nervousness. It took two dozen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure me, but they did cure me completely. They are a wonderful remedy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills simply cure diseased Kidneys. But the different diseases Mr. Bouchard suffered from are all caused by diseased Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them by curing the Kidneys.

EFFECTS OF INTENSE LIGHT.

Retinal Fatigue Depends on the Amount Received.

It is not so much the intensity of the light focused on the retina as it is the quantity received by that sensitive organ that causes retinal fatigue or worse. In the great snow fields of the arctic regions the natives protect their eyes from the glare of the snow by goggles made of hollowed pieces of wood in which they have made small holes to look through. This, says the Optical Review, reduces the quantity of the light which passes into their eyes with consequent relief from the glare.

So, too, if we look through a minute pinhole disc at the sun we can endure the very bright light much longer than when we look with the naked eyes. If we look at a distant electric arc light there is no retinal fatigue, while if we look at the same light from a short distance there is great discomfort, and yet the two retinal images are of equal brilliancy, only in the first case this image is very much smaller than in the second case; that is the quantity of light is very much different.

Then there is the flaming electric light which is now to be found in all of the large cities of the country. This light is much less brilliant than that of the arc light, and yet its size is so great that this more than makes up the difference, and it is therefore very glaring and uncomfortable to look at. In skiascopy it is possible to use a very intense light if it is made small in area, and for the reasons above stated.

Evening Dress Menaced at London Theatres

George Alexander Relaxes Rule Which Requires Evening Dress in the Stalls—Gives His Reasons.

ANOTHER ingrowing, deeply-rooted English custom is threatened. Several managers of fashionable theatres have decided that no longer shall evening dress be insisted upon as the only costume to be worn in the stalls of their playhouses.

If this innovation really comes about there is no telling what may follow in its wake. Once open the floodgates of reform, and the customs of centuries may be swept away. Even the supremacy of the British single eyeglass would be in danger.

This attack on the swallowtail and the shirt front is not the wild vaporing of some third-rate advertisement seeking manager, but is headed by no less a person than Mr. George Alexander. It is well to explain to those who don't know London social conditions that Mr. Alexander is not only the Beau Brummel of English actor-managers, but also that his theatre, the St. James, in the heart of Mayfair, has a most exclusive and fashionable clientele. In that respect it is not exceeded, if even rivalled, by any in the whole city.

Adjoining Mr. Alexander's dressing-room there is a reception room that is very untheatrical in its refinement. There are no photographs of gorgeous actresses on the walls or large portraits of Mr. Alexander—only fine old engravings. The surroundings make you feel very cultured and regret that you are not wearing a dress suit. Still, it was in this very room last night that Mr. Alexander struck his blow at the thraldom of evening dress and told me how he hoped to popularize the theatre in England by allowing people to dress as they pleased when they went to it.

"The main reason that I have decided not to enforce the evening dress rule," said he, "is that it makes the atregoing too expensive. That in turn makes it prohibitive. I believe in cheapening theatregoing as much as possible so that the public can afford to come. You see, wearing evening dress makes it necessary to go in a private conveyance or a taxi. The omnibus lines are practically out of the question, as there are very few theatres whose doors they pass, and attempting to walk a block or two in our uncertain and rainy climate is apt to be disastrous to finery. Then, too, 'buses are not pleasant to ride in when you are all dressed up.

"In New York and other American cities it is different. There your theatres are nearly all reached by tram lines, and cabs are not necessary. You can get to a theatre in evening clothes very comfortably for 5 cents. Here the taxicab price, on top of the high price of ten-and-six we have to charge for our few reserved seats, makes it cost a lot.

"In America theatregoing is a part of your daily life. It is looked upon as a sort of necessity. Here it is purely a luxury. That is the handicap we managers have to struggle against. Our theatres are not only smaller than they are in America, but we have so many more cheap-priced seats on account of the pit and the shilling gallery that it is necessary to keep them filled to make them pay. So if abolishing evening dress will fill them let's abolish it.

"Personally, I think it is very nice to dress for the evening if you can afford it, not only to go to the theatre in, but to wear in your own home, although you live in but a small house. Of course, I know that in London the people dress more than in any other city in the world, and I don't imagine there is going to be any great revolution in that respect, but I do hope the public will come to understand that they can go to the theatre in business clothes without losing their self-respect."

"Have you already inaugurated the new rule here?" I asked. "Can I come to the St. James in a lounge suit and sit in a ten-and-six stall?"

"You certainly can. If you buy a ten-and-six seat you can not only dress as you please, but we will be very polite to you as well."

"Does a dressed-up audience enthuse the actors?"

"Oh, I don't think we notice it. A full house in tweeds would inspire me a good deal more than half a house in evening clothes. Somehow I seem to have acquired a reputation for being an extensive buyer of clothes and neckties, but I assure you it is not deserved. I wear the same sort of clothes year in and year out, and I do not believe there is an actor in London who has a smaller assortment of neckties."

For that matter Mr. Alexander did seem a bit out of place in his own refined reception room. He had on a blue lounge suit, which he generally affects, and his favorite necktie, blue, with white polka dots. Probably, to make his stand against evening clothes still more emphatic, he held in his hand a briarwood pipe. Fortunately he was not smoking. Had he smoked it would have been the last straw of offence against the piety of that room.

The other managers who agree with Mr. Alexander on the subject of theatre wear are Mr. Herbert Trench, of the Haymarket, and Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie, of the Royalty.

HOUSES SCARCE FOR CORONATION

Trouble in Finding Lodgings for Coronation Guests.

ONE OF THE problems of the coronation ceremonies is where to lodge the various visitors, royal and otherwise, who are to be in London.

The householders who are willing to let or to lend their residences for this purpose have already sent in their names, but although the list is long, that of the distinguished guests is far longer.

Buckingham Palace will be crowded to its utmost capacity with royal guests and York House will also be used for accommodating some of the more distinguished visitors. The present American embassy, Dorchester House, is missed by the officials who have this matter of accommodations in charge, for at King Edward's coronation it belonged to Capt. Holford, one of the King's equerries, who gladly lent it during the coronation proceedings to his royal master. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta were quartered there with a very large retinue.

Even among those most willing to assist in accommodating distinguished visitors there is no great desire to give up residences to far eastern princes, for lively recollections are retained of just how thoroughly their retinues can damage a house. Eastern ideas of housekeeping and cleanliness differ so widely from western notions that the nobleman who lent his home to a certain eastern prince at the last coronation had to have the entire residence done over after the guest and his 60 or so dusky servants had left.

The house that John Hays Hammond, the special American representative at the coronation, has secured, is one of the most desirable houses in London. It is the residence of Mr. Burdett-Coutts at 1 Stratton street, Piccadilly. It is not particularly imposing from the outside, though its queer painted windows make it noticeable, but inside it is spacious and beautiful, as well as containing valuable pictures and objects of art. Only recently Mr. Burdett-Coutts has had many renovations made, so that the dining-hall, reception room and ballroom are particularly beautiful with soft hangings, painted ceilings and beautiful tapestries collected from various parts of the world.

There is no finer gold and silver plate in London than that seen on the dining table of the Burdett-Coutts house on special occasions. The handwoven damask and Irish linen used in the house are also noteworthy.

DON'T BE UNREASONABLE

If You Neglect the Care of the Scalp You Should Not Expect Beautiful Hair

The hair is more exposed and hence more liable to accumulate dust and dirt than any other portion of the body.

In spite of this, the hair receives, as a rule, the least attention, and no real effort is made to keep it healthy.

If the dandruff germ is allowed to work unmolested and the scalp becomes crusted with dirt accumulations, one may expect the hair to die and fall out. There is no cause for surprise in this phenomenon; it is natural and happens in every instance where the care of the hair and scalp is overlooked.

The one sure remedy which prevents the loss of hair and permits a healthy, luxuriant growth is found in Newbro's Herpicide.

The dandruff germ cannot live on a head to which Herpicide is regularly applied. The germ dies. The hair ceases to fall. The terrible itching stops almost instantly.

That is what Newbro's Herpicide does.

One-dollar size bottles are sold and guaranteed by all druggists.

Send 10 cents in stamps for booklet and sample to The Herpicide Company, Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

Applications at the good barber shops.

Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas street, and Callard & McLachlan, 390 Richmond street, special agents.

SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

FRANCE'S new premier, Senator Monis, who rejoices in the Christian name of Antoine, is, like so many other men who hail from the Gironde district and from Bordeaux, a Protestant, and a devout one at that, differing in this respect from most of his predecessors in office, who were either professed atheists or Roman Catholics at war with their church.

The fact of his being a Protestant will have the effect of making him more conciliatory in dealing with the Roman Catholics, for in France all the better class of Protestants dread being counted fanatics, and are anxious to avoid being regarded as desirous to avenge the two centuries of persecution suffered by their co-religionists.

Moreover, the Protestants are just as much averse as the Catholics to the endeavor to instill atheism into the boys and girls attending the public schools, and resent the efforts made by the teachers to destroy every vestige of religious belief in the minds of their pupils.

Besides being a distinguished lawyer, who was leader of the bar at Bordeaux before joining that of Paris, Monis is one of the most successful distillers of cognac in France, and a part owner of the Continental Hotel, in Paris, where, indeed, he makes his headquarters when in the metropolis, and where the construction of his administration was arranged.

In living at the Continental, he is guilty of a violation of one of the ethics of the Paris bar, which requires that its members should be living in a residence where the furniture belongs to them. In fact, before a young man is admitted to the bar in Paris he has to satisfy the board of examiners that he is "dans ses meubles" (in his own furniture).

Monis is a man with a singularly genial manner, much lucidity of mind, a keen sense of humor, and, above all, a great amount of tact, which he showed as minister of justice of the Waldeck Rousseau administration in his management of the court of cassation, or supreme court of appeal, in the Dreyfus affair.

He is short, with grey, close-cut hair and a pleasant smile. He is 65 years of age and seems thoroughly to appreciate the fact that the dominant figure of his administration is M. Delcasse, minister of marine.

Lady Anne Blunt, whose inappropriately named house, New Buildings Place, near Shipley, in Sussex, was partially destroyed by fire the other day, is the grandchild of the celebrated Lord Byron, being the only daughter of Ada, the only child of the poet, to whom he addressed so many of his loveliest verses.

New Buildings Place is a picturesque old manor, which dates from the reign of Charles II., when it was built by one of the Cargill family. The Cargill who owned New Buildings Place in the reign of James II., sided with him in the revolution, was created by him Lord Cargill at St. Germain—the title being denied recognition by the British Government—and sold his ancestral estates to an ancestor of Wilfred Blunt in order to avert their confiscation. It is a queer place, with stone floors, all sorts of hiding places in the walls, and in the enormous chimney stacks, and is, of course, equipped, not with one, but several ghosts.

Wilfred and Lady Anne Blunt make their principal home when in England at New Buildings Place, maintaining their Arab stud at Crabbet Park, also in Sussex, in the Brighton line. Their winters they invariably devote to Egypt, where they have a beautiful place at Matarieh, outside the walls of Cairo, and close to the site of the sacred tree still in existence in which the Virgin Mary is asserted by tradition to have successfully concealed herself with her infant when pursued by the soldiers, a spider having quickly woven its web over the entrance of the hollow so as to convey the impression that no one could be hidden inside. While at Matarieh the Blunts don Arab dress and live entirely as Arabs, restricting their association, so far as possible to the natives, being on intimate terms with the Khedive, whose principal champions in England they have always been.

Ever since Wilfred Blunt retired from the diplomatic service over thirty years ago, he has devoted himself to the study of Oriental life, the taste for which is shared by his wife. Speaking Turkish and the various Arab dialects like natives, they have travelled all over Arabia in native costume, living on native food, and establishing the closest kind of friendship with the various sheikhs and emirs.

Their hold on the goodwill of the latter has been strengthened by the great popularity which they enjoy throughout the Moslem world, by reason of the advocacy by Wilfred Blunt of every Moslem cause against the white races and the Christians. He has repeatedly defended in the Nineteenth Century and other English reviews, in the London Times and in other organs of the British press, the cause of the Sultan, the cause of the Moslems in India, the cause of the present Khedive, and of his grandfather, old Ismail. In fact, his enthusiasm in their behalf compelled Lord Cromer, when plenipotentiary at Cairo, to have him expelled on two occasions from Egypt on account of the trouble that he was stirring up against the English authorities among the native dignitaries and clergy.

Being regarded throughout Arabia as the most powerful friend of the Arab, Turkish and Egyptian races, Wilfred Blunt and Lady Anne have been able to obtain from the various sheikhs, chefs and emirs, mares and stallions of the most famous and purest breeds, horses with pedigrees as highly prized as those of the descendants of the members of the prophet's family, that not even the Sultan himself could buy.

Moreover, Wilfred Blunt managed to secure the entire stud of Arab horses belonging to the late Ali Pasha, sheref of Cairo, whose stock was descended from the celebrated mares which Viceroy Abbas I. of Egypt obtained from Arabia for the then phenomenal cost of $500,000. These horses they have been endeavoring to acclimatize in England, and above all to use in improving the breed of English horses, and they are known from one end of Europe to the other as the principal experts in the matter of Arab horses, while their Arabian stud farm at Crabbet Park, above mentioned, enjoys world-wide fame.

One of the strangest treasures of Lord Rosebery at Durdans, his favorite home on the Epsom Downs, close to where the great Derby is run each year, is a birch, such as is used in the older English misnamed "public schools," for the chastisement of the pupils.

It is preserved in a glass case, in the corridor encircling the ground floor rooms, and is a familiar object to those who have been entertained there by this statesman, who is not happy in spite of his having achieved the three objects of his ambition avowed when he left Oxford.

They were that he should become prime minister of Great Britain, that he should win the Derby—he has done this twice—and that he should win the hand of the greatest heiress in the world, which he managed to do when he married Miss Hannah Rothschild, far and away the richest of all the Rothschild women.

There is no truth, however, in the story that the birch was stolen by Lord Rosebery while at Eton. At any rate, there was no necessity for his stealing it, since birches can be had for the asking by Etonians when leaving the college for good, and few boys quite the school without carrying away one as a memento.

Flogging in Europe has been abolished by law in educational establishments frequented by children of the middle and lower classes, as well as in those of a national, municipal and charitable character.

The aristocracy and upper classes in Great Britain, however, always have refused to take advantage of this legal emancipation of their sons from the rod. Their attitude on the subject is mainly attributable to the conservative instincts which are ingrained in every Englishman of good birth, whether Whig or Tory, and which make them averse to new forms or changes of a non-political character. It is due also to a desire on the part of the lads themselves, who are, of course, the principal parties concerned, to avoid being associated in any way with the common herd of boys, even when this association would involve exemption from flogging.

"They would be the first to rebel against the abolition of the latter, and regard the scars left by the birch as a sort of retrospective evidence of their gentilhommerie. At Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, and, indeed, at all the great schools of the same rank where young England is taught little else but Latin and Greek verses, as well as boating, cricket and other outdoor games, at a cost of from $1,500 to $2,000 a year, corporal punishment is still in full force.

Some use the birch and others prefer the cane. In most colleges the culprit takes his punishment kneeling, but there are a number where the offender is "horsed" by being mounted on the back of some big boy. In that position he is more helpless than in any other.

Judges of the high court in England, at any rate those of the King's bench, do not go to court, that is to say, they do not attend courts, levees, state balls, etc. This rule, of which nearly everyone save the officials of the lord chamberlain's department, and the judges themselves, is ignorant, was casually mentioned the other day by Justice Sir Charles Darling, while presiding over the trial in connection with the suit brought by Mrs. Horace West against her father-in-law, old Sir Algernon West, for slander. Justice Darling added that this rule precluding judges of the high court, and in particular of the King's bench, from going to court, was a constitutional one, and that it dated from the time when they used to go too much to court.

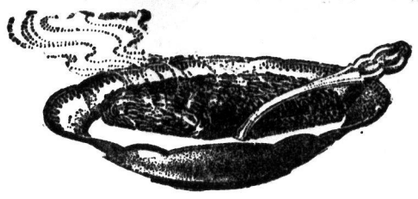
This is perfectly true, and it was to maintain their reputation for independence, and for absolute impartiality, and to avoid any suspicion of permitting their decisions to be influenced in any way by the sovereign, or by royalty, that the judges were virtually excluded from court functions.

In olden times, the court of King's bench, now the first division of the high court of justice, formed part and parcel of the royal household, the judges fulfilling the judicial duties of the King, who often occupied a seat on the bench; and the five judges of the King's bench travelled about with him from one royal residence to another. But this was put an end to in the reign of King Edward III., when the court of King's bench was made as stationary as that of common pleas.

From that time forth, the tendency has been to emancipate the court of King's bench, like the other tribunals, from the influence of the sovereign in whose name the judges administer justice, and although there have been some notable falls from grace in this respect, yet on the whole the English judiciary is renowned throughout the world for its independence.

Of what importance this rule is may be seen by what happens in the unenfranchised countries of continental Europe. And readers of these lines may recall the extraordinary outburst of anger on the part of the late King Leopold, at a court reception in his palace at Brussels, against a judge who had rendered himself conspicuous by the vigor with which he punished those who had defied the new laws, prohibiting the maintenance of gambling tables at Ostend, Spa, Namur and other places in Belgium. The king's financial enterprises, especially at Ostend, had been very hard hit by the anti-gambling laws, which had been enacted by an overwhelming majority in both houses of the national legislature, in obedience to popular sentiment. Leopold had hoped that through his royal influence he would be able to maintain them in the condition of a dead-letter; at any rate, so far as Ostend was concerned; by means of honors and favors granted to those intrusted with their enforcement; and when he found that this particular judge would not allow himself to be moved from what he considered to be his duty, the royal anger knew no bounds.

Judges of the high court are conspicuous figures are court festivities in every monarchical country of continental Europe, they, and more especially their wives and their daughters, being inevitably susceptible to tokens of royal favor, of which sovereigns have so many at their disposal. Judges of the high court are even welcome and honored guests at the entertainments of the presidents of republics. It is only in England that they are obliged by constitutional rule, and by ancient usage, to hold aloof from the ruler of the land, and from royalty.



Most Children Are Wheat-Hungry

Nearly all children have wheat-hunger—a craving for the body-building elements found in the whole wheat, the most perfect food given to man—his "staff of life" for four thousand years.

The whole wheat contains all the elements needed to build the perfect human body. This cannot be truthfully said of any other cereal. It is through the shredding process (patented and owned by The Shredded Wheat Company) that the whole wheat is prepared in its most digestible form.

By this process all the tissue-building elements in the whole wheat are retained, while the outer, or bran, coat is scattered along the shreds in infinitesimal particles in such a way as to stimulate peristalsis (bowel exercise) in a natural way.

Give a child two Shredded Wheat Biscuits every morning with hot milk and a little cream and he will be fully satisfied and will lose his taste for mushy porridges that are usually bolted down without chewing.

You can't build sturdy boys and girls out of books and sermons. Their bodies must be developed from the food they eat. Shredded Wheat is an ideal food for them to study on, to play on, to grow on.

Shredded Wheat Biscuit with hot milk or cream makes an ideal breakfast for school children and is quickly and easily prepared. The porous shreds of cooked wheat combine naturally with all kinds of fresh or stewed fruits, making a complete, wholesome meal. Your grocer sells them.

TRISCUIT is the Shredded Wheat wafer—a crisp, tasty, nourishing whole wheat Toast, delicious for any meal with butter, cheese or marmalades. Always toast it in the oven before serving.

STEELE-BRIGGS SEEDS

TESTED FOR GERMINATION

TESTED FOR PURITY

VERY BEST

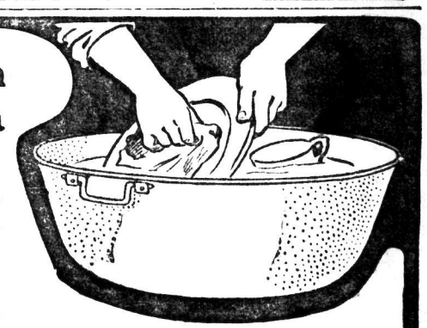
SOLD BY LEADING MERCHANTS EVERYWHERE

Clean Your Dishes with Snowflake Ammonia

Laundry soaps are made from dead animals. Do you think they are fit for washing dishes?

Draw your finger across a dish washed with soap a few hours ago. You'll leave a smear on the dish. This is due to the grease in the soap, which clings to the dishes. No matter how often rinsed, *a thin film of grease* will stick to the dishes. Even if wiped off from one dish on a cloth it will get on the next dish from the cloth. It's this film of grease that *dulls* the appearance of the china and makes it *feel slippery*.

Now, dishes washed in a dishpan of water, with one dessertspoonful of Snowflake Powdered Ammonia added, are *dry* to the touch. No finger marks will show on them. They look fine.



They are *free from grease*, because there is no grease in ammonia; and because Snowflake Ammonia *cuts the grease* in butter, milk or meat from the dishes. Consequently, dishes so washed are perfectly clean and sanitary.

Use Snowflake Powdered Ammonia for cleaning floors, linoleums, carpets, curtains, dishes, cutlery, kitchenware, milk cans, woodwork, windows, and in the laundry. By so doing you can *save 90 per cent. soap.*

Be sure you get Snowflake Powdered Ammonia, in the *giant 5c. package.* 10c. packages of ordinary powdered ammonia of inferior quality are only about one-third larger.

Full directions on each package

10

Lawrason's SNOWFLAKE Powdered Ammonia

Could Not Walk Ten Yards Without Resting.

WEAK HEART WAS THE CAUSE.

Mrs. Robinson Collette, Rogersville, N.B., writes: "I am now enjoying the best of health after having used your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I was troubled with a weak heart and was afraid to draw a long breath for the pain it would cause me. I could not sleep at night, and it was impossible for me to walk ten yards without resting myself. I cannot speak too highly of your Heart and Nerve Pills, for they are the greatest pill I have ever used and I can recommend them to all sufferers."

Thousands of people go about their daily work on the verge of death and yet do not know it.

Little attention is paid to the slight weakness of the heart for the simple reason that one thinks it will right itself, but there is where the mistake is made. It is only when a violent shock comes that the weakness of the heart becomes apparent.

On the first sign of any weakness of the heart or nerves, flagging energy or physical breakdown, the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will soon produce a quick and permanent cure.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

"Spring Fever" won't catch you

if you start in right now to take Abbey's Salt regularly.

A dessertspoonful, in a glass of water, every morning rids the system of all impurities—starts the liver working properly—and purifies the blood.

Abbey's Salt is the best spring tonic for young and old.

25c and 60c a bottle.

2

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

BRITAIN'S GROWING TRADE

February's Exports and Imports the Largest in the Country's History.

THE BRITISH Board of Trade returns for February show a further excellent improvement in nearly all departments of trade. As compared with February of 1910, the total gain amounted to £8,700,000.

Imports rose by £4,918,000 to £56,669,000, exports of British goods rose by £3,961,000 to £35,653,000.

In the two months of 1911 now completed imports rose by £11,703,000 to £118,764,000; exports of British goods rose by £6,889,000 to £73,384,000; and exports of imported goods rose by £304,000 to £18,636,000.

	Imports	Exports. British Goods.
1900	£57,600,000	£23,200,000
1901	57,700,000	21,000,000
1902	41,700,000	21,300,000
1903	49,500,000	22,800,000
1904	44,100,000	23,900,000
1905	42,800,000	25,200,000
1906	47,500,000	28,700,000
1907	52,500,000	32,100,000
1908	52,400,000	31,900,000
1909	50,500,000	28,000,000
1910	51,158,000	31,700,000
1911	56,069,000	35,653,000

The trade figures for February, 1911, are seen to be greater than those of any previous year. Even when allowance is made for the rise in values since 1900 the increase remains a remarkable one.

TO HARNESS SUN'S POWER

Sir J. J. Thomson's Interesting Prediction — Energy Going to Waste Which Should Be Utilized.

PROF. SIR J. J. THOMSON began a course of addresses on "Radiant Energy and Matter," at the Royal Institution, London on the 11th of March.

To every inhabitant of the solar system, he remarked, whether resident on the earth or on Mars, the subject of radiant energy was one of vital importance, for the planets were not living on their own resources, they were dependent for their energy from day to day, almost from minute to minute, on the supplies they received from the sun. The solar system was a power distribution scheme on an enormous scale, and the sun was the power station. The method by which energy was transmitted was practically wireless telegraphy.

Measurements had shown that when the sun was shining in a clear sky it was transmitting to the earth power which corresponded to 7,000-horse-power per acre. At present that power was practically wasted. If we knew how to harness this power we could, by lowering the temperature of the earth by a degree or so, obtain all the power necessary to run the work of the world. At the last meeting of the British Association it was stated that an installation had actually been built in one of the hot states in America, with the idea of transforming the sun into work, and he had been told that they had been able to get energy which was less than one-half the hitherto available.

Many people had the idea that the sun's heat might be maintained by the constant influx of meteors. They believed that the sun was catching meteors all round the solar system, and that this was sufficient to account for the heat. There was, however, an objection to that because, if that were going on, we should be acting as a kind of umbrella to the sun, and the number of meteors that would fall on the earth would be almost sufficient to make the earth itself red hot.

FOR RETIRED NURSES.

In ten years, if a nurse has been at all careful, she should have accumulated at least a thousand dollars, and with a thousand dollars' capital a woman with ordinary business sense should have no difficulty in placing it where it will yield in combination with a reasonable amount of labor, a good living.

One nurse whom I knew took a year off, went to one of the Dakotas and took up a 160-acre farm. She had a shack put on it, did settlers' duties, lived on it the required length of time, rented it and came back and resumed nursing. The venture has been a success financially. She could sell the land now at a good profit if she wished, but she prefers to hold on to it. When she gets ready to give up nursing for good, she has another business ready to take up. A woman with pluck who is not afraid to "rough it" and who has $700 to $1,000 to invest in land and modestly equip a farm will not make much of a mistake in following her example. A summer trip through the Canadian west is also a good way to spend a holiday, and one can look out for a location or size up the possibilities there without giving up a position or a nursing practice. In such a venture there should be two women for companionship sake.—From an article in the Trained Nurse.

THE more a man appreciates the good things of life, the greater his preference for an Adjusted WALTHAM.

"Its Time You Owned a Waltham"

Send for Descriptive Booklet

Waltham Watch Company, Montreal, Can.

11

WALTHAM WATCH

LOBSTERS WASHED ASHORE IN A STORM.

During the recent storm, which was the worst that has swept the New Brunswick coast in a number of years, thousands of lobsters of all sizes were washed ashore on the North Beach at Rexton. For a distance of several hundred yards a reef was formed on the shore of all sorts of fish, including an immense quantity of rock seals, as well as lobsters, which fishermen say are more than all the traps would secure in a season.

Thousands of birds of the sea were on the beach eating the soft part of the lobsters, and leaving only the claws, which were strewn about in all directions. Although there have been many severe storms there in the past no one recalls an event of this kind. A great many people visited the beach to watch the gulls and other birds ravenously enjoying the feast spread for them.

HOLBROOKS SAUCE

IMPORTED ABSOLUTELY!!

It's a delicious seasoning.

When frying a chop or steak pour into the gravy just a little of this genuine Worcestershire Sauce.

D 16

Sir Oliver Lodge On Spirit and Matter

Miracles Defended—Both the Spiritual and the Material Are Real—Says the Departed Can Converse With the Living.

FOLLOWING a discussion on the missionary problem at the Free Church Council assembly at Portsmouth recently, came Sir Oliver Lodge's address on "The Christian Revelation from the Scientific Standpoint," and delegates thronged to the town hall to hear the veteran scientist.

Sir Oliver spoke with strong emphasis and restraint. He said he had been asked to speak because for forty years he had been engaged in mathematical and physical science, and for half that period in exploration into unusual psychical development; and the council wished to know in what conclusion he had been led concerning the universe.

Sir Oliver said he had learned to regard the universe as a coherent and full-bodied reality, with parts accessible and intelligible to us, all of it capable of being understood and investigated by the human mind. Next he had learned that every single thing, even such an ordinary thing as water, had many aspects, and that none of these aspects was exhaustive of the subject, but all the aspects were real, and their testimony true so far as it went.

During the past century progress had lain chiefly in the domain of the mechanical and material. The progress had been admirable, and had led to natural rejoicing and legitimate pride. It had also led to a supposition that all possible scientific advance lay in this same direction, or even that all the great fundamental discoveries had been made. This was not so. Discovery proceeded by stages, and one stage was experience.

Psychical Development.

Part of our experience was the connection of spirit with matter. We were conscious of our identity, our mind and purpose and will. Through the mechanism of the brain we could influence the material world; we were in it, but not of it. Why seek to deny either the spiritual or the material? Both were real, both true. In some higher mind, perhaps, they might be united.

After a close and searching investigation, said Sir Oliver, he had come to the conclusion that there was a range of beings, extending up from man to the Deity, who were able, in certain favorable conditions, to hold communication with each other. He had no doubt that the departed dead could hold intercourse with the living. This opened out a vast field for further psychic investigation, and he called on the young scientists of the coming generation to devote themselves to this fascinating study. Sir Oliver said the bare possibility of the existence of the miraculous had been hastily denied. It was not necessary to object to miracles on scientific grounds. They need be no more impossible, no more lawless, than the interference of a human being would seem to a colony of ants or bees. (Good cheers.)

Dealing with the real simplicity of apparently most complex things, the speaker said the idea of God was essentially simple. "No matter how complex and transcendentally vast the reality must be, the Christian conception of God is humanly simple. It appeals to 'the man in the street,' and this is always the way with the greatest things. The sunshine is not the sun, but it is the human and terrestrial aspect of the sun. It is that which matters in human life. It is independent of study and discovery. It is given us by direct experience and for ordinary life it suffices." (Cheers.)

Sir Oliver concluded with a few sentences which made a deep spiritual impression:

"Thus would I represent the Christian conception of God. Christ is the human and practical and workaday aspect. Christ is the sunshine — that fraction of transcendental cosmic deity which suffices for the earth. Jesus of Nazareth is plainly a terrestrial heritage. His advent is the story, His reception the shame, of the human race." (Cheers.)

Sir Oliver was compelled to shorten his address in order to catch an early train to London to speak on Christian unity, which, he said, was nearer realization today than it has been for the last 200 years.

KING GEORGE'S MUSIC

Handel Manuscripts in the Library Lent to the British Museum.

[From the Queen.]

KING GEORGE has consented to lend to the British Museum the whole of his private musical library, which contains, roughly speaking, about 1,000 manuscripts, and about 2,000 printed books and music. As regards numbers, therefore, it is a comparatively small library, yet in it are to be found not a few priceless treasures, and of these the Handel autographs claim first mention.

They consist of 22 volumes of operas, 21 of oratorios, 7 of odes and serenatas, 12 of miscellaneous sacred music and 11 of cantatas and sketches. Handel promised to bequeath all his manuscripts to John Christopher Smith, his faithful amanuensis, but afterwards proposed a sum of money in lieu of the autographs.

Smith, however, earnestly begged for the fulfilment of the promise, and Handel kept his word. Had Smith accepted the composer's proposition all the manuscripts at the death of the latter would have gone to the University of Oxford. Smith, who, by the way, refused an offer of £2,000, made by Frederick the Great for them, bequeathed them to George III. to show his gratitude to the king for continuing the pension which had been granted to him by the Princess Dowager of Wales. These volumes were used by special permission of Queen Victoria by Dr. Chrysander for the critical edition of Handel's works published by the German Handel Society.

There are also two splendid volumes of virginal music which belonged to Benjamin Cosyn and William Forster, both written during the first quarter of the seventeenth century. Then there is a most interesting volume of "Aires and Phantasies" for the organ, composed by Charles I. by John Cooper, who, having Italianized his name, was known as Coperario. He was the master of Henry and William Lawes.

But a still older book of music is in the library, namely one by John Baldwin, a singing man at Windsor." This not only contains compositions of English music of the sixteenth century, but music by Henry VIII. Coming down to a later period mention may be made of the very copy of Mozart's early sonatas for violin and pianoforte, which the nine-year-old composer presented to Queen Charlotte in 1765. Of Mendelssohn there are many volumes containing autograph inscriptions. The trustees of the museum will place the collection for the present in a separate room. On the completion of the new galleries in Montague Palace it will be put in a specially constructed room, where it will be available to students under the conditions which now apply to valuable works in the departments of printed books and manuscripts.

HOW TO SUBTRACT FAT

Doctors Have It All Mathematically Worked Out.

"IN THE treatment of obesity we must study thoroughly the habits and the mode of life of the patient," says a writer in the New York Medical Journal. "In some that do not exercise enough the addition of more bodily exercise will accomplish our aim.

"In others a slight regulation of the diet, the taking off of an extra sandwich, an extra glass of beer or wine will correct the evil. In the majority of cases the correction of both will be required. We must diminish the intake of calories as much as possible and at the same time raise the expenditure of energy.

"One of our greatest helps in the treatment of obesity is the fact that each of the three classes of foodstuffs, the proteins, carbohydrates and fats, can be substituted for one another, provided they contain an equivalent number of calories. Thus ten grams of butter (one cubic inch) is equivalent in the system to ninety grams of potatoes, both representing about 80 calories.

"There are, however, certain limitations to this postulate, namely, that there must always be a certain amount of proteins and carbohydrates introduced, else in the reduction the body albumin, the muscles, blood, viscera, etc., will suffer, while normally in a reduction cure the fat only is being sacrificed and not the body albumin.

"Working on these principles, we exclude from the diet for obesity all visible fat, for fats represent the highest caloric values, one gram of fat representing 9.3 calories, while one gram of carbohydrate or one gramme of protein contain only 4.1 calories each. We therefore exclude all visible fat such as fatty meat, fatty fish, oil, butter, sweet cream, etc.

"We allow articles that represent the lowest caloric values in the largest bulk. Such articles are potatoes, lean meat, lean fish, lean cheese, eggs, bran bread, graham bread in moderation, oysters, all kinds of vegetables (prepared without oil), all kinds of fruits, soup with fat strained off, skimmed milk, buttermilk, tea, coffee, vinegar, lemon, mineral waters. Of these articles a fairly liberal diet may be selected.

"The following articles must be avoided or taken only sparingly, as they contain a high caloric value: All fatty and greasy foods, sugar, white bread, crackers, biscuits, all kinds of sweets, syrups, dried peas and beans, dried fruit cereals, grape-nuts, liquors, beer, malt. The patient when put on a reduction diet must adhere to it, else the resulting loss of flesh will soon be regained.

"The second factor is the raising of the expenditure of the energy of the body. This is best accomplished by mountain climbing. Unfortunately, it is not accessible to every one. Manual work, various gymnastic exercises, running, rowing, swimming, golf and tennis playing, bicycle riding, work about the house, gardening, deep breathing, are all reliable means of increasing the output of energy. During exercise it is proper to watch the heart action lest damage be done.

"Cold baths and douches are very good. By applying the cold water the surface of the body gets chilled, and to warm it up some body fat must be burned up.

"Hot baths and sweating are not good. The loss of flesh that is secured in them is merely due to a loss of water and not fat, which is soon replished by the intake of water. Fat cannot be sweated off. It must be worked off or starved off. Massage reduces the masseur but not the person massaged.

"A patient may be of marked obesity that has persisted for years, with a family tendency, when more exact means at reduction must be applied. We must prescribe a diet based on exact caloric calculations or, which is preferable, to do it in an institution where the patient can be under constant surveillance. The following is the method to pursue in caloric calculations. A patient weighing about 100 kilograms presents himself for reduction. We must determine first how much would be the proper weight for the size of that person.

"Let us assume that 75 kilograms would be the proper weight for that patient. We next determine how many calories would constitute the maintenance diet of such a person. Obese people as a rule are not very active and 40 calories for each kilogram would be the proper amount. The maintenance diet therefore would be 40 plus 75, equals 3,000 calories.

"We take the actual amount of protoplasmic tissue and omit the fat from our calculations, for it is the protoplasmic tissue that is chiefly concerned in oxydation processes. By taking off the patient's diet about 800 calories each day a loss of about one kilogram a week will be achieved. We must therefore arrange diet lists equivalent to 2,200 calories a day. These diet lists are compiled by the help of tables giving the relative caloric values of different articles of food."

HOW TO CATCH MONKEYS.

The Filipinos catch monkeys in a funny way. Monkeys are very fond of the meat of cocoanuts. They are very lazy, though, about gnawing through the outer bark, and will only do so when very hungry. The Filipino takes advantage of this greed and insolence by cutting a small opening through the shell, says the Philippines Monthly, just large enough for Mr. Monkey's long, thin hand to penetrate. When he once gets inside he gets his hand full of delicious dainty meat, and his hand is naturally wider in this act than when it was thrust through the opening. Finding his hand will not come out, the monkey chatters and scolds, and plainly shows his indignation at the way he has been trapped, but never thinking of loosening his hold on the cocoanut meat and withdrawing his hand as easily as he put it in. There he stands, an angry monkey, until the native who set the cocoanut trap comes and takes him captive.

WHAT YEAR THIS IS.

Most of us would suppose that one thing that we knew perfectly well was what year this is. Barring, of course, the first week or two when we still wrote it 1910. Not everybody in the world would admit that to say this is the year 1911 is entirely correct. This is, to those who reckon by the Byzantine methods, the year 7419. According to the Julian calendar it is the year 6624. In the Jewish era it will be until the twenty-second of September the year 5672. The ancient Romans would have figured it to be the year 2664, the ancient Greeks the year 2687, or the third years of the six hundred and seventy-second Olympiad. The Mohammedan considers that the year 1329 began on Jan. 2, while the Japanese calls it the year 2571, and the Chinese the year 4509. At Washington it is still reckoned as the one hundred and thirty-fifth year of American independence, and as such all official pronouncements are dated.

COST OF THE BRITISH NAVY $1,760,000,000 IN PAST TEN YEARS

Features of the Estimates for the Year Beginning April 1 —An Increase of Nearly $20,000,000 Over Last Year.

SENSATIONAL features of the British navy estimates for 1911-12, are:

1. Provision for laying down five Dreadnoughts, and

2. An increase of no less than £2,788,800, compared with the current year.

The colossal figures now reached compare as follows:

1910-11	£40,602,700
1911-12	44,392,500
Increase	£ 3,788,800

This follows on an increase of £3,869,685 last year.

New Programme.

New construction will cost £15,063,800, an increase of £1,754,000, and the highest figure reached. Of this sum £1,758,600 is for beginning work on ships of the new programme, composed as follows:

Dreadnoughts	5
Protected cruisers	3
Unarmored cruiser	1
Destroyers	20
Submarines	6
River gunboats	2

In addition, a depot ship for destroyers and a hospital ship will be begun.

More ships require more men, and 3,000 extra are provided for in the new estimates, bringing the number up to 134,000.

Dreadnought Progress.

In the year ending March 31, the number of ships which will have been completed and available for service are as follows:

Dreadnoughts	2
Protected cruisers	5
Unarmored cruiser	1
Destroyers	28
Submarines	3

The new year will show a remarkable advance on this output. The following table shows (1) the number of ships under construction on the 1st of April, 1911, and (2) the number of these ships which are expected to be completed by 31st March, 1912:

	Building April 1, 1911.	Completed March 31, 1912.
Dreadnoughts:		
Battleships	10	6
Armored cruisers	3	—
Protected cruisers	7	4
Unarmored cruisers	3	2
Destroyers	32	20
Submarines	12	6

In addition there will be under construction on the 1st April next two Dreadnoughts, two protected cruisers, and two submarines for colonial governments.

The labor troubles which occurred in 1910 delayed to some extent the progress of many of the ships building, but it is expected that nearly all the vessels affected will be completed by their contract dates.

Colossal Growth.

In order to appreciate fully the gravity of the new estimates, the process of growth must be studied. The following table gives the total naval expenditure in ten years:

1902-3	£31,004,600
1903-4	35,709,400
1904-5	36,859,700
1905-6	33,151,800
1906-7	31,472,000
1907-8	31,251,100
1908-9	32,181,300
1909-10	35,734,000
1910-11	40,602,700
1911-12	44,392,500
Total	£375,359,500

SERMON FROM SHAKESPEARE

Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.
Titus Andronicus, Act I., Sc. I.

THE beauty of mercy as the highest divine and human attributes finds frequent illustration in Shakespeare's dramas. In no fewer than three of his plays he deals with the question in such a way as to make it the central thought, the ethical pivot of the entire action. "Measure for Measure" has as its main theme the godlike attribute of mercy; the "Merchant of Venice" not only has mercy as its predominating note, but has in it the strongest and truest sermon ever preached on the subject; "The Tempest," with Prospero, its central figure, endowed with superhuman power, closes with a scene in which mercy is shown to penitent enemies. These three dramas all emphasize that

"Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge."

The student of Shakespeare is constantly reminded of the beatitude, "Blessed are the merciful." In the drama "Macbeth" Shakespeare includes mercy among the "king-becoming graces." In "Measure for Measure," the thought that is elaborated in Portia's celebrated plea to Shylock, is repeated:

"No ceremony that to great ones 'longs,
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one-half so good a grace,
As mercy does."

Mercy in Shakespeare's dramas is always made to stand forth in striking contrast with justice. About justice there is nothing attractive. It is an austere figure coldly meting out law, not benevolently pouring forth love, the higher law of life. The just man, the righteous man from a legal point of view, is continually asserting himself and his rights. His cry, like Shylock's is, "It is mine, and I will have it." He is entitled according to the law to his pound of flesh, and he takes pharisaical pride in exacting the bond, forcing the debtor to pay to the uttermost farthing. It is his right, the law authorizes him to claim his own. There is a higher principle than mere right or law in the world, the principle of love. Mercy is the name that has been given to this law of love. It is at work in the universe and in society. Were it not, life would not be worth living. There is no man but can take to himself the words:

"How would you be,
If He, who is the top of judgment, should
But judge you as you are?"

How much nobler is mercy than mere justice even in its outward symbols! The police with his club patrols the city in the interests of justice; the armies of the world learn the use of deadly weapons that justice may be maintained; powerful destructive monsters float on every sea in the name of justice. The Bible in the hands of the missionary bringing words of love to the outcast and the unfortunate; the surgeons and nurses risking their lives in the interests of those who have been cruelly treated by the hands of war; the Salvation Army lass waiting at the prison gate with words of comfort for released prisoners or words of hope for those about to be incarcerated are the angels of mercy. If justice alone held sway on earth, with her scales and sword, this would be a miserable world. Fortunately beneficent mercy broods over human society with healing in her wings.

Shakespeare was never more powerful than when he penned Portia's lines on mercy; and what an influence his words have had! For three hundred years they have been ennobling man. According to Shakespeare mercy comes of a willing heart; it is not "strained." It blesses the one who receives it, but, by ennobling the soul, making it more capable of doing deeds of mercy, it, to an infinitely greater degree blesses the giver. It is the mightiest attribute in the mightiest.

As if to make the teaching of mercy to the world the crowning work of his life Shakespeare created Prospero. "The Tempest" was possibly his last great original creation. In it the hero is a man who has been cruelly, harshly used. Superhuman power he achieved. He is represented as a species of Godman. His enemies were all brought within his control. He could say:

"At this hour
Lie at my mercy all mine enemies."

The lash and shackles they had earned, but Prospero rises to a godlike height of charity. Any ruler could punish according to the sinner's deserts, but for him,

"The rarer action is
In virtue than in vengeance; they being penitent
The sole drift of my purpose doth extend
Not a frown further."

When Shakespeare's conception of mercy has been grasped by all having authority, when the law of love that he taught and retaught as the divine influence in the human heart has been recognized, when all men are conspicuously wearing "nobility's true badge," mercy, peace and goodwill will possess the earth.

Had a Distressing, Tickling Sensation in The Throat.

COULD NOT SLEEP AT NIGHT.

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is rich in the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree. It is a pleasant, safe and effectual medicine that may be confidentially relied upon as a specific for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

It will stop that tickling in the throat which causes the dry cough that keeps you awake at night.

Mrs. J. A. Smith, Marshville, Ont., writes:—"I had a very bad cough and that distressing tickling sensation in my throat. It was so bad I could not sleep at night and my lungs were so sore I had to give up work.

"Our doctor gave me medicine but it did me no good, so I got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, and by the time I had used two bottles I was entirely cured. I am always recommending it to my friends."

Do not be humbugged into buying the so-called Norway Pine Syrups but be sure and insist on "Dr. Wood's." It is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; the price 25c.

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PROGRESSIVE ISLE OF MAN.

The laws of the Isle of Man have long been advanced. Every woman, widow or spinster, in the Isle of Man, whether she be owner, occupier or lodger, enjoys the parliamentary franchise. Every widow enjoys half her husband's personal estate, and has a life interest in his real estate, and she cannot be deprived of this by will. The sale of cigarettes and intoxicants to children was forbidden in Man for years before such a prohibition was enforced in England itself. England has legislated mildly against moneylenders. The highest interest that can be charged for a loan in the Isle of Man is 6 per cent, and that has been the law for over 200 years. And there are many other instances in which Manx lawmakers have adopted progressive measures with entire success.

HERE ARE FOUR PEOPLE WHO TESTIFY

That GIN PILLS Positively Cure Rheumatism

Rheumatism is a dreadful disease. Only those who have had it, can appreciate the agonizing pain—the excruciating torture—that racks the body when Rheumatism sets in. No wonder those who have been cured of Rheumatism by GIN PILLS, are so grateful and so enthusiastic.

They gladly testify that GIN PILLS cured them, and want all the world to try GIN PILLS.

MANY KINDS OF MEDICINE.

HIS FATHER WAS TROUBLED.

Alex. Moore, Esq., is one of many hundreds who know that GIN PILLS will cure Rheumatism. He writes from Newburgh, Ont.:

"My father had been troubled with Rheumatism for a number of years. He tried two doctors, but got no relief, when my uncle insisted on him trying GIN PILLS. He purchased a box, and after taking GIN PILLS for a week, found that they were giving him much relief. He then bought three more boxes, which were the means of curing him. He is now a strong man—in good health—and able to attend to his daily work—and all the credit is due to GIN PILLS."

They know about GIN PILLS down in Nova Scotia, too. In fact, GIN PILLS are the old standby all over the Maritime Provinces because GIN PILLS really cure Rheumatism. An old gentleman in Yarmouth, N.S., says:

"I have been bothered with Rheumatism for the past year, and have taken a good many kinds of medicine, but found no relief. One day, a friend advised me to try GIN PILLS, and after taking a few boxes, I felt like a new man. I want you to know how thankful I am for the relief they gave me, and would advise all sufferers to take GIN PILLS."

In New Brunswick, GIN PILLS have cured hundreds of men and women of Rheumatism. Mr. Wilson, of Hartfield, N.B., is one of the many who owes his good health and strength to GIN PILLS. He writes: "It affords me great pleasure to convey not only to you, but to all sufferers from Backache and Rheumatism the great relief I have obtained from the use of GIN PILLS. I am sounding the praises of GIN PILLS to everyone suffering as I did."

—Robert M. Wilson.

COULD NOT WORK.

SOUNDING THE PRAISES.

Back to Nova Scotia for the fourth letter from D. J. Lawler, of Ogden.

"I have been troubled with Rheumatism so bad that I couldn't work. A doctor tended me and told me to go to the hospital, but all to no good until a cousin told me to try GIN PILLS. I did so, and after taking a few boxes, I am perfectly well."

These written words and signed statements from well-known people are the best possible guarantee of the value of GIN PILLS. They prove that GIN PILLS will give prompt relief—and will completely cure—every trace of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Kidney Trouble, or any weakness of the kidneys or bladder. You may try GIN PILLS before you buy them. Write us for free sample box. If you can't get the regular size boxes in your neighborhood, send to us, inclosing the regular retail price of 50 cents a box, or 6 for $2.50. National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Dept. G. Toronto. 33

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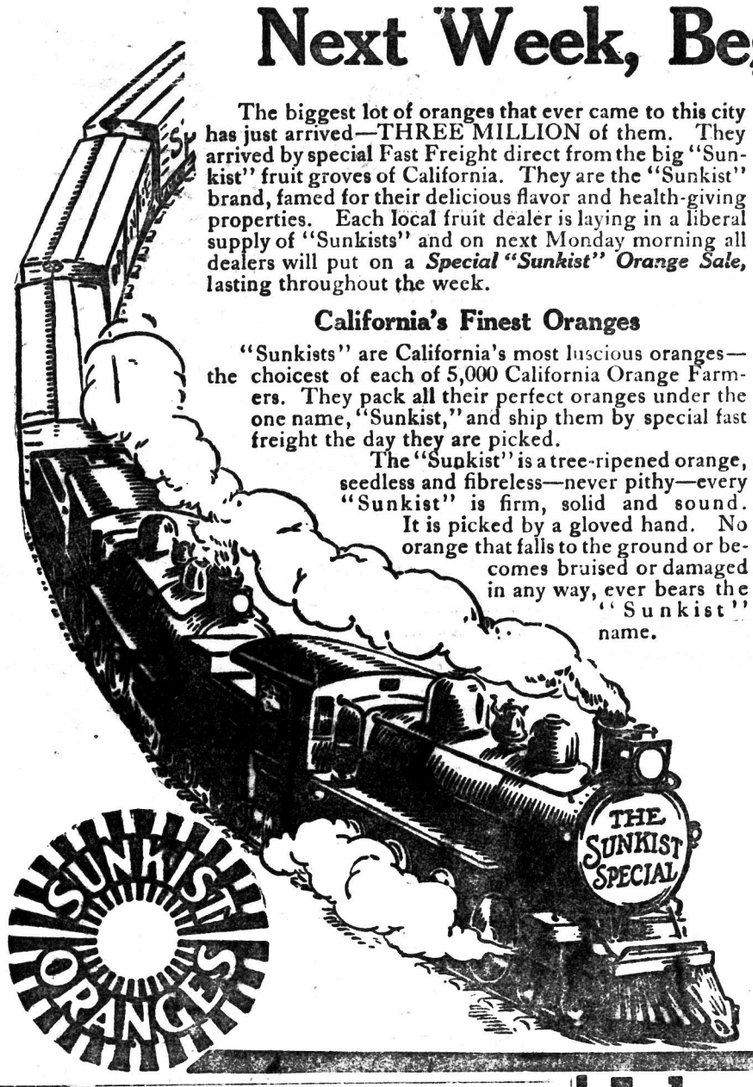
3 MILLION ORANGES HERE

Another Big "SUNKIST" Sale Lasting All Next Week, Begins Monday, April 3



The biggest lot of oranges that ever came to this city has just arrived—THREE MILLION of them. They arrived by special Fast Freight direct from the big "Sunkist" fruit groves of California. They are the "Sunkist" brand, famed for their delicious flavor and health-giving properties. Each local fruit dealer is laying in a liberal supply of "Sunkists" and on next Monday morning all dealers will put on a ***Special "Sunkist" Orange Sale,*** lasting throughout the week.

California's Finest Oranges

"Sunkists" are California's most luscious oranges—the choicest of each of 5,000 California Orange Farmers. They pack all their perfect oranges under the one name, "Sunkist," and ship them by special fast freight the day they are picked.

The "Sunkist" is a tree-ripened orange, seedless and fibreless—never pithy—every "Sunkist" is firm, solid and sound. It is picked by a gloved hand. No orange that falls to the ground or becomes bruised or damaged in any way, ever bears the "Sunkist" name.

How to Serve Them

Oranges are the most appetizing and nourishing food you can serve—at breakfast—in the sick-room—between meals—in salads, ices, sherbets and puddings.

There is no limit to the number of excellent dishes of which "Sunkist" oranges form the basis.

Buy a ***box*** of "Sunkist" oranges and your fruit dealer will make you a special price. You will find no trouble in keeping them as long as you want to, because "Sunkists" reach you in excellent condition.

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Leading physicians say that to counteract the effect of meat and other heavy foods we eat, one should eat oranges liberally. It is a universally known fact that orange juice is an excellent food for the brain cells and a tonic for run down nerves. No better laxative than sound, ripe "Sunkist" oranges can be found.

Cost No More Than Common Oranges

"Sunkist" oranges are cheapest to buy because they are thin-skinned, fibreless and seedless. They are nearly all food and no waste. You lose money if you buy pithy, seedy, thick-skinned oranges.

Free Premiums for "Sunkist" Wrappers

The "Sunkist" orange always comes in a "Sunkist" tissue paper wrapper that protects the oranges and retains all their tree ripened flavor. This name on the wrapper means you are buying, at a reasonable price, the finest orange of all.

"Sunkist" wrappers should be kept and sent to us to secure, free, a set of genuine Rogers Orange Spoons, Dessert Spoons and Fruit Knives. The patterns are new 1911 styles, designed exclusively for us. They are as attractive and stylish as money can buy. All are Rogers quality, standard A-No. 1 plate and are fully guaranteed by the makers, Wm. Rogers & Son. No advertising appears on any of our premiums.

Read on the right the description of these valuable premiums and how to get them.

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For Sale by All Dealers

FREE! See the Beautiful Rogers Silver FREE With "SUNKIST" Wrappers

Rogers Orange Spoon Free
The picture shows our new 1911 design, "Sunkist" Orange Spoon, actual size; being a genuine Rogers product and of the latest style. This spoon will be sent you, charges, packing, etc., prepaid, on receipt of 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12c. For each additional spoon send 12 "Sunkist" wrappers and 12 cents.

Valuable Dessert Spoon Free
The picture shows our new 1911 design, Dessert Spoon, actual size. It is of the same excellent quality and beautiful design as the orange spoon, but being larger and heavier is more valuable. Sent to you on receipt of 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20c additional. For each additional dessert spoon send 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20 cents.

This Fruit Knife Free
Our 1911 "Sunkist" Fruit Knife is shown here, actual size. It is made of special tempered steel heavily silver-plated. Fully guaranteed by manufacturers, Wm. Rogers & Son. Sent to you on receipt of 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20c. For each additional knife send 24 "Sunkist" wrappers and 20 cents

Notice!

On all remittances up to 20c please send cash, on amounts above 20c, we prefer postal note, money order, express order or bank draft. Make your money order or draft payable to The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, and address your letters to The California Fruit Growers' Exchange, 105 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

You can secure these premiums with "Sunkist" orange wrappers or "Red Ball" orange wrappers.

If you will make it a point to buy only "Sunkist" and "Red Ball" oranges, you will not only get the finest fruits that grow, economically priced, but you will soon have enough wrappers to secure a complete set of the beautiful spoons and knives here shown.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY AND THE CORONATION

[A. N. Armiger in the London Daily News.]

[By A. N. Armiger.]

ALTHOUGH Westminster Abbey is now in the hands of the office of works, and the sound of the carpenter's hammer and saw will for some months to come take the place of music and choir, it is satisfactory to know that the dean and chapter still retain the power and responsibility of watching over the whole of the operations as personal guardians of the building and its contents. This responsibility only ceases for a short time when, after all the preparations are finished, the keys of the abbey are, according to ancient custom, handed over to the earl marshal a few hours before Coronation Day.

The public anxiety for the abbey's safety is, however, quite natural when we remember how the building has at times been treated for coronations. For George IV.'s coronation, when it was made to hold the largest congregation it has ever contained, the interior was absolutely wrecked, and the whole of the wainscotting, seats, stalls, and the organ, choir and altar piece were removed to make room for the enormous galleries that were erected. The preparations for the ceremony were commenced on the 20th of May, 1820, and the church was not open to the public until two years later. The long interval was partly due to the postponement of the coronation in consequence of the parliamentary inquiry on the conduct of Queen Caroline, but chiefly at the time expended in refitting the choir for its customary solemnities. The abbey for many years bore marks of the coronation in chipped statues and damaged walls, which only skilful restoration and the mellowing hand of time have concealed.

The Conquestor.

The records of English coronations form a large chapter in the history of Westminster Abbey, inasmuch as, with the exception of Edward V., who did not live to be crowned, every English king and queen has been crowned there since the time of William the Conqueror. The Conqueror's coronation was the first event in the abbey of which there is any certain record after the burial of the Confessor, and, as Dean Stanley eloquently remarks in his "Memorials of Westminster Abbey," William's selection of this spot for the most important act of his life sprang chiefly from regard to the Confessor's memory. To be crowned beside the grave of the last hereditary Saxon king was the direct fulfilment of the whole plan of the Conqueror, or "Conquestor"—the inheritance not by victory, but by right, of the throne of his predecessor, King Edward. Henceforth the ceremony of the coronation was firmly attached to the Church of Westminster, which is described in "Liber Regalis" as the head crown and diadem of the Kingdom." The abbey's connection with the grave of the Confessor was jealously preserved. The regalia bore, and still bears, its Anglo-Saxon names.

Liber Regalis.

A copy of the Gospels said to have belonged to Athelstane was the book on which the coronation oath was taken, and the form of the oath until the time of James II. was "to observe the laws of the Glorious Confessor." The abbey's connection with English coronations has been as unquestioned as it has been continuous. The whole of the regalia was deposited in the treasury of Westminster till the reign of Henry VIII., and the greater part of it remained there until it was broken up during the Commonwealth by Cromwell's orders. The new regalia made for Charles II. was placed in the tower, but, as an acknowledgment of the abbey's ancient right, it has been customary to hand it over to the charge of the dean previous to each coronation. The dean also has the custody of "Liber Regalis," which was prepared in 1373 under the care of Nicolas Littlington, Abbot of Westminster, and is the basis of the present coronation ceremonial; and, just as in early times, the abbot was the instructor to the new king in the forms and ceremonies of his coronation, so it is now the duty of the Dean of Westminster to prepare the monarch for the service, while on the dean and canons of Westminster devolves the duty of assisting the prelates during the ceremony. From time immemorial also the Westminster boys have supplied the traditional acclamation and assent of the people of England to the election of the sovereign.

A Concentrated Memorial.

The abbey bears very few memorials of the coronations that have taken place there except a representation of the coronation of Henry V. and his Queen, Catherine of France, which is sculptured on each side of his chantry. But the coronation chair and stone on which every monarch from Edward I. to Edward VII. has been crowned, form a concentrated memorial of the coronations which is still the chief object of attraction to the visitors at the abbey, as it was when Addison described Sir Roger Coverley's visit there. When Edward I. went to the Abbey of Scone in A. D. 1296, after having taken the Castle of Edinburgh and sent its plate and jewels to Westminster, the "fatal stone was inclosed in an ancient chair, but what became of the latter is unknown, although there is evidence that it reached London from the fact that the present chair was frequently described as the "new chair." The King intended to have a chair made of bronze, but he changed his mind and ordered one "to be made in wood after the same pattern." One hundred shillings was the price, with 13s 4d for carving, painting and gilding two small leopards in wood, which, according to the "Wardrobe Accounts" of 29 Edward I., were to be delivered to Master Walter the painter, and placed upon either side of the chair made by him. Further on in the accounts Master Walter is paid "21 19s 7d for making a step at the foot of the new chair in which the Scottish stone is placed near the altar before the Shrine of St. Edward." The present step and lions are modern work, but with this exception and the fact that the chair in its ordinary state and before it is gilded and upholstered for the coronation shows the scratches and disfigurements of centuries. It is sound and solid as when it left Master Walter's hands.

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is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 25c. blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto

"LINSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English Home remedy for — COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles.

COMMUNITY PLAN TO AID HOUSEWIVES

Women of Boston Suburbs Are Discussing Plan to Abolish Drudgery.

TO HAVE a cooking plant where all the members of a community can buy their meals and to have connected with the establishment an army of strong young women whose mission shall be to keep clean the homes of members of the community is a plan set on foot by several Winchester householders.

One of the leaders in this plan for settlement of the household problem is Mrs. Hermann Dudley Murphy, wife of an artist and secretary of the People's Primary.

Mrs. Murphy, who is seconded by many other women in Winchester, has already obtained the co-operation of Edward O. Pinchard, a hotel manager, who lives in Winchester and is ready to go ahead with the community plan provided a sufficient number of Winchesterians will guarantee to use his kitchen and employ the help which he will provide.

Discussing the novel plan Mrs. Murphy says:

"Such a plan would prove a great influence in decreasing the number of old maids and divorced women. Today the girl takes a college course and goes into business because she does not wish to play the drudge in the kitchen.

"The relation between housekeeping and housework and the duties of wifehood and motherhood have come to be so closely allied in our minds as to signify one and the same thing, but these two duties in woman's life are totally different. It does not necessarily imply being a good cook when one is a good mother.

"The drudgery of the kitchen is to blame for woman's lack of progress in many directions. They are accused of lacking artistic sense. That is because women have been retarded from progressing in this direction on account of kitchen work.

"Supposing that we had a place where we, as wives, could buy meals already cooked at low prices, and where there were maids who would come to the home and do the housework. What an amount of time would be thus given the woman to fulfil her other wifely and motherly duties.

"It should be one of the duties of public movements to consider the difficulties and problems arising in the home. The servant problem has come to be regarded as a joke.

"Give every community or every section of a community a central establishment, where food and housework by competent maids could be bought, and we should begin to solve one of the great problems of the home. The servant problem would be settled.

"A girl employed in such an establishment could be, as regards working hours, as systematic as is the shop girl. The plan provides that after the meals have been served in the different homes the dishes shall be returned to the central establishment to be washed. Under this scheme all dishes would be supplied by the central point.

"Moreover, many new culinary dishes, which are constantly coming up, could be supplied by such an establishment at less cost than the average housekeeper would have to spend in preparing them.

"By means of such a central organization administering to the housework and household side of a woman's life, all the drudgery and disagreeable part of the home would be lifted from the woman's shoulders. Her time could be spent in making the home attractive and studying and learning what the world is doing and fitting herself to care for her children if she has any.

"It would be a great boon to motherhood. The infant, the small child and the grown-up daughter would all come in for a greater share of the mother's care with the housework eliminated.

"Today one-sixteenth of the married women keep servants. The thousands of others are obliged to act in the capacity of both mother and servant.

"Under such a community plan as we seek many evils would be done away with which are now the cause of domestic strife and unhappiness, family jars and divorces."

John Diprose's Three Stores

Have secured a particularly fine, juicy lot of this special shipment of Sunkist Oranges.

Out-of-town customers in on the "Trade-in-London Week," April 3—8, will do well to buy a box or half box. Ask for special price by the box.

Special Price for This Week by the Dozen, 32c and 38c

JOHN DIPROSE THREE POPULAR STORES

Dundas and Ridout Sts., Dundas and Wellington Sts., Richmond and Hyman Sts.

CHARLES DICKENS

Continued from Page Thirteen.

rived at the period in his early manhood to which his infatuation for Maria Beadnell belonged, he 'lost courage and burned the rest.' Then he set himself to the writing of 'David Copperfield,' into which he put his own soul. This was the book of all his books which he liked best. He had in his heart of hearts a favorite child, and his name was David Copperfield. As he was writing his principal hesitation occurred in connection with the child-wife, Dora, who was drawn from Maria Beadnell as he remembered her and imagined her.

Dora's Marriage.

"On Feb. 25, 1845, Maria Beadnell was married to Henry Louis Winter. By this time she had reached the comfortable age of thirty-four. There was no communication of any kind between her and Dickens for many years. But ten years passed by, and in February, 1855, Mrs. Winter wrote to Dickens. Her letter arrived along with a handful of others. Dickens suddenly remembered, opened it, and was delighted. He replied warmly, if not exuberantly. He recalled their old trysting places, her green cloak, his happiness, his misery. He proposed that Mrs. Dickens should call on Maria and arrange a day for a quiet meeting. Later on he confessed that whatever of fancy, romance, energy, passion, aspiration, and determination belonged to him, he could never be separated from her for whom he would have died with the greatest alacrity. He said that he had never heard the name Maria without starting, and thinking of the deep love he once bestowed upon her. He referred her to 'David Copperfield,' and told her she would see the touches of herself in Dora. People had praised him for the pretty love-making in 'David Copperfield,' not knowing that it was truth, neither more nor less. He asked her to read the book, and to think 'How dearly that boy must have loved me, and how vividly this man remembers it.'

A Tragic Meeting.

"Maria seems to have written explaining that she would have married Dickens if it had not been for her parents, and he replied with simple and touching emotion in one of the most remarkable letters ever written. He refuses to believe her when she says that she is now 'toothless, fat, old, and ugly.' He recalls how her eyebrows had a tendency to join together. He had always been reminded of her when a girl played the harp. Maria had asked for an interview, and again he heartily responded. He promised to buy presents in Paris for her little girl.

"Then, alas! they met. Alas and alas! for his eyes no sooner fell on the object of his old passion than it shivered and broke to pieces.

"Sir Robertson Nicoll suggests that Dickens wrote of her in 'Little Dorrit,' where he is Arthur Clennam, she is Flora Finching. If so, the interview was a dreadful disillusionment.

"The end of the story is dreary enough, and credible enough. Mrs. Winter wrote from time to time letters apparently exuberant, but she was repeatedly checked by courteous refusals. Her husband failed, and she appealed to her old lover. But Dickens declined to be drawn into responsibility, and suggested that her father ought to help. Her father, it seems, left £40,000. Mr. Winter entered the ministry, becoming a curate at Little Eversham, Cambridge, in 1866. He was afterwards vicar of Alnmouth, Northumberland, where he died on March 22, 1871."

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets assist nature in driving all impurities out of the system, insuring a free and regular condition, and restoring the organs of the body to health and strength. Sold by all dealers.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs . . . 25 cents.

The Mexican vanilla bean gatherer.

Know the real vanilla flavor

Ordinary "vanilla" extracts are not made from vanilla beans and do not give the true flavor. Why not have the REAL thing? Next time demand Shirriff's.

Your dainties will never taste so delicious until you use this peerless extract.

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Shirriff's True Vanilla

Made from the finest Mexican first-quality vanilla beans—and aged till the strength surpasses all others.

CAUTION: A smaller quantity required than of any other extract

Other delicious Shirriff flavorings are Lemon, Almond, Ratafia, Rose, Pineapple, Strawberry and ninety more.

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Now you know what it is that makes the dirtiest dirt ***get rid of itself.*** Go to your grocer to-day and ask him for a can of Comfort Lye—the new and better kind, made by the Comfort Soap people. You get a bigger-than-usual can of 100% pure lye, powdered and perfumed.

Use it to thoroughly cleanse and disinfect the sink and dissolve the muck that clogs the drain-pipes. Also to "cut" the grease and burnt crust on pots and roasting tins. And to remove the stains from the closet without disagreeable scrubbing. Other uses, too, that make it indispensable to every cleanly housewife. Be sure you get Comfort Lye, and you're sure of best results.

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Every Comfort Lye label is worth THREE Comfort Soap wrappers toward valuable premiums—jewelry, silverware, watches, leather goods, pictures, books, music and other beautiful free presents.

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TORONTO 701

"MAKES DIRT RUN"

LEGISLATURE SKETCHES

R. J. McCormick and Valentin Stock

[J. H., in Ottawa Free Press.]

[J. H., in Ottawa Free Press.]

HIS name is Robert John McCormick and if someone would be sayin' he's Scotch sure it's the face of him and the brogue of him that would be denying it. Wasn't he born in County Armagh? He was that. The little member for East Lambton is a Liberal, but naturally, in a legislature of the political complexion of this one, being a Liberal is not the passport to general popularity that it should be. McCormick is the most well-liked man in the House and it is no more than his due.

Robert John McCormick numbers his friends even among the Toronto members, despite his name. Now there is nothing wrong with McCormick. It's a good name, is McCormick, but the other two are a strain on any self-respecting member from Toronto the Good. Robert is all right, nice solid name, and John will go anywhere, but the combination is one that a certain big fat gentleman interested in street cars has not made popular. To have overcome a handicap like that is something.

The little member for Lambton came to the Legislature in 1908 and he won out on the hustings through the same kindly, lovable qualities that have made him so well liked in the House. He is a farmer and eloquence is not in his line, but the men of Lambton sent him to Toronto with a majority of three hundred.

When he goes back to the people for re-election it is a safe bet that Lambton will know whom to vote for. Robert John does not get into the newspapers much, for he seldom introduces a bill, but it is whispered that when the little Irishman turns his smile on Sir James Whitney he can get more of the good things for his constituents than many a hard-working, faithful, Government stalwart.

McCormick has a good word for everyone, even his political opponents. "Sure they mean well," he says, and on the rare occasions when he gets up to speak the Conservative members vie with the Liberals in pounding their desks.

Robert John has one hobby model schools. Ever since he came to the Legislature he has made a yearly demand that the model schools be restored. The first time he got up to speak he delivered the shortest address on record. It was during the debate and his turn to take part had come.

He got slowly to his feet, smiling a trifle nervously. "Mr. Speaker," he said, "we want them model schools restored back again."

Then, as the House sat back ready for more he sat down.

The following year, he pleaded again for the schools but at greater length, and this session his appeal would have brought tears to all eyes if the legislators had not been so busy laughing. John Wesley Johnson, who waves the flag on occasions, had been unwise enough to suggest overcoming the scarcity of teachers by importing them from the old country, and Robert John "went for him."

"Mr. Speaker," he said earnestly, "we can't have that. Those teachers 'll ail want to speak their own language. The Scotch teachers 'll want to teach the Gaelic, the Irish 'll want to teach Irish, the English 'll want to teach English, and the French 'll want their own language. I'm against that. We only want one language in Canada."

To this day the members are not sure whether he was joking or not.

At the end of the row from McCormick sits a man who is as unlike the little Irishman as well, as Robert John is unlike him. He was born in Zorra but wonderfully enough, he is not a Scotch. Valentin Stock is the son of a German from the Fatherland, and as near the German type as it would be possible to get. Big, slow of speech, and deliberate, he is, like McCormick, a man esteemed by all.

Valentin Stock has had more political ups and downs than any member of the House, past or present, with the exception of Hon. Nelson Monteith, now numbered among the "ex's." For eight years he and Monteith sat on either end of a "teeter totter" in the constituency of South Perth. When one was down the other was up.

Monteith was up first when he defeated Stock in 1899. Three years later the electors dropped Monteith into the outer darkness and the big man took his place. In 1905, the end of the "teeter-totter" on which Valentin was sitting flopped and Monteith was found smiling contentedly among the "ins." That was the sweep that put the Liberals out of power. Monteith was rewarded with the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture, but three years later in an election that cut down the Liberal contingent still more Hon. Mr. Monteith, much to his surprise and that of everyone else, found himself stranded high and dry.

Valentin Stock does not take up the time of the House with a cargo of bills every session, but there is one question upon which he feels strongly. For two years now he has been trying to get the Legislature to slam daylight out of the reckless chauffeur, but at the critical time the auto owners get busy and nothing happens.

The member for South Perth is not opposed to everything on four wheels that hasn't a four-legged animal ambling ahead, as some farmer members of the Legislature are. The smell of gasoline does not disturb his equanimity at all, but the "joy rider"—let him beware.

Valentin takes the defeat of his bills quite philosophically. "I did my best," he says, and who will say that the farmer, yelling sulphurous words as he crawls from under the wreckage of his buggy as a cloud of dust rolls on, does not think kindly of the big legislator. And it was votes sent Hon. Nelson Monteith back to the farm—votes Valentin received.

And lest there be any doubt of it, take notice herewith that no "E" will be allowed upon the end of his Christian name. Valentin has had a lot of trouble on that account and now that he has educated the newspapermen the compositors are proving offenders. Even the Parliamentary Guide has fallen away from the narrow path of exactitude.

NEVER BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mothers, if you wish to guard the health of your little ones against the sudden outbreaks of those ailments peculiar to childhood, always keep a supply of Baby's Own Tablets on hand. These Tablets never fail to relieve baby of distressing stomach aches, pains caused by difficult teething and the many other little troubles that make baby's life miserable. The Tablets are sold under the guarantee of a Government analyst to contain not one particle of opiate or other injurious drug and they may be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety. Concerning them Mrs. Hypolite Chiasson, Eastern Harbor, N. S., writes:

"We have used Baby's Own Tablets for our baby, and they have done her much good. Please send us two more boxes as I find them the only medicine that helps our little one." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

EFFECTS OF INTENSE LIGHT.

Retinal Fatigue Depends on the Amount Received.

It is not so much the intensity of the light focused on the retina as it is the quantity received by that sensitive organ that causes retinal fatigue or worse. In the great snow fields of the arctic regions the natives protect their eyes from the glare of the snow by goggles made of hollowed pieces of wood in which they have made small holes to look through. This, says the Optical Review, reduces the quantity of the light which passes into their eyes with consequent relief from the glare.

So, too, if we look through a minute pinhole disc at the sun we can endure the very bright light much longer than when we look with the naked eyes. If we look at a distant electric arc light there is no retinal fatigue, while if we look at the same light from a short distance there is great discomfort, and yet the two retinal images are of equal brilliancy, only in the first case this image is very much smaller than in the second case; that is the quantity of light is very much different.

Then there is the flaming electric light which is now to be found in all of the large cities of the country. This light is much less brilliant than that of the arc light, and yet its size is so great that this more than makes up the difference, and it is therefore very glaring and uncomfortable to look at. In skiascopy it is possible to use a very intense light if it is made small in area, and for the reasons above stated.

SENSATION IN A QUEBEC COUNTY

INVALID RESTORED TO HEALTH AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

Antoine Bouchard Cured His Kidneys By Using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and His Dropsy, Cramps and Backache Were Cured, Too.

St. Hilarion Charlevoix County, Que., March 31.—(Special.)—Charlevoix County is ringing with the wonderful cure of Antoine Bouchard. For five years he was practically an invalid; today he is a well man. Dodd's Kidney Pills did it, and the people of this neighborhood are more than ever convinced that they are the one sure cure for all Kidney ailments.

Interviewed concerning his cure, Mr. Bouchard said:

"My sickness started with a cold, which developed into Kidney Disease, and for five years I suffered from Dropsy, Cramps in the Muscles, Backache and Nervousness. It took two dozen boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure me, but they did cure me completely. They are a wonderful remedy."

Dodd's Kidney Pills simply cure diseased Kidneys. But the different diseases Mr. Bouchard suffered from are all caused by diseased Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured them by curing the Kidneys.

Evening Dress Menaced at London Theatres

George Alexander Relaxes Rule Which Requires Evening Dress in the Stalls—Gives His Reasons.

ANOTHER ingrowing, deeply-rooted English custom is threatened. Several managers of fashionable theatres have decided that no longer shall evening dress be insisted upon as the only costume to be worn in the stalls of their playhouses.

If this innovation really comes about there is no telling what may follow in its wake. Once open the floodgates of reform, and the customs of centuries may be swept away. Even the supremacy of the British single eyeglass would be in danger.

This attack on the swallowtail and the shirt front is not the wild vaporing of some third-rate advertisement seeking manager, but is headed by no less a person than Mr. George Alexander. It is well to explain to those who don't know London social conditions that Mr. Alexander is not only the Beau Brummel of English actor-managers, but also that his theatre, the St. James, in the heart of Mayfair, has a most exclusive and fashionable clientele. In that respect it is not exceeded, if even rivalled, by any in the whole city.

Adjoining Mr. Alexander's dressing-room there is a reception room that is very untheatrical in its refinement. There are no photographs of gorgeous actresses on the walls or large portraits of Mr. Alexander—only fine old engravings. The surroundings make you feel very cultured and regret that you are not wearing a dress suit. Still, it was in this very room last night that Mr. Alexander struck his blow at the thraldom of evening dress and told me how he hoped to popularize the theatre in England by allowing people to dress as they pleased when they went to it.

"The main reason that I have decided not to enforce the evening dress rule," said he, "is that it makes the atregoing too expensive. That in turn makes it prohibitive. I believe in cheapening theatregoing as much as possible so that the public can afford to come. You see, wearing evening dress makes it necessary to go in a private conveyance or a taxi. The omnibus lines are practically out of the question, as there are very few theatres whose doors they pass, and attempting to walk a block or two in our uncertain and rainy climate is apt to be disastrous to finery. Then, too, buses are not pleasant to ride in when you are all dressed up.

"In New York and other American cities it is different. There your theatres are nearly all reached by tram lines, and cabs are not necessary. You can get to a theatre in evening clothes very comfortably for 5 cents. Here the taxicab price, on top of the high price of ten-and-six we have to charge for our few reserved seats, makes it cost a lot.

"In America theatregoing is a part of your daily life. It is looked upon as a sort of necessity. Here it is purely a luxury. That is the handicap we managers have to struggle against. Our theatres are not only smaller than they are in America, but we have so many more cheap-priced seats on account of the pit and the shilling gallery that it is necessary to keep them filled to make them pay. So if abolishing evening dress will fill them let's abolish it.

"Personally, I think it is very nice to dress for the evening if you can afford it, not only to go to the theatre in, but to wear in your own home, although you live in but a small house. Of course, I know that in London the people dress more than in any other city in the world, and I don't imagine there is going to be any great revolution in that respect, but I do hope the public will come to understand that they can go to the theatre in business clothes without losing their self-respect."

"Have you already inaugurated the new rule here?" I asked. "Can I come to the St. James in a lounge suit and sit in a ten-and-six stall?"

"You certainly can. If you buy a ten-and-six seat you can not only dress as you please, but we will be very polite to you as well."

"Does a dressed up audience enthuse the actors?"

"Oh, I don't think we notice it. A full house in tweeds would inspire me a good deal more than half a house in evening clothes. Somehow I seem to have acquired a reputation for being an extensive buyer of clothes and neckties, but I assure you it is not deserved. I wear the same sort of clothes year in and year out, and I do not believe there is an actor in London who has a smaller assortment of neckties."

For that matter Mr. Alexander did seem a bit out of place in his own refined reception room. He had on a blue lounge suit, which he generally affects, and his favorite neckde, blue, with white polka dots. Probably, to make his stand against evening clothes still more emphatic, he held in his hand a briarwood pipe. Fortunately he was not smoking. Had he smoked it would have been the last straw of offence against the nicety of that room.

The other managers who agree with Mr. Alexander on the subject of theatre wear are Mr. Herbert Trench, of the Haymarket, and Messrs. Vedrenne and Eadie, of the Royalty.

HOUSES SCARCE FOR CORONATION

Trouble in Finding Lodgings for Coronation Guests.

ONE OF THE problems of the coronation ceremonies is where to lodge the various visitors, royal and otherwise, who are to be in London. The householders who are willing to let or to lend their residences for this purpose have already sent in their names, but although the list is long, that of the distinguished guests is far longer.

Buckingham Palace will be crowded to its utmost capacity with royal guests and York House will also be used for accommodating some of the more distinguished visitors. The present American embassy, Dorchester House, is missed by the officials who have this matter of accommodations in charge, for at King Edward's coronation it belonged to Capt Holford, one of the King's equerries, who gladly lent it during the coronation proceedings to his royal master. The Duke and Duchess of Aosta were quartered there with a very large retinue.

Even among those most willing to assist in accommodating distinguished visitors there is no great desire to give up residences to far eastern princes, for lively recollections are retained of just how thoroughly their retinues can damage a house. Eastern ideas of housekeeping and cleanliness differ so widely from western notions that the nobleman who lent his home to a certain eastern prince at the last coronation had to have the entire residence done over after the guest and his 56 or so dusky servants had left.

The house that John Hays Hammond, the special American representative at the coronation, has secured, is one of the most desirable houses in London. It is the residence of Mr. Burdett-Coutts at 1 Stratton street, Piccadilly. It is not particularly imposing from the outside, though its queer painted windows make it noticeable, but inside it is spacious and beautiful, as well as containing valuable pictures and objects of art. Only recently Mr. Burdett-Coutts has had many renovations made, so that the dining-hall, reception room and ball-room are particularly beautiful with soft hangings, painted ceilings and beautiful tapestries collected from various parts of the world.

There is no finer gold and silver plate in London than that seen on the dining table of the Burdett-Coutts house on special occasions. The hand-woven damask and Irish linen used in the house are also noteworthy.

DON'T BE UNREASONABLE

If You Neglect the Care of the Scalp You Should Not Expect Beautiful Hair

The hair is more exposed and hence more liable to accumulate dust and dirt than any other portion of the body.

In spite of this, the hair receives, as a rule, the least attention, and no real effort is made to keep it healthy.

If the dandruff germ is allowed to work unmolested and the scalp becomes crusted with dirt accumulations, one may expect the hair to die and fall out. There is no cause for surprise in this phenomenon; it is natural and happens in every instance where the care of the hair and scalp is overlooked.

The one sure remedy which prevents the loss of hair and permits a healthy, luxuriant growth is found in Newbro's Herpicide.

The dandruff germ cannot live on a head to which Herpicide is regularly applied. The germ dies. The hair ceases to fall. The terrible itching stops almost instantly.

That is what Newbro's Herpicide does.

One-dollar size bottles are sold and guaranteed by all druggists.

Send 10 cents in stamps for booklet and sample to The Herpicide Company, Dept. R., Detroit, Mich.

Applications at the good barber shops.

Anderson & Nelles, 268 Dundas street, and Callard & McLachlan, 340 Richmond street, special agents.